

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the Toledo Public Schools (TPS) considers input from the Toledo community, evaluates opportunities presented by the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) program, and prepares its Master Facilities Plan, it was deemed appropriate to seek a comprehensive understanding of the historic elements of its school buildings. Increased understanding of these historic elements was sought to assist TPS with decisions involving management options provided by the OSFC guidelines and funding.

TPS contracted with The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (MSG) to perform a historic architectural reconnaissance survey of TPS buildings. The purpose of the survey was to assess the historic and architectural significance of the schools within the contexts of the development of TPS and the history of the Toledo area. Historic and architectural research was conducted to provide a context to anchor the assessment and evaluation of the school buildings. This was followed by recordation and documentation of all of the TPS buildings. MSG surveyed a total of 78 TPS facilities, including seven high schools, seven junior high schools, and 64 elementary schools and miscellaneous other buildings including the Thurgood Marshal Building, preschools, closed schools, schools converted to other use, special purpose buildings, and buildings leased for use by others. Of the total 78 facilities, 48 were 50 years old or older. No additional research was conducted for those 30 buildings under 50 years old, because they do not meet the age criterion for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

This report includes a brief history of each of the 48 schools meeting the 50 year National Register threshold, a description of its architecture, and an assessment and evaluation of its significance. Significance is assessed based upon the Criteria for Evaluation of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which evaluates a property in terms of its association with an important event or person, as an important example of a style, method or type of construction and possessing architectural integrity.

Of the 48 facilities 50 years old or older, it was determined that 19 facilities are already listed or appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 19 facilities, one (the Jefferson Center Alternate High School) is individually listed in the National Register, and seven facilities (Scott High School, Waite High School, Robinson Junior High School and Birmingham, Franklin, Fulton, and Garfield Elementary Schools) are currently listed in the National Register as contributing structures to the Historic District(s) in which they occur. The remaining 29 facilities 50 years or older do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If a school or other TPS facility is currently listed or eligible for listing in the National Register, it indicates the facility has significant historic characteristics that merit recognition by TPS and the local community. However, listing in, or eligibility for listing in the National Register does not prohibit TPS from conducting renovation or demolition, as TPS proposes in its Masters Facility Plan. If evaluation of all criteria causes TPS to decide to replace or demolish school facilities that are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register, MSG is unaware of any historic preservation requirements that will prohibit such action. Because there is no Federal funding, permitting or assistance as part of the construction and renovation program, it is exempt from consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This study of TPS buildings will form a basis from which TPS and interested citizens can engage in a dialogue about the proposed Master Facilities Plan as well as other projects developed in the future. As TPS engages the Toledo community, the results of these discussions will add another significant factor to be considered in determining the future of individual TPS buildings and TPS in general. As with any building that represents a significant historic resource in its neighborhood, TPS should seek creative reuse

of the schools that may not need to be demolished. Additionally, TPS and its architects should be creative in design of the new schools to capture the historic significance of those replaced and to blend in with neighborhoods and historic districts in terms of scale and design.

As TPS undertakes its *Building for Success* school construction and renovation program, it is considering numerous criteria for determining if existing schools or facilities are to be renovated, replaced, demolished, or closed. TPS has been proactive in considering the historical characteristics of its schools, and should be commended as being a leader in Ohio in this regard. TPS and the community are challenged to balance the historic reconnaissance information within this report relative to other decision criteria, including the requirements of academic performance, modernization and technology, safety, and security.

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Toledo Public Schools (TPS) contracted with The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (MSG) to perform historic architectural assessments of TPS buildings. As TPS considers input from the Toledo community, evaluates opportunities presented by the Ohio School Facilities Commission program (OSFC), and prepares its Master Facilities Plan, it desired to gain a comprehensive understanding of the historic elements of its school buildings. The data provided will assist TPS as it considers its options and makes decisions regarding the OSFC grants program.

The first phase of the project completed a historical context that anchors the assessment and evaluation of the school buildings surveyed during this project. This activity was followed by visiting, recording and documenting the TPS buildings. The survey report combines all record and field research with MSG's assessments to provide TPS accurate historical and evaluation summaries.

The purpose of the survey is to assess the historic and architectural significance of each school within the historic contexts of the development of TPS and the history of the Toledo area. This report includes a historical context to anchor the assessment and evaluation of the school buildings followed by recordation and documentation of all of the TPS facilities.

MSG surveyed a total of 78 TPS facilities in seven Learning Communities, including seven high schools, seven junior high schools and 46 elementary schools. Eighteen miscellaneous TPS facilities were also surveyed including school buildings closed or converted to other use, special purpose buildings, and buildings leased for use by others. Of the total 78 facilities, 48 were found to be 50 years old or older and as such, are discussed in detail in this report. The report organizes the TPS facilities 50 years old or older into two groups. The first group represents buildings that are either listed or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, followed by the second group representing buildings that do not appear to meet the National Register eligibility criteria. Each group is organized alphabetically by building name. The appropriate Learning Community has been identified with the building name at the beginning of each building discussion. The TPS facilities included in the survey are presented in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the location of each facility.

INSERT TABLE 1

INSERT FIGURE 1

2.0 THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TOLEDO

This section places the Toledo Public School system within an historic context that provides a perspective from which to understand how the current schools are the product and reflection of events and people over the past two centuries. While discussing general educational trends and the evolution of school systems, the emphasis of this historical overview is structural in nature, and is designed to demonstrate the development of Toledo Public Schools from a small, pioneer system with limited objectives and resources, through decades of growth and progress, to the large urban educational resource that it is today.

2.1 The First Schools – The First Half of the Nineteenth Century

As far back as 1785 and 1787, territorial law had reserved a square section of land in each township for the support of public schools, a system implemented through northwest Ohio and the Toledo area. Ohio Constitutions have always explicitly emphasized the desirability and rights to education, and legislation passed as early as the 1820s established taxes to support the educational system in the state. By the mid nineteenth century, property taxes gained favor to support schools, which were required to teach reading, writing and arithmetic and follow guidelines established by teacher certification laws.

Settlers in frontier situations prided themselves on any demonstration that civilization was enlightening their fair town. One of the most desired and seminal examples of this advancement was the opening of the first schoolhouse and gradual development of an educational system. The towns of Port Lawrence and Vistula, which merged to become Toledo, were no exception to this generalization. The development of the educational system in Toledo generally followed that of the rest of the state. Education progressed from a single school, to multiple schoolhouses and after mid-century, evolved sufficiently to offer a public high school.

When Toledo was barely established, education was a goal of its citizens. The settlement's "first schools include one on the bank of Ten Mile Creek [Ottawa River] in the vicinity of the [DeVilbiss plant] in 1829 and another in 1830 along the bank of Mud Creek near the present site of the downtown library" (Staelin, 1966). Early classes were reportedly held in 1835 in a modest, single-story frame building on Erie Street (between Lafayette and Monroe Streets) that was also reported to be the first Courthouse of Lucas County (Waggoner 1888:611). That school was subsequently removed for construction of the former Wabash & Erie Canal. In 1837, the City was divided into three school districts. In 1840, the City Council passed an ordinance providing public funds for free schooling for "white" children of both sexes (Ibid.: 612). By 1837, the city's schools were placed under the control of the Toledo City Council, and in 1838, a total of \$70 was expended to erect two school buildings (Peoples 1940: 9). In 1840, a Toledo City Council ordinance established three separate city wards, each to have its own school. In 1848, Toledo was one of the earliest systems to adopt the Akron system, an act passed by the state legislature, which called for graded schools. However, the facilities then available, were inadequate to handle the growing student population, causing the schools to rent space for classrooms. By the 1840s, several private schools were competing with public school classes.

2.2 The System Matures – The Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

Toledo citizens were supportive of education and generally supported higher taxes to improve their school system. However, prior to the mid nineteenth century, tax levels were demanding and were used primarily to establish and improve the basic infrastructure, such as water, sewers and roads, for the growing city. By the second half of the nineteenth century, however, taxes were directed more towards improving the school system. To address those needs, the Toledo

Board of Education was established and a Central School was built in 1849; however, this was destroyed by fire less than a year later, after which the new Union School was built on Summit Street. The site of the first brick school, four lots in Vistula, was donated by Jesup Wakeman Scott, and in 1852-53 the first brick building constructed specifically for use as a school was erected there on LaGrange Street. In 1853, the first classes for Toledo's African-American children were reportedly held in the frame schoolhouse on Erie Street (Waggoner 1888: 116, 628).

The first centralized high school in Toledo was constructed in 1853 near Madison and 10th Streets. It was named the Toledo High School (later called the Toledo Central High School), and began as a 17,136-square-foot, three-story brick and stone building with 26 rooms. It was expanded through the efforts of the Jesup Scott family to include an east wing housing the Scott Manual Training School for boys in 1885 and a Domestic Economy Department for girls in 1886. The school system developed one of the country's first Manual Training departments during this period, defining Toledo as one of the more progressive systems in the country. Progress was not without its setbacks, however. In 1898 Old Central burned, and it was replaced in the same year by the new Toledo High School (at a cost of \$134,000).

Toledo's school population grew rapidly along with the city's enlarging industrial base and general population. By 1858, the school system administered eight school buildings built between 1850 and 1858, including a school for African American children built in 1856. The number of school age children in the city grew from 1,010 in 1850 to 24,500 in 1887. Total enrollment for the same period ranged from 682 in 1850, to 9,370 in 1887. The number of teachers employed grew from eight in 1850 to 189 in 1887. Figures available from 1853 through 1858 reported the number of children enrolled in schools for African American children in the city rose from 27 to 31. Integration of African-Americans and Whites in the city's public schools was permanently established in the fall of 1871. In 1887, the city owned 26 public schools including Toledo Central High School/Manual Training School. Twenty-eight church and private schools are also reported for that year. (Waggoner 1888:619-624)

The period after the Civil War was one of great growth for the City of Toledo accompanied by a reorientation of its economy from trade and commerce to manufacturing with this came an influx of new immigrants from eastern Europe that placed additional burdens on the city's schools. The school system was a primary vehicle of integrating children and families into the larger community and national life, and during this period Toledo became a leading innovator in educational reform. Toledo became a leader in the manual training movement, primarily through the efforts of Jesup W. Scott and Albert E. Macomber, as well as Frederick Froebel's kindergarten concept, shepherded by innovators such as Pauline Steinem and Mary E. Law, who started one of the country's earliest kindergartens in Toledo in the mid-1870s. Ohio became the second state in the country to authorize kindergartens as part of the public school curriculum, and in 1902 Toledo Public Schools established them throughout the city. In existing schools kindergarten rooms were converted from existing space, but specially-designed rooms were designated in progressive schools plans erected by the city in ensuing years.

2.3 Growing Pains and the Evolution of a Modern School System – The Twentieth Century

Through the 1890s the Toledo Board of Education constantly heard from citizens that desired to spread educational funding more evenly across the city. The system that emerged focused on the construction of new school buildings to house a growing student population, with an emphasis on providing new high schools to serve the growing number of students who stayed in school for the entire curriculum. After a November 1908 bond issue was passed by voters, the Board decided to

establish at least two district high schools and purchased west side land at Collingwood and Machen for \$55,000, and east side land at Kelsey, East Broadway, and Mott Avenue for \$22,000 (Peoples 1940:103). Anticipating the construction of these high school buildings, the Board established the system's Department of Architecture at this time. According to their 1910-1911 Annual Report, the two "cosmopolitan" high schools were "exact duplicates in every respect." The west side high school, completed by September 1913 was named Jesup W. Scott High School, while the east side facility, completed one year later, was named Morrison R. Waite High School. At this time the old Central High School was used for vocational training and renamed Woodward Technical High School.

As Toledo's economic prominence expanded with its growing industrial economy, prosperous residents were willing to undertake an increased financial burden to fund their school system. A third high school for the south side was constructed after Toledo voters approved a bond issue for \$11,000,000 in November 1920. Erected on Western Avenue in 1922, it was named Edward D. Libbey High School. This bond issue was passed after voters were made aware that growing numbers of students had surpassed the capacity of the district's existing school buildings and required the use of over 125 temporary, frame portable classroom buildings. The 1920 levy passed by voters provided over \$2,000,000 for construction of 19 new school buildings over the ensuing five years. The decade of the 1920s marks the construction of the highest number of schools of any similar period in the long history of the Toledo Public Schools. Creation of the assemblage of buildings now comprising the Toledo Public Schools continued in tandem with funding provided by city residents. After voters again passed a bond issue for \$5,000,000 in 1928, a north side Calvin M. Woodward High School was completed at Streicher and Otto Streets in 1928, and a second west side high school, named for Thomas A. DeVilbiss, was completed on Upton Avenue in 1931. The former Woodward Technical High School was renamed Vocational High School, a name that it retained until the late 1930s when the site was purchased by the Toledo Public Library for construction of a new facility. Vocational students in the Toledo Public Schools moved into state-of-the-art facilities at that time: the Irving E. Macomber Vocational High School for boys opened in 1938 and the Harriet Whitney Vocational School for girls opened in 1940.

2.4 Schools in Neighboring Townships and Communities

Adams Township, located west of Toledo, was organized under the name of Carey Township in 1856, but was renamed Adams in 1860 in honor of the former U.S. presidents. Twelve one-room schools served the community until the early 20th century when construction began on brick two-story schools augmented by portable buildings (Wiley 1984:145). Schools were typically named for the families of early settlers and prominent citizens who originally owned the land on which the buildings were constructed. The Adams Township school system lacked a high school until 1956 when Rogers High School opened, relying instead upon high schools in the neighboring communities of Toledo, Swanton and Sylvania. Population growth resulted in new township school construction through the early 1960s, but by the late 1960s, the township was annexed to the City of Toledo and the Adams Township Board of Education was dissolved.

Washington Township located north of Toledo along the Michigan border, was originally part of Port Lawrence Township until the 1840s (Waggoner 1888:896). A number of communities developed within Washington Township, many of which are now within the corporate limits of the City of Toledo. The community of Point Place in Washington Township, located on the peninsula between the Ottawa River and Maumee Bay, had its beginnings as an agricultural community with ties to trapping and fishing. At the turn of the 20th century, improvements in travel (most notably the electric railway) resulted in the area taking on the characteristics of a

resort with cottages along the lake and recreational boating while still growing as a year-round community. Point Place schools originated with a two-room red brick school that was replaced with three two-story brick schools supplemented by portables ("Progress of Point Place", 1937:28-29). A junior high school was constructed in 1919 and a senior high school in 1930 (*Ibid.*) With the annexation of Point Place to Toledo in 1937, the high school was deemed redundant in the Toledo Public School system, resulting in its conversion to a junior high. The high school students were transferred to East Toledo's Waite High School. All of the original Point Place schools have been demolished or replaced with the exception of Edgewater School. Unlike Adams Township, Washington Township was never fully annexed and still maintains an independent school system of elementary through high school.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY & ASSESSMENT

Research and field work methods were designed to document the relevant attributes and significance of the Toledo Public Schools historic architecture and were comprised of three tasks. Following the field reconnaissance, the buildings were then evaluated for their historic and architectural significance.

3.1 Coordination

Discussion with TPS staff identified studies that were already completed concerning the history of individual schools and TPS in general. MSG also accessed historical data in possession of staff at the Thurgood Marshall Building and elsewhere, as well as sources and locations of other pertinent information.

3.2 TPS Historical Context

MSG followed guidelines defined in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and How to Apply the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (NPS 1997). Also used were the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) Survey Guidelines for Above-Ground Resources (Gordon, 1992).

A significant amount of data was available about TPS in local and regional institutions, such as the Local History Room at Toledo Lucas County Public Library and the Regional Archival Collections at Bowling Green State University. The *Toledo Public Schools Building Field Assessments* recently completed by Jacobs Facilities, Inc., was reviewed as were any pertinent resources in the possession of the TPS staff. Literature review and data resources consulted at the local level included pertinent records maintained at the libraries, historical societies and museums, including Register of Deeds, building permits, etc.

At the state level, OHPO was visited to conduct a search of the National Register of Historic Places site files, the Ohio Historic Inventory site files, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) files and reports, and any other records that were relevant for TPS history and architecture. The State Library and State Archives were visited and a search for relevant materials was undertaken. TPS provided access to school architectural drawings which provide data about building construction and evolution.

3.3 Architectural Reconnaissance

Fieldwork was geared to record buildings and structures 50 years old or older. Above-ground reconnaissance focused on describing, photographing, and assessing 48 facilities that were 50 years old or older. Ohio Historic Inventory forms were completed for each of these 48 facilities. The historic and architectural significance of each building was assessed in terms of the criteria of the National Register criteria for listing.

Photographs of the 48 facilities were taken from as unobstructed a perspective as possible, in which a three-quarter view (two elevations of the subject) of the buildings fill up the viewframe. Photographs also were taken of significant interior elements and spaces, while views of general streetscapes and landscapes provide a spatial context for evaluating buildings that are located within historic districts. All photographs were taken with a 35mm camera, and photograph logs were kept of all exposures.

3.4 Description and Assessment

The buildings meeting the 50 years old or older threshold are described and assessed Sections 4.0 (eligible buildings) and 5.0 (not eligible buildings) of this report. Each building is presented in an identical manner, beginning with the history of each school, followed by a description of its architecture, and concluding with an assessment and evaluation of its significance. Significance is evaluated in terms of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation, which state that a property is significant in terms of its association with an important event or person, as an important example of a style, method or type of construction and possessing architectural integrity. Buildings may be eligible individually or as contributing elements of a larger historic district. Generally, except for exceptional examples, a building must be generally over 50 years of age to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register. TPS buildings that are less than not 50 years old are not presented individually in this report. These buildings were reviewed to decide if any met National Register Exception criteria for properties less than 50 years old.

When reading the following school discussions, the reader is referred to Appendices A and B at the end of this report. Appendix A provides selected photographs of each of the school buildings. Appendix B provides architectural drawings and plans for those schools that are listed or appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.0 BUILDINGS LISTED OR POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The buildings presented in this section were found to be either previously listed or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The location of each building is represented in Figure 2.

INSERT FIGURE 2

4.1 **Arlington Elementary School (Bowsher Learning Community)**

History

Arlington Elementary School is located at 700 Toronto Avenue, occupying 2.63 acres of land bounded by Grafton, Woodsdale and Nelson Avenues. It was named for the adjacent subdivision, Arlington Place, platted in 1891. This four-story building, constructed by the Toledo firm of J.H. Berkebile and Son in 1925 at a cost of \$426,216, contains 72,021 square feet of space. The building was designed to house 24 classrooms, support rooms including home economics, manual training, nurse, principal and an auditorium and gymnasium, among others. Designed by the school system architects, Arlington Elementary School was one of numerous buildings constructed in Toledo during the 1920s after a bond issue was passed to alleviate overcrowding and replace outdated structures. Arlington Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 1-3 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4210-13.

Architecture

Arlington Elementary School was designed in 1925 by the Toledo Public Schools Department of Architecture under the supervision of Edwin M. Gee. It is constructed in a cruciform plan with masonry load bearing walls. All of its elevations are symmetrical compositions. Its principal elevation consists of 16 bays approximately divided into thirds through placement of the central projecting entrance bays. The school's two primary entrances are placed at the base of four towers reached through an arched colonnade. Extending from and between the towers and colonnades is a three-story gabled unit whose character is established by a large Gothic window that occupies much of its wall plane. The effect is decidedly ecclesiastical in nature.

The verticality of this building is emphasized by gabled masonry Gothic devices that occur at the base of the crenellated parapet above the ranks of windows on the fourth floor, at the corners of the towers, and at the building corners. Occurring between every bay, these elements create the effect of repetitive pilasters dividing the building plane. Further embellishment is provided by masonry belt courses, coping, and chimney pots. The roof of the school was sheathed in slate tile. The primary renovation that affects the integrity of the school is the alteration of window voids to accept single pane windows with insulated panels.

The interior of Arlington Elementary School has generally survived with minimal alteration. The "church"-like bays described above house the auditorium, which features exposed roof trusses and brackets, a broad Gothic-arched proscenium, tracery on the entry doors and transoms and a balcony with a Gothic-inspired balustrade. Beneath the auditorium, on the ground floor, is the gymnasium, a functional open space lacking ornamentation. The former kindergarten room retains its significant features such as fanlight transoms, cabinets with divided light doors, and a ceramic tiled fireplace. Although most classroom doors were wood paneled within squared frames, some entries to more public areas were either round arched or Gothic arched. Ceilings have generally been modified to accept insulated drop panels.

The exterior symmetry and elements such as arched windows, masonry capitals, parapets, coping, and tracery reveal that Arlington is most closely associated with the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture. The projecting bays that house the auditorium in and of themselves are strongly reminiscent of an English church dating to the period. This attention to detail carries over into interior elements such as tracery in doors and passage surrounds and ornamental brick and plasterwork.

Assessment

Arlington Elementary School is an excellent example of Collegiate Gothic architecture that has experienced a minimum of insensitive renovation. It is one of the few Toledo schools that have experienced neither major additions or renovations. The richness of detail and fine execution of the style define Arlington as perhaps the finest example of Collegiate Gothic executed by the Edwin M. Gee-supervised Toledo Public Schools Architecture Department. Although research identified no associations with significant persons or events, we believe that on architectural merits alone, Arlington Elementary School appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.2 Birmingham Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Birmingham Elementary School is located at 2222 Bakewell Street occupying a 2.6-acre tract bounded by Paine Avenue to the west, Valentine Street to the south and railroad tracks to the east. The school takes its name from the surrounding working class neighborhood, which refers to the Birmingham steel district in England. The original school was erected in 1892 and was enlarged in 1926 with a two-story addition containing classrooms, a kindergarten and combination auditorium/gymnasium. The addition is a duplicate of an addition the same year to the former Parklands School (built 1897) located at the southwest corner of Lagrange Street and Central Avenue. Both the Parklands School and the original Birmingham Elementary were brick two-story buildings with 28 classrooms. The former Parklands School site is currently owned by the City of Toledo. In 1963 a new two-story classroom building was added to the 1926 structure, and the original 1892 building was demolished. The 1926 wing is a free-standing addition built at a cost of \$190,000 and contained ten classrooms, an auditorium and a kindergarten. Currently Birmingham consists of 59,876 square feet composed of the 1926 sections that was designed by Edwin M. Gee for the Toledo Board of Education, and the 1962 addition designed by Britsch, MacElwane and Associates. Birmingham Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 4-5 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC- 4237-10.

Architecture

This two-story U-plan building emphasizes function over detail and is very restrained in architectural embellishment. In terms of style, the 1926 building, at most, reveals vague references to Classical Revival in its generalized symmetry, entablature and projecting end bays, as well as Romanesque in the arcade elements of its Auditorium. The 1962 addition is generally Modernistic in design. The brick wall planes of the original building are punctuated primarily by stone coping, cornice and windowsills and headers, with soldier bond panels and belt courses providing relief to other bays. Window voids have received standard metal awning replacement windows and been reduced in size with insulated panels. The original wood panel doors, which have been updated with steel units and had their transoms enclosed. The interior plan appears generally intact. Significant interior spaces with historic elements include the wood classroom floors, classroom doors with transoms, arched stairway openings, and the auditorium, which reveals a proscenium with decorative plaster elements, and wood-floored stage. The single story brick 1962 addition displays a horizontal emphasis created by its low profile and bands of ribbon windows, punctuated by vertical concrete columns. Interior walls are glazed or painted concrete block, ceilings are acoustical panels and floors are terrazzo.

Assessment

Birmingham Elementary School is not terribly distinguished architecturally. It lacks strong references to any particular style and is not a strong representative of a type of construction or

work of an architect. The building fabric, both exterior and interior, has not received sympathetic treatment through the years. Although the 1962 addition occurred to the rear of the 1926 building and therefore does not impact it significantly, the new bays do not blend with the original construction. The 1926 building was renovated at the time the 1962 wing was constructed. In general, the history of the school represents its surrounding historic district. The original building on the site was built in 1892 and grew rapidly with the ethnic east Toledo neighborhoods as Toledo's industry expanded. The 1926 addition served as the fourth construction episode (1892, 1899, 1911, 1926) creating the school, reflecting the influx of working class families. The Birmingham neighborhood and school were truly "melting pots," and during the 1920s the school housed 900 students that represented 23 nationalities. It became an anchor for the neighborhood, offering baby clinics and night classes in citizenship and English. The three oldest sections of the school were demolished when the most recent wing was completed in 1962. Although the school building on its own merits might not be considered individually eligible for the National Register, Birmingham Elementary School is situated within the Birmingham Historic District and has been determined to be a contributing structure to that district which was listed in the National Register in 1996.

4.3 Cherry Annex (Scott Learning Community)

History

The Cherry Annex is located at 3348 Cherry Street, east of Cherry Elementary School, occupying 4.1 acres of land bounded by Cherry Street, Richardson Place, Wilson Place, and Stanley Court. The building was originally constructed in 1931 as the Feilbach School for Crippled Children (*Toledo Blade*, January 6, 1931; *News Bee*, September 15, 1931). Feilbach classes were moved to a new facility in 1976. The new facility merged elementary school classes from the old Glendale School (no longer in the TPS system) and Feilbach classes in the new Glendale-Feilbach Elementary School (TPS Realtor's Handbook, 1988). The former Feilbach School was renamed Cherry Annex in 1976 and currently serves as an over flow facility for Cherry Elementary in addition to pre-school classes for children with physical disabilities.

Feilbach School got its start in the early twentieth century when the Toledo Rotary Club successfully petitioned the Board of Education and state agencies to provide educational facilities for children who were crippled, or suffering from heart conditions (*Toledo Blade*, September 24, 1921). Previously, no public facility of that type existed in the area. The old Woodward Technical High School located on the current site of the downtown public library, housed the first disabilities program in 1918, called the School for Crippled Children, and offered free academic and skills education to physically challenged youth residing within the city limits, provided they were mentally able to attend. This was only the eighth public school established for such children in the country (*Toledo Blade*, April 26, 1968).

Charles Feilbach (b. 1862, d. 1924), a member of the Toledo Rotary, was president of the Feilbach Company, local wholesale grocers and president of the Toledo Public Schools Board of Education. Feilbach was instrumental in forming and developing for effective work local, state and international organizations seeking to serve the needs of children with disabilities. He served as president of the Toledo Society for Crippled Children, vice-president of the state organization of the same name, and director of the International Society for Crippled Children (*Toledo Times*, Obituary, August 9, 1924). Upon his death in 1924, the school at old Woodward Technical was renamed the Charles Feilbach School for Crippled Children (*Toledo Blade*, April 26, 1968). Since its inception, Feilbach was extremely instrumental in the success of the progressive school, and maintaining the Rotary's fiduciary role in relation to it. Also instrumental in establishing the school was Dr. Burt Chollet (b. 1876, d. 1964) former chief of staff of Toledo Hospital and vice-

chief of staff of St. Vincent's Hospital. Chollet was a 1900 graduate of the old Toledo Medical College, and an internationally known orthopedic surgeon whose work pioneered in the concept of treatment of children in a convalescent home setting. He and his wife opened the city's first children's convalescent home in Toledo at Collingwood Boulevard and West Central Avenue. Chollet was also a member of the Toledo Rotary, and together with Charles Feilbach interested the Rotary in establishing the school which later became Feilbach School (*Toledo Blade*, Obituary May 11, 1964).

What began as a school having eight pupils and one teacher in 1918, grew to house 83 pupils after the area's Polio epidemic of 1920. In 1926 efforts were underway to move the school to the Edward Ford mansion at Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street to alleviate crowded conditions at the old Woodward Technical High School (*Toledo Blade*, April 4, 1926). By 1931, funds were appropriated by Toledo Public Schools to build a new Feilbach School especially designed to serve the needs of children with disabilities on the property located behind Cherry Elementary School. The two-story building (now called the Cherry Annex) was constructed in 1931 by the Kopitke Construction Company at a cost of \$217,000. It was designed by Board of Education Architect Edwin M. Gee. The building was designed for a capacity of 240 students with physical disabilities, ages 6 to 20 years in grades 1-12. (*Toledo Blade*, January 6, 1931; TPS files, Helen Fox memo December 1, 1972). The building housed 10 classrooms, an auditorium and gymnasium. Unique spaces were created as part of the original design to meet the special needs of the students including two elevators for independent movement and an accessible sun deck for fresh air. Two dormitories with 75 beds for afternoon rest periods assured that students did not over-exert themselves during the course of the day. This unique educational facility was operated by a specially selected staff of teachers, registered nurses, physical therapists, and orthopedic surgeon (*Toledo Blade*, December 26, 1941). In 1968, Feilbach School celebrated its 50th year. The Cherry Annex is represented in photograph numbers 18-22 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4232-9.

Architecture

The two story 33,474 square foot brick building is designed with Georgian Revival elements. The building features a gabled roof with four gabled dormers, and is designed in a modified U-shaped plan. Pedimented entrances with stone columns and arches above doorways are featured on the primary (south) façade. A brick arcaded walkway connects single story east and west wings on the north facade. Ornately designed iron grills are featured in the arched arcade openings overlooking the central courtyard. Decorative arches are featured in the brickwork on the north end of the gymnasium projection. Arched window openings are featured on the east elevation. Windows and doors were replaced with modern components in the 1970s.

On the interior, the corridor walls on both first and second floors feature buff colored glazed terra cotta tiles with a decorative molding which surrounds the window openings. Vinyl tile has replaced cork floors in most areas, but the red quarry tile base remains. A unique feature is the connecting auditorium and gymnasium spaces in the east wing that share a pass through stage area with proscenium arch each side. The auditorium is paneled with linen-fold wood paneling and ornate grills with a lamp motif cover air ducts on the west wall. Original features designed for wheel chair accessibility are evident. Two elevators provide access to the second floor. Each classroom features a rest room.

Assessment

The former Feilbach School, now named Cherry Annex, is a building was tailored specifically to special needs children, and is architecturally unlike any other public school of the period in Toledo. The building's historic and unique architecture, original affiliation with Charles

Feilbach, Dr. Burt Chollet, and the Toledo Rotary Club, along with national stature early in the lineage of public institutions created for the physically challenged makes Cherry Annex a candidate for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

4.4 Edgewater Elementary School (Woodward Learning Community)

History

Edgewater Elementary School is located at 5549 Edgewater Drive, north of 131st Street, west of the Maumee River and backing up to Mudjaw Creek in Point Place. It was named for its location on Edgewater Drive on a peninsula between the river and the Ottawa River. Now irregular in plan and encompassing 28,497 square feet, Edgewater originally was a three-story, rectangular plan 18,831 square foot building erected with masonry load bearing walls. Edgewater originally housed 8 classrooms, a library and a combined Auditorium and Gymnasium. Erected in 1928, despite an addition in 1960 that complements the appearance of the original bays, Edgewater is one of the smallest school buildings in the Toledo Public Schools system. Edgewater Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 33-36 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC- 4212-4.

Architecture

Edgewater Elementary School was designed in 1928 by the Toledo architecture and engineering firm of Stophlet & Stophlet. It is basically a three-story rectangular block whose silhouette is pierced by a four-story tower. The building is generally asymmetrical in its massing and fenestration, although the windows of the north elevation follow a generally regular pattern. The character of the façade (east elevation) is determined by the elaborately executed off-center entrance tower. Constructed primarily in stone with brick accents, this element features Gothic tracery, arches, and shield devices before culminating in a pinnacled conical roof. The tower is flanked on one side by five window bays whose pattern is interrupted by a projecting first story masonry and brick window bay displaying generalized Gothic and Jacobean design devices. On the opposite side of the tower is a windowless expanse of brick panel relieved by masonry corner blocks. A masonry belt course defines the first story/at grade level from the building's upper floors. While the fenestration remains unmodified, window voids have been altered to incorporate single pane glazing with insulated panels.

The interior of the school reveals that the original plan has been little altered. The most prominent space, the gymnasium and auditorium, features a broad Tudor-arch proscenium at the stage, with complementing details such as Gothic tracery in the frieze and glazed brick. The terrazzo floors remain as built, but drop ceilings have been applied to all interior spaces.

Assessment

Edgewater Elementary School is a fine example of Jacobean architecture, especially considering its rather diminutive size. The exuberant entry tower is a classic diagnostic of the style, one of the few relatively straightforward examples in the Toledo Public Schools. While somewhat affected by renovations, this building retains sufficient integrity to achieve architectural merit.

Edgewater School is one of the few Toledo Public Schools buildings dating to the 1920s that was not designed by the Department of Architecture under Edwin Gee. It was built for Washington Township Rural School District, as one of three school buildings in Point Place, which once included the now demolished Point Place High School and Kleis School, the latter of which was identical to Edgewater. Edgewater Elementary School is therefore the last surviving school building in Point Place dating prior to the district's annexation by the City of Toledo in 1937.

The Edgewater Elementary School is one of the best examples of Jacobean architecture among the buildings of Toledo Public Schools, and is the last surviving Point Place school associated with the Washington Rural School District prior to this district's annexation to the City of Toledo. For these reasons, Edgewater Elementary School appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.5 Franklin Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Franklin Elementary School is located at 310 Steadman Street, between Third and Fourth Streets in the Yondota Historic District (NRHP 1996). This area of East Toledo was first settled by French and Bulgarian families, and was part of the original 1854 Yondota Plat, one of the earliest areas platted on the east side of the Maumee River (Ligibel 1996). The first brick Franklin School, named for American patriot and inventor Benjamin Franklin, was built on this site in 1871, with two additions constructed in the 1880s and 90s (Michaels 1993:6). Squire Rogers, an East Toledo pioneer, was instrumental in the construction of the school.

With the completion of the railroad bridge across the Maumee, East Toledo became the area's fastest-growing industrial center in the 1890s, and residential and commercial growth here was rapid. To accommodate the booming population, the first Franklin School was razed in 1923, and in 1924 was replaced with the existing school at a cost of \$334,000. The VanGorder family was especially prominent during those transitional years, with father Rolla serving as principal from 1888 to 1931, and son Henry assuming that position from 1931 to 1962. Originally intended for students from kindergarten to eighth grade level, it currently holds 382 students from kindergarten through sixth grade. Franklin Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 39-41 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4238-10.

Architecture

Franklin School was designed in 1923 under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. The school is a fine and well-preserved example of the Collegiate Gothic style, which was commonly used in the design of ecclesiastical, educational, and commercial buildings in the first decades of the twentieth century. The two-story building (with raised basement) is roughly rectangular in plan, and it faces south onto Fourth Street. Exterior walls are common brick laid in English cross bond, with decorative cast stone coping, belt courses, water table, and window lintels and sills. Stone panels with ornate Gothic tracery are located between window spans, over doorways, and on the crenellated parapet walls at roof level.

The building is strictly symmetrical, and features an 11-bay front (south) elevation. Three oversized, segmental-arched windows with elaborate tracery hoods are located at the center of this front wall, and penetrate to the auditorium immediately inside. Projecting paired entries straddle the center wall. Doorways here are recessed beneath Tudor-arched portals, which are flanked by gabled stone buttresses and are capped at roof level with attenuated stone battlements with Gothic arches and tracery. Identical paired doorways are located on the rear (north) elevation, which is also 11 bays wide. Classrooms are located within this rear wall, and windows are accordingly sized to the space within. All original multi-light, metal windows have been removed, and the openings closed down with glass block and metal awning windows. Likewise, original exterior wood panel doors with tracery details have been replaced with pre-finished paired metal doors with aluminum sidelights; above, the multi-light transoms with cusped arches remain intact.

Original floor plans identify a sewing room, domestic science room, dining room, manual room, medical inspection room, and gymnasium at basement level. Today, only the gymnasium continues to function as designed, and retains its distinctive glazed brick walls and concrete stadium seats. In most classrooms and hallways, floors are wood (carpeted), walls are plaster, and ceilings are dropped acoustical tiles. Individual coatrooms have been retained in the classrooms, and the kindergarten (now with a partition wall dividing it into two rooms) still has the built-in bookshelves and fireplace shown on original plans. The auditorium also retains many fine historic features, including bracketed ceiling beams, arched proscenium with plaster tracery details, rear door headmold with stop, raised wood stage; the auditorium balcony has been enclosed, but the decorative railing is intact. Bathrooms were updated in 1986.

Assessment

Aside from replacement of original windows, Franklin Elementary School retains a high level of physical and historic integrity and is identified as a contributing resource in the Yondota Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

4.6 Fulton Elementary School (Scott Learning Community)

History

Fulton Elementary School is located at 333 Melrose Avenue, occupying 2.64 acres of land bounded by Melrose Avenue, Fulton Street, and Delaware Avenue. This school is a contributing member of the Toledo Olde Town Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. Fulton Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 39-41 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4228-8.

The original brick and stone Fulton School building was erected in 1892 for the cost of \$38,000, having twelve classrooms and room for 500 students (*Toledo Blade*, 5 October 1995). The two-and-a-half story, five-bay building had a central bell tower flanked by gabled roof dormers. The first pupils began classes in 1894, attending kindergarten through twelfth grade (Furney 1995). An addition was built in 1908, raising the number of classrooms to 22, and including an auditorium and manual training area. At this time, enrollment was at 684, under the tutelage of 18 teachers. A gymnasium addition was made to the north elevation of the nineteenth century building in 1936, by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Board Records 1956).

In 1962, the original portion of the school was razed, and replaced with a two-story facility having a capacity for 700 students. This facility included 26 classrooms, two kindergartens, home economics and industrial arts rooms, and a community room. The cost of construction was \$1,086,078, and the architectural design team was Sanzenbacher, Mills, and Brigham. In 1967, an additional seven classrooms and a library were added (*Toledo Blade*, 5 October 1995). By 1976, Fulton School scaled back the number of grades taught, focusing only on kindergarten through eighth grades.

Architecture

Fulton Elementary School currently is comprised of two distinct architectural components, the 1936 vintage auditorium and the classroom additions dating to 1962 and 1967 (Photos 42-44). The auditorium was designed by the architectural firm of Stophlet & Stophlet under the direction of Edwin M. Gee of the Toledo Board of Education. The auditorium is a restrained brick cube that displays a verticality emphasized by brick pilasters and masonry which is balanced by horizontal elements of the masonry water table, belt course at the lintels and parapet. The symmetry of the main bays is repeated in the single story entry vestibule. In total effect, the

rigidity and formality of design reflect Art Deco influences and the monumental references at this time by this style, suitable for a 1936 auditorium that is the product of WPA-related works. The two-story brick 1962 and 1967 additions display a horizontal emphasis created by a low profile and bands of ribbon windows. Vertical elements are provided only by brick panels in the building corners and by brick and steel panels extending upward from building entrances. Interior walls are glazed or painted concrete block, ceilings are acoustical panels and floors are terrazzo.

Assessment

The vast majority of Fulton School is a product of 1962 and 1967 construction. The 1936 auditorium is an interesting element associated with WPA, but its relatively minor contribution determines that this school building on its own merits might not be considered individually eligible for the National Register. However, Fulton Elementary School is situated within the Toledo Olde Town Historic District and has been determined to be a contributing structure to that district. As such, it is considered to be listed in the National Register.

4.7 Garfield Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Garfield Elementary School is located at 1103 North Ravine Parkway on a 4.27-acre site bounded by East Broadway, Mott and Worthington Streets. It replaced and occupies the site of the earlier Mott Avenue School, constructed in 1903, and incorporated 20 classrooms that serviced an enrollment of 725 pupils. This newer structure honors martyred Ohio native James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States. When it was dedicated it was proclaimed to be east Toledo's first modern elementary school. This three-story structure encompasses 52,615 square feet in a generally rectangular plan with projecting central functional bays on its rear elevation. This school was built at a cost of \$140,000 in 1915 from designs furnished by the Toledo Public Schools Department of Architecture under the supervision of Edwin M. Gee. Garfield School was one of the first buildings designed under Gee's direction shortly after he advanced from a position as a consulting architect for Scott and Waite High Schools to supervisor of the school system's architects. Garfield Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 46-49 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4213-10.

Architecture

Garfield Elementary School is a symmetrical composition, with the facade displaying classical revival influences in its central projecting pedimented entrance portico and similarly scaled projecting units defining the facade's lateral bays. The school displays restrained architectural details and is relatively unembellished. The repetitive pattern of the fenestration is relieved primarily by corbelled brick lintels and masonry sills, with the most elaborate elements consisting of a cornice composed of pattern bond brick and regularly spaced geometric terra cotta motifs that occur beneath a parapet punctuated by masonry shield devices. The rear elevation is similar but even plainer than the facade, although the arched windows engender a colonnade effect. The building's side elevations are mirror images of one another. Their most notable components are centered entry doors enframed by a massive brick and masonry entablature surmounted by a large Gothic arched window. Extensive ornamental brick panels flank the window and compose the majority of the wall plane. Garfield Elementary School has not experienced either major structural additions or renovations over its over 85 years of service. The primary alterations are reductions of window voids through insertion of brick or block accompanied by single pane lights and insulated panels.

Interior elements have generally survived in a relatively intact state. The primary entrance is distinguished by four large wood columns resting on slate pedestals, opening onto a marble floor in which a compass has been executed in polychrome tile. Many wood interior doors are still functional, and those leading to the auditorium culminate in a fan-light transom. The former kindergarten room displays integrated bookshelves with divided light glass doors and a glazed brick and tile fireplace with a bracketed wood mantle. The significant open spaces provided by the auditorium incorporated glazed brick walls, ceiling tiles, and divided light windows over paired entry doors. The proscenium arch and walls of this auditorium are punctuated by brightly colored decorative glazed ceramic tile functioning as a surround for the stage and as a frieze or cornice for the walls. Polychrome tiles are also commonly employed in creating geometric motifs in public spaces throughout the school. Renovations have lowered the ceilings through installation of insulated drop tiles.

Garfield Elementary School reveals multiple architectural style influences through its symmetry, restrained ornamentation, and selected use of devices. The school appears to be an eclectic mix of the Neo-classical style and the Arts & Crafts movement, perhaps expressing the former more explicitly on the exterior and the latter more consistently in interior environments. Designed by the Toledo Public Schools Architecture Department, Garfield School is distinguished from other schools built during this period in escaping the commonly executed design influences of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Assessment

Garfield Elementary School is located within the boundaries of the East Toledo Historic District, established in 1996 and is considered to be a contributing structure. As such, this building has been determined previously to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.8 Harvard Elementary School (Bowsher Learning Community)

History

Harvard Elementary School is located at 1949 Glendale Avenue, occupying a 2.82 acre tract generally bounded by Rohr Boulevard and River Road. It is sited to take full advantage of its scenic setting, perched above a small tributary of the Maumee River. This 65,889 square foot structure was built in 1926 by the Henry J. Spieker Company at a cost of \$485,000 to serve nearly 900 children (*Toledo Blade*, April 3, 1977; Spieker Company Catalog, 1920). Harvard Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 62-68 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4214-13.

Architecture

When Harvard opened 75 years ago it was generally acknowledged to be one of the city's most picturesque school buildings – “a virtual English fairy-tale castle” (*Toledo Blade*, September 13, 1928). It was the product of the Toledo Public School Department of Architecture as supervised by Edwin M. Gee. Its irregular floor plan conformed to its site and included a rusticated limestone terrace and stairway that led up to the entry porticos. The picturesque nature of Harvard's setting was mirrored in its asymmetrical fenestration and profile. The school is approached either via a wide winding stair or by crossing a brick paved terrace. Primary entrances channeled students through a four-story tower on the principal elevation that was flanked by three story classroom wings and a large auditorium. The tower features rusticated limestone up to the second story, a treatment that carried over to the adjacent wings. Above this stone, masonry window surrounds and quoins are surmounted by Gothic tracery and a dramatic pinnacled parapet. Well defined pilasters separate the large arched windows of the auditorium

and the narrower paired windows of the classroom wing. Larger windows and masonry surfaces are frequently embellished with Gothic tracery, shield devices, or other compatible elements.

The rear elevation is similar to the facade in its lack of symmetry, but is characterized by a less grandiose entry tower and a second truncated three-story tower. Although the rest of the building's other elevations are less embellished, the side elevations are totally asymmetrical in design, but carry over the first story's rusticated limestone plane and a recessed entry door within an arched masonry portico, as well as pilasters that vertically define the bands of windows and are punctuated at each story by arched devices. The entire building terminates in a coped crenellated parapet. The primary renovation to the exterior is the modification of window voids to accept single pane windows and insulated panels.

The interior of Harvard Elementary School has been minimally renovated. The primary interior spaces remain generally intact. The library which was the original kindergarten room, continues as undivided space distinguished by integrated glass-doored bookshelves and a glazed brick fireplace reflecting Arts & Crafts style influences. The auditorium is virtually unaltered, from the broad coved ceiling with decorative plasterwork, onto the broad fluted arches and balcony and proscenium arches that display Gothic arches and quatrefoil motifs, to the paneled wood entry doors with tracery transoms. The original decorative ironwork carries along the balustrades to each floor, most effectively in the wide spiral staircase that mounts Harvard's primary tower. Even though the ceilings have been altered by suspended acoustical tiles, all wood classroom doors remain intact, set within Gothic arched openings containing Gothic tracery or round arched openings with fanlight transoms.

Harvard Elementary School combines the asymmetry, strong architectural elements such as towers, parapets, crenellations, quatrefoil devices, extensive use of limestone, tracery and other attributes that define the Collegiate Gothic style. Secondary influences appear to be the Arts & Crafts style. Eclectic mixes of multiple styles were common during the early twentieth century and virtually all of the products of the Toledo Public Schools Architecture Department display such "hybrid vigor."

Assessment

Harvard Elementary School is one of the most picturesque schools in the Toledo Public Schools system, and has generally been recognized as an architectural jewel since shortly after it was constructed. Significantly, it is one of the few Toledo Public Schools buildings to have escaped major additions or renovations. Harvard appears to represent the best preserved example of the Collegiate Gothic style of all the Toledo Public Schools. Indeed, it is a virtually classic execution of this kind of architecture. Thus, although Harvard lacks direct association with significant events or persons, it appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.9 Jefferson Center Alternative High School (Miscellaneous Facility)

History

Jefferson Center is located at 1300 Jefferson Avenue occupying 2.21 acres of land bounded by Jefferson, 13th Street, Madison Avenue and 14th Street. This three-story building, encompassing 130,957 square feet, was designed by the US Post Office Supervising Architect J. Taylor Knox. It was constructed between 1909 and 1911 at a cost of \$550,000. It was designed in the "Renaissance" style, built of white sandstone and all elements were of "substantial material with the dignity usual in government buildings." Designed to serve as the City of Toledo's Central Post Office, the building was converted into a TPS vocational school in 1970 when \$2.2 million

was spent and the building's interior was entirely reconfigured. In 1972 Jefferson Center was entered into the National Register of Historic Places. The Jefferson Center is represented in photograph numbers 71-75 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4230-8.

Architecture

Jefferson Center, when built as a post office in 1911, was a two-story sandstone-clad building erected on a rectangular plan, but was renovated into a three-story academic structure during the 1970s. It is irregularly massed, featuring a three-story unit that is stepped back from each of the building's street level elevations and rises from the building's center. Jefferson Center is a generally symmetrical composition created through use of regular fenestration anchored through the use of classical elements. All four elevations reveal an almost excessive use of fluted columns, pilasters, and brackets. The façade (Jefferson Avenue) and rear (Madison Avenue) elevations are mirror images, 21 bay compositions anchored at each corner by a pedestrian entry and flanking window. The entry doors are enframed within classical entablatures with Ionic columns supporting a dentilled pediment that incorporates an eagle motif. The remaining bays are defined by windows set within classically inspired surrounds with keystone lintels and panels. The two windows interior from each entrance are situated between Ionic columns. The eave displays a series of brackets and supported a masonry balustrade.

The side elevations (13th and 14th Streets) are mirror images on one another, composed of eight bays defined by windows and an off center entry flanked by a corner window. The decorative elements are identical to those of the façade. The rear elevation is functional in design, but also repeats these key design motifs. The second story piercing pattern is identical on all elevations, differing only in the number of bays. All bays are defined by round arch windows forming a colonnade, separated by round medallion devices. A dentilled frieze rises to copper anthemia that extends to a seamed copper roof. The interior was reconfigured when the post office was renovated into an academic building. Marble cladding is retained on the external interior walls, but all interior partition walls added during the 1970s renovations are of concrete block and ceilings are drop panels. Floors have been covered in carpeting. The current third story, housing a gymnasium and assembly area, occupies what was formerly a large atrium to the post office lobby below. The wealth of classical elements in design, detail and execution within a masonry medium identifies Jefferson Center as a representative of the Beaux Art style.

Assessment

Jefferson Center is an elaborate expression of high style architecture. The ubiquitous classical references classify this as one of the finest examples of Beaux Arts style architecture in the City of Toledo, and the only one of its kind in TPS. Considering this, it is no surprise that Jefferson Center was entered into the National Register in 1972.

4.10 Jones Junior High School (Libbey Learning Community)

History

Jones Junior High School is located at 550 Walbridge Avenue on a 2.4 acre parcel bounded to the west by Broadway Street. The core of this four-story 136,301 square foot building was built in 1925-1926 when it housed over 700 students, and an addition was extended from the east wall in 1957. It is named for Toledo's reform mayor Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones, who was from Toledo's south side and was proprietor of the Jones Manufacturing Company. He served as a reform-minded Mayor of Toledo from 1897 until his death in 1904. A painting of Jones was presented by his widow to the school at its dedication in 1926, and hangs to this day in the school's auditorium.

During World War II the name of Jones Junior High was known across the European and Asian military theatres as the school song, penned by an 11 year old student, served as a morale booster for countless servicemen. The lyrics were sung to the tune of the Stars and Stripes Forever:

Three Cheers for our Jones Junior High!
It's the best junior high in Toledo!
Our Colors of blue and of gray
Are emblems of truth and faith.
We'll fight for the right, not the wrong,
For our school, our faculty, our classmates.
Stand out! Face the World! Come on, Jones!
We'll be true blue! We'll stick to you!
Our school forever!

The song was even sung on the CBS Radio Network "Lucky Strike Hit Parade" to a national audience in 1945. Soldiers returning from the front during and after the war wrote to Jones Junior High in Toledo to determine if such a school actually existed. All such letters were answered by the students who also included a post card of the school and other mementos. Jones Junior High is represented in photograph numbers 76-81 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4209-13.

Architecture

The brick and block construction of this large building conforms to a generally regular plan that originally housed 60 class rooms, a manual training area and auditorium that housed up to 800 people. The auditorium at the east end of the school is balanced with the large gymnasium bays of the west end. Extensive use of stone block in the water table and belt courses emphasizes the horizontality of this building. The primary elevation is explicitly symmetrical, a tripartite composition, with multiple bays of paired windows separated by three projecting pedimented bays. Of these, the central entrance is flanked by corner bays. These projecting bays are distinguished by paired masonry pilasters rising to an elaborate dentilled cornice, above which is a coped parapet. Pedimented gables further embellish the projecting central and corner bays. The side elevations are also generally symmetrical, but more functional in design, while an arcaded entrance enframed within stone arches with keystones provide direct access to the auditorium through the east elevation. Jones is particularly notable for the consistency and range of its stylistic motifs. Formal classicism is realized in its segmental arches, cartouches, shields, wide friezes, rosettes, dentilled pediments and urns.

The symmetry and formal execution revealed in this building's massing, pilasters, pedimented bays and classical decorative motifs and devices define it as an example of Beaux Arts classicism. A short-lived and uncommon style that briefly flowered in the early twentieth century, Beaux Arts was inspired by world fair exhibitions and is often associated with reform impulses such as the "City Beautiful" movement. Jones Junior High is a fine example of this style, a type rarely executed by the Toledo Public School Department of Architecture under the supervision of Edwin Gee. The primary alteration to the exterior is the replacement of the original windows by single light glass and insulated spandrel panels.

The interior plan remains much as originally designed and most details are intact. The auditorium is virtually unaltered, and is inspiring in its paneled and colonnaded walls, molded proscenium arch, and unmodified ceiling panels. This public space is also distinguished by glazed brick and tile that feature escutcheons designs in the form of ships, athletes and scientists. The primary

alterations to the original fabric include drop acoustic tile ceilings in all classroom spaces and hallways.

Assessment

Jones Junior High School represents a well preserved example of the massive building program undertaken by the Toledo Board of Education during the 1920s to expand and provide state of the art school facilities for its students. Jones is distinguished architecturally because it is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style attributed to the Board of Education Architecture Department under the supervision of Edwin Gee. It embodies a reform impulse in Toledo that was associated with the progressive movement that flourished in the country during the first decades of the twentieth century and influenced city planning, political reform, esthetics, and education.

Jones Junior High achieves significance on the somewhat more fortuitous level of having served as a beacon of patriotism and morale during World War II. The name of the school was widely invoked as servicemen tried to remember the simple pleasures of life on the home front: "We'll fight for the right, not the wrong" captured the spirit of America's fighting men. As such, Jones Junior High (and Toledo) received national, even international, prominence. For these reasons, Jones Junior High appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.11 Libbey High School (Libbey Learning Community)

History

Libbey High School, located at 1250 Western Avenue at Hawley Street, was constructed between October 15, 1921 and December 15, 1922 and opened in 1923. The design of the school is credited to Edwin M. Gee, architect for Toledo Public Schools. The school was constructed by the Henry J. Spieker Company, general contractor, for a reported \$120,000. The Spieker Company, a prominent local builder, is listed as general contractor for many of Toledo's well known buildings of the period, several of which are listed in the National Register, such as the Commodore Perry Hotel and Scott and Waite High Schools. The Spieker Company also constructed a number of other Toledo Public Schools, among them, Harvard, Sherman, Hale and Walbridge Elementary Schools (Spieker Co. Catalog, 1920- ca. 1929). Libbey High School is represented in photograph numbers 88-104 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4243-13.

Libbey High School was opened in 1923 and named in honor of successful Toledo businessman, civic leader and philanthropist, Edward Drummond Libbey (b. 1854, d. 1925). Libbey's importance to the business community began when he brought glass manufacturing to Toledo in 1888, lured by the abundant, cheap energy supply afforded by northwest Ohio's oil and natural gas boom of the period, and the availability of good quality glass making materials. Initially establishing the successful Libbey Glass Company, he then partnered with Michael J. Owens, technical expert, and financed the establishment of two additional glass companies, the Owens Bottling Company, and the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company. All three companies were considered innovative front runners in mass manufacture and glass technology (Van Tassel, 1929; Staelin, 1966). The establishment of the glass companies lead to Toledo's reputation as the "Glass Capital of the World". The companies diversified, expanded internationally, and still exist in various forms today.

Libbey's importance in civic contributions include service on the City of Toledo Commission 1909-1925, during the establishment of the city's first master plan (Heller, 1948). During his

tenure on the planning commission he was vocal on the importance of expansion of the Toledo Public Schools. He served on the Toledo Board of Education from 1911 to 1914, becoming Board president during the Board reorganization in 1912 (*Ibid.*). During his term on the school board, he is credited with laying the groundwork for a controversial expansion of the Toledo Public School building program initiated later in the decade (Guitteau Collection, n.d.; Heller, 1948). Libbey and his wife, Florence Scott Libbey, a member of the pioneer family for which Scott High School is named, also were instrumental in the development of the Toledo Museum of Art, begun in 1901 (Museum News, April 1954).

Libbey took interest in development and support of the Toledo Public Schools, and in the high school named after him. Two major contributions to the Toledo Public Schools were included among the bequests after Libbey's death, including \$200,000 to establish a trust fund for student scholarships, and \$100,000 for scholarships for teachers (*Toledo Blade*, November 19, 1925 and February 27, 1949; Heller, 1948). The Libbeys also donated \$30,000 to Libbey High School to purchase books for the school's library (Libbey High School, 2000). During his lifetime, Libbey donated \$35,000 to the school for the redirection of Swan Creek northwest of the building in preparation for construction of a school stadium. An additional \$50,000 was donated in his name by Francis Scott Libbey, for construction of the stadium. Constructed in 1927 for \$135,000, the stadium bleachers were eventually removed in 1987, and the stadium replaced in the late 1990s (*Toledo Blade*, November 29, 1995).

When opened in 1923, Libbey High School had an enrollment of 1,500 students (Libbey High School, 2000). Expansion of the high school responded to population increases with the construction of a 44,356 square foot field house connected to the east wing of the school in 1955 (*Toledo Blade*, October 16, 1955). The field house was rededicated the Albert E. Jeffery Field House after the former student, athlete, and long time teacher and coach (Libbey High School, 2000). A second, large addition, the Skill Center, a 56,342 square foot addition was constructed in 1974 to house career training and includes a cafeteria (TPS, 2001).

A rapid increase in the population with the "Baby Boom" following World War II eventually resulted in redistricting efforts in 1962 to alleviate over crowding of the city's high schools. The redistricting affected Libbey, DeVilbiss and Woodward High Schools. Enrollment at Libbey High School for the 1961-1962 school year was officially reported as 2,546 (TPS history files, 1961-1962), although total enrollment was probably higher with students bussed for some classes from other Toledo high schools. Enrollment at the city's high schools dropped dramatically during the next decade. The enrollment at Libbey High School was reported as 2,045 in 1973 and barely 1,000 in 1989 (*Ibid.*). The enrollment for 2001 was reported as 1,125 students (TPS, 2001).

Architecture

Libbey High School originated as a four story, 236,666 square foot brick building in a modified E-shaped plan (Photos 88-104). The building is designed with many elements of the Collegiate Gothic Style. The exterior of the original building is dominated by a four-story center section topped with four turrets with crenellated parapets. Exterior architectural embellishments include buttressed walls and entrances, a stone balustrade stretches to the east and west from the front walkway defining a courtyard area on Western Avenue. The primary façade features decorative stone trim on Tudor arched recessed entries, belt courses, quoins, window surrounds and parapet. Such decorative details are not limited to the primary façade and are featured on all sides of the original building. The portico of the central main entrance features ribbed ceiling vaults. Many of the architectural embellishments are reminiscent of church-like architecture. With the exception of window and door replacements of the 1970s, and the additions for the Albert E. Jeffery Field

House opened in 1955, and the Skill Center added in 1975, the exterior of the original building retains much of the integrity of the original construction. The single-story unit connecting with the 1955 field house lessens the impact of the additions to the east. Although the original 1927 stadium at the rear was removed in 1987 (due to damage from creek flooding) and replaced with metal frame bleachers in the 1990s, the alteration is located to the rear of the facility which minimizes the impact of the loss.

The interior houses classrooms, a 9,910 square foot auditorium with balcony, a gymnasium, and a fourth floor former refectory. Interior details rival those found in Scott and Waite high schools including gray marble found on walls and columns supporting decorative arches on first through third floors. Corridor floors of red quarry tile. Details in the main lobby include decorative marble benches sporting armrests embellished with carved acanthus leaves. Bronze memorial plaques hang on the marble-clad walls dedicated to former students killed in battle during World War II. A period original watercolor of the school is framed with a brass plate naming Edwin Gee as architect and likely was a presentation piece for Libbey at the time of construction.

An impressive auditorium with wrap-around balcony is located in the south end of the west wing with an elaborate gothic style wood paneled lobby and direct access entrance on Western Avenue. Mounted in the auditorium projection booth are the two original arc projectors manufactured by a local firm. A series of bronze plaques hang on the auditorium walls citing the numerous donations and gifts to the school by graduating classes through the years.

Four stairways provide access to the upper floors. As with Scott and Waite High Schools, the centrally located fourth floor was originally designated as a dining space, however the Libbey space is even more elaborately designed with flanking balconies with decorative balustrades in addition to the decorative braces and beams and columns embellished with detailed plaster reliefs. Located in a primarily residential area, the windows of the former refectory afford a bird's-eye view of the city skyline and the tree-lined streets of the South Toledo neighborhoods. Senior class students privileged to sit in the balconies were afforded the best view.

When opened in 1923, Libbey included state of the art features for the time period such as a photography studio with darkroom, and a radio room connected to antennas on each of the towers. The Manual Training Building which extends to the rear of the main building still retains the foundry, representing original equipment, and a brick floored room intended for a forge and space for teaching auto mobile "construction". The features of the Manual Trades Building represent the school system's commitment to training for Toledo's expanding industrial base (TPS architectural drawings, 1921; *Toledo Times*, April 3, 1923).

Assessment

Libbey High School is an intact example of an educational facility representing high stylistic features in a high school level facility, a commitment to showcase the accomplishments of the Toledo Public Schools, an investment in training for the city's growing industrial base, and a documented association with Edward Drummond Libbey. As such, the building appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.12 Lincoln Elementary School (Scott Learning Community)

History

Lincoln Elementary School is located at 1801 Detroit Avenue, between Foster and Lincoln Streets. This four-story, 91,075 square foot building was built in 1915 at a cost of \$205,000 and

is located on just 0.86 acre of land. It was named for the assassinated Civil War President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln Elementary School's place in history is best demonstrated by its role in demonstrating progressive school architecture and design during the early twentieth century. Lincoln School was cited in *School Architecture, Principles and Practices* (Donavan 1921) and *Grade School Buildings* (Bruce 1925) as one of the nation's best examples of innovative school construction. Reform and redesign of the nation's schools was catalyzed by the disastrous fire at Lakeview School in Collinwood, Ohio, which killed 172 students and two teachers in 1908. This tragedy resulted in guidelines that would make school buildings more fire resistant, and generally safer and healthier by employing the most advanced engineering methods. In place of a wood frame, load-bearing masonry would be used, while steel or concrete or stone would be used in place of wooden floors, stairs and banisters. Stairways between floors would be staggered to avoid a central stairwell serving as a fire chimney. Lincoln School, employing all of these standards, plus fire barriers and firewalls, was selected by national authorities as an outstanding example of up to date school architecture. The school was also progressive in its provision for a kindergarten room, twice the size of normal classrooms to provide open space for active youth, and a false fireplace to provide a homey atmosphere for story time and other activities. Lincoln Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 105-111 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4215-7.

Architecture

Lincoln Elementary School is built on a modified L-plan with primary entrances occurring in both the interior angle of the building bays forming the "L" as well as the elevation forming the end of the long axis. The school is primarily a symmetrical composition, with offsetting bays except where truncated by the short axis of the "L" plan. Although divided horizontally by masonry belt courses, the school provides a decidedly vertical orientation through the placement of windows within linked between stories by broad terra cotta rails and ornamental masonry spandrels. Lincoln also expresses an elaborate cornice beneath a crenellated parapet, while the pedestrian entry alcoves are shielded by massive classically-inspired stone arched porticos. Particularly worthy of note is the use of marble in the columns supporting the entablature of the entrance facing Detroit Avenue. The building employs arched windows and door lintels in a repeat pattern to produce an arcade effect, which is somewhat minimized by subsequent infill panels now occupying the window voids. Indeed, the primary modification of the exterior consists of installing single light glass panes with insulated panels within the window voids.

The interior of Lincoln Elementary School retains its basic integrity. Primary spaces such as the separate auditorium and gymnasium are notable for the survival of glazed brick and arches. Interior paired French doors set beneath a round arch transom light are repeated in places to create a colonnade effect. The former kindergarten room, now the library, is still enhanced by a fireplace constructed of glazed brick with glazed terra cotta accents appears to reveal Art & Crafts style influences. Doors in classrooms are original, composed of nine lights beneath a six-lighted transom. Even the stairs are notable for attention to detail, in that the solid stepped balustrades on the third floor are finished by polished red marble. All interior spaces have been modified through the installation of insulated drop ceilings.

The symmetry and verticality of Lincoln Elementary School, restrained in execution as well as repetitive, indicates that this building results from two style influences, Neo-Classical and Arts & Crafts. The formal symmetry and rigidity reveals strong affinities to the former, as does the use of simple plain columns with simple capitals, arcades, and classical motifs such as cartouches.

The decorative restraint and use of simple geometric motifs and natural materials such as in the glazed brick fireplace argue for Arts & Crafts attributes.

Assessment

Lincoln Elementary School is a well preserved example of the eclectic mixture of architectural styles influencing school systems across America in the early twentieth century. The Neo-Classical was associated with the nation's heritage and refined culture, while the Arts & Crafts represented a more immediate and artistic expression of what was natural, genuine and honest. It can be surmised that a Board of Education could easily support a design for a school building that embodied these two philosophies. Lincoln appears to represent an unusually fine effort to create a school built with uncommon care and attention to detail. All exterior and interior decorations are finely executed, but perhaps the most telling example of the desire of its builders to create an extraordinary edifice is the requisition and installation of solid marble columns to flank the school's primary entrance portico.

Lincoln School is also significant at the national level for representing the embodiment of the re-engineering of school architecture during the first decades of the twentieth century. It served as a model school, cited nationally, to replace outmoded and unsafe buildings typically still in service in many districts across the country. It also was one of the earlier school buildings in which there was space specifically designed for use as a kindergarten. Lincoln School therefore helped establish Toledo Public Schools as enlightened and progressive, a leader in the school construction reform movement. For these reasons, Lincoln Elementary School appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

4.13 Old Orchard Elementary School (Start Learning Community)

History

Old Orchard Elementary School is located at 2402 Cheltenham Road, occupying a 4.3 acre parcel between Pelham and Darlington Roads. This building currently totals 67,233 square feet and presents an irregular plan with a central courtyard resulting from multiple construction episodes. The building permit for the school, taken out in January 1936, revealed its cost or value to be \$176,200, and reports from the period state it initially housed 480 students. Additions to the school in 1950 and 1955 were valued at \$101,880 and \$325,863, respectively. Old Orchard Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 149-152 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4218-7.

Architecture

The original school building is a single story structure designed by Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff in 1935 and completed in 1937 by contractor Otto Kopitke. The original 29,375 square foot school was expanded by a single story 7,161 square foot addition in 1950 that was augmented by a two story 30,697 square foot addition in 1955, increasing the total number of classrooms to 30 with a capacity of 1,000 pupils. The 1935 structure is composed of masonry bearing walls covered in stucco plaster, while the two additions are built of brick masonry bearing walls. The gabled units of the building are sheathed in slate tile roofing.

The original school had a generally rectangular floor plan with projecting central entrance bays that encompassed the auditorium and flanking wings that housed classrooms (Photos 149-152). The auditorium unit is side gabled and features coped parapets. Round arched entry colonnades extend from each corner of the auditorium façade the full length of the entrance bays to the main building components. Masonry surrounds define both the entrances and paired arched windows. Gabled bays extend from either side of the central entrance unit and are characterized by

symmetrical fenestration composed of formerly paired windows that have been renovated. The façade terminated in a three-bay-wide front-gabled unit at the building corners. The 1950 addition extends from the rear of these gabled end units perpendicular to the axis of the original building. The two-story, flat-roofed 1955 addition joins the lateral wings of the school to effectively form a central courtyard. Primary alteration to the exterior consists of reducing window voids through a combination of glass block and insulated panes in conjunction with single glass lights.

The interior of Old Orchard School reveals that the original floor plan has been minimally altered. While the ceilings have been covered in acoustic tile drop ceilings, most of the original multi-light classroom doors are still in use. The school's primary space, the auditorium, retains its original configuration and details, including a broad masonry proscenium arch and beamed ceiling. Although the former kindergarten room has been divided, its defining element, a glazed tile fireplace distinguished by art tile nursery rhyme scenes, is unblemished.

In terms of style references and attributes, Old Orchard School is an explicitly restrained composition. The few exterior elements include parapeted gables, a masonry water table, and round arch fenestration. While the exterior elements reveal an honesty of expression, decorative restraint, and simplicity that may reveal Arts & Crafts inspiration, interior attributes more strongly confirm such an association. Perhaps the strongest such indicator is the excellent glazed tile and art tile fireplace in the former kindergarten room. In addition, the strong and simple lines of the auditorium proscenium arch and massive beamed ceiling also strongly hint at Arts & Crafts inspiration.

Assessment

The Old Orchard School is one of the few schools built by Toledo Public Schools during the lean budget times of the Great Depression. It is also one of the few buildings designed for the Board of Education by the firm of Mills, Rhine, Bellman & Nordhoff. The product of this collaboration is a school building that differs markedly from the designs typically produced by the school system's Department of Architecture supervised by Edwin M. Gee. Stepping out from the commonly referenced Collegiate Gothic style, the Mills firm was not reluctant to experiment with a stronger Arts & Crafts influence, which resulted in a pleasing architectural statement. While Old Orchard School is the product of three major building episodes, all are complementary and well executed. Integrity is not an issue as the building currently stands. While Old Orchard School is not directly associated with either significant events or persons, its architectural attributes determine that it appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.14 Robinson Junior High School (Scott Learning Community)

History

Robinson Junior High School is located at 1007 Grand Avenue, occupying 4.1 acres of land on the southwest corner of Grand and Waite Avenues. This school is a contributing member of the Englewood Historic District, a 124 year-old neighborhood listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (*The Blade*, July 31, 1998). Robinson Junior High was built in tandem with DeVeaux and Burroughs Elementary Schools, all three having been members of school districts which experienced rapid growth circa 1930. This particular school was intended to relieve congestion at area high schools by offering intermediate classes, and was built in 1929. Robinson Junior High School is represented in photograph numbers 167-175 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4246-13.

This junior high school was named after civic leader Jefferson D. “Jay Dee” Robinson, school board member, philanthropist, industrialist, and president of the Toledo Newsboys’ Association who passed away the same year that the school was completed (*News Bee*, 8 November 1929). Originally having accommodated 1,600 students, features of this building included a manual training wing with a print shop, metal shop, and mechanical drawing studio, a large library and cafeteria, separate male and female gymnasiums, and an auditorium with a capacity of 800. Other rooms included 21 classrooms, six laboratories, three art studios, two sewing rooms, two business practice rooms, two home economics laboratories, and a music room. The facility covers 144,131 square feet of space, and was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo’s Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. Construction costs for the building totaled \$706,000 (*Times*, 27 July 1930). A music education addition was included in 1973.

Architecture

The Robinson Junior High School is a three-story brick building with an irregular footprint. The original plans reveal that the central bays of the main body of the school are composed of an auditorium and cafeteria, flanked by classrooms, and joined at the rear by a Manual Building and contiguous Boys’ and Girls’ Gymnasiums. The building’s façade is a symmetrical composition whose character is determined by expansive window bays with spandrels projecting upward from the two primary entrances and projecting windowless corner bays relieved by decorative brick panels. Masonry is employed in the water table, in door and window lintels and sills, as coping and decorative pinnacles at tower and building corners. Decorative elements represent a mixture of the Collegiate Gothic and Tudors styles that were so popular during the late 1920s for academic buildings. Gothic tracery occurs in the spandrels and balustrades and various masonry devices, and the roofline is anchored by crenellated parapets. The interior of the building retains many of its original decorative elements, particularly in the auditorium which features a glazed tile proscenium arch, Gothic influenced tracery, and masonry walls punctuated by blind Gothic arches, and tracery including shield devices. The original windows have been reduced by placement of panel insets, but the building exterior appears otherwise minimally modified. The interior retains most of its as-built decorative elements, particularly the auditorium with its graceful arched Proscenium and ceiling, elaborate woodwork and masonry design motifs. Most other interior space retains its original relationships, although insulated panel drop ceilings have been installed in the hallways and classrooms.

Assessment

Robinson Elementary School is one of TPS’ best examples of Collegiate Gothic academic architecture. It retains a high degree of exterior and interior architectural integrity. It has been an anchor for its community since its construction in 1929. As such, this school building on its own merits is considered individually eligible for the National Register. However, Robinson Junior High School is situated within the Englewood Historic District and has been determined to be a contributing structure to that district. As such, it is already listed in the National Register.

4.15 Jesup W. Scott High School (Scott Learning Community)

History

After a November, 1908 bond issue was passed by voters, the Board of Education decided to establish at least two district high schools, and purchased west side land at Collingwood and Machen for \$55,000, and east side land at Kelsey Street, East Broadway, and Mott Avenue for \$22,000 (Peoples 1940: 103). Envisioning the construction of these high school buildings, at this time the Board also established the system’s Department of Architecture. According to the

Schools 1910-1911 Annual Report, the two “cosmopolitan” high schools were “exact duplicates in every respect.” The west side high school, completed by September, 1913 was named Jesup W. Scott High School, while the east side facility, completed one year later, was named Morrison R. Waite High School.

Jesup W. Scott High School is located at 2400 Collingwood Boulevard on a 14.5-acre site between Winthrop and Machen Streets. It is named for Jesup W. Scott, a prominent merchant, landowner, and promoter of early Toledo. This four-story building in 1912 totaled 155,370 square feet and now encompasses 261,522 square feet within masonry load bearing walls. It was designed to replace the old Central High School, and was built at a cost of nearly \$750,000 between 1911 and 1913 by Toledo contractor Charles Nordhoff from designs provided by prominent Toledo architect David L. Stine. It was one of Stine’s few, but significant designs for the Board of Education, which also included the nearly identical and nearly contemporaneous Waite High School on Toledo’s east side. (He had also designed the Lucas County Courthouse, the Lucas County Jail, and the Lucas County Library.) Siebert Stadium, located behind the school, where Scott High School won the mythical national high school football championships before over 10,000 fans in 1916 and 1922, was razed in 1969.

Scott High School has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1973 as a contributing structure to the Old West End Historic District and also is a contributor to the Toledo Olde Towne Historic District, established in 1989. A decorative stone bell tower in front of the school houses the original 1854 bell from the old Central High School that burned in 1895. Scott High School is represented in photograph numbers 175-183 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-523-8.

Architecture

In terms of architects, Scott High School is not only notable as the product of David Stine, but also because it marks the first Toledo collaboration by Edwin M. Gee, who served as a consulting architect for the project. Gee went on to serve as Supervising Architect for the Board of Education until retirement in 1939. In the over quarter century that he was involved with Toledo schools, Gee was responsible for designing more Toledo school buildings than any other person.

This massive school building was built in 1913 on a modified H-plan that included projecting central bays that projected less extensively than the corner bays on the front and rear elevations. The plan was believed to be adequate to house the projected 1,200 to 1,500 students, and included 23 classrooms and laboratories for the sciences and manual training as well as a gymnasium, auditorium with direct exterior access that could seat over 1,000, a library, cafeteria and natatorium. The building’s symmetrical façade is anchored by two central entrances accessed through Gothic arches, although entry doors are also positioned in each of the two projecting wings. The central bays rise four stories to a pedimented gable flanked by small decorative towers, masonry friezes punctuated by quatrefoil elements and shield devices that occur above bands of windows distinguished by tracery. Crenellated parapets extend along the three-story bays running between the central gabled unit and projecting corner bays. Extensive use of masonry is particularly notable in the central gabled entry bays, positioned as quoins at the unit corners, as window mullions and window and door surrounds, as coping, and as spandrels between the second and third stories created by contiguous shield devices. Major additions were extended from the rear elevation: a fieldhouse completed in 1953 at a cost of \$500,000, a Performing Arts Center in 1976 at a cost of \$337,000, and a new cafeteria in 1997. All of these additions were constructed off of the rear elevation and do not impact the building’s impressive architectural presence.

The interior of the high school has been renovated through the decades of active service. It still retains its reddish quarry tile floors. Mounted on the wall of the main first floor corridor is a bronze plaque from the original Toledo High School with the names of former students who served in the Civil War. Among the names listed are many representing the major landowners and policy shapers of Toledo the early 19th century. The fourth floor, which houses the former dining space still retains decorative truss work, wood paneling and wood paneled doors, while decorative quatrefoil ceiling moldings are still visible in the rear stair lobby. The auditorium has been altered and many of its original details obscured, although the auditorium lobby retains much of the original detail. Oil portraits of former administrators adorn the walls of the auditorium lobby and flanking stairways.

The architectural elements of this building define it as an example of Collegiate Tudor Gothic, a style popular among architects for school buildings primarily in the first third of the twentieth century. This style is an eclectic mixture of select elements that were designed to reference classical ideals and heritage.

Assessment

Scott High School has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1973 as a contributing structure to the Old West End Historic District and also is a contributor to the Toledo Olde Towne Historic District, established in 1989. If this impressive building were not situated within a historic district, it retains sufficient architectural integrity and historical associations to be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.16 Toledo Technology Academy (Start Learning Community)

History

The Toledo Technology Academy is located at 3301 Upton Avenue, occupying a sprawling 25.8-acre parcel bounded by Upton, Georgia, Fairfax, and Westland Avenues. This three-story brick and stone colossus contains 291,664 square feet, making it the largest of the Toledo Public School buildings. The Toledo Technology Academy is represented in photograph numbers 197-210 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4223-3.

This facility was originally named Thomas A. DeVilbiss High School, and was completed in 1931. The namesake of the school, Thomas A. DeVilbiss (b.1878, d. 1928), was a civic leader and benefactor whose achievements included appointments as president of the Toledo Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the Community Chest and the City and County Planning Commissions, and a director and trustee of the Toledo Art Museum. T. A. DeVilbiss was also the longest running member of the Toledo Board of Education at the time of his death in 1928, with thirteen year tenure (*Toledo Times*, November 12, 1928; *Toledo's Business*, November, 1928). As an industrialist, DeVilbiss won fame as inventor of the first fan-powered spray painting machine; an invention that revolutionized the auto finishing industry. As president of the internationally recognized DeVilbiss Company, he also invented atomizers and the first perfumizer; the latter an invention wildly coveted for ladies' dressing tables the world over (*Times*, November 10, 1928). Historically, Thomas DeVilbiss was one of Toledo's leading industrialists, and posthumously continued his legacy in willing over \$2,840,000 to local public and private institutions, including a \$25,000 gift to the Board of Education (*Toledo Times*, December 21, 1938).

Groundbreaking for the new DeVilbiss High School in the city's west end occurred May 26, 1930, on the \$90,000 site previously inhabited by a hospital (*Toledo Blade*, May 26, 1930). The Colonial Revival building was to be completed the following year, at a cost of approximately

\$1,500,000 (*Toledo Blade*, February 5, 1929). In 1934, the school's Henry Page Stadium was dedicated (*Toledo Blade*, September 14, 1934). The stadium was condemned in 1985, but was reopened the following year (*Toledo Blade*, October 12, 1986). The high school was eventually closed in 1991 by former superintendent, Crystal Ellis, in a reluctant decision forced by declining enrollment (*The Blade*, January 12, 1991).

DeVilbiss was renamed the Crystal Ellis Conference Center in 1997 (*Toledo Blade*, October 10, 1997). As Superintendent of Schools, the new namesake of the building was an active proponent of technological training in Toledo schools, and appropriately, the Center would house the Toledo Technology Academy. The Academy was the evolution of a fourteen year-old robotics program, begun at Libbey High School in 1983, and was made possible by the partnership of Edison Industrial Systems, Toledo Public Schools, and the University of Toledo. Its first year, enrollment was 57, with a tripling of that number expected the following fall.

Architecture

The Toledo Technology Academy is basically a two-story gable roofed brick structure that rests on a masonry foundation. Its modified U-plan footprint presents an excessively formal symmetry that is executed through the building massing and fenestration. A horizontality is emphasized by the masonry water table, a masonry belt course above the first story, the masonry frieze, the low-pitch gabled roof and paired multiple light windows. The most obvious feature is the pedimented masonry entry bays. It is composed of an arcaded rusticated masonry entry, above which are placed four columns with Ionic capitals, which support a simple frieze on which rests a dentilled pediment embellished with garland devices. Directly above this cross-gabled unit is an elaborate masonry tower with cupola exhibiting rusticated corner quoins, and an oriel window, corner urns, and pilasters. Rarely encountered in Toledo high schools, the plan incorporates two enclosed courtyards to provide natural light to interior classrooms. An auditorium is placed within a projecting bay of the façade, a boy's gym and separate girl's gym each open up onto the two courtyards, the first floor cafeteria occurs beneath the library, while a half-dozen classrooms occupy the minimal third floor. The exterior character and motifs carry over onto interior elements of the Academy. Fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals occur inside primary entrances and public spaces such as the auditorium, formal symmetrical panels occur on wall planes and wood trim, urn and swag devices decorate transoms and passageways, and dentilled friezes occur at wall/ceiling junctures. These elements and the style references reveal the Academy is an inspired product of the Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles.

Assessment

The Academy is the most direct and best representation of the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival in the Toledo Public School system, perhaps the only building that can unequivocally be assigned to the style. It presents virtually every classic reference possible ranging in scale from its massing down to motifs such as the swag and urn. Given the propensity for Edwin Gee, the long term TPS architect, to design schools almost totally in the Academic Gothic style during this period, the Academy's Colonial Revival style takes on additional significance. The Academy also retains integrity unusual relative to other TPS buildings. While windows have been replaced, their voids have not been reduced by insulated panels so that the original effects of the design carry over into the present. The interior of the building has been well maintained and all primary elements appear unaltered. Because of the Academy's excellent and well preserved architectural attributes, including its unique qualities in plan and style, and due to its historic associations and function as a neighborhood anchor, it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register.

4.17 Morrison R. Waite High School (Waite Learning Community)

History

After a November 1908 bond issue was passed by voters, the Board of Education decided to establish at least two district high schools, and purchased east side land at Kelsey Street, East Broadway Street, and Mott Avenue for \$22,000 (Peoples 1940: 103). Envisioning the construction of these high school buildings, at this time the Board also established the system's Department of Architecture. According to the Schools 1910-1911 Annual Report, the two "cosmopolitan" high schools were "exact duplicates in every respect." The west side high school, completed by September, 1913 was named Jesup W. Scott High School, while the east side facility, completed one year later, was named Morrison R. Waite High School.

Morrison R. Waite High School is located at 301 Morrison Drive on a 16.2-acre (27.2 acres including the football stadium) parcel generally bounded by East Broadway, Mott and Essex Streets. It is named Morrison R. Waite, one of Toledo's most distinguished early residents who rose to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States. This four-story building is constructed of masonry load bearing walls. It was built at a cost of nearly \$900,000 between 1910 and 1914 by Toledo contractor, The Speiker Company, from designs provided by prominent Toledo architect David L. Stine. It was one of Stine's few, but significant designs for the Board of Education, which also included the nearly identical and nearly contemporaneous Scott High School on Toledo's west side. (He had also designed the Lucas County Courthouse, the Lucas County Jail, and the Lucas County Library.)

Waite High School has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1996 as a contributing structure to the East Toledo Historic District. Waite High School is represented in photograph numbers 211-218 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4207-10.

Architecture

In terms of architects, Waite High School is not only notable as the product of David Stine, but also because it marks the first Toledo collaboration by Edwin M. Gee, who served as a consulting architect for the project. Gee went on to serve as Supervising Architect for the Board of Education until retirement in 1939. In the over quarter century that he was involved with Toledo schools, Gee was responsible for designing Toledo more school buildings than any other person.

This massive school building that was dedicated in 1914 on a modified H-plan that included projecting central bays that projected less extensively than the corner bays on the front and rear elevations. The plan was believed to be adequate to house the projected 1,200 to 1,500 students, and included 23 classrooms and laboratories for the sciences and manual training as well as a gymnasium, auditorium with direct exterior access that could seat over 1,000, a library, cafeteria and natatorium. The building's symmetrical façade is anchored by two central entrances accessed through Gothic arches, although entry doors are also positioned in each of the two projecting wings. The central bays rise four stories to a pedimented gable flanked by small decorative towers, masonry friezes punctuated by quatrefoil elements and shield devices that occur above bands of windows distinguished by tracery. Crenellated parapets extend along the three-story bays running between the central gabled unit and projecting corner bays. Extensive use of masonry is particularly notable in the central gabled entry bays, positioned as quoins at the unit corners, as window mullions and window and door surrounds, as coping, and as spandrels between the second and third stories created by contiguous shield devices. Major additions to the original 170,783 square foot building include the 38,222 square foot Grant Murray Fieldhouse capable of seating 2,800 completed at a cost of \$500,000 in 1954, and an 81,186 square foot

Skills and Career Center added in 1974 at a cost of \$2,250,000. The campus also includes the Mollenkopf Stadium, built in 1934 at a cost of \$150,000 by the Depression era federal Civil Works Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The interior of the high school has been renovated through the decades of active service. The auditorium has been altered and many of its original details obscured, as has the fourth floor cafeteria and most interior spaces.

The architectural elements of this building define it as an example of Collegiate Tudor Gothic, a style popular among architects for school buildings primarily in the first third of the twentieth century. This style is an eclectic mixture of select elements that were designed to reference classical ideals and heritage.

Assessment

Waite High School has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1996 as a contributing structure to the East Toledo Historic District. If this impressive building were not situated within a historic district, it retains sufficient exterior architectural integrity and historical associations to be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4.18 Whitney Adult Educational Center (Miscellaneous)

History

Whitney Adult Education Center is located on a 1.2 acre parcel at 1602 Washington Street, occupying the south one-half of the city block bounded by Washington Avenue, 16th Street, Monroe Avenue and 17th Street. The school was named for Harriet Whitney, who was the first woman school teacher in Toledo, assuming the position in 1843. The school was built as the Harriet Whitney Vocational School for Girls, and was constructed in 1939 by Toledo contractor J.H. Berkebile & Sons from plans provided by the TPS architect, Edwin M. Gee. Whitney is therefore of interest because it occurred at the end of Gee's one-quarter century tenure as Supervisor of Architects, and may have been his last TPS work. Also of note is that the school was built through the assistance of the federal Depression-era Public Works Administration. TPS was known nationally as a leader in the vocational school movement and was one of the first to offer manual training in the public schools in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The school was dedicated to providing women education in manual arts such as cosmetology, food and institutional services, the needle trades office practices, and household management, complementing the boys vocational high school (Macomber) on the next block. The two schools merged as Macomber-Whitney Vocational Technical High School in 1967, but Whitney was closed in 1991 due to declining enrollments. It reopened in 1993 as the Harriet Whitney Adult Education Center. The Whitney Adult Education Center is represented in photograph numbers 233-241 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-1310-8.

Architecture

Whitney Adult Education Center is a brick three-story, irregularly massed plan building that rests on a masonry foundation. The design of this school building emphasized function over form such that each elevation is architecturally distinct from the others. Some elements carry over to all elevations, such as the use of a masonry water table and belt courses and corbelled brick decoration. The Washington Street elevation provides a horizontal emphasis with its paired windows, and would be a symmetrical composition except for the off-center entrance bay. Whitney's north elevation is comprised of two units, a three story block displaying two rows of glass block windows, and a recessed unit whose fenestration generally resembles the classroom bays of the Washington Street façade. The Sixteenth Street bays are comprised of four

components, alternating projecting and recessed bays housing a cafeteria and auditorium. The Auditorium bay relates a verticality provided by a narrow band of glass block enframed by corbelled brick that extends from above the entrance to the roof line in an otherwise unpierced brick plane. Its severity is relieved by courses of projecting brick and rigid linear motifs enframing the entry doors. The Seventeenth Street exposure is the building's most intriguing. It is composed of two projecting units, the northern of which repeats the character of the standard classroom blocks, with horizontal expanses of windows and generally lacking strong style references. The façade of the other three-story bays on Seventeenth Street is symmetrical with central doors surmounted by a corbelled brick enframed unit that extends to the roofline. It originally held windows separated by masonry spandrels. The entrance is flanked by large windows and is anchored laterally by single story curved units whose character is determined by a high masonry water table, above which rests a broad band of windows. Polished metal frieze panels above the windows state in angular letters on the south, "COSMETOLOGY," and on the north, "TEA ROOM." The interior also displays restrained style execution, with walls constructed of concrete block and glazed tile. Most of the interior spaces retain their original configuration although acoustical drop ceilings have been introduced.

Assessment

Whitney Adult Education Center was built as a vocational school in 1939. This orientation is clearly reflected in its design, through its functional floor plan and specialized training areas evident in its exterior appearance. The building was not built without attention to style, however. In fact, while the execution of style was not as explicit as some other school buildings, those elements that are present define Whitney as the finest example of Art Deco style in the TPS building assemblage. Whitney's consistent references to the Art Deco in materials, structure and motifs at the expense of any other style attributes reveal a unique status among its peers. Although windows have been retrofitted with insulated panels, the school retains excellent integrity of its diagnostic elements. As such, Whitney Adult Education Center appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

4.19 Woodward High School (Woodward Learning Community)

History

Woodward High School is located at 600 East Streicher Street on a 12.9 acre parcel also bounded by Central Avenue, Stickney Avenue and Mulberry Street. The school was named for Calvin M. Woodward, a nationally renowned educational leader from the nineteenth century, who is known as the "Father" of the manual training movement. It was not the first Woodward School, because there had been a Woodward Manual School in the old Central High School in 1913, which was elevated to junior high status in 1917. By 1919 interest and enrollment had grown so much that Woodward Technical High School was established. The School Board determined that not only was a school needed to meet the needs of technical students, but population growth required that a new high school be constructed to serve north Toledo. The current Woodward High School and auditorium were built in 1927 from plans provided by TPS architect Edwin M. Gee, who also designed a gymnasium expansion completed in 1937. (Other additions date from 1961 through 1977.) This gymnasium project is believed to be one of Gee's last TPS designs because he served as TPS architect only two more years after its completion. Woodward is unique because it is the only TPS high school that is not named for a Toledoan. Woodward High School is represented in photograph numbers 248-260 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4233-9.

Architecture

Woodward High School is a three-story brick building executed on a basically rectangular plan. It is a studiously symmetrical composition, and the repetitive bays of the façade are interrupted by four slightly projecting gabled entrance bays. The horizontal emphasis of the façade is provided by the masonry water table, alternating courses of masonry and brick on the first story, masonry belt courses between the first and second stories, spandrels between the second and third stories, and belt courses and a corbelled parapet above the third story. Design elements include round-arch entry porticos shield by pedimented gables, broken pediments on the entry bays, and shield devices capping pilasters separating the window bays. Perhaps the most distinctive element of the building plan is that it incorporates two rarely encountered enclosed interior courtyards to provide natural light to interior classrooms. The interior retains essential elements of its original fabric, including murals (above the former Hospital Room and in the first floor World War II Memorial Plaque), and particularly in the auditorium, which appears to be one of the finest of its type surviving in TPS. The effect of this cavernous public space and its paneled ceiling and proscenium design motifs is notable.

Woodward High School possesses a number of classical style elements that appear to be most closely related to Renaissance Revival and somewhat less directly to the Georgian Revival style. The repetitive nature of the fenestration, use of round arch passageways and alternating bands of construction materials are all attributable to this style. The shields featuring urn motifs may also be assigned to Renaissance Revival but the dentilled gable pediment and broken pediments are more correctly Georgian Revival.

Assessment

Architecturally, Woodward High School is one of the most formal and restrained of the TPS high schools, and represents its only building attributable to the Renaissance Revival style. Although its exterior windows now incorporate solid panels, the original voids are intact. The interior fabric has been altered primarily through the installation of insulated drop ceiling panels. The school therefore retains integrity of its primary exterior and interior diagnostic elements and is a solid representative of its type and style. For these reasons, Woodward High School appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

5.0 BUILDINGS 50 YEARS OLD THAT ARE NEITHER LISTED NOR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

5.1 Bancroft Hills School (Miscellaneous Facility)

History

Bancroft Hills School is located at 2630 Montebello Road, on a 2.45-acre parcel between Farnham, Caverton and Fernhill Roads in the Bancroft Hills neighborhood. The school was designed as an elementary school in 1935 and constructed in the final years of the Great Depression. Funding for the construction was provided through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal program created in 1933 to stimulate business recovery. In addition to numerous public housing and civic improvement projects, the PWA helped finance the construction of eight elementary schools in Toledo in the 1930s, including Bancroft Hills, and the repair or improvement of ten others (Porter 1987:87).

Bancroft Hills School was designed in 1935 under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. Identical plans were used for construction of Heffner Elementary School in East Toledo the following year. While the building was under construction, students were housed in portable classrooms, and between 1954 and 1974 a two-room portable was also temporarily used for fifth- and sixth-grade classes. By the late 1970s, the school was used for kindergarten through fourth-grade classes only. In the face of declining enrollment, however, Bancroft Hills was one of a handful of Toledo schools closed in 1979 by the Board of Education. With this, the students at Bancroft Hills were transferred to Old Orchard Elementary, and the building was leased to the Lucas County Board of Mental Retardation for the sum of one dollar per year. The building is represented in photograph numbers 4-5 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4225-7.

Architecture

Bancroft Hills School is identical in plan to Heffner Kindergarten School in East Toledo, which was designed at the same time. A late and highly stylized example of the Jacobean style, the school is roughly I-shaped with a projecting three-part bay on the side (east) elevation. Exterior walls are common brick laid in English cross bond, with decorative cast stone coping, quoins, water table, tabbed window frames, and continuous stone sill. The Tudor-arched door hood, crenellated roofline, stone-capped buttresses, and cast stone panels with Gothic tracery are common elements of twentieth-century English revival styles.

All primary elevations are symmetrical. Overlooking Montebello Street, the front (south) elevation has seven bays. The center and end bays here are slightly projecting, and have stepped parapet walls; in all three bays, the narrow vertical windows and Tudor-arched entry are flanked by stone-capped buttresses. The side (east and west) elevations have 11 bays, and also feature projecting end bays with paired vertical windows, which illuminate the smaller study and coatrooms within. The original 12-over-12 light double-hung windows have been replaced with aluminum hopper windows with insulated panel inserts. Original paired wood panel doors with Gothic tracery, sidelights and transoms have also been replaced with contemporary pre-finished metal doors. Aside from these largely cosmetic alterations, all surface finishes and fenestration patterns remain otherwise unaltered on the building exterior.

The interior plan is very simple, and features a single central hallway laid on a north-south axis. The hallway terminates at each end with front and rear doorways. Seven classrooms open onto the hallway, including a kindergarten, which is located at the center of the building, next to the school office. Two adjoining classrooms on the west side of the hallway were originally

separated by a folding partition; that space is now used as a gymnasium, with temporary partition walls installed. Finishes throughout the building include linoleum flooring, tile baseboards, plaster walls, and acoustical tile ceilings.

Assessment

The Bancroft Hills building was constructed during the Depression, and in the final years of Edwin Gee's career as supervising architect for the Board of Education. A late example of the period revival styles that characterized Gee's work, it is lacking the elaborate ornamentation that was typical of his larger and earlier commissions. The paring of details may represent a more mature expression of design aesthetic on the part of Gee, but may also reflect a more pervasive change in fashion, or the need for economy imposed by the Depression era. Regardless, the result is not of sufficient architectural or historical significance to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.2 Beverly Elementary School (Bowsher Learning Community)

History

Beverly Elementary School is located at 4022 Rugby Drive, in South Toledo, occupying 4.37 acres of land bounded by Rugby Drive to the east, Copland Boulevard to the south, Detroit Avenue to the west and neighboring dwellings to the north. The parcel is truncated by the former railroad bed of the Toledo Terminal Railroad that was active at the time the building was constructed. The building was designed by the local architectural firm of Gillett, Bellman, and Richards, later known as Bauer Stark and Lashbrook, and constructed by J. H. Berkebile & Sons Contractors in 1952 at a cost of \$450,000. The building contains 39,410 square feet of space. This facility was the first complete public elementary school built in Toledo since 1936 (*Toledo Blade*, February 28, 1952). The building was originally designed to house 12 classrooms kindergarten through sixth grade, and was built for a capacity of 325 students. A six-room addition was added to the rear in 1957.

The current building replaced two previous Beverly schools, the first of which was a one-room school along the bank of the Wabash & Erie Canal near Beverly Drive (Wiley 1984:145), and the second, a brick two-story brick building constructed in 1924 at Detroit Avenue and Glanzman Road. Beverly School was named for Beverly Drive and a series of subdivisions in the immediate vicinity, including Beverly Place, Beverly Boulevard Extension, Beverly Annex, and Beverly Boulevard Addition. The area was part of Adams Township at the time, later annexed to the City of Toledo. When the current building was constructed, the 1924 Beverly School at Detroit and Glanzman was renamed Heatherdowns Elementary and was eventually torn down for construction of Bowsher High School which opened in 1962. Beverly Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 6-7 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4242-13.

Architecture

Beverly Elementary School was erected as a single-story brick building on a modified L-plan. Within five years, six additional classrooms were added to its north elevation that were identical in design to the original building. Its silhouette is consistently low and linear with variety provided only by the massing of the combination auditorium-gymnasium that is located at the junction of the building's two wings. These large bays are also distinguished through the use of irregularly coursed face stone, a detail also applied to the school's entry porches. Fenestration on all elevations reinforces the horizontality of design and was originally composed of bands of windows set beneath glass block infill. The interior presents terrazzo floors, insulated ceiling panels and concrete block walls. Beverly School was designed in 1952 by the Toledo

architectural firm of Bellman, Gillette, & Richards, who also designed the addition to the north elevation. The building was typical of the buildings erected for TPS during the 1950s. These low-slung, angular structures reflected the waning influences of the Art Moderne style as well as, more indirectly, the International style.

Assessment

Beverly Elementary School is a type and style of building commonly erected by TPS during its efforts to educate the “baby boom” generation during the 1950s and 1960s. It appears in many ways, for example, to duplicate Grove Patterson Academy. It is an undistinguished example of relatively recent vintage. It does not appear to meet the National Register listing criteria.

5.3 Burroughs Elementary School (Bowsher Learning Community)

History

Burroughs Elementary School is located on a 7.58-acre parcel at 2404 South Avenue, at the intersection with Bronx Drive. It was designed under Edwin M. Gee and built in 1929 by J.H. Berkebile & Sons at an estimated cost of \$160,776. Prior to the construction of Burroughs, elementary students in this fast-growing neighborhood of west Toledo attended portable buildings. Designed to relieve overcrowding, the school was dedicated in 1930. To allow “more freedom and better sanitary conditions for the youngsters” the school was outfitted with features like linoleum flooring and movable furniture (*Times*, 27 July 1930), a movement more fully expressed in the more flexible, open-space classroom plans of the 1960s and 70s.

The school was named for John Burroughs (1837-1921), the noted American writer and naturalist. In 1918, Burroughs had visited Toledo as a guest of the City. At a public ceremony, a bronze statue of the writer was unveiled at the Toledo Museum of Art, where he was welcomed by Mayor Schreiber and other local dignitaries. Thousands of flags decorated the museum terrace and grounds, and 15,000 school children paid tribute to Burroughs by showering him with flowers and singing patriotic songs. Both the Superintendent of Schools and the Museum Director offered remarks at the program. “The very air was electrically charged with patriotism” remarked a news reporter of Burroughs Day, “and it was the spirit of Young America that gave it the heart-gripping, dramatic touch” (*Toledo Blade*, April 11, 1918). Since its inception in 1901, the Museum was at the forefront of combining public school education with the appreciation of art, and was likely a force in the school naming. Burroughs Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 14-17 in Appendix A. It has been recorded in the Ohio Historic Inventory as site LUC-4211-7.

Architecture

Burroughs School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for the Toledo Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. It was constructed in 1930 by J.H. Berkebile & Sons, with two major renovations occurring in the 1950s. A two-story northwest wing, designed by Peterson, Hoffman & Barber, was added in 1950, and a two-story northeast wing with auditorium, designed by Sanborn, Steketee & Associates, was added in 1956. Aside from entrance treatments, the building is identical in style and plan to the Pickett School on Blum Street.

This two-story building has a masonry bearing wall system. Exterior walls are finished brick laid in English cross bond. The original footprint is roughly I-shaped, with a symmetrical ten-bay façade facing south towards South Avenue. Subsequent additions have produced a more irregular plan. Like most of the smaller schools designed during Gee’s tenure, the Burroughs School

includes elements of Gothic and Jacobethan style and massing, conveying a sense of traditionalism through the use of familiar academic forms. The Tudor-arched doorway, crenellated roofline, and decorative stone panels with Gothic tracery exhibited here are common elements of these twentieth-century English revival styles. Decorative stone details include coping, label molds over windows, and tabbed doorway surrounds. The unusual front entrances here are canted, with a single flush buttress on the outside entry wall. The 1950s additions are lacking any decorative finish or detail, but are similar to the original in their scale, materials and massing.

Inside, the most intact space is the old auditorium, a large multi-purpose room that features glazed tile walls, raised stage, bracketed ceiling braces and a segmental arched proscenium. Elsewhere throughout the building interior, wall finish is plaster, ceilings are acoustical drop tile system, doors and trim are wood, and flooring is vinyl or tile. With the 1950s additions, most original windows were either blocked in or replaced with metal awning sash with insulated panel inserts.

Assessment

Burroughs Elementary School is a restrained example of the period revival styles constructed by Toledo Public Schools during the building boom of the 1920s. The two large additions constructed in the 1950s have altered the symmetry of massing and plan that was of primary significance in the original building composition, and diminished the building's physical integrity. Failing to meet the integrity threshold, and in the absence of demonstrated historical associations, Burroughs Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.4 Cherry Elementary School (Scott Learning Community)

History

Cherry Elementary School is located at 3348 Cherry Street, occupying 4.1 acres of land at the northeast corner of Cherry Street and Stanley Court. This two-story building, constructed in 1913, contains 57,564 square feet of space and houses 16 classrooms, an auditorium-cafeteria, and a gymnasium, among other rooms. The original capacity was 640 persons. Designed by Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939, this school shares its property with Cherry Annex Elementary School (previously Feilbach School for Crippled Children), which was also built on this site in 1931. This school was unique in its time as the only Toledo school to offer a course for the blind, as part of a state-subsidized project in 1955 (*Toledo Blade*, April 3, 1955). Cherry Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 23-25 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4231-9.

Architecture

Cherry Elementary School is a brick, three-story irregular U-plan building. The school presents a horizontal emphasis created by bands of windows, and masonry belt courses above the water table and at a frieze. The parapet above the third story is almost disproportionately vertical, however, an impression reinforced by the numerous gabled masonry elements. All elevations present symmetrical fenestration, with the façade typical in its brick end bay panels, dual Gothic arched door entrance bays, and virtual arcade created by arched windows beneath a crenellated parapet. The primary style influence appears to be Collegiate Gothic, but the attributes are restrained and the overall effect is one of simplicity.

Assessment

Cherry Elementary School is classified as Collegiate Gothic, but the design motifs appear to be generally muted and inconsistently applied. All exterior windows have been replaced and panelized and original entry doors with divided light sidelights and transoms have been replaced by steel doors and large glazed panels. Although some interior woodwork remains intact, particularly in the doors and transoms leading to the auditorium, most of the original interior fabric has been lost. Cherry Elementary School is not a particularly good representative of an architectural style, and it does not retain sufficient exterior or interior integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

5.5 DeVeaux Junior High School (Start Learning Community)

History

DeVeaux Junior High School is located at 2626 West Sylvania Avenue, in the block west of Douglas Avenue, south of Thoman Place and east of Woodmont Road. This two-story school building totals 114,572 square feet in size and occupies an 8.88 acre parcel. Named for a family of long-term residents in the district, DeVeaux opened as an elementary school in seven portable school buildings in 1927, attended by 273 students. Construction of the \$225,000 school by contractor Leo Hermann of Bowling Green, began in 1929. DeVeaux School opened in 1930, and 630 students in kindergarten through sixth grade enrolled for classes in the 14 classrooms. In 1936 two four-room wings were added to the school to address increasing enrollment. By the 1950s the number of students had surpassed 1,500, explaining the need for multiple additions to the original building at a cost of over \$500,000. In 1980, after serving as an elementary school for 50 years, DeVeaux was designated as a Toledo Public School junior high school. To accommodate its new educational role, in 1986 an annex was constructed at a cost of over \$1,600,000. DeVeaux Junior High School is represented in photograph numbers 26-32 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4208-3.

Architecture

DeVeaux Junior High School was designed by the Toledo Public School Architecture Department under the supervision of Edwin M. Gee. The original building constructed with an auditorium in 1929 encompassed 41,809 square feet, but a two-story addition in 1935 added 3,876 square feet, while an addition to the east elevation in 1950 added 20,163 square feet, and 25,038 square feet was added to the west elevation in 1955. Finally, in 1986 a 25,038 square foot annex was constructed at the rear of the building.

The original building plan was generally square in footprint, but the current building's plan is irregular, reflecting the result of numerous building episodes. This two-story school building is constructed of load bearing masonry walls. The original massing is a purely symmetrical composition, created by banks of windows alternating with two projecting entry towers. The entire building is capped by a stone coped parapet. Stone ornamentation is used to distinguish the façade, embellishing the entry alcoves and creating shield devices that punctuate the planes of the brick walls. The school's later additions, while generally complementing the structure of the original are simpler and more functional in design.

The general architectural style of DeVeaux Junior High School is Collegiate Gothic, as revealed in the common use of stone ornamentation, towers, coping, Gothic tracery and shield elements. The interior of the school retains some original spaces, such as the auditorium with its glazed and art tile proscenium arch, but most areas have been updated over the past 70 years. The original core building displays acoustical drop ceilings, and larger rooms have been subdivided into smaller spaces. Most pointedly, the former kindergarten room with a glazed tile fireplace distinguished by art tiles relating nursery rhyme themes has been sectioned into smaller units.

Assessment

DeVeaux Junior High School represents the Collegiate Gothic style so commonly employed by the Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s. While the core building built in 1929 has received unsympathetic renovation in both the interior (ceilings, room subdivisions) and exterior (altered window voids), the primary impact to the school's integrity is the effect of three large additions that together comprise an area more than twice the size of the 1929 structure. Research has not revealed that this building is associated with significant historical events or people. For these reasons, DeVeaux Junior High School does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.6 Fall Meyer Elementary School (Rogers Learning Community)

History

Fall Meyer Elementary School is located at 1800 Krieger Drive, occupying 8.6 acres of land bounded by Krieger Drive and Haefner Ditch. The school was named after two individuals: Oliver Fall, an Adams Township Board of Education member for 44 years, and Norman Meyer, who served the same board for over 30 years. In 1949, a bond issue approved the construction of Fall-Meyer to replace the two room McGuffy Schoolhouse, also located on Kreiger Drive.

This building opened in 1951 with eight classrooms, an art room, lounge, gymnasium, and cafeteria, among other rooms. The school was dedicated on April 29, 1952. Designed by the Toledo architectural firm of Plange & McCoy, Fall Meyer Elementary School had an enrollment of 251 students its first year of operation (Geoffrion 1976:6). With an addition added in 1955, designed by the Lima architectural firm of McLaughlin & Keil, the building currently contains 30,544 square feet of space (Geoffrion 1976:7). This school is represented in photograph numbers 37-38 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4224-7.

Architecture

Fall Meyer Elementary School is a rectangular plan, two-story brick building displaying asymmetrical fenestration and a horizontal silhouette. This horizontal aesthetic is reinforced by the banks of windows enframed within masonry surrounds on both the first and second stories, and masonry belt courses at the foundation line, above the first story and as coping at the roof line. The two primary entrance bays are off-centered and project slightly and the end bay is distinguished by three small masonry and tile panels. The building originally ended in a single story bay on its north elevation, but a 1955 addition added a second story to this unit and continued on through additional classrooms and a student entrance to terminate in an auditorium. The interior presents plaster and glazed tile walls and minimalist embellishment of the public spaces. The fenestration has been altered and the building's total appearance changed by panelizing alternating window voids and downsizing the others. Fall-Meyer School displays minimal embellishment but its closest affinities appear to be to the general Moderne influences that were waning during post-war America.

Assessment

Fall-Meyer School is a generalized but not particularly good example of Moderne style influences. The relative lack of embellishment may reflect the school's origin in the Adams Township School System, which would have had a smaller budget for construction relative to wealthier Toledo Public Schools. The stylistic expression is diluted and has suffered from unsympathetic renovations through the years that have weakened this association even further.

As such, Fall-Meyer Elementary School does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.7 Glann School (Miscellaneous)

History

Glann School is located at 1799 Rivard Road, on a 3.2 acre parcel between Newhart Road and Reynolds Road. The present school is the result of three building episodes dating to 1915, 1920 and 1925, all designed by the Toledo architectural firm of Stophlet & Stophlet. The school was originally part of the Adams Township School system and its unembellished design relative to Toledo Public School buildings of the period reflects this rural origin. At the time of the township schools annexation into the city in 1966 Glann School was the oldest building in the system, and the building was closed in 1978 because of declining TPS enrollments. The school was named for the Glann family who were among the first settlers of the City of Maumee and South Toledo, and who farmed and owned large tracts of land in the area. Glann School is represented in photograph numbers 50-51 in Appendix A. It has been Ohio Historic Inventory Number LUC-4226-7.

Architecture

Glann School displays an irregular footprint and silhouette that is the product of three major construction episodes occurring between 1915 and 1925 that effectively tripled the size of the building. The three-story building's façade is an asymmetrical composition created by projecting end bays pierced by few windows, but containing rather elaborate masonry enframed entrances. These bays otherwise consist primarily of brick panels extending between masonry belt courses above the first and third stories. A single story gymnasium addition extends from the façade off the east elevation, presenting pilasters, masonry coping and a crenellated parapet. Other elevations feature similar but more functional fenestration, and all window voids are enclosed with glass block. The interior features little elaboration even in the public spaces, and plaster walls, terrazzo floors and acoustic tile ceilings are the rule. Generally, Glann School does not well represent any particular style, although the Gymnasium addition is more clearly a reflection of the Collegiate Gothic style in its parapet and motifs.

Assessment

Glann School is a relatively unembellished and restrained architectural expression that reveals no strong affinities to any specific style, other than the tendency of the auditorium addition to display Collegiate Gothic references. It is the product of multiple closely spaced building episodes where expediency was more valued than expression of style. The interior is perhaps the least embellished of TPS school buildings dating to this period, most likely a reflection of its construction as a school in the Adams Township system rather than in the City of Toledo. Glann School appears to lack the architectural and historical merit to be listed in the National Register.

5.8 Grove Patterson Academy (Scott Learning Community)

History

Grove Patterson Elementary School is located at 3020 Marvin Drive on a 6.8 acre parcel tract partially bounded by Drummond Road and Ilger Avenue. It was named for Grove Patterson, the editor-in-chief of the Toledo Blade, known as "Mr. Toledo," a renowned writer, editor, orator, reporter and supporter of public education. Having gained national recognition, Patterson twice served as the president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (Patterson, 1954).

The school was built in 1952 from plans provided by the Toledo architectural firm of Wernert, Taylor, Sanzenbacher & Morris (formerly Forster, Wernert & Taylor). The school reflects its position as one of the cohort of schools built in response to swelling post-World War II enrollment that became known as the “Baby Boom.” One of the schools closed by TPS in 1980 due to declining enrollments, it was used for a time as a health education center, and in 1993 was reopened by TPS as a school for gifted students. In 1999-2000 the school was selected as a system-wide destination for students and was renamed Grove Patterson Academy. Grove Patterson Academy is represented in photograph numbers 52-53 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4221-3.

Architecture

Grove Patterson Academy is a single story brick building erected on a modified L-plan (Photos 52, 53). Its silhouette is consistently low and linear with variety provided only by the massing of the combination auditorium-gymnasium that is located at the junction of the building’s two wings. These large bays are also distinguished through the use of irregularly coursed face stone, a detail also applied to the school’s entry porches. Fenestration on all elevations reinforces the horizontality of design and was originally composed of bands of windows set beneath glass block. The extensive use of specially designed "light-directed prismatic glass block", cited at the time as an innovative feature (McGarry, 1952; *Toledo Blade*, December 4, 1952; Pheatt, n.d.) was subsequently covered on the exterior with cementitious panels and painted on the interior. The interior of the building presents terrazzo floors, insulated ceiling panels and concrete block walls. Grove Patterson Academy was designed by the Toledo architectural firm of Sanzenbacher, Morris & Taylor, and was typical of the buildings erected for TPS during the 1950s. It was cited at the time as very similar to TPS’ Beverly Elementary School (TPS press release, March 30, 1952). These low slung and angular structures reflected the waning influences of the Art Moderne style as well as, more indirectly, the International style.

Assessment

Grove Patterson Academy is a type and style of building commonly erected by TPS during its efforts to educate the “baby boom” generation during the 1950s and 1960s. It is an undistinguished example of relatively recent vintage. It does not appear to meet the National Register listing criteria.

5.9 Gunkel School (Miscellaneous)

History

Gunkel School is located at 430 Nebraska Avenue, on a 3.0 acre parcel bounded by Collingwood Avenue, Wabash Avenue, and Division Street, the general locale of school buildings as far back as 1867. It was built as an elementary school and named after Toledoan John E. Gunkel, founder of the Old Newsboys Association. The main school building was built in 1915 from plans provided by Edwin M. Gee, the TPS architect. Major additions include a gymnasium constructed in 1950 from plans provided by the Toledo architectural firm of Peterson, Hoffman & Barber, and a two-story classroom wing erected in 1958 from plans by another Toledo architectural firm, Hoffman, Troy & Ferguson. Gunkel School for many years was the only TPS school employing African-American teachers. In 1944, Emory L. Leverette became TPS’s first African-American administrator when he assumed the duties of assistant principal at Gunkel. As the earliest minority school in the city, Gunkel educated many who would later become community leaders in Toledo. The school closed in 1989 due to declining enrollments in TPS. Gunkel School is represented in photograph numbers 54-57 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4249-13.

Architecture

The original Gunkel School is a three story square plan brick building built in 1915, but a gymnasium was added in 1950 and a two story classroom wing in 1956. The main building presents symmetrical compositions on all four elevations. The façade features two slightly projecting entrance bays whose first stories sheathed in masonry and are pierced by Gothic arched porticos occurring beneath shield devices. Massive shields and crests are placed at and extend above the roof coping at the crest of each entrance bay. End bays flanking the entrances are unembellished expanses of brick, while intervening bays are defined by glass block enclosed windows. The south elevation is identical to the façade, as is the west except for the lack of entrances. The building faces are joined by masonry belt courses on the first story, above the second story, above the third story and below the crenellated parapet. The third story masonry is distinguished by executing gentle arched above sets of paired windows on all elevations. The interior of the original building still retains original woodwork and arched and coved ceilings in public spaces such as the auditorium. However, these elements have suffered an extreme level of deterioration because of lack of maintenance while the building remains unused. Gunkel School appears to be a representative of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Assessment

Gunkel School displays some strong elements of the Collegiate Gothic style in its crests and entrance porticos. However, the overall composition is relatively lacking in imagination compared to other TPS buildings. The primary factor arguing against significance for this building is the deteriorated condition of the building interior, such that decorative woods moldings are seriously damaged and plaster embellishment may not be salvageable. While Gunkel School represents high style architecture, other, better executed and better preserved examples of the Collegiate Gothic type exist in the TPS assemblage of buildings. As such, Gunkel School does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.10 Nathan Hale Elementary School (SCOTT LEARNING COMMUNITY)

History

Nathan Hale Elementary School is located at 1800 Upton Avenue, on a 3.8-acre parcel bounded by Shenandoah, Foster, and Oakwood Streets. The school was named for Revolutionary War hero Nathan Hale, and was built in 1921 to replace the over-burdened facilities of the Norwood School, then located near Dorr Street and Woodstock Avenue. By 1920, Norwood was comprised of ten portables and four cottages serving 542 children (*Blade*, April 21, 1921). The new school held a capacity of 1,400 students and contained 37 classrooms, a gymnasium, auditorium, and city branch library (*Times*, 20 April 1921). Built at a cost of over \$500,000, it offered courses in manual training and domestic science, as well as kindergarten instruction, areas of concentration that the old Norwood School could not offer due to size. Renamed the Nathan Hale School, it was opened in April, 1921, while still under construction.

The school was designed by Edwin M. Gee, the supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. It is a duplicate of the Oakdale Elementary School, which was built the following year in East Toledo. In 1976, a one-story addition was constructed at Nathan Hale at a cost of \$1.3 million. Renamed the Nathan Hale Community School, the enlarged facility provided year-round educational and recreational facilities for students and neighboring residents. Designed by Seyfang, Blanchard & Associates, the project involved renovation of the existing building and roughly 20,000 square feet of additional space.

Nathan Hale School is located on the southeast fringe of the Westmoreland Historic District (NRHP 1986), a planned landscaped subdivision that was platted in 1917 for middle- and upper-class suburban residents. The neighborhood contains some of the finest examples of early twentieth-century revival style architecture in Toledo. The school is represented in photograph numbers 58-61 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4247-13.

Architecture

Nathan Hale Elementary School is an example of Jacobethan architecture, a popular revival style that combined elements of Elizabethan and Jacobean forms from eighteenth-century England. In America, the Jacobethan style was especially favored for educational buildings in the first decades of the twentieth century. Nathan Hale School, a three-story structure with raised basement, displays many characteristics of the style, including projecting bays topped by small balconies, large window bays with multi-pane window sash, and brick walls with contrasting stone trim (Gordon 1992:106).

The long, I-shaped building faces west towards Shenandoah Street, and has a 17-bay façade that is strictly symmetrical. The center and end bays project slightly from the façade wall plane; a large two-story auditorium wing projects from the rear (east) elevation, with an adjoining one-story boiler room. Exterior walls are finish brick laid in English cross bond, with decorative stone coping, belt courses, water table, continuous window sill (first floor), cornice, and tabbed window surrounds. The roofline is crenellated, with decorative stone panel inserts. The focal point of the design is the elaborate Gothic entry, with its strong vertical emphasis, delicate stone tracery, and characteristic lancet arches. The 1975 addition is a brick cavity and masonry bearing wall system with metal shed roof, and is applied along the principal and side (south) elevations, along with a two-story gymnasium addition. With this renovation, original doors were replaced, and glass block was installed to replace multi-pane windows.

Inside, the floor plan is simple, and features a single central hallway running on a roughly north-south axis, terminating at each end with stairs. Twelve classrooms open onto the hallway on each floor. A large kindergarten room is located on the first floor, next to the front entrance and principal's office. Although the tile fireplace and built-in cabinetry in the kindergarten are still in evidence, the classroom space has been divided with partition walls. Round-arched doorways, wood floors, and interior windows (placed high along the corridor wall and overlooking classrooms) have been preserved in corridors. Architectural elements in the auditorium include a plaster cornice and chair rail, a flat-arched proscenium, and a rear balcony. The original barrel-vaulted ceiling is now covered by a dropped acoustical tile system, and the balcony is enclosed.

Assessment

In the first decades of the twentieth century, the Jacobethan style was widely favored for the design of schools and universities. Along with the Late Victorian Gothic (also known as Collegiate Gothic), the style marked a return to a simpler, more academic appreciation of earlier forms and design. The example at Nathan Hale Elementary School is one of several executed for elementary schools in Toledo, but due to the large-scale additions and alterations undertaken in the 1970s, the school no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for listing in the National Register.

5.11 Heffner Kindergarten School (Miscellaneous Facility)

History

Heffner Kindergarten School is located on a 1.38-acre parcel at the northeast corner of Heffner and Kelsey Streets. Constructed in 1936, it was referred to in architects' drawings as the Starr Avenue School, but it was dedicated as the George S. Stevens School, at the suggestion of the Starr Avenue Parent-Teachers Association. George S. Stevens was the first permanent director of the Toledo Museum of Art, and was responsible for much of the early integration of art education in the public school curriculum. With the support and encouragement of school administrators, the pupils at this school were "among the most eager in the city" to participate in Museum offerings (Stevens n.d.:214).

First known as a reporter with the old *Toledo Bee*, and then as an advertising writer, Mr. Stevens was also an artist and community actor, and was one of the 126 charter members of the Toledo Museum of Art when it was founded in 1901. It was during his tenure as Director that the current museum building was constructed (1909) and that an ambitious program of arts education was adopted for the adults and children of Toledo. In 1907 the museum began working directly with Toledo's schools, where George Stevens "saw all of the hope that mankind may have for its future" (Stevens n.d.:214). Accordingly, the building was dedicated "to the service of the community, to the instruction of its youth, to the ideals of education seen so clearly and held so firmly by the man for whom it is named" (ibid.). The name of the school was changed to Heffner, after its frontage street, when it became a kindergarten school. Heffner Kindergarten is represented in photograph numbers 68-70 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-1938-10.

Architecture

Heffner School was designed in 1935 under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. The school is identical in plan to the Bancroft Hills Elementary School in west Toledo, which was designed at the same time. A late and highly stylized example of the Jacobethan style, the school is roughly I-shaped with a projecting three-part bay on the side (south) elevation. Exterior walls are common brick laid in English cross bond, with decorative cast stone coping, quoins, water table, tabbed window frames, and continuous stone sill. The Tudor-arched door hood, crenellated roofline, stone-capped buttresses, and cast stone panels with Gothic tracery are common elements of twentieth-century English revival styles.

All primary elevations are symmetrical. Overlooking Heffner Street, the front (west) elevation has seven bays. The center and end bays here are slightly projecting, and have stepped parapet walls; in all three bays, the narrow vertical windows and Tudor-arched entry are flanked by stone-capped buttresses. The side (north and south) elevations have 11 bays, and also feature projecting end bays with paired vertical windows, which illuminate the smaller study and coatrooms within. The original 12-over-12 light double-hung windows have been replaced with aluminum hopper windows with insulated panel inserts. Original paired wood panel doors with Gothic tracery, sidelights and transom have also been replaced with contemporary pre-finished metal doors. Aside from these largely cosmetic alterations, all surface finishes and fenestration patterns remain otherwise unaltered on the building exterior.

The interior plan is very simple, and features a single central hallway laid on an east-west axis. The hallway terminates at each end with front and rear doorways. Seven classrooms open onto the hallway, including a kindergarten, which is located at the center of the building, next to the school office. Two adjoining classrooms on the north side of the hallway were originally

separated by a folding partition; this space is now used as a gymnasium, with temporary partition walls installed. Finishes throughout the building include linoleum flooring, tile baseboards, plaster walls, and acoustical tile ceilings.

Assessment

Heffner Elementary School was built at the peak of population growth in East Toledo, and in the final years of Edwin Gee's career as supervising architect for the Board of Education. A late example of the period revival styles that characterized Gee's work, it lacks the elaborate ornamentation that was typical of his larger and earlier commissions. The paring of details may represent a more mature expression of design aesthetic on the part of Gee, but may also reflect a more pervasive change in fashion, or the need for economy imposed by the Depression-era school crisis. Regardless, the result is not of sufficient architectural or historical significance to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.12 Leverette Junior High School (Woodward Learning Community)

History

Leverette Junior High School is located on a 5.6 acre parcel at 1111 East Manhattan Boulevard. It was built in 1924 from the plans of Edwin M. Gee, TPS architect, and a gymnasium designed by a Toledo architectural firm, the Peter Pharmakidis Group, was added in 1993. The building was originally named Hamilton Elementary School for former Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, but was renamed Leverette Junior High School in 1980 to honor long-time TPS administrator, Edward L. Leverette. He was the first African-American administrator in TPS, serving as an assistant principal at Gunkel School. In 1955, Mr. Leverette was promoted to principal at the school, and when he retired in 1980 after 36 years with TPS, he had risen to Assistant Superintendent of TPS. Leverette Junior High School is represented in photograph numbers 82-87 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4234-9.

Architecture

Leverette Junior High School is a three-story square plan brick building built in 1924, and a modern classroom addition was extended off the south elevation in 1993. The building presents symmetrical compositions on all four elevations. The façade features two slightly projecting entrance bays whose first stories are sheathed in masonry and are pierced by Gothic arched porticos occurring beneath Gothic tracery. The entrance bays extend up to break the roofline and terminate in round arch panels. End bays flanking the entrances are unembellished expanses of brick, while intervening bays are defined by glass block enclosed windows. The south elevation is identical to the façade, as is the west except for the lack of entrances. The building faces are joined by masonry belt courses on the first story, above the second story, and below the crenellated parapet. The fenestration on all elevations consists of large paired windows enclosed with glass block. The interior of the original building still retains original woodwork, including arched transom doors and arched and coved ceilings in public spaces, as well as in a stage proscenium. All ceilings have been lowered. Leverette Junior High School, while a relatively plain building, does display influences of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Assessment

Leverette Junior High School displays some strong elements of the Collegiate Gothic style, primarily in its entry porticos and in some interior details. However, the overall composition is not a strong or well executed example of the style, particularly in regard to other TPS buildings. While this school does represent the expression of high style architecture, better examples of the

Collegiate Gothic type exist in the TPS assemblage of buildings. As such, Leverette Junior High School does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.13 Longfellow Elementary School (Start Learning Community)

History

The current three story building was constructed at a cost of \$348,500 and opened in September 1924, the same time as Franklin Elementary on Toledo's East Side (*News Bee*, 5 September 1924). The original building contained 24 classrooms with a capacity of 960 students kindergarten through eighth grade. Capacity was increased slightly when the north and south additions opened in 1951. The existing building replaced a previous Longfellow School, a one-room brick building with a bell tower and hip roof supported by decorative brackets at 1920 Sylvania Ave., currently the site of the Westwood Theater (Longfellow School Fiftieth Anniversary Program, 13 April 1974). In 1948, overcrowding lead to the installation of two portables. Over the next two years, a controversy arose over local planning and whether or not to scrap the existing building and build a new school in Woodlawn Cemetery. Longfellow was termed one of TPS's "monumental buildings" at the time along with McKinley, Harvard, Whittier and Hale Elementary Schools (TPS Board of Education minutes, 25 April 1950). The issue was resolved with the expansion of the existing school to include classroom additions at the north and south ends of the building designed by Peterson, Hoffman and Barber, Architects & Engineers of Toledo. Longfellow Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 112-117 in Appendix A. It Ohio Historic Inventory number is LUC-4222-3.

Architecture

Longfellow Elementary School is designed with elements of the Collegiate Gothic style. The building was constructed in 1924 as a modern fireproof building with an extension to the rear housing a first-floor auditorium and basement gymnasium. The original building featured 15 bays on the primary façade. The additional two bays with entrances added in 1951 constitute north and south three-story stairway sections connecting with two-story additions designed in a manner sensitive to the existing architectural details. Cast stone details in the Gothic style are featured on all sides of the building including a stone-capped crenellated parapet, ornamental stone details on battlements, a continuous lintel above the third-story windows and a continuous sill below the first-story windows. Window surrounds are tabbed. The center bay on the primary façade is flanked by two hexagonal towers, with corners finished in stone and lancet windows at each story level. Recessed entrances feature Tudor arches and a cast stone frieze of decorative shields.

The interior of the building includes a broad central stairway with marble steps leading from the main entrance and continuing with slate stairs on the upper levels. The stairway features a decorative iron balustrade. The auditorium features a wood floor, decorative plaster surrounding the proscenium arch, and decorative plaster brackets supporting beams hidden by a dropped acoustical ceiling. The former auditorium balcony has been enclosed for use as second floor storage space. The kindergarten features two entrances with fanlight transoms above 12-light wood doors. The original decorative cabinetry in the kindergarten remains intact as well as the decorative brickwork on the fireplace. In the 1970s, window openings were partially bricked in with buff-colored brick, and the windows and doors were replaced.

Assessment

Longfellow Elementary School is one of the numerous TPS buildings designed with elements of the Collegiate Gothic style. It is not a strict representative of the style and better examples survive in the TPS system. The architectural integrity of the building has been compromised by the replacement of exterior doors and masking of important interior details. The school does not

reveal a direct association with significant historic events or people. For these reasons, Longfellow Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.14 Martin School (Rogers Learning Community)

History

Martin School is located on a 5.9 acre tract of land at 10 South Holland-Sylvania Road at Hill Avenue. The original school was built for the elementary grades in 1926 from plans provided by the Toledo architectural firm of Jokel & Lange. It has experienced three major additional building episodes, classroom additions dating to 1926 by Jokel & Lange, and 1931 and 1937 by the Toledo architectural firm of Tolford & Lange. It is restrained in ornamentation and detail, reflecting its origin in a rural school system that lacked the resources to erect the educational “palaces” of the urban districts. Martin School was named for the original landowner of the school site, C. W. Martin, who sold 3 acres to Adams Township in 1923. It was one of the more modern school buildings in the former Adams Township School system when TPS annexed the district in 1966. Martin School was closed by TPS in 1983 due to declining enrollments and the fact it was the least energy efficient building in the system. Martin School is represented in photograph numbers 118-123 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4227-7.

Architecture

Martin School is composed of the original rectangular plan three-story brick building flanked by two-story additions on the west elevation. It has an L-plan footprint created by the three distinct major construction episodes (1926, 1931 and 1937) that each account for about 1/3 of the present composition. The school auditorium addition forms the base of the “L” and extends beyond the façade plane. The building reveals restrained ornamentation and on the façade the most notable elements are confined to the projecting entry bay with its Gothic arch and stepped masonry-coped pilasters with Gothic devices. Ornamentation elsewhere is limited to eared masonry lintels and masonry belt courses above the first story and at the frieze. Side elevations display similar elements but are primarily associated with large brick panels. The auditorium reveals a stepped parapet and successfully carries over the general Gothic references from the main building block. The interior also displays sparse decorative elements, most notably in the fluted proscenium in the auditorium and paneled ceilings. Elsewhere inside the building, the school has glazed tile and plaster walls, terrazzo floors and acoustic drop ceilings. Martin School appears to be a diminutive expression of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Assessment

Martin School is one of the smaller buildings in the TPS assemblage, and was acquired when Adams Township Schools were annexed. Its origin in the rural school system may explain the relative lack and quality of detail in terms of construction budgets compared to the City of Toledo. The Collegiate Gothic elements of Martin School are confined primarily to the façade and most directly to the building entrances. While it is a generally attractive building, other TPS schools offer far more exuberant expressions of the style and in a better state of preservation. As such, Martin School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.15 McKesson Preschool (Waite Learning Community)

History

McKesson Preschool is located at 1612 Tracy Street, at the northwest corner of Foulkes and Tracy Streets in East Toledo. It was designed in 1935 and built as an elementary school in the final years of the Great Depression. Funding for the construction was provided through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal program created in 1933 to stimulate business recovery. In addition to numerous public housing and civic improvement projects, funding from the PWA financed the construction of eight elementary schools in Toledo in the 1930s, and the repair or renovation of ten others (Porter 1987:87). The McKesson Preschool was one of those PWA projects, and was completed in 1936 at a cost of \$75,000.

The school was designed in 1935 by Stephen M. Jokel (1888-1962), a Toledo native who attended local schools and received his professional training in Cleveland. During the course of his career, Jokel was affiliated with a number of Toledo-based firms, including Jokel, Coy & Thal, Jokel & Lange, and Britsch, Macelwane & Associates. Jokel worked on the McKesson project as associate architect under the supervision of Edwin M. Gee. Original plans refer to this building as the Cottonwood School, but it was later named for George L. McKesson, who was director of the Toledo public schools from 1905 until 1916. McKesson was subsequently director and president of People's Savings Association, and president and chairman of the board of the Haughton Elevator Company. He was appointed to the school board in 1934, shortly before the school was constructed.

Under a lease agreement with the Toledo Board of Education, the building was used by the Board of Mental Retardation beginning in 1960, when the first in a series of building renovations was undertaken. In partnership with the Lucas County Child Welfare Board, a variety of innovative early intervention programs were introduced at the McKesson School for handicapped and special needs children over the years. The building presently has a capacity for 66 preschool students. The school is represented in photograph numbers 124-126 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4239-10.

Architecture

McKesson Preschool is a one-story building with a simple rectangular footprint. It is oriented on a north-south axis, with the public entrance on Foulkes Street and a teachers' entrance adjoining the parking lot to the north of the building. The building is strictly symmetrical, and features identical five-bay front and rear elevations, and nearly-identical 16-bay side (east and west) elevations. Entrance bays are slightly projecting, and doorways there are flanked by plain, shallow buttresses; the corners on these elevations are also buttressed, as are the side walls, where they bracket the window bays. Exterior walls are face brick, and are laid in a mixed English and American bond, with a contrasting pattern defining window openings. Decorative relief is minimal, and is provided through the use of cast stone in the coping and sills, and brick relief along the cornice. A suggestion of the Art Deco style is manifested in geometric stone panels and raised brick chevrons over the doorways.

The interior floor plan is very simple, and features a single central hallway that terminates at each end with front and rear doorways. In 1960 the classrooms at McKesson were reconfigured and divided, and in 1974 metal awning windows with insulated panel inserts were installed, along with new exterior aluminum doors, transoms and sidelights, and an acoustical tile ceiling system. There are four classrooms in the school, and a current enrollment of 87 preschool students.

Assessment

McKesson Preschool is one of eight schools in Toledo that were built under the PWA program. It is the only elementary school in East Toledo designed by Stephen M. Jokel. Extremely spare in its construction and design, it has no outstanding architectural features or craftsmanship. In the absence of any known associations with significant events, people or trends, the building is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

5.16 McKinley Elementary School ((Start Learning Community)

History

McKinley Elementary School is located at 1901 West Central Avenue, occupying 6.4 acres extending to Jermain Drive and Upton Avenue. Its 34 classrooms have a capacity for 924 students. McKinley replaced a portable classroom building on the site, one of up to 125 that were spread across the city to house students prior to the passage of a large bond issue in 1920. The school was officially opened on the 50th anniversary of the birthday of Ohio-born President William McKinley, on January 29, 1924. Erected at a cost of \$450,000, it originally housed 503 students in 37 classrooms in a building that was anticipated to eventually house a junior high, a transition that was never realized. McKinley Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 127-131 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4216-7.

Architecture

Encompassing 106,774 square feet, this massive U-plan, four-story tall building is one of the largest elementary schools in the Toledo Public School system. The distinctive U-plan permitted exterior lighting in all rooms and the establishment of a terrace approaching the primary building entrances below. This large fortress-like structure is primarily Collegiate Gothic in execution but the multi-side towers evidence a Jacobean style influence not uncommon in the eclectic school buildings dating to this period. Its symmetry and central vertical emphasis produced by a crenellated tower with parapets and limestone belt course and masonry tracery all reference the Collegiate Gothic style. This type was popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century and was employed in school buildings across the country. It was readily adaptable to almost any local situation and could be executed by local architects combining any number of standard or classic design elements. When built in 1922 from designs by Toledo Public School's Architecture Department headed by Edwin M. Gee, McKinley carried the style in its general theme but generally lacks the variety and number of details that distinguish other Toledo school buildings during this period.

The interior of the school is generally intact in terms of floor plan. Virtually every interior space is now shielded with insulboard. The most interesting building components are the auditorium, with its intact balcony, stage, proscenium, coved ceiling and Gothic arches, gymnasium with its ceiling lights that occupies the area under the terrace, and former kindergarten (now library) with details such as its brick fireplace.

Assessment

McKinley Elementary School is an eclectic mix of the Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan styles constructed by Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s building boom. Generally referencing elements of these styles, it is not a particularly good example of either. The architectural integrity of McKinley Elementary School has been compromised by a series of insensitive renovations over the decades. Among them, in 1964, renovations included replacing the original wood exterior doors and reconfiguring all windows through the installation of glass block. During the early 1970s, portions of the school experienced extensive renovations, including the former

kindergarten room, which was converted into a library. The exterior terrace, one of the more distinguishing features of the school, was remodeled and pedestrian patterns reoriented in 1958 and again in 1967.

McKinley Elementary School lacks demonstrated historical associations and represents an edifice that is not a particularly good example of either the Collegiate Gothic or Jacobean styles. Its architectural integrity has suffered from a series of insensitive renovations during its three-quarters of a century of service. McKinley Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.17 Mount Vernon Elementary School (Rogers Learning Community)

History

Mount Vernon Elementary School is located at 625 N. Byrne Road, occupying 6.25 acres along the west side of the street opposite Avondale and Victory Avenues. This three-story 34,295 square foot building was built for the Adams Township School system. The original building, consisting of 25,684 square feet, was erected in 1912, and a sizeable addition of 8,611 square feet was built in 1944. Mount Vernon Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 132-135 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4217-7.

Architecture

Mount Vernon Elementary School was named for George Washington's famous home, reflecting the renewed interest and influence of Colonial subjects that swept the country during the early 20th century. The school was designed by the architectural firm of Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff in 1912, while the Toledo firm of Jokel & Lang were responsible for the large addition constructed in 1944. The latter firm also designed buildings at the University of Toledo.

This building displays strong Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival architectural elements, in its plan and massing that features projecting end bays, a central projecting entrance portico with pedimented gable, dentils, swag motifs, oriel windows with keystones, a balustraded parapet, and general overall symmetry. Significant interior spaces include the auditorium, and elements include terrazzo floors and wood classroom doors. All ceilings in the building have been dropped and sheathed in insulated tiles, including the significant spaces of the auditorium/gymnasium. During the mid-1970s all window voids were altered by insertion of aluminum-framed panels and large panes and all exterior doors were replaced by steel products.

Assessment

Mount Vernon Elementary School represents a strong expression of Neo-Classical architecture, one of a number of school buildings erected during the 1920s to service a growing youth population. The architectural integrity of Mount Vernon has been compromised by a series of renovations, including replacement of doors, alteration of fenestration, and masking of important architectural details in rooms and corridors. Mount Vernon Elementary School does not reveal direct association with significant historic events or people. It is not a strict representative of its style of architecture, for which better examples survive within the Toledo Public Schools assemblage of buildings. For these reasons, Mt. Vernon Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.18 Navarre Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Navarre Elementary School is located on a 2.23-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Navarre Avenue and Kingston Street in East Toledo. The school was named for early French settler Peter

Navarre. In 1807, Navarre came to the Toledo area with his brothers and settled on the east side of the Maumee River, where a sizeable French settlement soon developed (Porter 1987:14). During the War of 1812, Navarre served as a scout for General William Henry Harrison, and in 1813 he delivered the message from General Harrison to Commodore Perry to engage the British fleet, resulting in the American victory at the Battle of Lake Erie (Michaels 1993:111). Navarre is considered the father of the East side.

The existing school was built directly across the street from the first Navarre School, which was constructed in 1877. The old brick school was an eight-room facility, and a news article reported that “congested conditions at the old Navarre school...created the demand for the new building” (*Toledo Blade*, March 15, 1929). The new building was designed to accommodate 1,000 students between kindergarten and eighth-grade level. It was completed in 1920 at a cost of \$272,500. Navarre School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo’s Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. It was during Gee’s tenure as architect that all the elementary schools still standing in East Toledo were constructed. Navarre Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 136-141 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4240-10.

Architecture

Navarre Elementary School is a handsome, quietly elegant example of the Jacobethan style that demonstrates an unusual attention to detail in its design and construction. It is a long, narrow two-story building – almost I-shaped – that sits on a raised basement. Exterior walls are common brick, and are laid in English cross bond on the principal walls, American bond at basement level, a basket weave pattern along the fascia, and a header stack bond between window panels, with specialty brick used intermittently to add visual interest on large wall surfaces and around window bays. Additional surface texture is provided through the use of terra cotta details, including a dripstone and belt course, tabbed door and window surrounds, coping, cornice, continuous sills, and decorative crenels, shields and panels along the rooftop parapet. The parapet wall was reportedly designed to enclose a rooftop playground.

Facing Kingston Street, the building has a symmetrical 21-bay façade with projecting center and end bays. The main entrance is Tudor-arched; directly above is a colonnaded stone panel with raised shield and trefoils, the whole capped by finials. Above the doorway is a segmental-arched window void. Above the window is a stone panel that states NAVARRE SCHOOL in relief. This center bay terminates at roof level with a stepped parapet wall with decorative stone panels flanked by heraldic devices. Similar decorative devices are applied on secondary elevations, and have even been adopted in simplified form on the one-story addition on the north side of the school that was constructed around 1996 (Vetter Design Group, Architect). Original metal sash casement windows have been replaced throughout the building with small awing windows, and the voids enclosed with brick or glass block.

The interior plan is very simple, and features a single central hallway running on a north-south axis. The hallway terminates at each end with stairs. There are six classrooms on the east side of the hallway and three classrooms on the west side, along with various storerooms, offices, and restrooms. Many of these rooms have windows on the corridor wall. At the northwest corner of the building on the first floor is the kindergarten, which retains many features of fine craftsmanship, including an inglenook with glazed tile fireplace and glass-fronted cabinetry. The auditorium is also located on this west side of the building. The raised stage here has an arched proscenium with quatrefoil tracery; with the hallway doors and wainscoting, these features are intact. However, the large arched window voids on the outside auditorium wall have been enclosed, plaster ceiling beams covered with acoustical tiles, and original wood flooring has been

covered with linoleum. Finishes throughout the building include hardwood flooring, acoustical tile ceilings, plaster walls, and wood baseboards.

Assessment

One of several buildings designed under Edwin M. Gee, the Navarre School is an example of the well-represented Jacobethan architectural style in Toledo. More pristine and better preserved examples of its style are represented by other members of the TPS building assemblage. Typical of its time, and in the absence of any known associations with significant events, people, or trends, the building is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

5.19 Oakdale Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Oakdale Elementary School is located at 1620 East Broadway, on a 5.15-acre parcel between Sylvester and Oakdale Avenues in East Toledo. Prior to its construction, the children in this neighborhood attended the old Southeast Toledo School (later the Hathaway School) on Utah Street at Hathaway. In 1909, portables were erected to better serve the growing neighborhood. One portable at White and Freedom streets was known as the White School, and a second portable on “Peanut Hill” at Oakdale Avenue and Oakmont Street was known as Oakdale School. The first Oakdale portable was opened in 1909 with five teachers and 132 students.

By the 1920s, the Oakdale School had grown to 16 portables, and parents in the district finally prevailed upon the Board of Education for a new, consolidated school. The site for the new school was purchased from Harriet Adkins, a widow with 11 children. As a condition of the sale, the Adkins home was moved to a site across the street (later replaced by the Credit Union Building). With this, construction of the new school was begun, and in September of 1922 the new Oakdale-White School was opened, with an enrollment of 645 students and 25 teachers on staff. The building was formally dedicated in April of the following year.

The school was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo’s Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. News accounts noted that Gee had “embodied in the Oakdale-White building the latest ideas in school construction” (June 13, 1922). In response to complaints that the recently-completed Navarre School gymnasium was too small, for instance, Gee designed a large gymnasium and play room in the basement. In addition, the auditorium at Oakdale was designed to seat 800, and was located on the first floor by the main entrance for the convenience of community users. To answer safety concerns, a special grade crossing was also built under the railroad tracks on East Broadway for students walking from the eastern side of the district. Oakdale Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 142-148 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4241-10.

Architecture

Oakdale Elementary School is an example of the Jacobethan style, a popular revival style that combined elements of Elizabethan and Jacobean forms from eighteenth-century England. In America, the Jacobethan style was especially favored for educational buildings in the first decades of the twentieth century. Oakdale School, a three-story structure with raised basement, displays many characteristics of the style, including projecting bays topped by small balconies, large window bays with multi-pane window sash, and brick walls with contrasting stone trim (Gordon 1992:106).

The long, I-shaped building faces east towards Broadway, and has a 17-bay façade that is strictly symmetrical. The center and end bays project slightly from the façade wall plane; a large two-

story auditorium wing projects from the rear (west) elevation, with an adjoining one-story boiler room. Exterior walls are finish brick laid in English cross bond, with decorative stone coping, belt courses, water table, continuous window sill (first floor), cornice, and tabbed window surrounds. The roofline is crenellated, with decorative stone panel inserts. The focal point of the design is the elaborate Gothic entry, with its strong vertical emphasis, delicate stone tracery, and characteristic lancet arches. The doors and windows have been replaced, but the overall integrity of other exterior features is excellent.

Inside, the floor plan is simple, and features a single central hallway running on a roughly north-south axis, terminating at each end with stairs. Twelve classrooms open onto the hallway on each floor. A large kindergarten room is located on the first floor, next to the front entrance and principal's office; this classroom space remains intact, and the tile fireplace and built-in cabinetry are in excellent condition. Round-arched doorways, wood floors, and interior windows (placed high along the corridor wall and overlooking classrooms) have also been preserved in most areas. The auditorium is barrel-arched, and it has a coffered ceiling with cove, raised plaster cornice and chair rail, a flat-arched proscenium, and a rear balcony. Glass block inserts diffuse the light that enters through the large windows on both side walls of this space.

Assessment

In the first decades of the twentieth century, the Jacobethan style was widely favored for the design of schools and universities. Along with the Late Victorian Gothic (also known as Collegiate Gothic), the style marked a return to a simpler, more academic appreciation of earlier forms and design. The example at Oakdale School is one of several executed for elementary schools in Toledo. Because its integrity has been compromised by wholesale window replacement, and in the absence of any clear associations with significant events, person, or trends, the school is not recommended for listing in the National Register.

5.20 Pickett Elementary School (Libbey Learning Community)

History

Pickett Elementary School is located at 1144 Blum Street, on a 3.65-acre parcel at the northeast corner of Blum and Hoag Streets between Vance and Forest Streets. It is the second school to stand at this site. The first schoolhouse, constructed here in 1879, was a small two-room frame building known as Hoag School. Additions were made to the Hoag building in 1883 and 1906 to accommodate neighborhood growth, and for a time half-day classes were offered in response to overcrowding in the school (*Toledo Blade*, April 10, 1929). In 1909, Miss Anna Pickett became principal of the school, a position she held until her death. In honor of her 38 years of service as teacher and administrator, the Hoag School was renamed Anna Pickett School in 1922. In 1929 enrollment at the school was 628 students (*News Bee*, 21 March 1929).

Pickett Elementary School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for the Toledo Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. It was constructed in 1936 using a design almost identical to the Burroughs School on South Avenue, which was completed in 1929. Pickett School originally faced north onto Vance Street, and was designed with ten classrooms, a kindergarten room, and an auditorium, along with various service and utility rooms. The school has been subsequently expanded with three major additions that have nearly tripled its size. The first, a two-story wing designed by Hahn & Hayes in 1956, added 13,612 square feet of space on the southwest corner of the original building. A second wing of roughly the same design was added two years later on the southeast corner. In 1973, Hahn & Hayes also designed a two-story wing to the east of the original school, adding 33,520 square feet at a cost of \$938,854. The

student capacity is now 951. Pickett Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 153-157 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4244-13.

Architecture

Pickett School is comprised of four major parts, all with brick or concrete block wall construction and brick veneer face. The 1936 structure is roughly I-shaped, with a symmetrical ten-bay facade facing north onto Vance Street. Like most of the smaller schools designed during Gee's tenure, this building includes element of Gothic and Jacobethan style and massing, conveying a sense of traditionalism through the use of familiar academic forms. The Tudor-arched doorway, crenellated roofline, and decorative stone panels with lancet arches are common elements of these twentieth-century English revival styles. Decorative stone details include coping, label molds over windows, and tabbed doorway surrounds. The 1936 school is identical in nearly every detail to the Burroughs School, except the more conventional front entrances here are arched and feature a raised parapet wall with stone coping, and capped buttresses on front and side walls.

Major additions have since reoriented the school building south onto Blum Street. There are two projecting wings on this south elevation, each with gabled portals and arched, buttressed entryways that mimic the 1936 entries. The 1950s additions also incorporate many of the brick and stone details of the original, and are similar in scale, materials and massing, although windows are larger and feature glass block infill. With the 1973 addition, windows have been reduced to horizontal ribbons, recessed within a larger, plain brick wall surface.

Assessment

Pickett School is a typical example of the period revival styles popular in Toledo during the first decades of the twentieth century. As with the Burroughs School, the three large additions to this building have altered the symmetry of massing and plan that was of primary significance in its original composition, and have thus diminished the building's physical integrity. Failing to meet the integrity threshold, and in the absence of demonstrated historical associations, Pickett Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.21 Raymer Elementary School (Waite Learning Community)

History

Raymer Elementary School is located at 1419 Nevada Street between Raymer and White Streets, on a 2.18-acre parcel. The building sits on the site of the old Nevada School, a two-story structure that was built in 1889. The older building was demolished for construction of the existing school, but remnants of the previous stone foundation are still visible near the east property line. Once part of the Raymer family farm, the school was renamed in 1890 for John Raymer, an early East Side real estate dealer, postmaster, and school board member (Michaels 1993:62). The original site cost approximately \$1,850.

The current 40-room school was built in 1925 at a cost of \$500,000. At that time 1,072 students were enrolled at Raymer School, making it one of Toledo's largest elementary institutions. The new school was "one of the finest [structures] in the city" and it included a gymnasium, auditorium, shops, sewing rooms, kitchen, manual training equipment, and meeting rooms for local community and parent-teacher groups (*Toledo Blade*, March 29,1929). It was designed under Edwin M. Gee, who was supervising architect for Toledo's Board of Education from 1911 to 1939. Raymer Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 158-162 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-18-10.

Architecture

Raymer Elementary School is a three-story brick square plan building displaying a rigid symmetry in all four of its elevations. The façade is composed of two identical entrance bays that are separated by five classroom window bays and are flanked by virtually windowless planes relieved by brick panels. The arched doorway openings are flanked by Doric columns and pilasters supporting a classical entablature with brackets and dentils. A balconet occurs above the doorways. The entrance bays rise through spandrels to a parapet with a shield device. The rear elevation is virtually identical to the façade. The side elevations are identical, consisting of 12 bays with projecting corners. Windows are reduced by insulated panel inserts, and the former large Georgian style windows with fanlights in the auditorium have been similarly enclosed. Interior details include classical entablature in the auditorium, a denticulated cornice and egg-and-dart moldings. Original trim remains throughout the school although ceilings have been dropped. Raymer School expresses strong affinities to the Neo-Classical and the Georgian Revival styles in its symmetry and decorative details. Mixing elements of two distinct but complementary architectural styles was not uncommon during the early twentieth century.

Assessment

Raymer Elementary School reveals its association with the Neo-Classical and Georgian Revival styles in almost all of its design elements. The symmetry of the exterior is enhanced by the ubiquitous classical references and complemented by interior decorative elements in public areas. This being said, Raymer School is not a premier example of its type and better representatives occur within the assemblage of TPS school buildings. Typical of its time, and in the absence of any known associations with significant events, people, or trends, the building is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

5.22 Riverside Elementary School (Woodward Learning Community)

History

Riverside Elementary School is located at 500 Chicago Street, occupying a 2.1 acre parcel bounded by Chicago Street, Chase Street, Ontario Street and an alley. The school is named for its proximity to the Maumee River, one of only two TPS schools named for locations near water (the other being Edgewater School in Point Place). Riverside Elementary School was built in 1922 from plans provided by the TPS Department of Architecture under the direction of Edwin M. Gee. Riverside served as an elementary school until 1975 when it was renovated for use as a junior high school. It was converted back to an elementary school because of fluctuating enrollments during the 1980s. Riverside Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 163-166 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory site number LUC-4235-9.

Architecture

Riverside Elementary School is a three-story brick square plan building displaying a rigid symmetry in all four of its elevations. The façade is composed of two identical projecting entrance bays that are separated by five paired-window classroom bays. The flanking end bays are windowless planes relieved by brick panels with herringbone bond infill. The water table is sheathed in masonry that extends vertically to the second story in the entrance bays enfaming the primary doorways. Gothic arches and tracery occur above the entrances and are referenced in spandrels that occur between the first and second story windows. Masonry lintels occur above the arched third story windows, beneath a crenellated parapet. The rear elevation generally references the façade in the use of paired windows and masonry decorative elements, and the side elevations are also very similar. Windows are reduced by insulated panel inserts, and the wood doors have been replaced by steel paneled variants. Interior details include gothic arched door

voids and wood trim displaying Gothic tracery. This theme is most aggressively executed in the auditorium, in the Gothic arches in the proscenium, entry doors, and decorative wall and ceiling moldings, and in the balcony that includes masonry wall tableaus. The school features terrazzo floors and drop ceilings. Riverside School expresses strong affinities to the Collegiate Gothic style in its exterior elements, but perhaps more consistently in interior details.

Assessment

Riverside Elementary School is typical of the Collegiate Gothic style so commonly executed by Toledo Schools Department of Architecture director Edwin M. Gee during the 1920s. As the “default” style for the numerous buildings erected during the building boom of the 1920s, virtually every edifice designed by Gee during this period was awash in some degree of Gothic detail. In relation to the numerous other examples of Collegiate Gothic in the TPS assemblage, Riverside is not a particularly well executed or well preserved example. It therefore does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.23 Sherman Elementary School (Woodward Learning Community)

History

Sherman Elementary School is located at 731 Sherman Street, occupying 2.22 acres in the block bounded by Peck, Cherry and Walnut Streets. This large, four-story building encompasses 91,339 square feet that originally contained 34 classrooms which were occupied by over 1,000 students. Erected in 1919 by the Henry J. Spieker Company at a cost of \$335,000, it replaced an earlier Sherman School built in the same block in 1869. The original school was named for Civil War hero General William T. Sherman. Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 184-189 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4219-9.

Architecture

Sherman Elementary School was designed by Toledo Public Schools Architecture Department under the direction of Edwin M. Gee, anticipating the building spree that characterized Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s. It is a rectangular plan structure constructed employing load bearing masonry (brick) walls. The principal façade is a symmetrical composition, with nine bays defined by banks of windows and three sets of pilasters that rise to ornamental capitals at the buildings parapet. The rear elevation duplicated the facade and the side elevations are similar but are composed of six bays. The school displays a limestone block water table and glazed terra cotta elements within the brick panels that decorate all elevations.

Interior spaces included a large auditorium/gymnasium and a “double” kindergarten that realized the goals of the enlightened youth movement espoused by progressive Toledoans of the period. The kindergarten still reveals a glazed brick and terra cotta fireplace and integrated bookshelves. The auditorium also displays use of elaborately patterned glazed brick and terra cotta window and door surrounds, an embellishment that also enframes the balcony, cornice and stage.

Its symmetry and verticality produced by pilasters capped by elaborately ornamented capitals, parapets, limestone water table, masonry and terra cotta decorative elements, and Gothic tracery above the entry doors all reference the Collegiate Gothic style. This style was employed in school buildings all across the country during the early twentieth century. Sherman reveals Arts & Crafts style influences, also class commonly employed in schools of the period, in elements such as the kindergarten room fire place, decorative tiles and integrated shelf units.

The interior of the school has been insensitively renovated. Ceilings are covered in insulated drop panels. The building's original plan and function have been altered by division of larger spaces into classrooms. The original kindergarten room, for example, has been divided into two learning spaces. The auditorium contains window voids that have been blocked up to eliminate views over the interior courtyard to the north and south. In addition, the decorative terra cotta at the ceiling and balcony has been walled off and obscured from view. The original "Boys Play Room" has been extensively renovated and now serves as the school library.

Assessment

Sherman Elementary School is an example of the Collegiate Gothic style commonly employed by Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s building boom. The architectural integrity of the school has been compromised by a series of insensitive renovations that have reconfigured the floor plan and impacted what are perhaps the most important interior spaces, the auditorium and former kindergarten rooms. All corridors and rooms have experienced installation of drop ceilings. In addition, the original wood exterior doors have been replaced and all windows have been altered through the installation of glass block.

Sherman Elementary School lacks demonstrated historical associations and represents an architectural style that is better represented by other buildings in the Toledo Public School system. Its architectural integrity has suffered from a series of insensitive renovations during its over 80 years of service to the community. Sherman Elementary School does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.24 Thurgood Marshall Building (Miscellaneous)

History

The Thurgood Marshall Building is located at 420 East Manhattan Boulevard in the block bounded by Manhattan, Chestnut Street, Elm Street and Lake Street. This building was constructed in 1922 as Webster School, using plans provided by the TPS Department of Architecture under the direction of Edwin M. Gee. The school was named for Daniel Webster the renowned early 19th century American scholar and compiler of Webster's Dictionary, long a standard for the American language. In 1942, Webster School was closed because of declining enrollments, after which it served sporadically as a warehouse and distribution center for school supplies. After a series of renovations, it became the TPS headquarters for school administration in 1960. In 1980, the Webster Building was renamed the Thurgood Marshall Building, to honor the first African American Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Thurgood Marshall Building is represented in photograph numbers 190-196 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4236-9.

Architecture

The Thurgood Marshall Building is a three-story, square plan, brick building erected in 1923. The building presents symmetrical compositions on all four elevations. The façade features two slightly projecting entrance bays whose first stories sheathed in masonry and are pierced by Gothic arched porticos occurring beneath Gothic tracery. The entrance bays extend up to break the roof line and terminate in squared parapets above large masonry shields. End bays flanking the entrances are unfenestrated expanses of brick relieved by brick panels, while intervening bays are defined by glass block enclosed windows. The south elevation is identical to the façade, as is the west except for the lack of entrances. The building faces are joined by masonry belt courses on the first story and below the crenellated parapet. The fenestration on all elevations consists of large paired windows enclosed with glass block and separated by brick piers with masonry coping. The interior reveals terrazzo floors, plaster walls, and drop ceilings as well as some

original woodwork, including arched transom doors and an arched stage proscenium. The Thurgood Marshall Building, while a relatively plain and altered building, does display influences of the Collegiate Gothic style.

Assessment

The Thurgood Marshall Building displays elements of the Collegiate Gothic style, primarily in its entry porticos and in some interior details. However, the overall composition is not a strong or well executed example of the style, particularly in regard to other TPS buildings. While this school does represent the expression of high style architecture, it displays rather integrity, and better examples of the Collegiate Gothic type exist in the TPS assemblage of buildings. Therefore, the Thurgood Marshall Building does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.25 Walbridge Elementary School (Libbey Learning Community)

History

Walbridge Elementary School is located at 1245 Walbridge Avenue on 1.6 acres of land also bounded by Daniels Street to the east, Colton Street to the south, and Heitte Avenue on the west. This school, which was named for long time residents who donated a tract of land in South Toledo to the Board of Education, presently encompasses 70,574 square feet and provides 33 classrooms for a student population of 567. The school was built in 1915 by Henry J. Spieker Company from plans provided by the Toledo Public Schools Architect Department, as supervised by Edwin M. Gee. This “New” Walbridge School was built on the site of the original school building, which had been built in the early 1890s but was not large enough for expanding enrollments. Walbridge Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 219-221 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4220-13.

Architecture

This three-story masonry structure presents a basically H-plan footprint, with the parallel axes forming the front and rear elevations. Its principal and other elevations are symmetrical compositions, with the Walbridge Street façade marked by identical paired entrance alcoves enframed in limestone surrounds. A limestone belt course wraps around the building as does a stone-capped parapet. The wall planes are relieved by brick panels and geometric masonry design devices. The entry terrace is bordered by an arcaded brick balustrade. All window voids have either been reconfigured by applying metal sash and synthetic panels or completely enclosed by concrete block. The interior plan has been altered over the years, mostly occurring during the 1970s. Significant spaces such as the “Boys Play Room” and other large spaces have been divided into classrooms. Paneled drop ceilings occur throughout the school, including the auditorium, where this obstructs ornamentation at the wall and ceiling junction.

Although this school presents elements of the popular Collegiate Gothic style in its parapet and decorative masonry, it also makes reference to the Colonial Revival style popular during the early twentieth century in its formal symmetry and the Arts & Crafts influences present in its decorative art tiles. It was not uncommon for architects during this period to combine elements of popular styles that resulted in an overall eclectic design.

Assessment

While representing a mixture of these multiple architectural influences, Walbridge School is not a particularly well preserved example of any of them. Its design integrity has been affected by over 85 years of active service, and other, better examples administered by the Toledo Public Schools exist in the city. Research has not revealed any direct association with significant historical

events or people. As such, the Walbridge Elementary School does not appear to meet the threshold criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.26 Warren Elementary School (Scott Learning Community)

History

Warren Elementary School is located at 124 West Woodruff Avenue, on a 2.11-acre parcel between Putnam and Warren Streets. It was designed in 1935 and built during the Great Depression. Funding for the construction was provided through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal program created in 1933 to stimulate business recovery. In addition to numerous public housing and civic improvement projects, funding from the PWA financed the construction of eight elementary schools in Toledo in the 1930s, and the repair or renovation of ten others (Porter 1987:87). Warren Elementary School was one of those PWA projects, and it was completed in 1937. It is identical in plan to DeVeaux School on West Sylvania Avenue (1929), and to Washington Kindergarten and Westfield Elementary School, which were also PWA projects completed in the mid-1930s.

The first school to serve this near downtown neighborhood was Clinton Park School, which was constructed in 1833 at nearby Clinton Park, a former Civil War encampment. By 1862, student enrollment surpassed the capacity of the small eight-room building, and the current property was acquired for construction of a new school. In 1870 the facility was named Woodruff Avenue School, and in 1874 it became known as Warren School. Additions in 1882 and 1886 cost \$35,000 (*News Bee*, 29 April 1937). Classrooms were equipped with electric lights in 1887, and in 1905 a modern heating plant was installed.

Dedicated in April of 1937, the new two-story Warren School contained fourteen classrooms, an activity room, auditorium, and kindergarten room. Between 1947 and 1950, the building became Warren Observational School for in-service teacher training. To accommodate increased enrollment, three prefabricated units were added in 1956 and 1958, and four new classrooms were added to the main building in 1964 (*A History of Warren School*). In the 1970s, however, enrollment in Toledo's urban schools began to dwindle – partially resulting from urban-flight trends – causing the closure of sixteen city facilities, including Warren School in 1980. For many years the building housed Head Start programs, until it reopened as an elementary school in 1995 to alleviate overcrowding in other nearby schools (*Toledo Blade*, April 25, 1995). Warren Elementary School is represented in photograph numbers 222-225 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4229-8.

Architecture

Warren Elementary School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, and it followed the plans prepared for DeVeaux School in 1929, as well as Washington and Westfield Schools in the 1930s. The original two-story Warren School encompassed 47,548 square feet. In 1964, a two-story wing designed by Hahn & Hayes was constructed on the rear (west) corner elevation, adding four classrooms and an additional 4,292 square feet of area. Warren School features elements of both the Jacobethan and Collegiate Gothic styles, popular revival styles that were favored for educational buildings in the early twentieth century, and which characteristically include projecting bays topped by small balconies, large window bays with multi-pane window sash, and brick walls with contrasting stone trim (Gordon 1992:105-6).

The Warren School footprint is generally square, with a center light court. The original massing is a purely symmetrical composition, with a 24-bay façade that features banks of windows alternating with two projecting entry towers. Exterior walls are multi-colored brick laid in an

English cross bond, with decorative stone coping, belt course, water table, tabbed window surrounds, and stylized shield panels that punctuate the planes of the wall surface. The whole is capped by a crenellated parapet wall. The focal point of the design is the paired Gothic entries, with their Tudor-arched portals flanked by gabled stone buttresses. Original doors and windows have been replaced, but the overall integrity of other exterior features is good. The rear addition, while generally complementing the structure of the original in massing and materials, is simpler and more functional in design.

The interior of the school retains some original spaces, such as the auditorium with its glazed brick walls, exposed ceiling beams, plaster cornice, and proscenium arch with terra cotta relief. In an effort to update the building, however, many areas have been altered with the installation of acoustical drop ceiling or vinyl flooring, or the division of classroom space. The former kindergarten room, for instance, has been sectioned into smaller units, although the distinctive glazed tile fireplace with art tile inserts remains undisturbed and in excellent condition.

Assessment

Warren Elementary School represents the English revival styles so commonly employed by the Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s. Like most schools of its type and vintage, it has been subject to some renovation and expansion over the years. For the most part, these alterations have been generally sympathetic to the historic integrity of the building. Research has not revealed that the Warren School is associated with significant historical events or people, however, and for these reasons does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.27 Washington Kindergarten (Scott Learning Community)

History

The Washington Kindergarten Center is located at 520 Palmwood Avenue, on a 2.64-acre parcel bounded by Fernwood Street, Wheeler Street, Interstate 75, and Collingwood Boulevard. It is located next to the site of the first Washington Elementary School, which opened in 1874. The original six-room schoolhouse served the community for 61 years, with additions made in 1885, 1888, and 1908. With the completion of the existing school building on the adjoining space, the old school building was demolished in 1935. The new Washington School was designed in 1935 and built during the Great Depression. Funding for the construction was provided through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal program created in 1933 to stimulate business recovery. In addition to numerous public housing and civic improvement projects, funding from the PWA financed the construction of eight elementary schools in Toledo in the 1930s, and the repair or renovation of ten others (Porter 1987:87). Washington School was one of those PWA projects, and it was completed in 1935. The architectural plans employed in the construction of the new building were first used for the construction of the DeVeaux School (1929), and later for Warren and Westfield Elementary Schools, which were also PWA projects completed in the mid-1930s.

In 1967, enrollment reached 680 students, with 28 staff members (Report of Superintendent 1967). Three years later, enrollment dropped significantly to 553, with a staff of 23. Over the next decade, enrollment continued to dwindle and the school was closed in 1989. The building was leased to the First Church of God Social Outreach Ministry, Inc. from November 1989 to October 1991 for community use, but was reopened as the Washington Kindergarten Center in the 1990s. The building is represented in photograph numbers 226-228 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4248-13.

Architecture

Washington School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, and it followed the plans prepared for the DeVeaux School in 1929. The original two-story Washington School encompassed 32,945 square feet, with a 3,590-square-foot auditorium. In 1950, a two-story wing designed by Britsch & Munger was constructed on the rear (northeast) corner elevation, adding four classrooms and a gymnasium with 13,539 square feet of area. Washington School features elements of both the Jacobethan and Collegiate Gothic styles, popular revival styles that were favored for educational buildings in the early twentieth century, and which characteristically include projecting bays topped by small balconies, large window bays with multi-pane window sash, and brick walls with contrasting stone trim (Gordon 1992:105-6).

The old Washington School footprint is generally square, with a center light court. The original massing is a purely symmetrical composition, with a 24-bay façade that features banks of windows alternating with two projecting entry towers. Exterior walls are multi-colored brick laid in an English cross bond, with decorative stone coping, belt course, water table, tabbed window surrounds, and stylized shield panels that punctuate the planes of the wall surface. The whole is capped by a crenellated parapet wall. The focal point of the design is the paired Gothic entries, with their Tudor-arched portals flanked by gabled stone buttresses. Original doors and windows have been replaced, but the overall integrity of other exterior features is good. The rear addition, while generally complementing the structure of the original in massing and materials, is simpler and more functional in design.

The interior of the school retains some original spaces, such as the auditorium with its glazed brick walls, exposed ceiling beams, plaster cornice, and proscenium arch with terra cotta relief. In an effort to update the building, however, many areas have been altered with the installation of acoustical drop ceiling, or the division of classroom space.

Assessment

Washington Kindergarten School represents the English revival styles so commonly employed by the Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s and thirties. Like most schools of its type and vintage, it has been subject to some renovation and expansion over the years. For the most part, these alterations have not always been sympathetic to the historic integrity of the building. Research has not revealed that the Washington School is associated with significant historical events or people, however, and for these reasons does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5.28 Westfield Elementary School (Libbey Learning Community)

History

Westfield Elementary School is located at 617 Western Avenue, on a triangular lot at the northwest corner of Western and Field Avenues. The two-story school – referred to on original plans as the Segur School – was designed in 1935 and built in the final years of the Great Depression. Funding for the construction was provided through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal program created in 1933 to stimulate business recovery. In addition to numerous public housing and civic improvement projects, funding from the PWA financed the construction of eight elementary schools in Toledo in the 1930s, and the repair or renovation of ten others (Porter 1987:87). Westfield Elementary School was one of those PWA projects, and it was completed in 1937. It is nearly identical in plan to DeVeaux School on West Sylvania Avenue (1929), and to Washington Kindergarten and Warren Elementary School, which were also PWA projects completed in the mid-1930s. Westfield Elementary School is represented in

photograph numbers 229-232 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-4245-13.

Architecture

Westfield Elementary School was designed under Edwin M. Gee, and it followed the plans prepared for the DeVeaux School in 1929. The original two-story school encompassed 38,002 square feet, with a 4,089-square-foot auditorium. In 1996, a two-story wing designed by Vetter Design Group was constructed on the rear (southeast) corner elevation, adding six classrooms and storage space with 5,397 square feet of area. Westfield School features elements of both the Jacobethan and Collegiate Gothic styles, popular revival styles that were favored for educational buildings in the early twentieth century, and which characteristically include projecting bays topped by small balconies, large window bays with multi-pane window sash, and brick walls with contrasting stone trim (Gordon 1992:105-6).

The original Westfield School footprint is generally square, with a center light court and small projecting classroom wing on the rear (south) elevation. The original massing is a purely symmetrical composition, with a 24-bay façade that features banks of windows alternating with two projecting entry towers. Exterior walls are multi-colored brick laid in an English cross bond, with decorative stone coping, belt course, water table, tabbed window surrounds, and stylized shield panels that punctuate the planes of the wall surface. The whole is capped by a crenellated parapet wall. The focal point of the design is the paired Gothic entries, with their Tudor-arched portals flanked by gabled stone buttresses. Original doors and windows have been replaced, but the overall integrity of other exterior features is good. The 1996 addition, while generally complementing the structure of the original in massing and materials, is simpler and more functional in design.

The interior of the school retains some original spaces, such as the auditorium with its glazed brick walls and proscenium arch with terra cotta relief. In an effort to update the building, however, many areas have been altered with the installation of acoustical drop ceiling, or the division of classroom space.

Assessment

Westfield School represents the English revival styles so commonly employed by the Toledo Public Schools during the 1920s and thirties. Like most schools of its type and vintage, it has been subject to some renovation and expansion over the years. For the most part, these alterations have generally not been sympathetic to the historic integrity of the building. Research has not revealed that the Westfield School is associated with significant historical events or people, however, and for these reasons does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

5.29 Whittier Elementary School (Scott Learning Community)

History

The Whittier Elementary School is located at 4215 Walker Avenue on a 4.6 acre parcel bounded by Walker, Dryden Drive, Lewis Avenue, and a residential neighborhood. This school building was named for John Greenleaf Whittier, a nineteenth century American poet and abolitionist. It was constructed in 1922 from plans provided by the TPS Department of Architecture under the direction of Edwin M. Gee, replacing an earlier, smaller Lewis School that was located on the same parcel, west of the present building. A series of renovations through the decade of the 1970s updated the building's interior and exterior composition. Whittier Elementary School is

represented in photograph numbers 242-247 in Appendix A. It has been assigned Ohio Historic Inventory number LUC-187-3.

Architecture

Whittier Elementary School is a three-story, square plan, brick building arranged around a central courtyard and featuring consistently symmetrical fenestration, enclosed with glass block, on all elevations. The façade is anchored by the central projecting entrance bay whose first story is sheathed in masonry that features a Gothic arched entrance surmounted by Gothic inspired decorative devices. Masonry corner quoins extend up this projecting bay to a masonry belt course beneath the crenellated parapet. The third story is distinguished by masonry belt courses above and below that are joined by masonry quoins that flank each window at this level. The rear elevation is a duplicate of the façade but lacks a central projecting entrance bay. The side elevations mimic the façade in composition, but reveal two projecting entry bays that are flanked by windowless corner bays featuring herringbone brick panels. The interior has wood floors, slate stairs and landings, plaster and tile walls and drop ceilings. Gothic elements are expressed in public areas such as the auditorium with tracery in the doors, along its bracketed ceiling and in the proscenium arch. Whittier Elementary School appears to benefit from a mixture of style influences, most prominently the Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan as well as Classical Revival.

Assessment

Whittier Elementary School is a composite work, revealing primarily Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan attributes in its rigid symmetry and alternating use of masonry and brick, and in tracery and arches in the public areas of the interior. While it is an attractive building, it does not represent particularly well either, or any, style. More homogenous expressions of both Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan style are evident within the TPS building assemblage. Therefore, in the absence of any known associations with significant events, people, or trends, Whittier Elementary School does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

6.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

The Toledo Public Schools has been offered an unprecedented opportunity by the Ohio School Facilities Commission. Any action taken by TPS in pursuing this opportunity will only be taken after a variety of factors are considered, and MSG responded to TPS' desire to gain a comprehensive understanding of the historic elements of its school buildings. Increased understanding of these building's history and architecture will assist TPS with decisions involving management options provided by the OSFC guidelines and funding. It is anticipated that these studies will serve as resources to assist TPS in preparation of its Master Facilities Plan.

The physical data of the school buildings have already been documented in a building assessment field report (Jacobs Facilities, Inc. 2001). The history and architecture all of the TPS-owned buildings are the focus of the current report, which also provides an assessment of the significance of the buildings that represent a cross section of Learning Communities and historic and architectural interest. Significance is evaluated in terms of the National Register of Historic Places, which evaluates a property in terms of its association with an important event or person, as an important example of a style, method or type of construction, and considers architectural integrity.

Of the 78 total buildings surveyed, 48 were found to meet the threshold of 50 years old or older, the age threshold for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 48 schools 50 years old or older, 19 schools appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, and are discussed in Section 4.0 of this report. These 19 schools that were found to meet the National Register Criteria are listed in Table 2. Of these 19 schools, eight are currently listed in the National Register, including Birmingham Elementary, Franklin Elementary, Garfield Elementary and Waite High School in the Waite Learning Community; Fulton Elementary, Robinson Jr. High and Scott High School in the Scott Learning Community; and the Jefferson Center. The Jefferson Center is individually listed in the National Register for its significance for its architecture and role as the former old Central Post Office, and the other seven schools are listed as contributing structures in the historic district(s) in which they occur. The 11 schools that are not already listed in the National Register, but which appear to be eligible, were selected primarily based on architectural characteristics supported by historical associations. The other 29 schools that are over 50 years old and do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register generally do not qualify based on architectural attributes. These buildings were not particularly good representatives of a style or type of construction, had experienced renovations that adversely impacted the original appearance, or lacked significant historical associations. The schools 50 years old or older found not to meet eligibility criteria are listed in Table 3 and discussed in Section 5.0 of this report.

Finally, 30 of the 78 TPS buildings were determined to be less than 50 years old. These buildings are presented in Table 4. These buildings do not meet the standard 50 year age criterion necessary for listing in the National Register. However, site visits were conducted to review each building and its architecture to determine that there were no unique attributes that might qualify the building for the National Register under the Exception criteria for properties less than 50 years of age. In addition, during historical research, any events of persons that could prove significant and were associated with these buildings were identified. Our finding is that none of the TPS buildings that are less than 50 years old as of the date of the writing of this report meet National Register eligibility standards.

TABLE 2
TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS LISTED OR POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

School Facility	Learning Community	Built	National Register Status
Arlington Elementary School	Bowsher Learning Community	1924	Potentially Eligible
Birmingham Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1926	Listed as contributing element in Birmingham Historic District (NRHP)
Cherry Annex	Scott Learning Community	1931	Potentially Eligible
Edgewater Elementary School	Woodward Learning Community	1928	Potentially Eligible
Franklin Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1924	Listed as contributing element in Yondota Historic District (NRHP)
Fulton Elementary School	Scott Learning Community	1936	Listed as contributing element in Toledo Olde Towne Historic District (NRHP)
Garfield Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1915	Listed as contributing element in East Toledo Historic District (NRHP)
Harvard Elementary School	Bowsher Learning Community	1926	Potentially Eligible
Jefferson Center	Miscellaneous Facility	1911	Individually listed as the Old Central Post Office (NRHP)
Jones Jr. High School	Libbey Learning Community	1926	Potentially Eligible
Libbey High School	Libbey Learning Community	1923	Potentially Eligible
Lincoln Elementary School	Scott Learning Community	1915	Potentially Eligible
Old Orchard Elementary School	Start Learning Community	1937	Potentially Eligible
Robinson Jr. High School	Scott Learning Community	1929	Listed as contributing element in Englewood Historic District (NRHP)
Scott High School	Scott Learning Community	1913	Listed as contributing element in overlapping districts: Old West End Historic District (NRHP) Toledo Olde Towne Historic District (NRHP)
Toledo Technology Academy	Start Learning Community	1931	Potentially Eligible
Waite High School	Waite Learning Community	1914	Listed as contributing element in East Toledo Historic District (NRHP)
Whitney Adult Education Center	Miscellaneous Facility	1939	Potentially Eligible
Woodward High School	Woodward Learning Community	1928	Potentially Eligible

TABLE 3
TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER NOT ELIGIBLE
FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Facility	Learning Community	Built	National Register Status
Bancroft Hills School	Miscellaneous Facility	1935	Not eligible
Beverly Elementary School	Bowsher Learning Community	1952	Not eligible
Burroughs Elementary School	Bowsher Learning Community	1930	Not eligible
Cherry Elementary School	Scott Learning Community	1913	Not eligible
DeVeaux Jr. High School	Start Learning Community	1927	Not eligible
Fall-Meyer Elementary School	Rogers Learning Community	1951	Not eligible
Glann School	Miscellaneous Facility	1915	Not eligible
Grove Patterson Academy	Start Learning Community	1952	Not eligible
Gunkel School	Miscellaneous Facility	1915	Not eligible
Hale Elementary School	Scott Learning Community	1921	Not eligible
Heffner Kindergarten	Waite Learning Community	1936	Not eligible
Leverette Jr. High School	Woodward Learning Community	1924	Not eligible
Longfellow Elementary School	Start Learning Community	1924	Not eligible
Martin School	Miscellaneous Facility	1926	Not eligible
McKesson Preschool	Waite Learning Community	1936	Not eligible
McKinley Elementary School	Start Learning Community	1924	Not eligible
Mt. Vernon Elementary School	Rogers Learning Community	1912	Not eligible
Navarre Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1920	Not eligible
Oakdale Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1922	Not eligible
Pickett Elementary School	Libbey Learning Community	1936	Not eligible
Raymer Elementary School	Waite Learning Community	1925	Not eligible
Riverside Elementary School	Woodward Learning Community	1922	Not eligible
Sherman Elementary School	Woodward Learning Community	1919	Not eligible
Thurgood Marshall Building	Miscellaneous Facility	1922	Not eligible
Walbridge Elementary School	Libbey Learning Community	1915	Not eligible
Warren Elementary School	Scott Learning Community	1937	Not eligible
Washington Kindergarten	Scott Learning Community	1935	Not eligible
Westfield Elementary School	Libbey Learning Community	1937	Not eligible
Whittier Elementary School	Start Learning Community	1922	Not Eligible

**TABLE 4
TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD**

FACILITY	LOCATION	BUILT	LEARNING COMMUNITY
Aviation Center	11791 W. Airport Service Rd., Swanton, OH 43558	1986	Bowsher
Bowsher High School	3548 S. Detroit Ave., Toledo, OH 43614	1962	Bowsher
Byrnedale Jr. High School	3645 Glendale Ave., Toledo, OH 43614	1976	Bowsher
Chase Elementary School	3315 Mayo St., Toledo, OH 43611	1965	Woodward
Cotter Building	4535 Hill Rd., Toledo, OH 43615	1954	Miscellaneous
Crossgates Elementary School	3901 Shadylawn Dr., Toledo, OH 43614	1967	Bowsher
East Side Central Elementary School	815 Navarre Ave., Toledo, OH 43605	1960	Waite
East Toledo Jr. High School	355 Dearborn Ave., Toledo, OH 43605	1976	Waite
Educare Center Preschool	1932 Birchwood Ave., Toledo, OH 43614	1965	Miscellaneous
Elmhurst Elementary School	4530 Elmhurst Dr., Toledo, OH 43613	1957	Start
Glendale-Feilbach Elementary School	2317 Cass Rd., Toledo, OH 43614	1974	Bowsher
Glenwood Elementary School	2860 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, OH 43610	1961	Scott
Hawkins Elementary School	5550 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, OH 43615	1966	Rogers
Keyser Elementary School	3900 Hill Ave., Toledo, OH 43607	1961	Rogers
King Elementary School	1415 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, OH 43607	1963	Scott
Lagrange Elementary School	1001 N. Erie St., Toledo OH 43604	1976	Woodward
Larchmont Elementary School	1515 Slater St., Toledo, OH 43612	1958	Start
Marshall Elementary School	415 Colburn Ave., Toledo, OH 43609	1963	Libbey
Mayfair Achievement Center	5331 Bennett Rd., Toledo, OH 43612	2001	Woodward
McTigue Jr. High School	5700 Hill Ave., Toledo, OH 43615	1961	Rogers
Natural Science & Technology	5561 Elmer Dr., Toledo 43615	1975	Miscellaneous
Newbury Elementary School	1040 Newbury St., Toledo, OH 43609	1961	Libbey
Old West End Academy	3131 Cambridge St., Toledo, OH 43610	1975	Scott
Ottawa River Elementary School	4801 290th St., Toledo, OH 43611	1957	Woodward
Reynolds Elementary School	5000 Norwich Rd., Toledo, OH 43615	1961	Rogers
Rogers High School	5539 Nebraska Ave., Toledo, OH 43615	1956	Rogers
Ryder Achievement Center	3117 Nebraska Ave., Toledo, OH 43607	1956	Rogers
Spring Elementary School	730 Spring St., Toledo, OH 43608	1962	Woodward
Start High School	2100 Tremainsville Rd., Toledo, OH 43613	1961	Start
Stewart Elementary School	707 Avondale Ave., Toledo, OH 43602	1961	Libbey

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APPENDIX A

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TPS FACILITIES 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER

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APPENDIX B

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