

PUBLIC RECREATION SURVEY AND LONG-RANGE PLAN

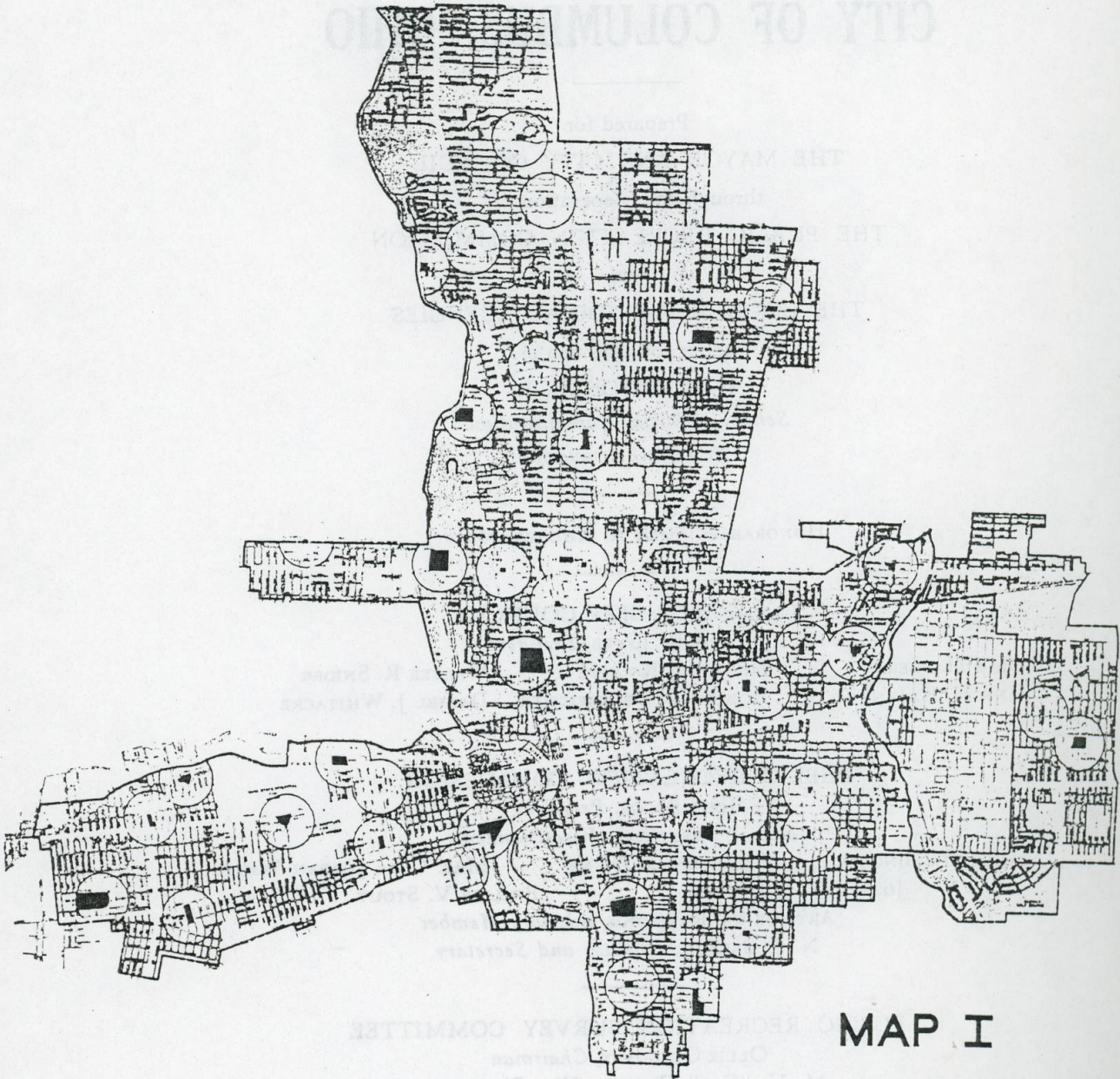
Columbus, Ohio, 1947

W. C. Batchelor, Director



Ohio
307.3
F8314r

IF YOU LIVE IN THE SHADED AREA,
YOUR CHILDREN PROBABLY PLAY
IN THE STREETS.



MAP I

LEGEND

CIRCLES INDICATE ONE-QUARTER MILE RADIUS FROM PLAYGROUNDS IN OPERATION IN 1947 IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT 80% OF THE CHILDREN WHO ATTEND PLAYGROUNDS LIVE WITHIN ONE-QUARTER MILE OF THE PLAYGROUND.

PREPARED BY
THE
FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

IF YOU LIVE IN THE AREA
YOUR CHILDREN PROBABLY
IN THE STREETS

RECREATION SURVEY AND LONG RANGE PLAN,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1947

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THE

FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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by a historical statement concerning the development and administration of public recreation in Columbus. Some general principles relative to a logical division of responsibility among public, school and private agencies are presented, followed by a proposed plan of cooperation for the City of Columbus.

Some vital problems involved in the program, personnel and maintenance of the Columbus Recreation Department are then considered. An analysis of the financial background of recreation in Columbus and recommendations relative to operating budgetary needs as well as funds to finance the long range plan.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to make a detailed inventory of the recreational facilities of the city of Columbus, on a neighborhood basis, to compare existing facilities with generally accepted standards, and to make such recommendations as appear warranted by community needs. A long-range plan, which will provide for the full development of existing facilities and the acquisition of additional property, setting forth an order of priority based on the relative needs of the various residential districts, is an important part of the report. A functional plan for the development of each of the 31 active recreational areas now owned by the city is also included.

Scope

The range of facilities considered in the survey includes neighborhood playgrounds, playfields, neighborhood parks, community centers and special activity facilities such as tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, picnic facilities, camping facilities, and kindred features.

While the basic consideration in this survey has been facilities, attention has been given also to such matters as administration, program, personnel, and finance, since it is a recognized fact that these latter considerations are of equal importance. Recreational facilities can adequately meet the needs of a community only when properly administered, with a comprehensive program providing opportunities for the entire population in a wide range of leisure time interests, by a competent staff, and the whole supported by a sound financial structure.

Sponsorship

In the preparation of this long-range plan a committee of representative citizens was set up as a sponsoring committee to advise with the director in carrying on the work. Since the survey was financed jointly by the City of Columbus and the Council of Social Agencies, six members of this committee were appointed by the Recreation Commission and six by the Council of Social Agencies, with two additional members representing the Board of Education. The personnel of this group appears on the title page.

In addition an Advisory Committee was appointed, representing seventy-four city-wide and neighborhood civic groups, from which specific recommendations and valuable suggestions were received.

Procedure

Dr. Carola Blume was engaged to direct the collection and organization of certain of the field data. She has been primarily responsible for compilation of A Census Tract Leisure Time Directory of Resources in Columbus which is being published as a separate volume by the Council of Social Agencies but which is a part of this survey. Five graduate students in the School of Social Administration at Ohio State University gathered data related to various phases of the study. The results of their work, supervised by the director of the survey, appearing in the form of five Master's theses, are referred to at various points in the report.

Data were gathered concerning the nature of the various neighborhoods to be served. This information included population composition with respect to race, age, school enrollment and geographic distribution; extent and distribution of juvenile delinquency; and the degree of social need of various parts of the city based on housing and other pertinent data concerning the city and its population.

A schedule of detailed information concerning each piece of city property, including buildings, was gathered, whether under the control of the Recreation Department, the Bureau of Parks and Forestry, the Board of Education, or other jurisdiction. This was supplemented by personal inspection of all facilities, either in operation or which might be made available for recreational uses. Conferences with administrative staff and other persons connected with the operation of these facilities were held to gain further knowledge of the existing services and needs. The services of a landscape architect were engaged by the director.

Content of the Report

Immediately following this introductory statement will be found brief summaries of the findings and recommendations of this study. The city and its characteristics are then described in brief followed

by a historical statement concerning the development and administration of public recreation in Columbus. Some general principles relative to a logical division of responsibility among public, school and private agencies are presented, followed by a proposed plan of cooperation for the City of Columbus.

Some vital problems involved in the program, personnel and maintenance of the Columbus Recreation Department are then considered. This is followed by an analysis of the financial background of recreation in Columbus and recommendations relative to operating budgetary needs as well as funds to finance the long range plan.

Standards for recreational facilities and the basic principles which have been considered in the design of the various areas and facilities are outlined and an inventory of existing facilities and comparison with these standards is made.

Specific attention is then given to each section of the city on a neighborhood basis with reference to recreation areas and facilities. The basis of priority for the acquisition and development of these facilities as applied in this study is analyzed and a long range plan for this development is outlined in detail.

A functional design for each of the thirty-two recreational areas owned by the city is shown in thirty full-page illustrations accompanying the descriptions.

The chief sources of reference will be found at the end of the report.

Acknowledgment

This report has been made possible by the whole hearted cooperation of a large number of public officials and interested citizens. The number of representatives of agencies and enterprises of all kinds who gave assistance is much too large to permit individual recognition. While appreciation is expressed to all those who contributed in any way, there are some to whom especial acknowledgment is due. Chief among these are Mayor James A. Rhodes, R. P. Barthalow, City Auditor, Paul Maetzel, Chief Engineer, and their respective staffs; Grover Clements, Chief Engineer of the Franklin County Planning Commission and his staff, particularly Mrs. Frances Gibson; Perry Shumaker of the City Planning Commission and his staff, particularly Robert Westlake; Ray Dietz of the Division of Parks and Forestry and his planning committee; Walter A. Tucker of the Metropolitan Park Board and his staff, particularly Richard Yeager; Dr. George E. Roudebush, Superintendent of Schools and various members of his staff; Dr. Donald Timerman of the Franklin County Council of Churches and Rev. W. E. Kappes of the Catholic Welfare Division of the Diocese of Columbus, Mrs. Alice H. Sanders of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the City Health Department; the City Engineers office, the Civil Service Commission, and the Council of Social Agencies.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Arthur L. Swift and Dr. Carola Blume who conducted the Survey of Youth Serving Agencies in Columbus which provided considerable data having a bearing on the recommendations which are a part of this report. Indebtedness is also acknowledged to the National Recreation Association for the standards used. Thanks are also extended to Lois Tubb, Wade McBride, Vernel "Hap" Smith, Richard Pontious, Natalie Thompson, Winona Lewis, and Winifred Samples, for their able assistance in gathering and tabulating much of the data.

Gratitude is also expressed for the counsel, support, and encouragement given by the Survey Committee and also by the Advisory Council. Without the ready cooperation of the Recreation Commission in placing the resources of the Department at the disposal of the writer, especially the unlimited time and patience of Nick Barack, the Director of Recreation, it would have been impossible to reach the degree of thoroughness which it is felt has been accomplished in this plan.

W. C. Batchelor

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The total area of all parks, playgrounds and school grounds is 1775 acres, whereas the minimum standard call for 3617 acres.
2. Although the city has only about half the desirable amount of recreation space, much of this is undeveloped.
3. Forty-four summer playgrounds are now under supervision (14 of these by the Board of Education). There is immediate need for 50 more, sites for 36 of which are available on city and school property.
4. Much of the play equipment on grounds, city and school, now in operation is in need of repair, many grounds are inadequately equipped, and considerable of the surface is unfit for play use.
5. Seven playfields on city property are in use although only partially developed. Six senior high school grounds are developed as athletic centers but not available for community use. Sites are available on city property for seven more. Fourteen additional playfields are needed.
6. Columbus has only one-third of the number of baseball and football fields required to meet accepted standards and approximately one half the number of softball fields.
7. The 32 tennis courts available are approximately one-fifth of the number a city the size of Columbus should have. Only 20 of these were in service in 1947.
8. All of the 31 existing active city recreation areas, as well as many of the school grounds, could provide much more effective service by redesign and the introduction of additional facilities.
9. The 8 community centers now in operation constitute one-third of the minimum standard, and none of these meets the specifications recommended for buildings of this nature.
10. There is considerable use of school buildings by community groups but four-fifths of this is during late afternoon hours. The service charges necessitated by restricted school funds limits considerably the non-school use of these buildings.
11. With only one outdoor swimming pool and no indoor pools, Columbus is at the bottom of the list of major cities of the country in this respect. Six additional outdoor and seven indoor pools are needed.
12. The two 18 hole golf courses, both on leased property, constitute one-third of the standard. At least two more courses are needed.
13. The expenditures per capita for recreation are approximately one-fourth of generally accepted standards and as a result personnel, program, attendance, maintenance, and repair are all at a very low level. This is a condition of many years standing.^a
14. The salary scale of all classifications of recreation personnel was found to be among the lowest of ten cities in Columbus' population class from which data were secured.
15. The Columbus tax rate was found to be next to the lowest of the 25 cities nearest it in population indicating a low level of public services in general which is reflected in an even lower level of recreation services.

^aFor specific data concerning program deficiencies, see page 24.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop the 31 active recreation areas in accord with the specific plans presented in this report.
2. Make immediate, complete repairs to the 21 recreation buildings, shelters, toilets, and other structures under the supervision of the Recreation Department.
3. Repair, or replace where necessary, all play apparatus, drinking fountains, wading pools, and backstops on all playgrounds and playfields and supplement where deficient. Relocate same in accord with proposed plans.
4. Complete grading, drainage, surfacing, seeding, and fencing of existing playgrounds and playfields in accord with proposed plans.
5. Construct 16 playground field houses and remodel 6 existing structures to provide toilet facilities, shelter, staff and caretakers headquarters and storage space.
6. Remodel shelters in Goodale and Wolfe Parks; the former for use as an all year community center and the latter to provide caretaker's living quarters.
7. Continue the present administrative pattern for recreation but clarify the Charter Amendment creating the Recreation Commission; by a further amendment if necessary.
8. Increase, the recreation appropriation from the general fund to \$260,000 at once and continue this increase until the sum, together with trust funds, equals \$1.50 per capita.
9. Enrich and expand the present play program into a broad community recreation program serving cultural as well as physical interests, developing indoor as well as outdoor activities, and undertaking to meet the needs of adults as well as children.
10. Establish local citizen sponsoring groups related to each playground and community center, enlisting co-operation of private agency and school personnel.
11. Develop facilities for camping, picnicking, archery, music, dramatics, crafts, nature appreciation, and the like along with the more traditional forms of recreation, making the necessary budgetary provisions.
12. Work out a definite plan for closer co-operation between the Recreation Department, the Division of Parks and Forestry, the Board of Education and the voluntary youth serving agencies.
13. Reorganize the Recreation and Youth Services Division of the Council of Social Agencies in order that it may better serve as the promotional and co-ordinating body in assisting the Recreation Commission in carrying out the recommendations of this survey and effecting this closer co-operation.
14. Arrange with the Board of Education for the use or acquisition of the First, Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Northwood Schools as they may become available for recreation purposes as a result of the school building program or continued shrinkage in enrollment.
15. Acquire 85 acres of ground in 18 sites to develop 18 playgrounds and 8 playfields.
16. Acquire the old State Fair Grounds, the State Blind and Deaf School properties and Fort Hayes and develop for recreation and park purposes.
17. Construct 19 wading pools and 7 outdoors swimming pools on present city properties and additional ones on property recommended for purchase.

18. Provide seating facilities and lighting for night use at 9 baseball and football fields.
19. Provide lighting for tennis courts and other adult facilities at 26 locations.
20. Build community center buildings at Fuller, Greenlawn, Maryland and Westgate Parks.
21. Develop a major sports center at the old State Fair Grounds, with both indoor and outdoor facilities for state-wide and national events.
22. Undertake major structures only after most acute land acquisition problems have been solved.
23. Follow an orderly plan for the development and acquisition of facilities such as is outlined in this report, based upon the priority factors used.
24. Set up capital account funds through the issue of bonds, or from other sources, to be available each year on a long range basis to finance these improvements.
25. It is further recommended that the Board of Education:
 - a. Continue to operate playgrounds now under supervision which use school property.
 - b. As soon as practicable, eliminate the service costs for the evening use of school buildings by the voluntary youth serving agencies.
 - c. Make all high school athletic fields available for community use when not in use for school activities, as far as is consistent with the primary purpose for which they were constructed.
 - d. Enlarge at least 14 of the school grounds which are the most deficient in play space.
 - e. Adopt standards of play apparatus and play courts for elementary and junior and senior high school grounds to meet curricular as well as community needs and equip all grounds in accord with these standards.
 - f. Construct swimming pools in the six senior high schools and secure bond funds for this purpose.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS

Columbus, situated 777.6 feet above sea level, covers a total area of 39.361 square miles, or 25,548 acres. In addition to being the capital of Ohio, Columbus has, within its boundaries, three universities, the central offices of various business enterprises, and many manufacturing establishments. The city possesses a variety of industries. Among the leading ones are iron, steel, food products, paper and printing.

The importance of Columbus as a commercial center is indicated by the presence of five trunk line railroads, two transcontinental air lines, sixteen motor bus lines and forty-one motor freight lines.

Columbus is also the county seat of Franklin County. The latter, in addition to Columbus, includes within its boundaries, three cities each with a population exceeding 5,000 and a number of incorporated villages.

Population

In 1946, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates indicated Columbus had a population of 361,737 which for a total area of 25,548 acres gives it an average density of 14.2 persons per acre.

Map 2, on page 2, shows the population density by census tracts for the city of Columbus.

Population Growth and Analysis

Table 1 indicates that the population is increasing at a decreasing rate. This means that the population is increasing, but not as rapidly as in former years.

Table 1. Population Increase in Columbus, Ohio. 1830 to 1946, Inclusive.

Year	Total population	Increase	
		Number	Per cent
1830	2,435	--	--
1840	6,048	3,613	148.4
1850	17,882	11,834	195.7
1860	18,554	672	3.8
1870	31,274	12,720	68.6
1880	51,647	20,373	65.1
1890	88,150	36,503	70.7
1900	125,560	37,410	42.4
1910	181,511	55,951	44.6
1920	237,031	55,520	30.6
1930	290,564	53,533	22.5
1940	306,087	15,523	5.1
1946	361,737	55,650	18.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In common with the rest of the United States, an increasingly large proportion of the total population in Columbus is found in the upper age levels. Table 2 indicates this tendency. The percentage of the population above 50 years of age shows a definite increase, while the percentage below the age of 15 years shows a fairly consistent decrease. This trend is expected to continue.

Table 2. Population of Columbus by Age Groups, 1920, 1930, and 1940.

Age Group	1920		1930		1940	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	237,031	100.0	290,564	100.0	306,087	100.0
Under 15 years	55,002	23.2	67,072	23.1	60,515	19.8
15 to 49 years	140,823	59.4	167,318	57.6	175,160	57.2
50 years and over	41,216	17.4	55,986	19.3	70,412	23.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Distribution of Employment

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, transport, communications and public utilities account for 57.3 per cent of those gainfully employed in Columbus. Table 3, on page 3, shows the distribution of employment over the twelve categories used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Foreign Born Population

There is only one census tract in which the foreign born white population constitutes more than 10 per cent of the total population, and six tracts with 7 per cent or more. The average for the entire city is 3.9 per cent, the total number of persons being 11,927. Of these foreign born, 20.5 per cent are from Italy and 20.3 per cent from Germany.

Negro Population

The Negro, as described by the census, includes all persons of mixed white and Negro blood, regardless of how small the percentage of Negro blood may be. The Negro population, differing from the white population, is concentrated in definite areas. As shown on Map 3, page 4, the Negro population is located chiefly in the following sections:

1. East Long Street community, included in census tracts 28, 29, 30, 35 and 36.
2. West Goodale Street community in census tract 32.







DENSITY OF POPULATION COLUMBUS OHIO

BY FIVE RANKS

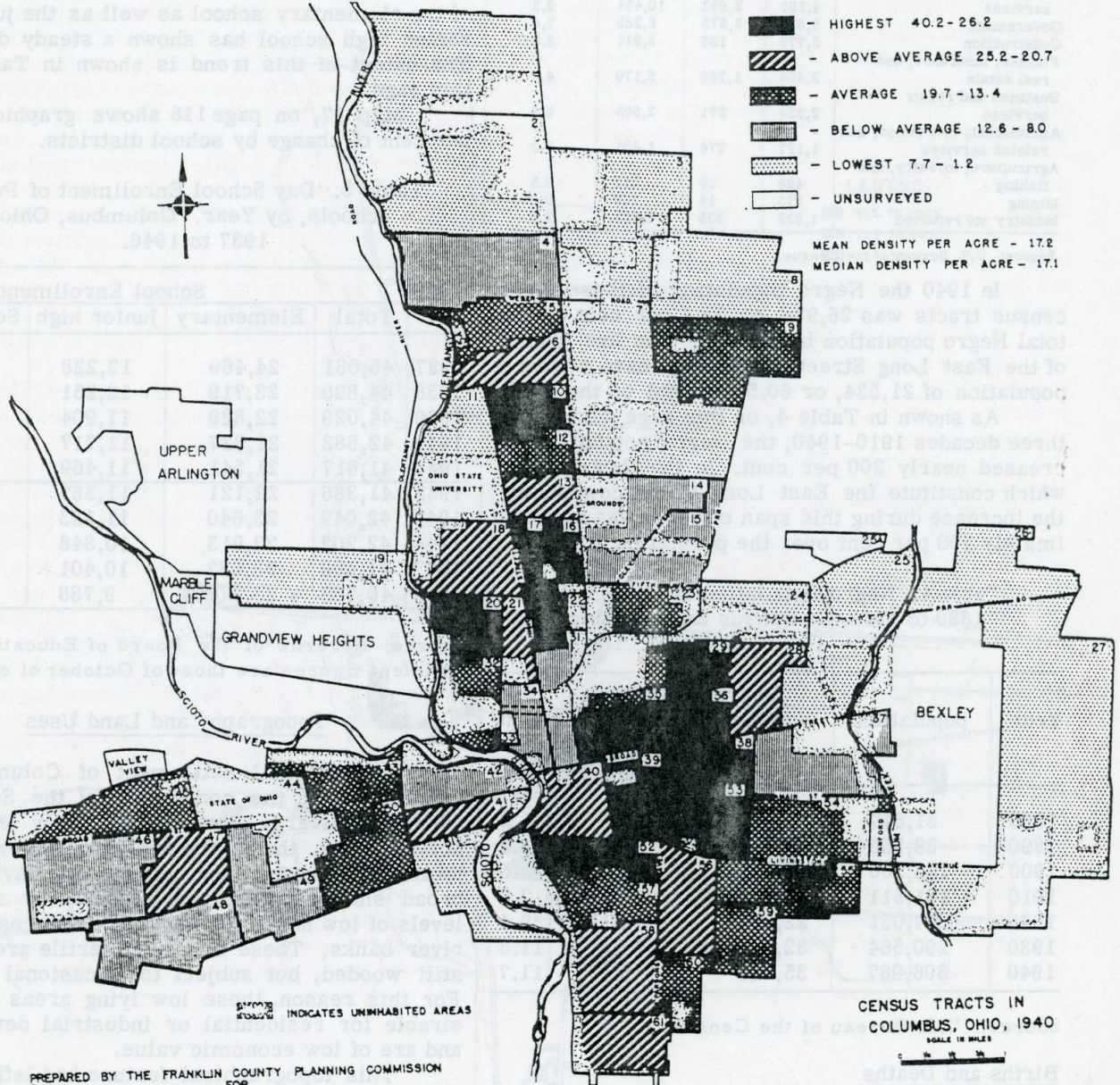
BASED ON ACREAGE FROM COUNTY PLANNING
COMMISSION AND ESTIMATED 1945 POPULATION


LEGEND

POPULATION PER ACRE

-  - HIGHEST 40.2-26.2
-  - ABOVE AVERAGE 25.2-20.7
-  - AVERAGE 19.7-13.4
-  - BELOW AVERAGE 12.6-8.0
-  - LOWEST 7.7-1.2
-  - UNSURVEYED

MEAN DENSITY PER ACRE - 17.2
MEDIAN DENSITY PER ACRE - 17.1



 INDICATES UNINHABITED AREAS

CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30

PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

- 39. 3. The South Side community in census tract 47.
- 4. The Hilltop area in census tract 47.

Table 3. Number and Percentage Distribution of Gainfully Employed, by Classification of Industry and by Sex. Columbus, Ohio, 1940.

Classification of Industry	Number employed			Per cent
	Male	Female	Total	
Total	77,702	34,745	112,447	100.0
Manufacturing	20,965	5,989	26,954	23.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17,182	8,177	25,359	22.5
Transport, communications, and public utilities	11,183	1,059	12,242	10.9
Personal services	3,473	7,757	11,220	10.0
Professional and related services	4,591	5,863	10,454	9.3
Government	5,689	2,573	8,262	7.4
Construction	5,775	136	5,911	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,404	1,766	5,170	4.6
Business and repair services	2,324	271	2,595	2.3
Amusement, recreation, and related services	1,127	274	1,401	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	488	29	517	0.5
Mining	173	16	189	0.2
Industry not reported	1,328	835	2,163	2.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In 1940 the Negro population of these eight census tracts was 26,978, or 75.4 per cent of the total Negro population in the city. The five tracts of the East Long Street community have a Negro population of 21,534, or 60.5 per cent of the total.

As shown in Table 4, on this page during the three decades 1910-1940, the Negro population increased nearly 200 per cent. In the three wards which constitute the East Long Street community, the increase during this span of years was approximately 700 per cent over the population of 1910.

Table 4. Negro Population of Columbus, 1880 to 1940, by Census Enumeration Periods.

Year	population	Negro population		Per cent of total
		Number	Per cent of increase	
1880	51,647	3,010	--	5.8
1890	88,150	5,525	83.6	6.3
1900	125,560	8,201	48.4	6.5
1910	181,511	12,739	55.3	7.0
1920	237,031	22,181	74.1	9.4
1930	290,564	32,774	47.8	11.3
1940	306,087	35,765	9.1	11.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Births and Deaths

There had been a decrease in the birth rate from 20.4 per 1000 of population in 1916 to 15.2

in 1935. However by 1946 the rate had increased to 24.9. The death rate, from 1916 to 1935, had decreased from 15.5 to 13.9 and by 1946 this rate had decreased to 12.3. Assuming that births and deaths continue along the present trend (the present temporary increase in births being due to the war), and migration from and migration to Columbus remain unchanged, a static and eventually a diminishing population is inevitable.

Public School Enrollment

The records of the Board of Education indicate that during the past 10 years the enrollment of the elementary school as well as the junior and senior high school has shown a steady decrease. The extent of this trend is shown in Table 5, on this page.

Map 17, on page 116 shows graphically the per cent of change by school districts.

Table 5. Day School Enrollment of Public Schools, by Year. Columbus, Ohio. 1937 to 1946.

Year	School Enrollment			
	Total	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1937	45,081	24,469	12,228	8,384
1938	44,899	23,719	12,251	8,929
1939	44,029	22,829	11,904	9,296
1940	42,582	21,827	11,717	8,982
1941	41,617	21,541	11,469	8,555
1942	41,386	22,121	11,367	7,862
1943	42,049	23,640	11,133	7,227
1944	42,202	23,913	10,848	7,383
1945	41,408	23,683	10,401	7,268
1946	40,765	23,774	9,788	7,154

Source: Records of the Board of Education. Enrollment figures are those of October of each year.

Topography and Land Uses

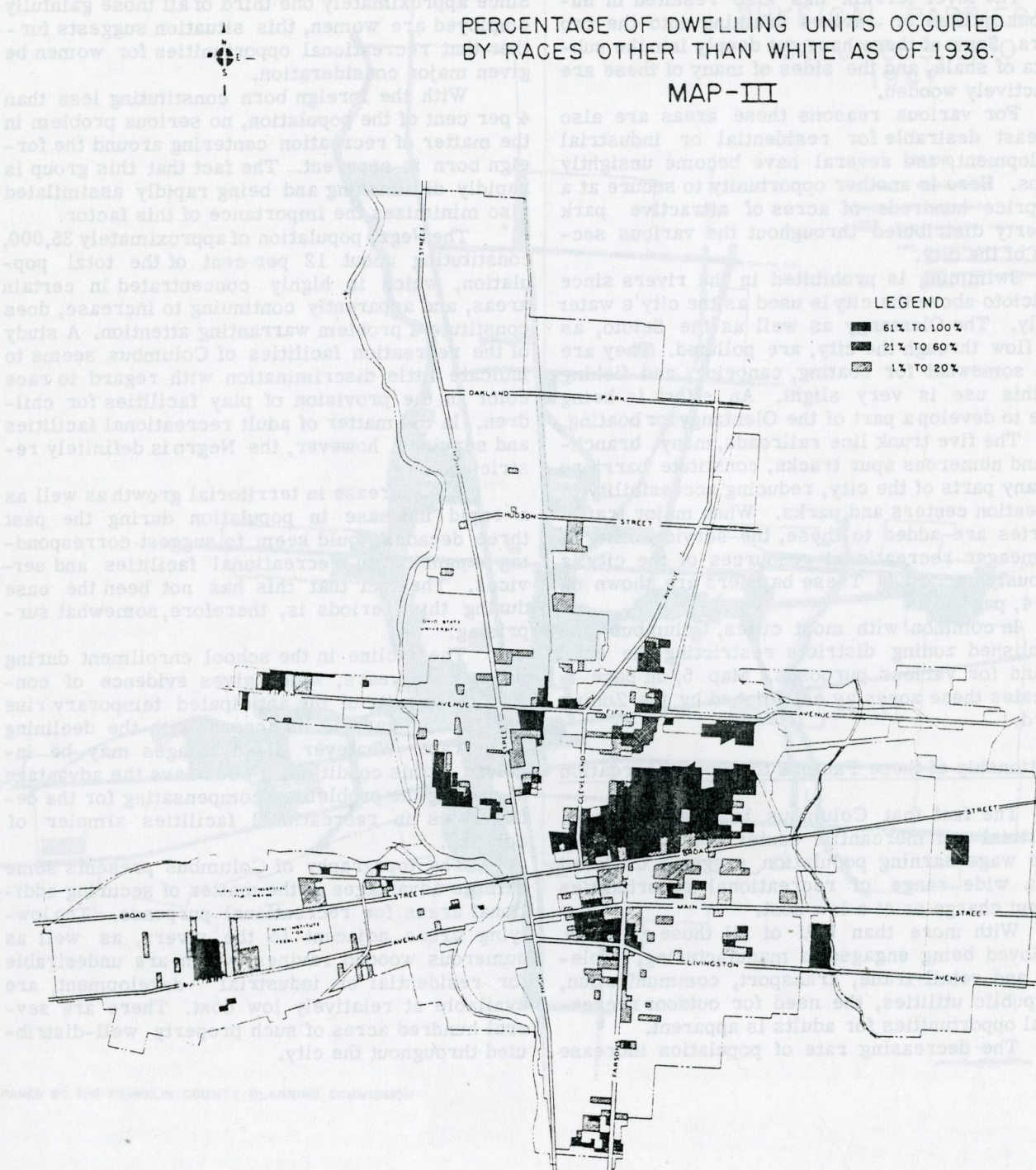
The original settlement of Columbus was established at the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. The comparatively level plain across which these two streams flow results in their taking meandering courses, and having rather broad shallow beds, supplemented by secondary levels of low areas for varying distances from the river banks. These are very fertile areas, some still wooded, but subject to occasional flooding. For this reason, these low lying areas are undesirable for residential or industrial development and are of low economic value.

This topographical feature has left undeveloped, throughout almost the entire length of the city from north to south, large tracts of land adaptable for recreational uses and still available at a

NON-WHITE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION COLUMBUS, OHIO

PERCENTAGE OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY RACES OTHER THAN WHITE AS OF 1936.

MAP-III



LEGEND

- 61% TO 100%
- ▨ 21% TO 60%
- ▩ 1% TO 20%

SCALE
1/2" = 1 MILE

relatively low price. Several tracts are already in the possession of the municipality, and the remaining area presents a logical means of compensating for the present deficiency in park and recreation acreage.

The level terrain has also resulted in numerous gullies or ravines draining into the two rivers. Some of these have cut deeply into the substrata of shale, and the sides of many of these are attractively wooded.

For various reasons these areas are also the least desirable for residential or industrial development, and several have become unsightly dumps. Here is another opportunity to secure at a low price hundreds of acres of attractive park property distributed throughout the various sections of the city.

Swimming is prohibited in the rivers since the Scioto above the city is used as the city's water supply. The Olentangy as well as the Scioto, as they flow through the city, are polluted. They are used somewhat for boating, canoeing, and fishing but this use is very slight. An effort is being made to develop a part of the Olentangy for boating.

The five trunk line railroads, many branches, and numerous spur tracks, constitute barriers in many parts of the city, reducing accessibility to recreation centers and parks. When major traffic arteries are added to these, the serviceability of the meager recreational resources of the city is seriously curtailed. These barriers are shown on Map 4, page 6.

In common with most cities, Columbus has established zoning districts restricting the uses of land for various purposes. Map 5, on page 7, indicates these zones as established by the Zoning Board.

Relationship of these Factors to Public Recreation

The fact that Columbus is a commercial, industrial and mercantile center with a relatively large wage-earning population suggests the need for a wide range of recreational opportunities without charge or at a low cost.

With more than half of all those gainfully employed being engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, transport, communication, and public utilities, the need for outdoor recreational opportunities for adults is apparent.

The decreasing rate of population increase

is in accord with the trend throughout the country and makes the problem somewhat less difficult.

The fact that increasingly larger proportions of the population are found in the upper age brackets suggests greater emphasis on adult recreation. Since approximately one third of all those gainfully employed are women, this situation suggests further that recreational opportunities for women be given major consideration.

With the foreign born constituting less than 4 per cent of the population, no serious problem in the matter of recreation centering around the foreign born is apparent. The fact that this group is rapidly diminishing and being rapidly assimilated also minimizes the importance of this factor.

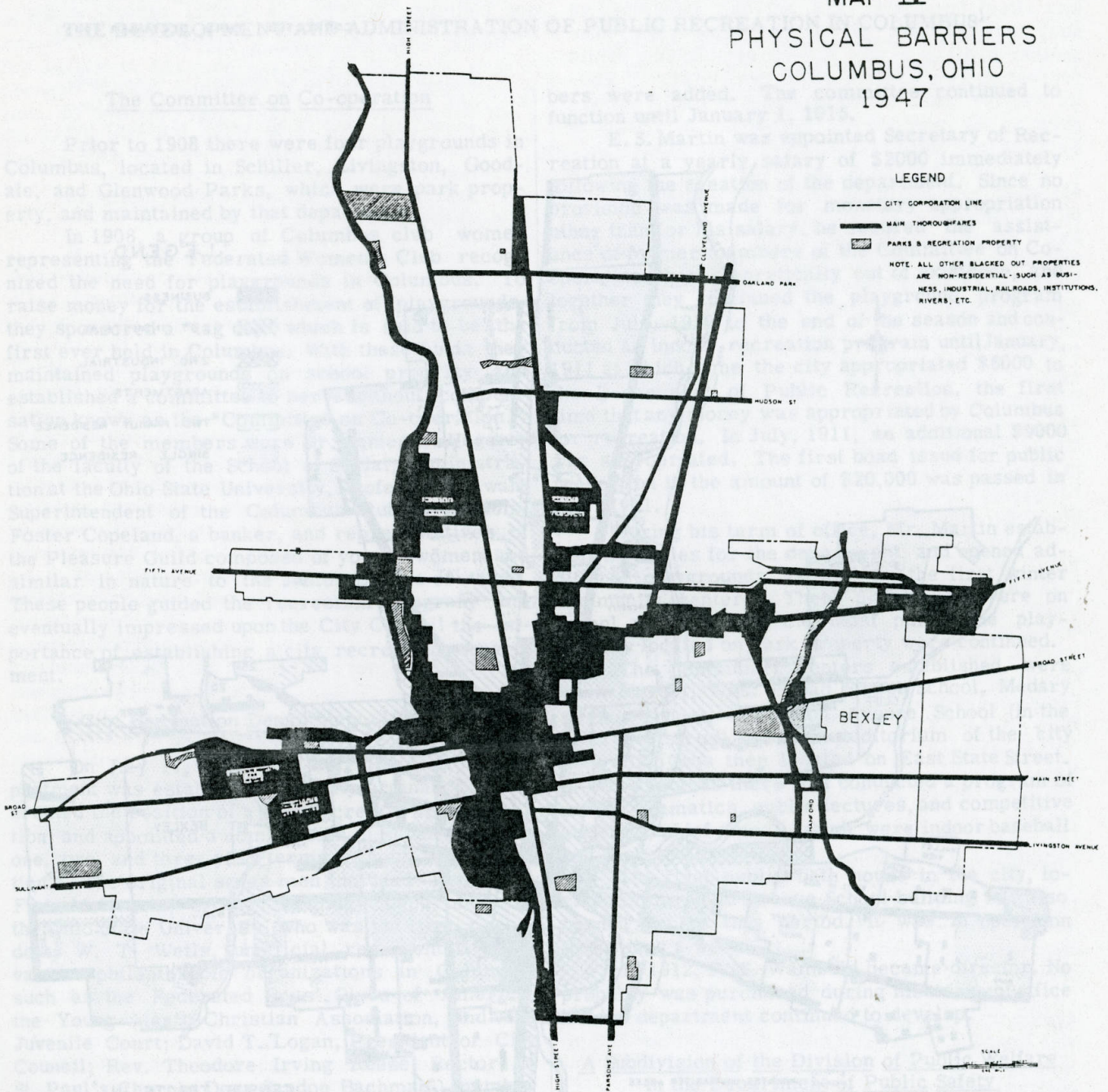
The Negro population of approximately 35,000, constituting about 12 per cent of the total population, which is highly concentrated in certain areas, and apparently continuing to increase, does constitute a problem warranting attention. A study of the recreation facilities of Columbus seems to indicate little discrimination with regard to race color in the provision of play facilities for children. In the matter of adult recreational facilities and services, however, the Negro is definitely restricted.

The increase in territorial growth as well as a rapid increase in population during the past three decades would seem to suggest corresponding expansion in recreational facilities and services. The fact that this has not been the case during this periods is, therefore, somewhat surprising.

The decline in the school enrollment during the past 10 years, which gives evidence of continuing, in spite of the anticipated temporary rise due to the war, is in accord with the declining birth rate. Whatever disadvantages may be involved in this condition, it does have the advantage of making the problem of compensating for the deficiencies in recreational facilities simpler of solution.

The topography of Columbus presents some definite advantages in the matter of securing additional areas for recreational purposes. The low-lying areas adjacent to the rivers, as well as numerous wooded ravines, which are undesirable for residential or industrial development, are available at relatively low cost. There are several hundred acres of such property well-distributed throughout the city.

MAP-IV PHYSICAL BARRIERS COLUMBUS, OHIO 1947



PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

1. Information for 1926 to 1947 was secured from the supplements to the City Bulletin, Reports of the Department of Public Safety, Annual Report of the Division of Public Recreation.

Information from 1915 to 1947 was also secured from National Recreation Association yearbooks.

2. City Bulletin, July 11, 1910, Ord. no. 29334.

3. City Bulletin, November 22, 1915, Ord. no. 29091.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS

ZONING PLAN COLUMBUS OHIO

CORRECTED THRU DECEMBER 1945

relatively low price. Several tracts are already in the possession of the municipality, and the remaining area presents a logical means of compensation for the present deficiency in park and recreation areas.

The low terrain has long been a major factor in the development of Columbus, Ohio, and the river is a major factor in many of them are attractive.

For various reasons these areas are the most desirable for residential development. Several tracts are already in the possession of the municipality, and the remaining area presents a logical means of compensation for the present deficiency in park and recreation areas.

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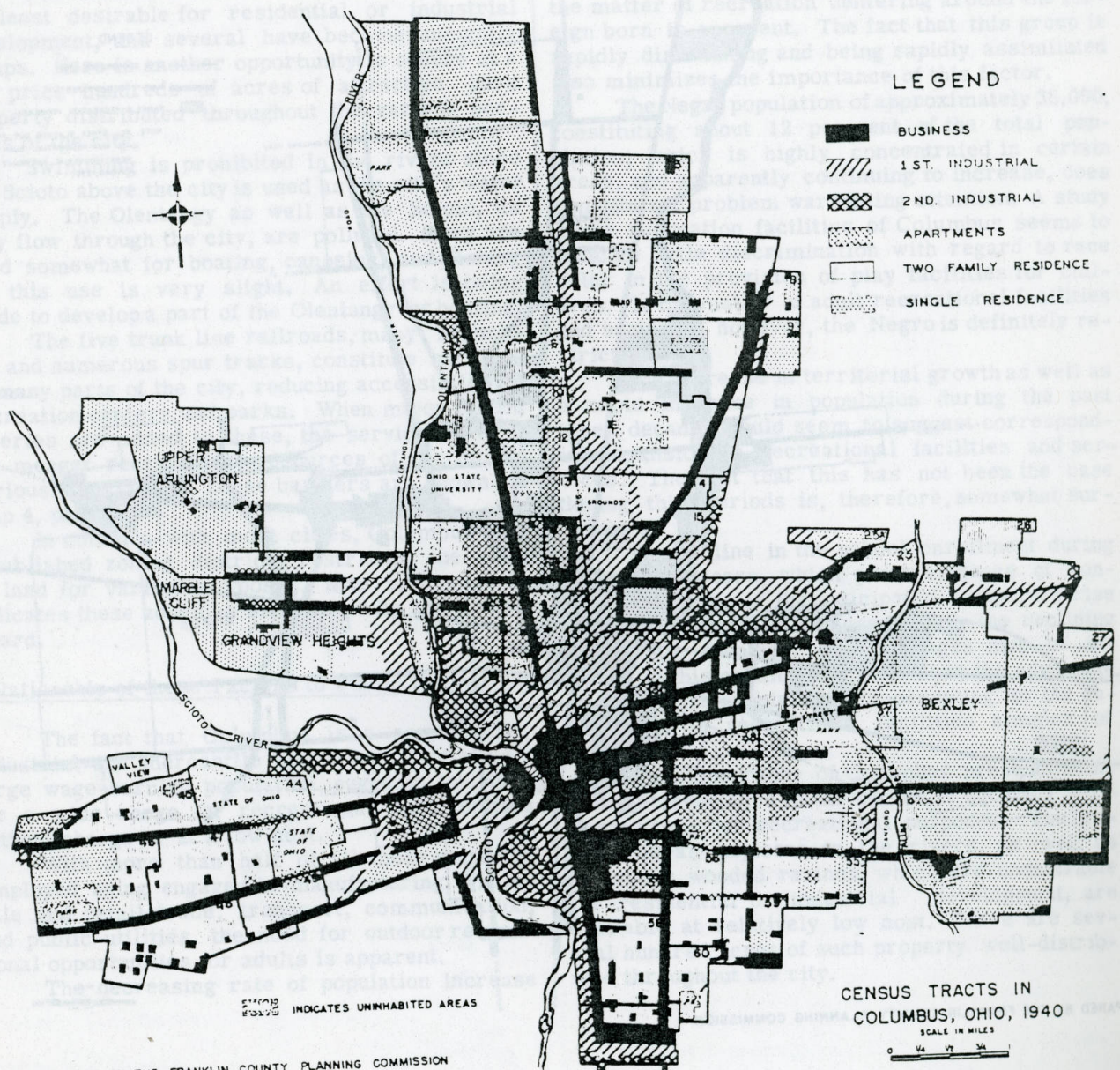
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LEGEND

- BUSINESS
- 1ST. INDUSTRIAL
- 2ND. INDUSTRIAL
- APARTMENTS
- TWO FAMILY RESIDENCE
- SINGLE RESIDENCE

Dotted areas indicate uninhabited areas

CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940
SCALE IN MILES
0 1/4 1/2 3/4

PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC RECREATION IN COLUMBUS¹

The Committee on Co-operation

Prior to 1908 there were four playgrounds in Columbus, located in Schiller, Livingston, Goodale, and Glenwood Parks, which were park property, and maintained by that department.

In 1908, a group of Columbus club women representing the Federated Women's Club recognized the need for playgrounds in Columbus. To raise money for the establishment of playgrounds, they sponsored a "tag day" which is said to be the first ever held in Columbus. With these funds they maintained playgrounds on school property and established a committee to serve without compensation known as the "Committee on Co-operation." Some of the members were Dr. James E. Hagerty of the faculty of the School of Social Administration at the Ohio State University, Professor Shawan, Superintendent of the Columbus Public Schools, Foster Copeland, a banker, and representatives of the Pleasure Guild composed of young women and similar in nature to the Junior League of today. These people guided the recreation program and eventually impressed upon the City Council the importance of establishing a city recreation department.

A City Recreation Department, 1910-1916

On July 11, 1910, the City Recreation Department was established by a city ordinance which created the position of a paid Secretary of Recreation, and appointed a commission of seven to serve one, two, and three year terms without compensation.² The original seven men included Professor F. A. McKenzie, of the Sociology Department of the Ohio State University, who was the first president; W. T. Wells, unofficial representative of various philanthropic organizations in Columbus such as the Federated Boys' Clubs of America, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Juvenile Court; David T. Logan, President of City Council; Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Rector of St. Paul's Church; Dora Sandoe Bachman, member of the Columbus Board of Education; Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld, of B'nai B'rith Temple; and John G. Price, Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. As the terms of these members expired, new mem-

bers were added. The committee continued to function until January 1, 1916.

E. S. Martin was appointed Secretary of Recreation at a yearly salary of \$2000 immediately following the creation of the department. Since no provision was made for monetary appropriation other than for his salary, he secured the assistance of former members of the Committee on Co-operation, then theoretically out of existence, and together they continued the playground program from July, 1910 to the end of the season and conducted an indoor recreation program until January, 1911 at which time the city appropriated \$6000 to the Department of Public Recreation, the first time that any money was appropriated by Columbus for recreation. In July, 1911, an additional \$9000 was appropriated. The first bond issue for public recreation in the amount of \$20,000 was passed in May, 1911.

During his term of office, Mr. Martin established policies for the department, and opened additional playgrounds as well as the first winter community centers. These playgrounds were on school property for the most part. The playgrounds located on park property were continued.

The community centers established were West Market, West Broad Street School, Medary Avenue School, Champion Avenue School (in the colored district), and the auditorium of the city hall which was then located on East State Street. In these centers there was conducted a program of crafts, dramatics, public lectures, and competitive athletics, chief among which were indoor baseball and basketball.

The first public bath house in the city, located in the Reeb Avenue School building was also opened during this period. It was in operation three days a week.

In 1912, R. S. Wambold became director. No property was purchased during his term of office but the department continued to develop.

A Subdivision of the Division of Public Welfare in the Department of Public Safety

By an ordinance³ passed November 22, 1915, the Department of Public Recreation became a part of the Division of Public Welfare, (a newly

1. Information for 1926 to 1947 was secured from the supplements to the City Bulletin, Reports of the Department of Public Safety, Annual Report of the Division of Public Recreation.

Information from 1918 to 1947 was also secured from National Recreation Association yearbooks.

2. City Bulletin, July 11, 1910. Ord. no. 25336.

3. City Bulletin, November 22, 1915. Ord. no. 29091.

created division in the Department of Public Safety⁴ to function under the superintendent of the Public Welfare Division. The latter was given responsibility for the direction of recreation without additional compensation. This ordinance went into effect January 1, 1916, but only functioned as such until January 10 of the same year when another ordinance was passed establishing public recreation as a subdivision of the Division of Public Welfare under the Department of Public Safety, creating the position of "Assistant in Charge of Recreation," and establishing a salary scale.⁵

A. W. Raymond took over the duties of assistant and continued with the Recreation Division until 1929. At the time he took office there was a general acceptance on the part of the citizenship as a whole of recreation as a governmental function. Splendid cooperation was secured from the City Council. For the years 1918 to 1928, the total sum of money spent by the Division was \$675,365.81. Of this sum, \$164,623.76 in 1920 was the largest sum ever spent by the Recreation Division in one year. In this year, \$125,712.76 was spent on land, buildings, and permanent equipment. During Mr. Raymond's term, approximately 15 new playground sites were purchased and equipped making a total of 24 city-owned playgrounds. Fourteen wading pools were built on the playgrounds. An enclosed baseball grandstand where paid admission could be collected was built.

A nine-hole municipal golf course was established on property belonging to the Division of Water in 1920. In 1926 additional land was leased from a sand and gravel company. However, the course reverted to a nine-hole course because the company asked too much rent. After a period of a year as a nine-hole course, additional property was leased from a private family and the course was revamped and established again as an eighteen-hole course known as the "Twin Rivers Golf Course."

The old West Market recreation center was remodeled and Beatty Recreation Center was built.

In 1927, Ernest Thompson Seton was brought to Columbus to supervise the erection of the Indian Village Camp. During the nine-week period that the camp was open that year, 839 children spent three-day periods there. A charge of 90 cents for the three days was made to each child. This included transportation to and from camp. The camp was financed by the Columbus Dispatch, the Columbus Boxing Commission trust fund, individual donations, and the fee charged to each child.

The Columbus Dispatch, at this time, built the Maryland Park Swimming Pool in the heart of the colored district with the intention of building four more pools in other sections of the city. However, they later abandoned the idea, but made a

gift of the pool to the city. Admission was 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

Social recreation programs were conducted in 12 centers. The recreation division considered these centers separately from the indoor recreation centers. Quoting the annual report of the Recreation Division in the City Bulletin of 1928:

Social recreation is distinctly independent from other phases of recreation work. Its aim is to bring together the loose ends in a neighborhood or community for the complete utilization of church or any other recreation facilities at hand.

The program at these centers consisted of physical activity, dramatics, the celebration of National Music Week, and various clubs and classes.

By 1928, there were 14 indoor recreation centers in operation throughout the winter. Eight were school buildings, used with the consent of the Board of Education, two were settlement houses, and four were city-owned and maintained. The most popular activity in these centers was basketball practice and league games. About one night a week in each center was given to formal gymnastics and games. Handiwork classes for women were offered in five of the winter centers.

There were three baseball leagues with 16 teams, and 42 soft ball leagues, with 199 teams. There were 31 basketball leagues and 218 teams. Bowling teams were organized among the churches and industrial plants. There were three church leagues of eight teams each, and one industrial league of eight teams. Horseshoe was played on all playgrounds, but no leagues were organized and no formal records kept. Annual horseshoe pitching contests were held beginning in 1919.

Sewing classes were conducted on all playgrounds with two-day exhibits in neighborhood stores.

An inter-playground track meet marked the official closing of the playground season.

A special "assistance to picnickers" service was available during the picnic season to any group requesting it. Such groups included the Medical Association, women's clubs, family reunions, day nurseries, and department stores. Programs and prize suggestions were worked out to fit the type of picnic by a playground director who was assigned to work out the program when the number and character of the group warranted. Picnic equipment was loaned for the day.

Training classes for play leaders were held in the spring for six weeks, one night a week.

4. City Bulletin, November 22, 1915. Ord. no. 29081.

5. City Bulletin, January 10, 1916. Ord. no. 29192.

Staff meetings were held throughout the summer playground season one morning a week for the discussion of program activities and problems.

In 1918, the salary of the Assistant in Charge of Recreation was raised to \$2300.00 per year by city ordinance.⁶ In 1921, another ordinance raised his salary to \$2400.00 per year.⁷ His title was changed in this ordinance to Director of Recreation. In January, 1925, the salary was raised to \$3,000.00 with an additional allowance of \$300.00 for transportation.

Recreation During the Depression Years

In 1929, Herman L. Wirthwein became Director of Recreation succeeding Mr. Raymond. When he came into office there were 29 playgrounds, 24 of which were city-owned, three school grounds and two adjacent to settlement houses. Three of the playgrounds were used entirely by colored children and were under colored supervision. Seventy-five men and women were in charge of the playgrounds. There were 15 indoor recreation centers used for winter activities including basketball, indoor baseball, volleyball, archery, gymnasium classes, and a few other activities. Handicraft work was taught in nine of these centers. Classes in old Indian traditions were held, and Indian songs and dances were taught. Social recreation indoor programs were held in nine centers including church gymnasiums, one settlement house and the Knights of Columbus gymnasium and swimming pool. Four swimming meets were held for the newsboys on Friday nights at the K. of C. swimming pool.

During Mr. Wirthwein's term, no new property was purchased. A few improvements were made in the Indian camp. A swimming pool was installed there in 1931. In spite of economic conditions the charge per camper was \$1.50 for the three day period and \$3.00 for the week period as compared to the 90-cent charge for the three day period in 1927, the first year that the camp was opened.

With the aid of unemployed men furnished by the Division of Charities, improvements and repairs were made on the playgrounds.

During Mr. Raymond's time, the playgrounds were open from the day that schools closed in June until the day the schools opened in September. Quoting the annual report of the Division of Public Recreation in 1931:

Due to unemployment there were more adults using playgrounds and athletic centers than during the previous years.

Of the 26 playgrounds open during 1931, (compared to 29 playgrounds in 1929) 23 were city-owned and three were school grounds. Under the supervision of trained workers there were diversified activities that helped to develop both the mental and physical qualities of the children. Playgrounds were open June 20 and closed August 20, covering a period of seven weeks.

Although there were more adults taking advantage of the playgrounds, no mention was made of additional provisions being made for them. There were three less playground than in 1929, and they were open for a shorter period of time.

No mention is made in the 1931 annual report of social recreation centers. It seems that this work became a part of the winter recreation work. Of 16 indoor recreation centers listed, one, Crestview, was a social recreation center, with a total attendance of 272 men and boy participants as compared to a total attendance of 153,216 for all the winter recreation centers during that year.

As compared to 42 recreation ball leagues, and 199 teams with 5,103 players in 1928 there were 34 leagues and 324 teams with 4,500 players in 1931, showing a decreased participation in spite of the increased adult attendance due to unemployment.

In 1931 there were 30 basketball leagues as compared to 31 leagues in 1928.

When Charles E. Seddon became director in 1932, the department received a 70 per cent cut in operating budget, and the salary of the superintendent was materially reduced. From 145 seasonal workers and six year-round workers, the number dropped to 61 seasonal workers and eight year-round workers. From a peak total salary for workers of \$61,568.80 in 1930, the expenditure for salaries dropped to \$28,460.00 in 1932, and to \$23,746.66 in 1934 for 45 workers, 40 seasonal and five year round. In 1933, the first time that volunteer workers were used, there were 60 volunteers, all men. In 1935 and 1936 six women volunteered services.

In administering the year's program in 1936, the regular personnel was supplemented some 60 per cent by federal aid. This personnel was taken from the relief rolls and these persons served as assistants. The rate of pay of these assistants was higher than that of the regularly employed city staff causing some friction.

With the huge cut in operating budget, no money was spent in 1933, 1934, or 1935 for land, buildings, or permanent equipment. In 1936, however, \$2,217 was spent. From 1935 to 1939

6. City Bulletin, May 27, 1918. Ord. no. 30864.

7. City Bulletin, February 7, 1921. Ord. no. 32393.

several improvements to playgrounds and athletic fields were made through co-operation of the W.P. A. with the city. The Indian Village Camp was rebuilt as a federal project, at a cost of \$50,000. The Service Department built Sunshine Park Community Center, intending it for use as a kindergarten, bathhouse and public meeting hall over the objections of those who believed that it could be used to better advantage with a gymnasium and other facilities. However, it has been used by the recreation division for a program of dramatics, handcraft, club work, game rooms, library, home management classes, and kindergarten.

In 1936 there were six baseball leagues, with 40 teams and 640 players. The 61 boys' soft ball leagues comprised 396 teams and 5,940 players. There was one girls' soft ball league with six teams and 98 players.

Basketball, the most popular indoor winter sport, was organized for men and women, boys and girls. There were 36 boys' leagues, with 280 teams and 3,360 players, and 14 girls' leagues, with 92 teams and 1,018 players. Owing to the fact that a bond issue submitted to the people in that year failed, it was necessary to curtail the winter basketball program and all activities in the school gymnasiums were stopped or transferred to municipal recreation centers in February.

There were five municipal winter recreation centers. The program consisted of competitive athletics such as basketball leagues, volleyball leagues, bowling leagues, shuffleboard leagues, men's and women's leagues, physical education classes, and classes in dramatics, art, handcraft, tap and social dancing, music, boys' and girls' clubs, health and hygiene, swimming and kindergarten. The competitive leagues used eight school gymnasiums in addition to the five community centers.

In 1936, the Recreation Department, co-operating with the Columbus Baseball Club, organized and supervised the Knot Hole Gang, made up of boys between the ages of nine and 16, who, upon signing, a sportsman's pledge, were permitted to attend the baseball games at the Red Bird stadium twice each week, free of charge. 19,792 boys registered in the Knot Hole Gang during the 1935 season and 32,000 boys during the 1936 season.

In 1930 there were 55 tennis courts as compared to 40 in 1936. Franklin and Beatty Parks each had a battery of six class A courts on which a fee of ten cents an hour was charged. All other courts were free to the public.

In 1936, there were 26 summer playgrounds, open for a period of ten weeks. At the close of the regular playground season, ten after-school playgrounds were open daily from four o'clock to dark and Saturday mornings for a period of eight

weeks. The average daily attendance on all summer playgrounds was reported as 7,805. According to the annual report of the Recreation Division in the City Bulletin of 1936, the playground program carried on was "a fine program consisting of handicraft, dramatics, dancing, music, art, nature study, athletic contests, games of high and low organization, community leagues in various athletic sports, and classes in health, hygiene, safety, etc."

In 1935, prior to the opening of the playgrounds, the department, with the co-operation of the National Recreation Association, conducted a week of intensive training in play leadership. From this class, most of the playground staff was selected.

Quoting from the annual report of 1936 submitted by Mr. Seddon,

"If the recreation department is to function as a unit of city government and meet the growing demands of the public for supervised recreation, may I make the following suggestions:

1. Increase the operating budget of the department so that worn-out equipment may be replaced and added facilities may be had in order that the program might be enlarged.

2. Reclassification of all employees and salaries of paid recreation workers revert back to at least 1929 status.

3. Shelter and toilet facilities on all city playgrounds.

4. The fencing of certain playgrounds in residential sections.

5. Added play areas in the following sections of the city:

- a. Vicinity of East Columbus.

- b. Vicinity of East Fifth Avenue and Nelson Road (Shepard).

- c. Vicinity of Driving Park addition.

- d. Vicinity of Eleventh and Cleveland Avenues.

- e. Vicinity of St. Clair and Third Avenues.

- f. Vicinity of Highland and Sullivant Avenues.

6. Community centers in the following sections of the city:

- a. North side.

- b. East side.

- c. Enlargement of Beatty park (colored).⁸

Significant Developments Since 1937

The period from 1937 through 1945 was marked by few basic changes in program. From 1937 through 1941, 27 playgrounds were operated; in 1942 only 20; and 28 in 1943, 1944, and 1945. In 1944 a record was set for the number of play-

8. Supplement to City Bulletin, Report of Division of Department of Public Safety, 1936, p. 31.

grounds operated on a full-time basis. The Recreation Department operated 8 regular indoor centers; the highest indoor attendance was recorded in 1945.

Knot Hole baseball leagues were started in 1938, financed by Knot Hole membership fees. In 1941 Knot Hole basketball was initiated and in 1945 competition for girls was included. From 1942 through 1945 there was considerable use of facilities by service personnel and war workers; and in 1944 and 1945 the Columbus war collection of waste paper was organized for the summer through the playgrounds. Starting with 1944 there has been a more varied program with a number of new activities, such as fishing, the Traveling Zoo, girls' Knot Hole basketball, and basketball for the younger boys.

In 1946 28 playgrounds were operated, and 30 in 1947.

Charles E. Seddon terminated his service as director on January 31, 1940; his salary was then \$215 a month. He was succeeded by Jack Cannon who served until November 30, 1942, starting with a salary of \$215 per month and ending with \$230 a month. Rodney Ross held office from June 1, until December 31, 1943; his monthly salary of \$283.50 was raised to \$297 in October. The present Director, Nick Barack, who has served since February 1, 1944, was first paid the same salary. In accord with the Civil Service scale his salary is \$300, with an additional \$25, which all city employees have received since July 1947.

While some progress was made in program activities in the period since 1936, the most significant advances were gained in better administrative organization through the establishment of a Recreation Commission, and in finances through the \$775,000 bond issue, authorized by vote of the people in 1945, as part of a \$24,000,000 post war "Jobs and Progress" bond issue for city and county improvements.

A Defense Recreation Committee was appointed by Mayor Floyd F. Green in 1942. It held its first meeting on February 10 of that year. Members were Walter M. Ballard, Nick Barack, W. C. Batchelor, H. W. Emswiler, M. V. Hoover, W. H. McGrath, James Madison, and Mrs. Carl A. Norman.

By ordinance of City Council the Columbus Recreation Commission was established on March 1, 1943. It authorized the Mayor to appoint five members, the Board of Education one, and the Council of Social Agencies one. All members were to serve without pay. The powers of this commission were entirely advisory, and recreation still remained under the Department of Public Safety. The first meeting was held April 6, 1943. Members were H. S. (Red) Anderson, W. H. Atkin-

son, W. C. Batchelor, Sam H. Cobb, S. L. Gingery, M. V. Hoover, and Paul J. McCarthy.

In 1941 a charter amendment to establish a Recreation Commission was defeated along with a .2 of a mill recreation levy. But on November 2, 1943 the voters approved a similar amendment without the levy. This was a definite step forward for Columbus recreation, although the wording of the amendment was considered by certain city officials to be indefinite on certain points. The intention of establishing a separate recreation department with full powers was obvious, but the explicit power to acquire real estate has been questioned.

However the Commission was given broad authority covering "the custody, maintenance, control, operation and administration of all recreational facilities of the city." And, to quote further from the amendment, it "shall have the power to acquire, improve, and construct additional facilities," and "to appoint or employ a superintendent of recreation."

The amendment provided for a commission of seven citizens to serve without pay. The Mayor was authorized to appoint the members with concurrence of City Council; one member was to be recommended by the Board of Education and one by the Council of Social Agencies.

The first members of the Commission were: Ross Boggs, W. C. Batchelor, Stanley L. Gingery, Joseph T. Kaufman, A. W. Raymond, as an advisory member, Edwin T. Schanfarber, Mrs. Cora Jordan White, and Fred Wile.

The first meeting of the Commission was held January 20, 1944.

Alan Tarshish became a member of the Commission in August, 1944 to succeed Edwin T. Schanfarber, following the latter's untimely death. Charron G. Payne was appointed to replace W. C. Batchelor who resigned in September, 1946 to make the Columbus Public Recreation Survey. Fred D. Wile was succeeded by Phillip B. Stout in January, 1947.

By the terms of the amendment five of the first appointments to the Commission were for terms of office as follows; one member one year one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years with successors to receive appointments for five years. The other two members--those recommended by the Board of Education and the Council of Social Agencies--were to be appointed for two year terms with their successors to serve the same period of time.

The Commission has in general found to be the best method of organization under which public recreation operates and there is a definite trend toward this form of administration throughout the country.

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY RECREATION

There is a general agreement among those concerned with the administration of community recreation that the responsibility for this function must be shared by tax supported agencies set up for this purpose such as recreation and park departments, libraries and museums, the public school authorities, and the voluntary agencies supported by private philanthropy, chief among which are those commonly known as the youth serving agencies. Increasing attention is being given to the logical division of responsibility among these various enterprises and a general acceptance of certain basic principles is essential.

The recreation survey staff of Los Angeles has recently formulated one of the best statements of the essential bases of joint community planning for recreation which has appeared thus far. The following is taken from that report.

1. Facilities and program for recreation and education of people in their leisure should be available to all. Recreation is one of the essentials of good individual and social living. It provides the sanity and balance to living in a technological civilization. In the recreational and group associations of people, during their leisure, citizenship, character, life philosophy and spiritual values are developed constructively or destructively. It is the objective of agencies conducting organized recreation and group association, public and private, in varying degrees and emphases, to so conduct their activities and groups as to strengthen positive personal and social living. Opportunity for recreation is an essential for all regardless of neighborhood, social problems, race, age or sex. Therefore, as a supplement to the primary personal and home responsibility for one's leisure, there is a community responsibility, through public authorities and voluntary, privately supported agencies to provide facilities and programs equitably by neighborhoods, ages, sex, race and types of functions.
2. There are four main types of needs and therefore, four major functions for which recreational provision must be made: One is for places to go, to play, to recreate, and to enjoy one's time by oneself, in family groups and in company of friends. Another is for a chance to engage in rec-

reational activities which require other people, equipment and organization. A third is the need for group belonging where emotional satisfactions of group acceptance and recognition, initiative and leadership, and self management of activities can be secured. The fourth need is for socialization and understanding guidance, on the part of those individuals and groups which have special needs because they are unadjusted either individually or collectively as a group. Therefore, four major functions must be provided for by the public and private agencies to meet these needs.

- a) Provision of facilities such as parks, beaches, swimming pools, picnic areas, golf courses, tennis courts, libraries and museums. This function has become widely accepted as a public responsibility. It is no longer appropriate for private philanthropy to supplement this facility provision except as occasionally a group of citizens contribute to acquire property for transfer to public authorities to operate. This function is appropriately one for tax and bond issue support.
- b) Leadership and equipment for a broad, organized activities program, including sports music, drama, crafts, adult education and social activities. These require playgrounds, playfields and activity buildings with meeting rooms, play areas, auditoria, lounging and game rooms, play areas, and craft shops. These activities take different content form for various ages. Children need places to run, throw and play with guidance. As they approach and get into adolescence they need to acquire activity skills--sports, dancing, crafts, music and dramatics. They want to learn. The adult has two main motivations, economic advancement and leisure-time interests.

Public
Respon-
sibility

Primarily
Public
Respon-
sibility

This function has increasingly become an accepted public responsibility through school boards and mu-

municipal recreation commissions. The private agencies' responsibility in regard to the general activities programs in a community where public responsibility for leisure-time services has been accepted, is to conduct only such activities as lead to the organization of special interest groups and as supplemental to their members group and inter-group activity. It is not a private agency function to organize a general activities program for a community.

- c) Leadership and program for smaller, continuing, self-determining groups. The urge for close groups belonging is strong on the part of children and youth up through high school. Clubs, troops, special interest groups, committees and councils, and in many cases teams, fulfill this urge to join and belong in their own group on the part of all ages. In the younger groups the social learnings are of an elemental sort. In teen-age groups social purposes, leadership, and responsibility are learned. In young people's and adults' groups, the emotional satisfactions are less and organizing is for the pursuit of common interests, values and purposes. It is in these groups, with continuing membership, where the citizenship, behavior and life philosophy values are most effective.

Public and
Private
Agency
Responsi-
bility

This group leadership and programming responsibility is a function of both public and voluntary agencies. The public authorities with the necessity of managing and operating large facilities, and a big volume activities program, do organize and supervise many groups as part of their program. The privately supported voluntary agencies, without the necessity of providing public facilities and a large activities program, have focused primarily upon organizing, recruiting and training leadership and supervising their member groups. Thus the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA, Jewish Centers Association, the church bodies, Boys' Clubs and Neighborhood Houses are conspicuous in the fulfillment of this function.

- d) The special guidance of unadjusted individuals and gangs through rec-

reational and group activities. The social treatment of these people is by no means the exclusive function of recreation. Social case workers, visiting teachers, psychologists and doctors, police and probation officers, as well as others, carry a large responsibility. However, for certain kinds of social unadjustment and behavior problems, understanding guidance by skillful recreational and group workers is peculiarly effective. Cooperative case work-group work devices, are essential in the performance of this function. This responsibility at present is primarily a private agency function, and the public recreation workers' responsibility is in identifying problems and working with the private groups work agencies and other resources in their treatment. However, public recreation and educational authorities are increasing their attention to this function.

3. Geographic areas which have special problems such as changing populations, low economic levels, interracial tensions, and crowding or poor housing require an intensification of services above the minimum for all areas: In middle and upper economic neighborhoods homes and backyards provide normal play spaces for younger children. In crowded, poor neighborhoods homes and yards do not permit normal play and neighborhood playgrounds are essential as a substitute. Neighborhood playgrounds are essential in every neighborhood but are a must in these crowded, poor sections of the metropolitan area.

All four recreational functions should be provided on a high level in these special problem areas and in addition there needs to be special emphases on the last two functions listed above, because there is more unadjustment.

All areas of the city need and have the right to receive opportunities for recreation and group life. These areas with greater social problems need more of it and with even better leadership.

4. Decisions concerning future construction and improvement of public and private facilities should be based upon the following principles of facility priority:

Facility Priority:School
Responsi-
bility

Neighborhood playgrounds and indoor facilities should be provided for younger children, as part of the elementary school program. The school facilities are there, the board of education should recognize the responsibility, communities are demanding it, as a rule the principals are interested and want it, and a budget should be provided by the board of education for these purposes. The primary responsibility for class-to-home play for children of elementary school age should be the elementary school (public and parochial) through after-school-hour use.

Private
Agency
Respon-
sibility

- b) In areas of special need due to low economic level, racial mixture, and changing populations, an intensification and supplementation of service is needed by voluntary neighborhood agencies, such as neighborhood centers under nonsectarian and church auspices and Boys' Clubs. Because of the extent of social unadjustment on the part of individuals and groups in these areas of special need, these private agencies are needed to major in the third and fourth functions outlined above.

Public
Respon-
sibility

- c) District facilities should be provided for teen-age youth, young people and adults. This is the responsibility of the Recreation Commission and the Park Division supplemented by the resources of other public and private agencies.
- 1) In addition to outdoor playfields, pools and gyms, there is need for recreational facilities for indoor, social, cultural, educational and other non-athletic programs. Attractive lounges, meeting rooms, social rooms and game rooms are necessary to older youth and young adult program. Much active physical play can be conducted out of doors, but the social, cultural and educational activities require informal indoor facilities.
 - 2) Gymnasiums are basically a school responsibility, for their curriculum and for after school community use.

In district recreational facilities provision should be made for team play. Money put into outdoor basketball, volleyball, paddle tennis and handball courts as well as other physical activity facilities, goes ten times farther than when invested in indoor gymnasiums. If and when indoor gymnasiums are built, they should be built, as a supplemental facility to a recreational building, and the recreational building should not be built around a gymnasium.

Private agencies should plan their district facilities on or adjoining public district facilities so the two programs and facilities can supplement each other. Voluntary agencies should use school, Recreation Commission and church gymnasiums. If, under special circumstances a private agency should build a gymnasium, it should be supplemental to a youth club and social building and not the central facility around which a club and social building is erected.

- 3) The place of swimming pools is for instructional purposes to teach the skill of swimming, for recreational swimming on the part of those who have acquired the skill, and for comfort in hot weather. It should be the policy of school boards to build swimming pools in all future junior and senior high schools, in keeping with present educational thought, for instruction primarily and for community recreational use, secondarily.

It should be the policy of the Recreation Commission to construct outdoor swimming pools in district play centers.

Recreational swimming should be planned to serve large geographic areas, be located in a large enough piece of property so as not to constitute a nuisance to adjoining property owners, and be provided with parking facilities.

A BASIS FOR COOPERATION--DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

As indicated in Part I, pages 1 to 3, of this report it is highly essential that there be cooperation, and mutual understanding and appreciation among the City Recreation Department, the Board of Education, and the voluntary youth serving agencies, each of which carries a part of the total community recreation service load. Let us take a brief look at the part which each of these three groups has assumed in the total community recreation program.

The Service Load of the City Recreation Department

Records for twelve months' operation, from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947, give the following statistics for the Recreation Department. The attendance at 28 summer playgrounds and 8 indoor recreation centers supplemented by the use of 9 school gymnasiums one or two evenings a week throughout the winter months was reported as 1,092,486. Of this total 687,195 were reported as attending the summer playgrounds, and 399,771 for the indoor centers. The boys sixteen and under numbered 484,410, and the girls 317,712, making a total of 802,122 who were youth. The adult attendance was reported as 129,340 participants with an additional 161,024 spectators. The nature of the program carried on has been described in brief in the following section. In addition to the playgrounds and community centers, the Department maintains and operates 11 athletic centers at which softball, baseball, and football leagues are conducted, and permits issued for independent teams. No records are kept, however, of either the participants or the spectators at these centers. One outdoor swimming pool, a boys' and girls' camp, and two 18-hole golf courses are also maintained and operated by the Department. All permits for picnics and other activity uses of all recreation and park areas are issued by the Department. The Department cooperates with a number of private enterprises in conducting specialized activities such as the Red Bird Knot Hole Gang, the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, the Community Junior Theatre and the like.

Use of Public Recreation Buildings and Grounds for Outside Groups

An important phase of cooperation with other organizations may be noted by reference to Table 6 which follows indicating the distribution of the 1,340 times during the year that facilities of the Department were used by youth-serving agencies, religious groups, public and private schools, and other enterprises. Among the youth serving agencies making use of public recreation facilities were the Gladden and Central Community Houses, the Central and Southside Y.M.C.A., the Central Y.W.C.A., the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and the Salvation Army. The churches included Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish, with more than twenty sects or denominations represented. The schools included nine public schools, one Catholic school, The Ohio State University, the State School for the Deaf, and the State School for Blind. Among the other enterprises were fraternal and club groups, industrial, commercial, political educational, civic, and medical groups. In 340 instances leadership was furnished by the City Recreation Department. In the majority of cases, however, the groups furnished their own supervision.¹ Permits for picnics in all city parks including those along the Scioto River are issued by the Recreation Department.

The Recreation Service Load of the Public Schools Use of School Buildings by Community Groups.

A study of school records and other sources reveals that, there is at present considerable use of public school facilities in Columbus by non-school groups for recreational and other purposes. As indicated in Table 7, which follows, a majority of the 61 school buildings were used by "outside" groups a total of 6,102 times with a reported 347,872 persons in attendance. Four-fifths of this use was by so-called "Youth Serving Agencies."

Here, as with the use of public recreation facilities by religious groups, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches are represented with more than twenty sects and denominations participating.

1. More detailed information concerning this phase of cooperation may be secured from the Master's Thesis of Richard Pontious entitled "Cooperative Relations Among the Public Recreation Department the Board of Education, and the Youth Serving Agencies in Columbus, Ohio, 1947," available in the library of the School of Social Administration, O.S.U.

Table 6. Public Recreation Buildings and Grounds Used by Youth Serving Agencies, Public and Private Schools, Religious Groups, Other Groups, and Nonspecified Groups, by Facility Used, Times Used, Spectators and Participants, from January 1 through December 31, 1946.

Recreation Department Buildings and Grounds Used	Amount of Usage															Total				
	Group Work Agencies			Public and Private Schools			Religious Groups			Other Groups			Non-specified			Times	Participants	Spectators		
	Times	Participants	Spectators	Times	Participants	Spectators	Times	Participants	Spectators	Times	Participants	Spectators	Times	Participants	Spectators					
<u>Buildings</u>																				
Beatty	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1,011	-	
Franklin	4	645	-	3	1,030	-	13	1,172	18	1,075	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	3,962	-	
Glenwood	2	75	-	1	75	-	19	1,530	21	2,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	3,990	-	
Linden School	81	2,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	919	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	3,430	-	
Poindexter	10	246	-	-	-	-	1	75	66	2,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	2,678	-	
Schiller	8	499	171	6	545	230	43	7,141	97	5,967	-	-	-	-	-	1	155	14,302	650	
Sullivan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	270	-	
Sunshine	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	3,118	48	3,592	-	-	-	-	-	92	108	10,352	-	
West Market	66	1,154	-	-	-	-	140	1,316	60	978	-	-	-	-	-	266	448	-	-	
Total Bldgs.	172	5,149	171	10	1,650	230	256	14,352	361	18,190	-	-	-	-	-	101	900	40,443	650	
<u>Grounds</u>																				
Brevoort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	379	-	-
Fuller Farm	7	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,050	-	-
Goodale	1	50	-	-	-	-	14	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	135	-	-
Holton	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	204	-	-
King-Starr	1	8	4	-	-	-	6	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	4
Linden Park	3	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	510	-	-	-	-	-	10	26	1,747	-	-
Sixth St.	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-
Tuttle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	2,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	2,733	1,808	-
Westgate	8	501	-	14	805	-	133	5,740	53	3,789	3,825	-	-	-	-	15	223	11,818	4,610	
Total Grounds	21	1,854	4	14	805	-	162	6,594	210	7,032	3,825	-	-	-	-	33	440	18,094	6,422	
Grand Total	193	7,003	175	24	2,455	230	418	20,946	571	25,222	3,825	-	-	-	-	134	1,340	59,537	7,072	

SOURCE: Columbus Recreation Department records.

Table 7

Extent of Use of Columbus Public School Buildings by Youth Serving Agencies, Religious Groups, City Recreation Department, and Other Groups from June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947.

Groups Utilizing Columbus School Facilities	Amount of Usage				
	Times Used	Times Charged	Amount Charged	Hours Used	Number of Participants
Youth Agencies	4,933	372	\$ 2,390.37	9,866	162,728
Religious Groups	452	448	4,360.92	1,112	54,333
Recreation Department	210	210	2,058.25	825	33,091
Other Groups	507	338	6,343.42	1,376	97,720
Total	6,102	1,368	\$15,152.96	13,179	347,872

Source: Columbus School Records.

Note: This table does not include the attendance at the 15 summer playgrounds.

Reference has already been made to the use of nine buildings by the City Recreation Department. Among the miscellaneous groups making use of school buildings were commercial, industrial, civic, governmental, political, education, fraternal and club groups; dance, music, and dramatic schools, trade unions, and junior police. It will be noted from Table that charges were made for 1,368 of the 6,102 times that school buildings were used. No charges are made for groups using school buildings up to five-thirty in the afternoon on school days. However, at other hours there is a charge of fifty cents per hour of occupancy for custodial service, \$1.00 for each man hour required to prepare the building, a flat fee of twenty-five cents for water, with a charge for heat and light approximated on a cost basis. No charge is made for heat at Central High School on evenings when the night school is in session. When an admission charge of seventy-five cents or more is made, a flat fee of \$100.00 is charged for the use of the building. Further reference to Table 7 indicates that 4,561 of the 4,933 times that youth agencies used school buildings were in the afternoon with only 372 in the evening while in the case of the Recreation Department religious groups and other miscellaneous groups used the buildings mostly during evening hours, for which fees were charged. The average service charge for the youth agencies was \$7.00 per evening, for the Recreation Department and religious groups \$10.00, and for other miscellaneous groups \$19.00. The variation in cost is due to the shorter number of hours of the youth meetings and the frequent charging of admission by the miscellaneous groups. The following table indicates the amounts paid by the Recreation Department for the use of school gymnasiums from June 1, 1946 through May

31, 1947 and the credit allowed the Recreation Department for the use of baseball diamonds.

Central High School	\$ 20.50
Crestview Junior High School	64.75
Everett Junior High School	337.50
Indianola Junior High School	125.00
Mound Junior High School	278.25
Burroughs Elementary School	218.75
East Columbus Elementary School	78.00
Eleventh Avenue Elementary School	129.50
Linden Elementary School	806.00
	<u>\$2,058.25</u>

Credit for school use of Recreation Department baseball diamonds	\$ 250.00
Total paid to schools	<u>\$1,808.25</u>

Source: Columbus School Department records.

It might be mentioned at this point that the Board of Education, on the other hand, pays the city for certain services. For the calendar year 1947 these were as follows:

Water services	\$16,348.24
Electric service	<u>38,306.28</u>
Total	<u>\$54,654.52</u>

The Board of Education also collects its own rubbish which cost \$4,067.45 in 1947. It would appear, therefore, that the service charges to the city for the use of school buildings are in accord with accepted practice in Columbus.

The City Recreation Department also operated community playgrounds on four of the school grounds during the summer months, namely, Fairmoor, Medary, Milo, and Shepard, for the use of which no charges were made.

Summer Playground Program

Since 1942 the Board of Education has conducted a supervised play program on various of its school grounds. Nine were operated the first year, eleven in 1943, and fifteen each summer since that time. In the summer of 1947 the school playgrounds so operated were Burroughs, Chicago, Clinton, Dana, Eastgate, Fifth, Glenmont, Indianola Jr., Main, Ohio, Pilgrim, Second, Southwood, and West Broad. A staff of twenty playground directors were on duty for a period of eight weeks from June 23 to August 15. The activities included group games, softball, badminton, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, checkers, drawing, crayoning, water coloring, hand work (paper articles, needle work), clay modeling, story hours, picnics, bubble gum blowing contests, Zoo trips, sand box play, doll shows, pet shows, bicycle parades, and square dancing. Intramural and inter-playground tournaments were conducted in softball, badminton, horseshoes, and checkers. The total attendance reported was 49,088.

Curricular Recreational Activities

No attempt will be made here to describe the recreational program carried on as a part of the school curriculum. Included in this category are free and supervised play, a wide range of group games, various forms of dancing (folk, social, square), music, dramatics, motion pictures, parties and entertainments, intramural and interscholastic athletics, all closely related to the educational program but making a definite contribution to the recreational skills and interests of the school population.

The Recreational Service Load of Private Agencies

As reported in the Swift Survey published in 1947 by the Council of Social Agencies 22 agencies reported a membership of 23,396, of which 64 per cent were under eighteen years of age. The agencies reporting included the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, four branches of the Y.M.C.A., two branches of the Y.W.C.A., ten settlements and community houses, and three centers of the Salvation Army. This youth membership, which was organized into 1,278 groups meeting on the average of once a week in clubs, classes, teams, and hobby groups, represented 29.4 per cent of the public school population. The program for a great majority of these groups was carried on under the guidance of 1,423 voluntary leaders whose activities were supervised by a professional staff of 73 persons. These agencies operated 15 summer camps capable of accommodating 1800 campers at one time. The camps were operated throughout the summer for camp periods of from

ten days to two weeks. The use made of school and public recreation facilities by these agencies has already been indicated.

Points of Essential Cooperation

While the basic principles for cooperative planning among these three groups have been outlined in Part I of this report, it may be well to point out some specific applications of these principles as they apply to Columbus.

Full advantage should be taken of all groups which serve to bring the professional personnel together for purposes of planning, and discussion of mutual problems. Chief among these are the Recreation and Youth Services Division of the Council of Social Agencies and the City Planning Commission. Each should be fully informed of the services offered and facilities available by all other agencies and groups. Generous inter-change in the use of facilities and leadership, with as little restriction as possible, is a basic necessity.

The City Recreation Department

As a universal policy, the Recreation Department, through its local playground and community center personnel, should aim at the establishment of a local citizen sponsoring group related to each playground and community center. To achieve this goal, private agency and school personnel can be of great assistance and at the same time contribute toward the attainment of their own ends in developing community pride, participation, and solidarity. Some of the recreation centers and youth serving agencies which could well be closely related are:

Goodale Park with the Godman Guild
Schiller Park with the Southside Y.M.C.A.
Southeast Lions Playground with the South Side and St. Stephens Settlements
Sunshine Park with the Gladden Community House
Maryland Park with the Neighborhood House
Milo Playground with the Santa Lucia Settlement

A number of local business men's associations, "booster" organizations, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other civic groups have already signified an interest in various of the play centers and it is probable that many of the more than seventy organizations whose interest and cooperation have been enlisted in conducting this survey could be induced to take an interest in a particular center.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of putting such a plan into effect is the deplorably low salaries of playground and community center

personnel resulting in almost a one hundred per cent turnover each year and an almost complete lack of continuity. Disinterest and inexperience growing out of this situation are further deterrents.

The parochial schools, a number of which have grounds adaptable for community recreation in needy districts not now served by playgrounds, are another source of cooperation which should be drawn upon.

Supplementing the nine school gymnasiums now used one or two evenings a week during the winter months for basketball leagues, it is recommended elsewhere in this report that eleven additional schools be put into service, with a diversified program of activities throughout the week under leadership provided by the City Recreation Department. These centers should also have citizen sponsoring groups. Here the local Parent-Teacher Associations might render a valuable service.

The Board of Education

There can be no doubt that the service charges made by the Board of Education for the use of school buildings is restricting, to a considerable extent, their availability to youth organizations and other nonprofit groups which operate on very limited resources.

Since an increasing number of communities, during the past forty years, have provided their school authorities with funds to meet the expense of community use of facilities for informal educational and recreational purposes, it is to be hoped that this may be done in Columbus in the near future.

Since the school grounds constitute such an important part of the total community play facilities, it is important that certain standards for play apparatus and game courts on elementary and junior and senior high school grounds be adopted and all grounds be developed in accord with these standards. Careful planning and standardization in the matter of location of equipment and game courts is equally essential.

It is apparent that more adequate funds are needed for the construction and repair of fences, backstops and play equipment, as well as for surfacing and general ground maintenance. Certain of the larger grounds, such as Fairmoor, Glenmont and West Mound, which are only partially cleared, might well be developed as neighborhood playfields, possibly with the cooperation of the Recreation Department. The Indianola Junior High School ground is an example of an area which, when adequately developed and equipped, could serve the community as a neighborhood park as well as a playfield. Here the cooperation of the Division of Parks and Forestry would be an asset.

The Youth Serving Agencies

As indicated on pages 13 to 16, of this report, the primary function of the voluntary youth agencies is that of the organization and the development of diversified club, team, class, and hobby groups supplementing the community-wide services of the public, tax supported agencies and making use of all available community facilities and resources. They should be prepared to place particular emphasis on those sections of the city where there appears to be the greatest need. While receiving assistance from these public agencies, chiefly in the form of the use of facilities, they can render valuable assistance in the form of community support and interpretation.

The Youth Services Division of the Council of Social Agencies

A Recreation Council composed of from 30 to 40 socially minded citizens representing a cross section of the civic leadership of the community is a device which is being used in an increasing number of cities to supplement and strengthen the efforts of the Recreation Commission. Such a body can be most useful in establishing a basis for coordinating the services of public, educational and voluntary agencies, in interpreting to the public the over-all recreational needs of the community, and giving cooperation and support to local neighborhood groups organized to promote the extension of facilities or services in their respective districts.

An organization of this kind has been found to be effective in securing funds from both public and private sources for maintenance and operation of recreation facilities and services as well as for improvement and acquisition.

Since the Recreation and Youth Services Council of the Council of Social Agencies is already functioning in this field as a planning and coordinating body, with an experienced executive employed for this purpose, it is recommended that this body be delegated the responsibility of serving in this capacity. In order to better perform this function it is recommended that its membership be supplemented by additional representation from the City Planning Commission, the Recreation Commission, the Division of Parks and Forestry, the Board of Education, and other public agencies. This would also effect closer coordination in carrying out the recommendations of this survey and those of the Swift survey of private agency services recently completed.

The imperative need for the Board of Education to take a much larger part in meeting the recreation needs of the community, as recommended in detail elsewhere in this report, requires interpretation to the tax payers and this can best

PROGRAM, PERSONNEL AND MAINTENANCE

Program

While this report deals primarily with a long range plan for the development of recreational facilities, it must be borne in mind that facilities at best serve only as a means for carrying on a diversified program of activities which will offer a range of recreational opportunities which will effectively meet the needs of the entire population.

Municipal recreation today undertakes to serve a variety of interests which are known to be widely prevalent among the public. These interests include craft work, sociability, the urge to participate in games and sports, love of nature, the desire for a feeling of physical well-being, love of beauty, interest in music, dancing, and dramatics, and a desire for sheer relaxation, among other interests. Some of the activities through which these interests are given a chance to develop are: arts and crafts, community gatherings, picnics, social and folk dancing, the full range of games and sports, hiking, field trips for the study of birds, flowers, and minerals, out-of-town camping and day camping, plays, pageants and puppetry, nature games and collections, swimming, boating, winter sports, and walks and drives in view of beautiful landscapes. Such a program is carried on throughout the year during all four seasons, and is conducted outdoors and indoors for persons of all ages and backgrounds.

The Recreation Program in Columbus

An intensive study was made of the program provided by the Columbus Recreation Department over a twelve months period to determine the extent to which community recreational needs were being met.¹ The program as a whole, during summer as well as winter months, and including indoor as well as outdoor activities was found to fall far below minimum accepted standards. These deficiencies reflected the deplorably low standards of compensation and qualifications of personnel, major deficiencies in equipment and development of grounds and buildings, coupled with a level of maintenance so low as to have resulted in discontinuance of use of several buildings and parts of grounds and often a serious lack of materials and supplies essential to carry on an adequate recreational program.

Summer Program

A study of the summer playground program revealed a predominance of free play activities with little attention to organized activities such as group games, tournaments, folk dancing, story telling, crafts, musical activities, athletic leagues, dramatics, nature activities, group planning, social events, parties, dances and special events such as field days, pet shows, doll shows, vehicle race, and similar group forms of recreational activity which are usually found in a well developed play program. What little organized activity was carried on was largely of one type, namely, sports. Very little activity was planned in advance and very little had continuity from day to day. A narrow, one sided program of this kind would naturally have several results. The attendance as a whole at all playgrounds was less than one-third of what accepted standards indicate. It should have been for a city the size of Columbus. Those participating were predominantly boys, since very little of interest to girls or adults was offered.

The reasons for this condition are obvious. Many of the supervisory staff are relatively immature and inexperienced and to a considerable extent disinterested, having accepted this low paid employment as a stop-gap. Many of the grounds were found to be lacking in much of the essential materials and supplies such as soft balls and bats, horse shoes, volley balls, and other game equipment, craft supplies and the like. The fact that none of the thirty playgrounds under supervision during the summer of 1947 is fully developed or completely equipped contributes materially to the meagerness of the play program. Large areas of many of the grounds are unfit for use and much of the play equipment is old and out of commission. Only five of the twenty-three playgrounds on city property have toilet facilities available. On six grounds toilets have been built but have been unfit for use for some years. Twelve have not yet been provided with these facilities. The gross inadequacies of maintenance left many of the playgrounds without the use of drinking fountains, wading pools, sand boxes and other basic facilities for a considerable part of the summer season.

1. A detailed report on Program and Personnel is on file in the office of the Recreation Department, City Hall, Columbus, Ohio.

Indoor Center Program

The program at the eight indoor centers, in common with the summer playgrounds, was also found to be largely free play and sports; in this case basketball. There was, in most cases, little if any provision of such recreational opportunities as crafts, dramatics, musical activities, story telling, social activities, informal table games, group planning, diversified club activities, parties, special events and the like.

Here again the attendance was less than one-third of what accepted standards indicate it should be. The major activity was found to consist of fourteen adult basketball leagues organized on a city-wide or sectional basis which provides little service to the immediate communities in which these centers are located. Eleven per cent of the total number of participants have almost exclusive use of three of the four available gymnasiums for the entire indoor season, and much of the time of staff members is spent in the coaching of these representative teams.

The absence or inexperience of women staff members together with the narrow range of opportunities offered results in discouraging participation by girls and women.

Here again the reasons are obvious. Under paid, inexperienced, disinterested staff in insufficient numbers; lack of adequate equipment and materials; heating and plumbing in such bad state of repair as to be in several instances unusable; and inadequate janitor service, all contribute to a general condition which has reduced to a very low level the service being rendered by these centers.

Due to the limited financial resources of the Board of Education as well as the City Recreation Department, this program in the nine school gymnasiums which were used one or two evenings per week, was limited entirely to adult basketball leagues which were largely self-supporting. This program is carried on entirely by the Supervisor of Athletics with referees and score keepers employed on a part time basis.

Applying a Yardstick to the Columbus Recreation Program

In judging Columbus by "Criteria for the Measurement of a Community Recreation Program," suggested by the National Recreation Association, the following will serve to point out the major deficiencies.

1. Afford equal opportunity in the way of facilities and activities to all parts of the city (no neighborhood should be neglected);
Facilities and activities are generally inadequate and some large areas of greatest need are entirely neglected.

2. Afford activities well distributed throughout the entire year (program should not be restricted largely to the summer months or to a brief winter season).
The year round staff is less than one-fourth that suggested by accepted standards for cities of similar size.

3. Serve all age groups including the old folks.
Facilities and activities other than picnic grounds are not provided for old adults or the aged.
4. Provide a reasonable balance between the indoor and outdoor activities.
A limited indoor program, primarily basketball, is conducted during the late fall and winter. The outdoor program consists primarily of softball leagues and supervised summer playgrounds.
5. Provide equal opportunities for both sexes.
Where only male supervisors are present, the participation of girls and women is limited. Elsewhere facilities and activities do not encourage much female participation.
6. Provide for varying levels of skill and ability.
Programs are predominantly athletic and only select team groups are coached in fundamentals and techniques.
7. Have a definite relationship to the school program of teaching leisure-time skills and of developing recreation interests.
There is little correlation between school and public recreation programs.
8. Definitely encourage individuals and groups to initiate and carry on their own activities.
Group work methods are not ordinarily practiced in planning and conducting activities.
9. Give participants a share in the planning and conduct of activities.
The planning and conduct of activities is largely by the supervisors or others other than the participants.
10. Afford opportunities for cooperative activity as well as competition.
Inter or intra group activities are usually based on competition--seldom on cooperation.
11. Be definitely related to the recreation programs furnished by non-public agencies.
Other than some use of public facilities by private agencies, there is little correlation between public and private agency recreation programs.
12. Be sensitive to changing conditions, interests, and needs of the people as evidenced by program changes from year to year.
Existing programs undoubtedly are a product of conditions and interests but little is done toward interpreting and

- making possible a wide range of recreational opportunities.
13. Encourage informal individual activity as well as highly organized group projects.
Free play with little supervision is the principal individual activity.
 14. Sponsor home play and activities which individuals can carry on at home.
Play on apparatus, softball, and basketball cannot usually be carried on around the home.
 15. Include community-wide features as well as activities conducted at individual playgrounds and centers.
The conduct of special events on the playgrounds or on a community-wide basis is limited by facilities, equipment, supplies, and leadership.
 16. Provide special service to racial groups, industrial and commercial organizations, churches, and other institutions.
Self-supporting softball and basketball leagues are conducted in cooperation with commercial and industrial organizations, churches, and other institutions. Picnic shelters are maintained north of the city.
 17. Afford recreation workers a definite opportunity to submit each year or season specific suggestions regarding the program.
There is no definite provision for encouraging staff program suggestions.
 18. Provide definite means for people to indicate their recreation desires and preferences and to submit suggestions regarding the program.
There is no definite provision whereby the public may make its recreation desires and preferences known.

Personnel

A review of the personnel records of the Civil Service Commission and the records of the Recreation Department reveals the following pertinent data which explain to a considerable extent the personnel problems of the Recreation Department.

Fifty of the eighty all year and summer activity staff members received less than \$110 per month. Twenty-two more received less than \$127 per month. During the year ending in April 1947, fifty-five persons had been employed on the twenty-two year round jobs in recreation centers. Only two of the twenty-five summer playground staff members had served during previous summer seasons.

Twenty-seven of the fifty-five all year staff members reported no specific training in recreation leadership or related fields, while ten of the twenty-five summer staff were in this same cate-

gory. In other words, almost half reported no training whatever for this work.

Twenty of the fifty-five all year staff persons reported no previous experience related to recreation leadership and sixteen of the twenty-five summer staff personnel were in this same category. Here again, almost half reported no experience.

Of the eighty year round and summer activity staff members, more than one-third had only high school education or less, one-third had attended college and less than one-third had completed college work.

The salaries paid are well below the minimum recommended for cities the size of Columbus. The qualifications, in both training and experience, in a majority of cases are considerably below "desired qualifications" listed by the Civil Service Commission and far below qualifications recommended by the National Recreation Association.

Although the average formal education level of the rank and file of recreation personnel is fair, very few have had specialized training in this field. It appears that the great majority are not in jobs of their choice. Some have gravitated, through "trial and error" into this field, while others are utilizing these jobs as stop-gaps to higher paying positions, or merely as supplements to other employment or to veterans' educational subsistence.

Present salaries cannot be expected to command personnel with the essential qualifications in training, recreation skills, and experience. The ultimate effect of this condition on the recreation program is obvious.

Looking to the Future with Regard to Personnel

Although the primary purpose of this survey is to develop a long range plan for the development of recreation facilities, it is readily apparent that the general competency of the personnel of the department, from top to bottom, is the chief factor in determining the quality of the services provided. The improvement of personnel should, therefore, be a primary consideration.

This should begin with adequate compensation in order to attract and hold qualified staff in administrative, supervisory, and activity leadership classifications. A long step in this direction has already been taken in the salary ordinance passed by City Council on February 2, 1948, which provides for increases in various classifications, bringing salaries, in most cases, up to the levels recommended by the National Recreation Association.

It is now important that persons possessing qualifications, in terms of training and experience, and personal attributes, which are commensurate

with the salaries offered, be secured to fill these positions. The state of uncertainty in which the pending vote on the payroll and corporation tax places the financial resources of the city appears to be definitely limiting the number of qualified applicants taking Civil Service examinations for these positions.

At best, it has been found to be very difficult to secure competent personnel for recreation leadership by the traditional Civil Service examination. The so-called "objective" type of written examination consisting of "true-false," "multiple-choice," and "completion" questions is ill adapted to measure the competency of recreation personnel. This is the form of written examination used exclusively by the Civil Service Commission at the present time.

Questions which are commonly used dealing with court dimensions, rules of games, technical terms, and similar items of abstract information have relatively little value in determining the qualifications of recreation personnel.

The written examination should consist of questions which will reveal the insight of the applicant concerning the basic problems involved in doing the job, his grasp of fundamental principles underlying recreation leadership, and his ability to deal constructively with human personality and child behavior. This can best be accomplished by the use of the essay form of examination, formulated and graded by persons proficient in this particular field.

Furthermore, in view of the vital importance of such factors as personality, appreciation of the responsibilities involved, attitudes toward people and particularly children, interest in and liking for the work, leadership capacities, and the like, an interview by persons skilled in this field should be the most important part of the examination and should constitute not less than 40 per cent of the total weight. These interviews should be conducted by persons selected by the Civil Service Commission who are not connected with the Recreation Department.

With the reasonably adequate salaries now provided, and with city finances on a stable basis, provided Civil Service examinations are so devised as to rate applicants on their real worth as recreation leaders, supervisors, and administrators, it should be possible to secure personnel, from the director down through the entire staff, who have chosen this field as a career, and who are, without exception, fitted, by personal attributes as well as by training and experience, for the exacting job of directing recreation.

Until this is done no amount of money spent for the development of facilities will provide Columbus with an adequate recreation program.

Maintenance

The following brief excerpts from a detailed report on building and ground maintenance in the Recreation Department will serve to give a general idea of the more urgent needs.

The roofs of nearly all structures, twenty-two in number, are in need of repair. The gutters, spouts and flashings in all cases need painting or replacement and in many instances the roof material itself needs complete replacement. In some cases the condition of these roofs has made major plastering and flooring repairs necessary.

The six buildings with heating plants are all in need of major repairs. Some will require complete replacements.

The fourteen structures providing sanitary facilities are all in need of major plumbing repairs and replacements. Half of these are not in usable condition. Some have been boarded up for several years. In others, the accumulated filth is beyond description.

The interiors of all the buildings are dingy and unsightly as a result of years of hard use and scant attention. Complete interior decoration is essential. Exterior trim is in the same condition.

Seating facilities in gymnasiums and furnishings thruout the buildings, without exception, are badly in need of repair, replacement and supplementation.

Hazardous conditions resulting from improvised equipment are common in several buildings and on playgrounds and playfields.

Electrical wiring and fixtures constitute hazards at some locations.

Faulty plumbing and inadequate janitor service have resulted in unsanitary conditions at a number of centers. Accumulations of litter and dirt contribute further to health hazards.

Unused equipment and storage of material unrelated to the program of the center restrict activities at some locations.

The use of one building by the State of Ohio for a function unrelated to recreation seriously restricts the use of this building for the purpose for which it was intended.

Little or no ground maintenance, except for cutting the tall weeds once during the season, is provided for the playgrounds.

In addition to major deficiencies in the number of game courts and in the amount of play apparatus, a considerable number of play areas are too rough for use and a considerable number of apparatus frames are not fully equipped.

Inadequate drainage results in stagnant pools and mud holes on a number of play areas.

This general condition reflects a heritage of neglect, over a period of almost twenty years, during which time appropriations have been in-

sufficient to provide for even the most urgent necessities of repair and maintenance.

The Vital Importance of Adequate Maintenance

No private corporation would spend money for expansion of facilities when funds for full operation and adequate maintenance of existing facilities were insufficient. However, in a municipal corporation, the demands for services in unserved areas are so insistent that public officials are inclined to yield to this pressure, thus tending to lower the already low maintenance and operational level. They have found from experience also

that curtailment of services is unforgivable and that the provision of new facilities is more tangible than improvements in operation. In other words the demands for "more" overshadow the demands for "better."

It should be pointed out that unless adequate maintenance funds are provided, in the operating budget, there is grave danger of heavy losses being incurred in the improvements being made with the bond funds now available. The lessons of the past eighteen years have been costly, and it is to be hoped that the taxpayer has seen the false economy of allowing expensive improvements to deteriorate.

RECREATION FINANCE

Value of Facilities and Capital Investment

Reference to the report on a survey of public recreation published in 1938 will indicate that 31 of the pieces of property in use for recreation purposes at that time were valued at \$1,222,169.07.¹ Glenview, Hayden, Cassady, and Webster Parks, which were gifts with no record of their value, were not included. Thomas and O'Shaughnessy reservoir properties and the Twin Rivers Golf Course, which are properties of the Division of Water but which are used for recreation, were also not included.

Since that time three properties have been purchased, namely, the Fuller Farm and sites on Greenlawn and Columbian Avenues, the total cost being \$142,000. Three additional tracts have been acquired as gifts. These are the Southeast Lion's Club playground at Barthman Avenue and Sixth Street, Joan Park between Taylor and Republic Avenues, and the Audubon Village playground between Homcroft Drive and Audubon Road south of Tulane Road.

There are in addition 50 pieces of property under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks and Forestry which are called street parks. These are small, landscaped, or ornamental areas in streets and parkways. The total acreage of these is 34.29 acres; their value cannot be computed apart from the streets on which they are located.

Since July 1, 1889, when what appears to be the first bond issue for park and recreation improvement was passed, \$1,182,750.00 had been provided for improvements of this kind. The 1938 survey report also gives the date of issue, purpose, and amount of issue of these funds.

Since 1928 \$75,000 was allocated for the purchase of the Fuller Farm and a bond issue of \$775,000 was voted in November of 1945 for recreational improvements.

To compute the total capital investment in recreation facilities, the federal funds allocated for park and recreation improvements in Columbus should also be added. Grants for these improvements total \$1,274,318.00. There should be added to this the contribution of the city of Columbus which amounts to \$31,570.00.

Based on these figures, it appears that the city has spent or allocated to date \$2,064,320.00 for park and recreation acquisition and improvement. When we add the value of the thirteen parks

acquired as gifts, the two large reservoir parks, and the improvements made with federal grants during the depression, the total present value of all property being used for park and recreational purposes probably exceeds four million dollars.

Maintenance and Operation

Funds for the maintenance and operation of public recreation have come from several sources, chief among these, since the Division of Recreation was established in 1916 has been tax appropriations.

Since 1922 trust funds have been created in which to deposit fees and other revenues from recreation activities, the expenditures from which have been reserved for maintenance and operation of these activities. For lack of a better name these have been called "trust funds." Included in these trust funds are receipts from golf, recreation camp, swimming, tennis, basketball, baseball, football, and various industrial and church leagues. Gifts from private sources are also included. These trust funds since their origin have constituted from 35 to 60 per cent of the total funds available for recreation. Table 8, on page 29, shows the expenditures from public and trust funds and gives the distribution of these funds from 1916 through 1946, for land, buildings and permanent equipment, maintenance and operation, and leadership and supervision. Since expenditures from bond funds are not included in these figures, the amount spent for permanent equipment is relatively small. This table indicates, as might be expected, that a peak in expenditures from the public treasury was reached in 1929, the figure being \$56,137.58. A high point in expenditures from trust funds was reached in 1930, the amount being \$36,758.04. This peak in public fund expenditure was not equaled again until 1944 while the trust fund figure was not exceeded until 1945.

In Table 9, on page 30, comparison has been made of the sums spent for recreation and the total expenditures for all functions of city government from 1916 through 1946. The percentage of the total governmental expenditures represented by the sum spent for recreation in 1946 was 2.06 or slightly more than two cents of each dollar of

1. Batchelor, W. C. Report on a Study of Public Recreation in Columbus, Ohio, 1938, Council of Social Agencies, Columbus, Ohio, page 90.

governmental expenditure by the city of Columbus.

This table indicates that during the "lean" years of two depressions the expenditures for recreation were reduced considerably more than those for other governmental functions.

Comparison of Columbus with Other Cities

A tabulation has been made of the per capita expenditures for public recreation in 1926, 1936, and 1946 by the 15 cities nearest to Columbus in

Table 8. Expenditures for Recreation: Public and Private Funds, Columbus, Ohio. 1916 to 1946.

Year	Land, build-ings and per-manent equip-ment	Maintenance and Operation	Leader-ship and super- vision	Total Public funds	Trust funds	Grand total
1916	-	\$ 2,812	\$ 6,687	\$ 9,500	-	\$ 9,500
1917	-	4,573	8,304	12,877	-	12,877
1918	-	6,535	9,803	16,338	-	16,338
1919	-	1,596	12,338	14,935	-	14,935
1920	-	3,442	12,401	15,843	-	15,843
1921	\$ 175	4,612	13,781	18,469	-	18,469
1922	165	4,864	14,530	19,559	\$12,600	32,150
1923	707	5,529	22,881	29,118	16,313	45,332
1924	1,253	8,002	26,274	35,530	16,507	52,035
1925	609	7,472	31,707	39,689	16,846	56,535
1926	515	10,474	29,164	40,155	24,451	64,607
1927	1,195	13,065	32,214	46,475	27,942	74,417
1928	1,238	15,275	35,706	52,222	25,173	77,395
1929	3,594	16,379	37,163	56,137	27,040	83,178
1930	1,101	14,070	23,919	44,090	36,758	80,848
1931	164	2,678	28,412	42,924	24,612	67,636
1932	191	2,651	11,598	14,141	20,091	34,533
1933	157	4,405	11,874	16,437	18,553	34,991
1934	230	3,648	12,116	15,994	16,281	32,276
1935	561	4,452	14,997	20,010	15,445	35,456
1936	1,011	4,950	14,640	20,503	15,829	36,432
1937 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	21,493	18,515	40,008
1938 ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	27,134	23,121	50,255
1939	2,095	10,959	13,205	26,259	20,097	46,356
1940	535	8,681	24,114	33,331	23,391	56,722
1941	39	14,288	32,200	46,527	21,744	68,277
1942	00	7,790	24,380	32,170	18,310	50,480
1943	00	14,270	39,883	54,153	14,692	68,845
1944	1,076	17,462	46,511	65,049	27,285	92,334
1945	1,804	19,211	50,035	71,050	39,729	110,779
1946	2,049 ⁽²⁾	19,043	51,703	72,795	51,584	124,379 ⁽³⁾

Sources: Office of the Auditor, and Recreation Department Office, City of Columbus.

1. The distribution of funds for these years is not available.
2. With bond funds included this would equal \$73,095.
3. With bond funds this would total \$195,425.

Note: In the interest of brevity the cents have been omitted.

Table 9. Comparison of Expenditures for Recreation and Total Expenditures for City Government from General Fund, Columbus, Ohio, 1916 through 1946

Year	Total expenditures for city government	Expenditures for recreation	Per cent spent for recreation
1916	\$2,027,760	\$9,500	0.46
1917	2,271,639	12,877	0.57
1918	2,529,086	16,338	0.64
1919	2,579,632	14,935	0.54
1920	2,445,627	15,843	0.65
1921	2,630,669	18,469	0.70
1922	2,825,229	19,559	0.69
1923	2,795,877	29,118	1.04
1924	3,111,022	35,530	1.14
1925	3,283,956	39,689	1.21
1926	3,043,290	40,156	1.32
1927	3,497,124	46,475	1.33
1928	3,746,561	52,222	1.39
1929	3,694,514	56,137	1.52
1930	3,309,742	44,090	1.33
1931	3,444,192	42,924	1.25
1932	2,945,757	14,441	0.49
1933	2,916,742	16,437	0.56
1934	2,844,128	15,994	0.56
1935	2,969,845	20,010	0.67
1936	2,990,591	20,603	0.69
1937	3,941,723	21,493	0.54
1938	3,873,876	27,134	0.70
1939	2,792,618	26,259	0.94
1940	3,026,875	33,331	1.10
1941	3,239,734	46,527	1.43
1942	3,288,214	32,170	0.97
1943	2,969,958	54,153	1.82
1944	2,842,460	65,049	2.28
1945	3,194,228	71,050	2.22
1946	3,525,099	72,795	2.06

Source: Office of the Auditor of the City of Columbus.

Note: In the interest of brevity the cents were omitted.

population, that is, from 250,000 to 350,000 at the time of the 1930 census. In Table 10, on page 31, Columbus is shown to be third from the bottom of the list of these 15 cities which includes Akron, Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Jersey City, Memphis, Oakland, Portland (Oregon), Providence, Rochester, St. Paul, and Toledo. In 1946, Columbus spent 38 cents per capita for recreation while Oakland, California spent \$1.58 per capita. Jersey City and Rochester each spent more than one dollar.

It will be noted that twenty years ago, when A. W. Raymond was Superintendent of Recreation, Columbus was at the midpoint of these fifteen cities, eighth on the list.

Of the 15 Ohio cities of 40,000 population or more reporting public recreation activities, as indicated in Table 11 on page 31, Columbus ranks 11th in per capita expenditure for recreation. Cleveland Heights heads the list with \$2.24 per capita, with Youngstown second with \$1.36 per capita.

Immediate and Future Budgetary Needs

Several facts are clearly indicated by the foregoing figures. For more than half of the thirty year period from 1916 to 1946 Columbus has spent for recreation less than one cent of each dollar appropriated for governmental purposes.

Table 10. Per Capita Expenditure for Maintenance and Operation of Public Recreation in 15 U. S. Cities 1926, 1936, and 1946

City and State	Per capita expenditures		
	1926	1936	1946
Oakland, California	\$.77	\$.87	\$1.58
Jersey City, N. J.	.68	.64	1.18
Rochester, N. Y.	.58	.38	1.07
Portland, Oregon	.16	.29	.91
Houston, Texas	.14	.11	.68
Akron, Ohio	.03	.15	.63
Toledo, Ohio	.09	.16	.54
Providence, R. I.	.14	.29	.49
St. Paul, Minnesota	.25	.25	.48
Birmingham, Alabama	.11	.23	.47
Memphis, Tennessee	.20	.27	.46 ⁽¹⁾
Dallas, Texas	1.18	.21	.42
Columbus, Ohio	.15	.11	.38
Atlanta, Georgia	.50	.19	.34
Denver, Colorado	.09	.27	.32

Sources: Expenditures for 1946 are from Recreation, June, 1947, Vol. 41, No. 3. In figuring 1946 per capita, 1940 U. S. Census figures were used except that estimates for 1946 of the Vital Statistics Division of the Ohio Department of Health were used for Ohio cities.

¹ Expenditures for 1944, the latest available, were used--from Recreation, July, 1945, Vol. 34, No. 4.

Note: The cities selected were those having populations between 250,000 and 350,000 at the time of the 1930 census.

Table 11. Total Per Capita Expenditures for Operation and Maintenance of Recreation for 15 Ohio Cities in 1946

City ⁽¹⁾	Population	Total Expenditure	Per capita Expenditure
Cleveland Heights	56,275	\$126,319	\$2.24
Youngstown	179,994	242,277	1.36
Cincinnati	469,459	379,412	.81
Steubenville	39,470	31,377	.79
Cleveland	923,272	723,176	.78
Lima	48,473	34,600	.71
Dayton	228,817	158,833	.69
Akron	263,138	165,505	.63
Toledo	293,424	157,348	.54
Lakewood	72,270	28,000	.39
Columbus	320,732	122,330	.38
Canton	116,305	37,563	.32
Warren	46,281	12,281	.27
Lorain	46,993	10,927	.23
Portsmouth	41,873	2,780	.07

Sources: Population figures are for 1946 from the Vital Statistics Division of the Ohio Department of Health. Expenditures are for the year 1946 and figures are from the Yearbook Issue of Recreation, June, 1947, Vol. 41, No. 3.

¹ Cities of 40,000 population or more.

At no time has as much as two and one half cents of each dollar of public funds been spent for recreation.

It is apparent also that among all the cities in Columbus' population class, as well as among

Ohio cities in general, Columbus is toward the bottom of the list in the provision of funds for recreation.

In keeping with this low level of expenditures, as is indicated in Table 12 which follows,

Table 12. Salaries Paid to Public Recreation Personnel, by Job Classification, in Columbus and Cities of Similar Size, May 1947

City	Monthly Salaries in Dollars by Job Classification				
	Superintendent	General Supervisor	Special Supervisor	Director of a Center	Assistant Director of a Center
Recommended ¹	350-667	233-450	217-400	150-333	125-250
Atlanta	325	199	159-185	172-178	119-140
<u>COLUMBUS</u>	<u>270-300</u>	<u>220-250</u>	<u>125-200</u>	<u>105-120</u>	<u>90-105</u>
Dallas	378	240	184-210	106-179	--
Denver	310	250	200	162-196	--
Louisville	225-275	--	170-220	170-220	120-160
Memphis	250	--	150-175	120-140	100-120
Oakland	585	350-410	260-300	180-260	.90-1.10/hour
Portland	332	257	--	207-217	165-170
St. Paul	--	248-291	225-264	192-222	151-181
Toledo	326-359	249-274	--	188-207	171-188

¹ National Recreation Association, Recreation Leadership Standards, 1944.

Source: Data were obtained from each city by questionnaire.

Columbus is at the very bottom of the list of ten cities in its population class in salaries paid to recreation personnel. Elsewhere in this report, the effects on personnel, program, participation, maintenance and general development of recreation facilities are described.

It is clear that the core of the problem centers in the provision of adequate funds.

Although minimum standards call for \$1.50 per capita for operation and maintenance of an adequate recreation program (exclusive of capital outlay for improvements), Columbus is so far below this standard at present that only \$1.00 per capita is recommended at this time. This would mean \$360,000 a year. Of this sum \$100,000 might be anticipated from trust funds, that is, revenues from certain activities and gifts from private sources. This would leave \$260,000 to be appropriated from public funds.

One third of this total sum, or \$120,000, should be used for maintenance of grounds and buildings, and one fourth of the remainder, or \$60,000, should be provided for the purchase of supplies and equipment, and the balance reserved for recreation leadership, supervision and administration. Within the next five years the total sum

should be increased to \$1.50 per capita.

Only in this way can the gross deficiencies summed up briefly on pages 23 to 27 of this report be remedied. In addition it would make possible increasing the number of playgrounds, playfields and community centers to a point somewhere near minimum standards. For the citizens of a community to vote bond issues for the extension and improvement of recreation facilities without providing funds for their operation and maintenance is a sheer waste. No private corporation would operate on such a basis.

Financing the Long Range Plan

It is recommended that the improvements to be made with the \$775,000 of bond funds voted in November, 1945, as outlined on pages 125 to 129 be completed, or at least contracts let, by the end of 1949. Then, commencing in 1950, it is recommended that \$160,000 a year be provided for a twenty-year period to finance the long range plan of recreational improvements recommended in this report, in the order outlined on pages 123 to 127. This might be done by the authorization of bonds for recreational improvements in the amount

of \$800,000 for each five-year period, namely, 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. It is anticipated that, at the cost estimates appearing in the appendix to this report, the additions and improvements recommended could be made within this sum.

Can Columbus "Afford" It?

For those who raise the question as to whether or not Columbus can afford to make these expenditures for the maintenance and development of recreational facilities, it might be pointed out that what a city or an individual can "afford" is largely a matter of relative importance.

The necessary funds are available in Columbus. It is largely a question of whether or not the citizens of Columbus consider these recreational resources of sufficient importance to the welfare

of youth and the general population to authorize the expenditure.

A research conducted by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research indicates that among the 25 cities nearest Columbus in population (1940 Census) only one, Birmingham, Alabama, had a lower tax rate in 1944.¹ Table 13 which follows gives the assessed valuations and the tax rates of these cities.

It is apparent that both the tax "duplicate" (which is based on assessments) and the tax rate (limited by state law to 10 mills or one cent on each dollar of assessed or appraised property value) are lower in Columbus in proportion to the wealth of the people than in most cities of comparable size thruout the country. This serious deficiency in funds for the maintenance of public services might be met by a more equitable dis-

Table 13. Population in 1940 Census, Assessed Property Value and Tax Rate in 1944 for the 25 Cities Nearest to Columbus, Ohio in Size

City and State	Census 1940	Assessed Value	Actual Tax Rate as Levied Per \$1000 Assessed Valuation	Estimated Ratio of Assessed Value to True Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	853,328,580	31.02	91	28.23
Buffalo, N.Y.	575,901	902,481,940	42.53	92	39.13
New Orleans, La.	494,537	506,012,467	39.75	71	28.38
Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	234,710,361	100.00	35	35.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	910,413,130	20.28	80	16.22
Newark, N.J.	429,760	706,117,550	53.00	100	53.00
Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	487,748,732	35.20	75	26.40
Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	539,585,910	30.40	75	22.80
Houston, Tex.	384,514	373,000,000	43.15	47	20.25
Seattle, Wash.	368,302	279,895,047	50.40	47	23.69
Rochester, N.Y.	324,975	538,107,122	40.65	93	37.80
Denver, Colo.	322,412	392,992,820	37.50	80	30.00
Louisville, Ky.	319,077	446,539,331	28.30	85	24.06
Columbus, Ohio	306,087	412,568,040	19.20	80	15.36
Portland, Ore.	305,394	341,973,145	45.90	57	26.16
Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	372,681,934	36.00	50	21.20
Oakland, Calif.	302,163	283,472,010	50.90	35	17.82
Jersey City, N.J.	301,173	525,711,956	61.66	100	61.66
Dallas, Tex.	294,734	304,114,450	37.30	50	18.65
Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	318,311,602	29.00	80	23.20
St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	135,214,301	100.30	35	35.11
Toledo, Ohio	282,349	464,000,000	19.60	100	19.60
Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	195,000,000	36.00	40	14.40
San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	205,501,850	40.60	65	26.53
Providence, R.I.	253,504	495,804,820	25.00	110	27.50

¹Comparative Tax Rates of American Cities - 1944. Detroit Bureau of Government Research, National Municipal Review, December 1944, Vol. 33, No. 11.

tribution of state revenues, broader taxing power granted to municipalities, more realistic real estate appraisals or assessments, the "payroll and corporation tax," special millage assessments beyond the 10-mill limitation or by various other means.

However, the inescapable fact remains that until some means of providing more adequate funds for the carrying on of vital municipal functions is

provided, Columbus will continue to suffer from a low level of service in police and fire protection, schools, street improvements, sewage disposal, rubbish and garbage collection and also in recreation program and facilities and park maintenance. A more vital question would appear to be: Can Columbus afford not to provide funds for better services?

(which is based on assessments) and the tax rate (limited by state law to 10 mills on one cent on each dollar of assessed or appraised property value) are lower in Columbus in proportion to the wealth of the people than in most cities of comparable size throughout the country. This serious deficiency in funds for the maintenance of public services might be met by a more equitable dis-

tribution of state revenues, broader taxing power granted to municipalities, more realistic real estate appraisals or assessments, the "payroll and corporation tax," special millage assessments beyond the 10-mill limitation or by various other means. However, the inescapable fact remains that until some means of providing more adequate funds for the carrying on of vital municipal functions is provided, Columbus will continue to suffer from a low level of service in police and fire protection, schools, street improvements, sewage disposal, rubbish and garbage collection and also in recreation program and facilities and park maintenance. A more vital question would appear to be: Can Columbus afford not to provide funds for better services?

Table 13. Population in 1940 Census, Assessed Property Value and Tax Rate in 1944 for the 25 Cities Nearest to Columbus, Ohio in Size

City and State	Census 1940	Assessed Value	Actual Tax Rate as Levied Per \$1000 Assessed Valuation	Estimated Ratio of Assessed Value to True Value (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessed Value
Providence R.I.	282,804	482,804,820	23.00	110	27.50
San Antonio, Tex.	282,884	302,801,820	40.80	82	38.22
Birmingham, Ala.	287,882	128,000,000	38.00	40	14.40
Tulsa, Okla.	282,249	484,000,000	18.80	100	18.80
St. Paul, Minn.	287,738	128,214,201	100.20	32	32.11
Memphis, Tenn.	282,942	218,211,602	28.00	80	22.20
Dallas, Tex.	294,724	204,114,420	27.20	50	18.88
Jersey City, N.J.	301,178	822,711,828	61.88	100	61.88
Orlando, Fla.	302,182	282,472,010	50.90	32	17.82
Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	272,681,924	38.00	68	27.20
Portland, Ore.	302,294	341,972,142	42.90	57	28.18
Columbus, Ohio	308,087	412,268,040	19.20	80	15.28
Louisville, Ky.	319,077	448,839,221	28.20	82	24.08
Denver, Colo.	322,412	382,682,820	27.50	80	20.00
Rochester, N.Y.	324,972	528,107,122	40.82	62	27.20
Seattle, Wash.	308,202	278,282,047	50.40	47	22.88
Houston, Tex.	384,214	372,000,000	42.12	47	20.28
Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	228,282,240	20.40	72	12.80
Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	487,742,722	21.20	72	28.40
Newark, N.J.	428,760	708,117,280	82.00	100	82.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	428,810	910,412,120	30.28	80	24.22
Minneapolis, Minn.	482,270	224,710,281	100.00	22	22.00
New Orleans, La.	484,227	208,012,487	28.72	71	28.28
Baltimore, W.Y.	578,901	802,421,940	42.22	92	38.12
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	852,228,280	21.02	91	28.22

Comparative Tax Rates of American Cities - 1944. Detroit Bureau of Government Research, National Municipal Review, December 1944, Vol. 22, No. 11.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS FOR COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES

The National Recreation Association, with headquarters at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, has, for nearly forty years, made a continual study of the leisure time needs of communities, large and small. While this study has centered around the various specialized types of areas and facilities, it has included also consideration of the range of recreational opportunities which the community should offer, the qualifications and compensation of administrative and supervisory personnel, the extent of financial support required, and a wide range of related factors.

In these extensive studies, over this period of time, the writer has participated as a public recreation executive, and in related capacities, and the following statement, which summarizes the standards which are now generally accepted, has been taken from various publications of this organization, which is the recognized authority in this field.

OUTDOOR FACILITIES

Authorities agree that a minimum of one acre of park and recreational space should be set aside for each 100 of the population and that at least forty per cent of the total area be devoted primarily to active recreational use. Within the category of recreational space are: playgrounds, school grounds, athletic fields, golf courses, bathing beaches, boating areas, neighborhood parks, large parks, small park squares and parkways and areas set aside for other public purposes, such as a filtration plant, but which are made available for recreational use.

Going beyond the total acreage available, size, distribution, type of use and facilities developed are of basic importance. In considering the specialized needs of Columbus in the matter of public recreation facilities the following standardized areas have been taken into account.

The Neighborhood Playground

For many years the playground has been defined as an outdoor area which provides opportunities for children, primarily from six to fourteen inclusive, to take part in a variety of fundamental and enjoyable play activities. The space requirements, location, facilities, and operation have been determined largely by the recreation needs of this age group. It has long been recognized that there should be a children's playground as well as a

school within easy walking distance of every home, and every soundly conceived plan for city recreation provides a playground near the center of each neighborhood. Since the playground served primarily children of grammar school age, a desirable location in most cases was at or adjoining the elementary school site.

In recent years there has been a growing tendency for playgrounds, although designed primarily for children, to be used by young people and adults. Among the factors that have brought about this increasing use of playgrounds by the entire neighborhood are: A growing appreciation of the value of family recreation, a wide interest in neighborhood games, the extension of daylight saving, a growing demand for lighted areas for evening use, increased transportation difficulties, and the lack of other suitable, easily accessible outdoor facilities for youth and adults. As a result of changing conditions, the neighborhood playground is no longer considered primarily as a children's area but as a playground for the entire neighborhood. It not only serves the children's needs but affords limited opportunities for informal recreation for young people and adults. It is an outdoor center where the people of the neighborhood can find recreation and relaxation with their families, neighbors or friends.

Some playground features intended primarily for children may be used at times or under certain conditions by the older people of the neighborhood. In other cases separate facilities are needed for children and for adults. Games popular with the latter group that can be provided on the playground include shuffleboard, paddle tennis, handball, horseshoes, tennis, bocci, croquet, badminton and volley ball. A corner equipped with tables for checkers and other similar games may well be set aside for older adults. Intelligent planning and control are even more important on a playground serving a wide range of ages than on an area used by children only.

Playground Standards

The following standards as to location, size, and facilities are recommended for the neighborhood playground:

1. There should be a playground within a quarter to a half mile of every home. In densely built-up neighborhoods a playground is needed within a quarter mile of every home; under the most favorable neighborhood conditions, no person should be obliged to walk more than one-half mile

to reach a playground.

2. For the city as a whole there should be one acre of neighborhood playground space for each 800 of the present or estimated future population.

3. The space requirements for neighborhoods of different populations vary as follows:

Present or Estimated Future Population of Neighborhood	Minimum Size of the Playground Needed
1,000	2.75 acres
2,000	3.25 acres
3,000	4.00 acres
4,000	5.00 acres
5,000	6.00 acres

If the neighborhood has much more than 5,000 population, it is generally preferable to develop more than one playground to serve it. This is because it is often difficult to obtain suitable properties larger than six acres. Furthermore, two smaller playgrounds, if ample in size and properly located, will be nearer more homes and will attract a greater total attendance than a single larger playground. An existing playground that falls far short of the recommended space standard cannot serve the needs of all the people of the neighborhood. Unless it can be enlarged, such a playground should generally be developed for and restricted to children's use.

4. The playground should have most of the following features: a corner for pre-school children; an apparatus area; an open space for informal play; fields for games such as softball, modified soccer, and touch football; courts for tennis, shuffle board, horseshoes, paddle tennis, volleyball, badminton and similar games; an area for quiet games, crafts, dramatics, and storytelling; a corner for table games and other activities for adults; wading pool; field and a field house providing toilet facilities, headquarters and storage space for playground staff and caretaker and limited outdoor shelter. Trees and other planting should be introduced insofar as practicable.

The Playfield, Playfield-Park or Community Play and Athletic Center

The playfield is the type of recreation center that provides varied facilities primarily for the use of young people and adults, although a section is often developed as a playground for the children of the surrounding neighborhood. The playfield affords opportunities for young people and adults to engage in many valuable and popular forms of recreation that require more space than is provided at the neighborhood playground. Among these activities are baseball, football, soccer,

field hockey, archery and picnicking. An outdoor theater, recreation building, and swimming pool are common playfield features. Unlike the traditional athletic field which is developed only for highly specialized sports such as baseball, football and track, the playfield is an area designed for diversified use by people of all ages.

Most people will attend the playfield less frequently than the playground because it is farther from their homes and because many playfield activities such as baseball or swimming require a considerable time period. Experience has shown they will walk a longer distance for such activities. Each section of the city should have an adequate and properly developed playfield; in general a playfield will meet the needs of the people served by three or four neighborhood playgrounds. There are advantages in locating the playfield on or adjoining a high school site. If sufficient suitable land is obtainable, part of the playfield may be developed as a landscape park; in this case the area is called a playfield-park.

Playfield Standards

The following standards as to size, location and features are recommended for the playfield.

1. There should be a playfield within a half mile of every home, the distance depending upon population density and ease of access.

2. For the city as a whole there should be one acre of playfield for each 800 of the present or estimated future population.

3. While four or five acres has in the past been considered sufficient to provide the minimum space requirements for athletic activities alone, ten to twelve acres is the minimum site which will serve as a playfield, and an area of twenty acres is generally required to provide all of the essential features of a playfield. Sometimes more acreage is needed. A playfield should be provided for at least every 20,000 of the population. Larger population units can better be served by two smaller playfields than by a single large area.

4. The playfield should have most of the following features: children's playground; areas for several major field games and sports for men and for women; courts for tennis, shuffleboard, bocci, badminton, volley ball and other games; lawn area for such activities as croquet, archery, clock golf; swimming pool; outdoor theater; center with council ring for day camping, picnic center for small groups; facilities for winter sports; recreation building; and parking area. Opportunities for landscape development should be fully utilized.

The Large Recreation Park

This area is intended to provide the city

dweller with an opportunity to get away from the noise and rush of traffic and to bring him in contact with nature. It affords an opportunity for the restful contemplation of the out-of-doors and provides a pleasant environment for engaging in recreation activities. With the growing tendency for cities to acquire large, easily accessible areas of the reservation type outside the city limits, a greater percentage of the recreation park is being devoted to active recreation uses.

It is seldom possible to secure the desired park effect in an area of less than 100 acres, and it is not often possible to secure suitable areas of more than 300 acres within the city limits. Each city needs an area of this type, and it has been suggested that large cities provide one for every 4,000 inhabitants.

This type of area does not lend itself to any standardized form of layout, but its value lies primarily in the effective utilization of its natural features. A large percentage of the area should be devoted to woodland so as to make possible different landscape effects and some sequestered sections. Part of the park should be devoted to open lawn, meadow and valley. One or more water areas contribute greatly to the value of the recreation park. Roads will provide access to centers of greatest use or to vantage points, but should be kept at a minimum. Paths and trails should be provided for hikers and in some parks special trails constructed for bicycling. Often a bridle trail is a desirable feature.

Whereas the area is intended primarily for informal recreation, small sections especially near the borders may be developed for picnicking and for games and sports of various types. Boating facilities should be provided at the water areas which can also be used for skating in winter. The park will also provide tobogganing, coasting and skiing in the winter months. Parking facilities should be available near the entrances. A zoological garden or water fowl sanctuary, outdoor theater, botanical garden, nature trails and a nature museum may be suitable for such a park. Toilet facilities and shelters are needed where people congregate in the largest numbers. One or more secluded sections may be set aside for day camping.

Specialized Recreation Areas and Facilities

In addition to the types already mentioned, cities often acquire various areas for a specialized type of activity. These specialized areas are commonly provided in the types of areas previously mentioned. For example, a large recreation park may contain a golf course, a swimming pool, an outdoor theater, etc. Some of these specialized areas are as follows:

Golf Course. Most of the golf courses established in the last few years have been on areas especially acquired for this purpose. At least forty or fifty acres are needed for a nine-hole course and not less than 100 acres for an eighteen-hole course. Land of an uneven topography and with some woodland is the most suitable. A clubhouse is needed and sometimes tennis courts, a bowling green, putting greens, and other game courts are provided near the club. The course is often used for winter sports. Considerable machinery, equipment, and materials are essential for maintenance purposes.

The accepted standard for municipal golf is one hole for each 3,000 of the population.

Bathing Beach. The bathing beach is sometimes a part of a larger recreation area, but often it consists of a comparatively small tract adjoining a lake, river, or ocean. In addition to the bathing area, a bathhouse is required. Playground apparatus and game courts may be provided on or near the beach. Sports equipment, such as diving boards and floats, are essential. A boat and other lifesaving equipment are standard items.

Swimming Pool. Sometimes this is a separate area, although more often it is included in a playground, playfield, or recreation park. Where it is a separate area, one acre may suffice for a small pool, but several acres will be needed for a large pool, especially since a parking area must be provided. Ample grass area should be provided adjacent to the pool enclosed by a fence. Sand areas have been found to be inadvisable and are prohibited by law in a number of states. Courts are frequently built near the pool for games and play activities.

A city should provide bathing and swimming facilities capable of serving three per cent of the total population at one time.

Athletic Field or Stadium. This is a specialized type of center intended primarily for highly organized games and sports, primarily for exhibition purposes. It is often constructed at a high school site or as a part of a neighborhood playfield. Because the area is intended to serve large numbers of spectators, ample permanent seating facilities are provided and the field is enclosed by a fence. An area smaller than five acres is not satisfactory, and ordinarily ten to twenty acres are required, especially in the case of a large stadium with an extensive parking area.

The athletic field or stadium usually provides a quarter-mile running track in which are laid out a football and/or soccer field, a baseball diamond and facilities for field events. Unless locker, shower, and toilet rooms are provided under the stadium, a field house is required. Maintenance equipment, supplies and space for storing them are also essential.

The Camp. Camping is an important factor in the municipal recreation program. Areas of a varied and rugged character with interesting and natural features are well suited to such use. These areas afford camping facilities for various groups--boys, girls, adults, or family groups. The camp should be in a comparatively secluded section. Preferably it should have or border a body of water suitable for swimming. A minimum site is twenty acres, while fifty acres are desirable. Some camps occupy sites of several hundred acres. Many buildings are needed, including sleeping cabins, dining room, recreation hall, nature museum, craft shop, service buildings, boat-house, and infirmary. Swimming facilities are considered basic. A great variety and quantity of equipment and supplies are needed in establishing a camp.

The day camp is often located in one of the city parks. Transportation is provided by the agencies which sponsor the camping groups. The few special facilities needed are outdoor cooking places, a supply of good drinking water, shade, a building with toilets, storage, and room or shelter as protection from sudden showers. A level area for games and play activities is desirable, as are tables and benches, a council ring, nature trail, bird baths, feeding stations, and other aids to nature study. In a large city several day camp sites are desirable.

The Outdoor Theater. The need for suitable places in which to hold outdoor plays, pageants, concerts, and special meetings may be met by the construction of outdoor theaters. These may simply consist of the utilization of a natural lawn slope for an auditorium and a level turf area for a stage, provided with shrubs for wings and background. The stage may be elevated or at grade. It is usually desirable to select a quiet spot in a park for the construction of such a facility and enclose it by the planting of trees and shrubs. Some outdoor theaters provide a series of terraces and others are constructed with fixed benches or seats. A naturalistic type of theater is exceedingly valuable as a landscape feature when not in active use. Sometimes a band shell is constructed and serves as a stage. No standards have been proposed for the number, distribution, or size of outdoor theaters, yet it is reasonable to assume that a city could well afford to provide one outdoor theater for each 100,000 of the population.

Baseball and Softball Diamonds. The standard for baseball diamonds is one for each 6,000 of the population and for softball diamonds one for each 3,000. In a city where interest in one of these two activities predominates, the standards may be adjusted.

Public Tennis Courts. A city should provide one tennis court for each 2,000 of its population. This facility, as in the case of baseball and soft-

ball diamonds, will ordinarily be included in the development of playgrounds, playfields and recreation parks.

Other Specialized Park Properties. Each of the properties previously discussed provides to a greater or lesser extent opportunities for varied forms of active or organized recreation. In addition there is need in every city for other kinds of properties. One of these is the small landscaped area such as the square, circle or downtown park. Some of these, which are large enough may be developed into "tot lots" providing informal play facilities for children of pre-school age. Protection from the hazards of traffic needs to be considered in setting aside these areas. Another is the neighborhood park which varies from a few to twenty-five or more acres and which is primarily a landscaped property. One of these areas should be provided for at least each square mile of the city. Sometimes this type of park is combined with the playfield to comprise the playfield-park. A third additional type of area is the parkway which in a sense is an elongated park and which often serves to connect large units in a park system.

INDOOR FACILITIES

Indoor recreation spaces and facilities as well as outdoor areas are needed if people are to have opportunity for a well-balanced recreation life throughout the year. Many activities can only be carried on successfully indoors. During much of the year outdoor activities are restricted by climate and weather; hence buildings are needed where recreation programs can be carried on. Any plan for furnishing adequate recreation service to the people of a neighborhood or community must include a consideration of the nature, availability, and extent of existing indoor recreation facilities, and of any additional facilities needed.

The question of standards for indoor recreation facilities has received little consideration although school authorities have indicated the space needed primarily for pupils enrolled in schools, and the Federal Housing Agency has adopted standards for minimum indoor recreation space for public housing projects. In addition to schools and community buildings in housing projects, there are many public buildings with facilities designed or suitable for recreation. They include shelter houses, city auditoriums, field houses, youth centers, and specialized buildings such as an arts and crafts center, community theater, sports arena or indoor swimming pool.

The Recreation Building or Community Center.

These various buildings serve a useful

purpose. Nevertheless, a well-rounded indoor recreation program that makes a vital contribution to the leisure time of the people requires a building with diversified indoor facilities serving varied recreational interests. Examples of such a building are the community house, the school building designed and operated as an indoor recreation center, and the community recreation building.

Such a building should be located near the center of the community or section of the city it is intended to serve. In general, a desirable site is at or adjoining the playfield serving the same area. Such an arrangement makes possible a combined indoor-outdoor recreation center and makes for efficiency of service and economy of operation. To serve its purpose such a building must be generally and regularly available for the recreational use of the entire community the year round. Unless a building provides facilities that make possible a program that meets the varied community needs, and unless the periods and conditions of use are satisfactory, it cannot serve as a real community recreation building.

The following standards are recommended:

1. There should be a community recreation building or center within a half mile to a mile of every home, the distance depending upon population density and ease of access.

2. Such a building, or center, should be provided for at least every 20,000 of the population.

3. It should be generally and regularly available for the recreational use of the entire community throughout the year.

4. It should provide most of the following facilities:

Gymnasium, with seats for spectators, lockers and showers, suitable for basketball, volley ball and other floor games, gymnasium classes, and dances, socials, holiday celebrations and similar activities.

Assembly hall or auditorium with stage, and preferably with removable seats, for concerts, lectures, movies, dramatics, rallies, banquets, recreation demonstrations and community gatherings.

Room for informal reading and quiet table games, where an individual may drop in for a few minutes or spend an evening with one or more friends.

Room equipped for various types of arts and crafts activities.

Social or play room for small group parties, square dancing, play rehearsals, and other activities involving fairly small groups.

Room for table tennis, billiards, darts, shuffleboard and active table games.

Two or more club or multiple-use rooms for club and committee meetings and hobby groups of all kinds.

Refreshment stand or snack bar.

Kitchen for preparing meals and simple refreshments and also for cooking and canning classes.

Office for the director and staff.

Essential service rooms and facilities including ample storage spaces for equipment and supplies.

Standards for Indoor Recreation Facilities

An appraisal of a city's indoor recreation resources must take into account not only the multiple-use recreation buildings but all buildings that have facilities regularly available for community recreation use. The specific interests of different communities vary, but experience has shown that in general the indoor facilities required to serve these interests are similar. Local conditions or needs may make desirable special features such as a music room, pistol range, bowling alleys, dark room, or library.

The following standards represent the indoor facilities that should be available for community recreation use in every city, regardless of the type of building in which they are provided:

A gymnasium for each 10,000 of the population or less.

An auditorium or assembly hall for each 20,000 or less.

A social room or play room for each 10,000 or less.

An informal reading and quiet game room for each 10,000 or less.

An indoor game room for each 10,000 or less.

A room equipped as an arts and crafts workshop for each 10,000 or less.

A club or multiple-use room for each 4,000 or less.

An indoor swimming pool for each 50,000 or less.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

School grounds and buildings are now generally considered a part of the public recreation facilities of a city and are among the most important types of facility for children's play and community recreation. They are usually quite well distributed with relation to general population distribution, and, if adequate in space and development as considered essential in a modern educational system, may constitute the backbone of playground, playfield, and community center services.

Outdoor Facilities

The general development of school grounds has tended in the direction of providing space for group games of various levels of organization with increasing attention to beautification. With the tendency in the development of public playgrounds away from the extensive use of mechanical play equipment add in the direction of more group activity facilities, and with more attention being given to the aesthetic aspects, the school ground of modern type is becoming increasingly better adapted as the logical community play center.

In those districts where additional play space for children of school age is necessary it is recommended that this be acquired adjacent to existing school property, whether purchased by the municipal government or by the school district. Since purchase and development of these school grounds have also been financed from the public treasury, it is logical to consider these areas along with park areas the basis for the development of a city-wide network of children's playgrounds.

Elementary Schools. An arbitrary standard of 200 square feet per child has been suggested as the minimum play space for a school ground. However, a more conservative estimate has been worked out in a recent study and this lower standard recommends 1.15 acres for a school with an enrollment of 300 or less in the first six grades with 127 square feet per child added as the enrollment increases beyond 300.

Junior High Schools. Six to 10 acres of ground are generally agreed upon as the minimum size for junior high school grounds. The distribution of junior high schools makes them the logical locations for playfields or athletic centers. The fact that elementary school grounds in the vicinity of most of the junior high schools in Columbus are below standard is an additional reason for more adequate grounds. However, the six-acre minimum for a junior high school ground has been used as a base in this study.

Senior High Schools. Like the junior high schools, the senior high schools are usually so distributed as to be ideally located as playfields and in some instances combine logically with neighborhood parks.

Standards of play space for senior high schools vary from 10 to 30 acres depending upon the enrollment. However, since the number of pupils in the six Columbus senior high school buildings is between 1200 and 1500, 10 acres has been accepted as a minimum standard. It is to be noted that a number of cities have doubled this standard in a considerable number of instances. Among these are: Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio; Gary, Indiana; Flint, Michigan; Trenton, New Jersey; Wichita, Kansas; and in a large number of

cities in Pacific coast states. The state of Massachusetts, a number of years ago, adopted 20 acres as a minimum standard for all high schools.

Indoor Facilities

The extent to which a school system has developed indoor facilities for a high grade physical education program, constitutes a major factor in determining the adaptability of school buildings for active forms of recreation by the community as a whole. In those cities which have adopted a standard of two gymnasiums, a recreation hall, and a swimming pool for each senior high school and a playroom-gymnasium, 40 x 60 feet, for each 300 pupils or less in each elementary school, it has been found that these facilities go a long way toward meeting the active indoor recreational needs of the community, when made available thruout the week outside of school hours. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is an example of such a city.

A curriculum which provides a broad program of vocational education, making use of such as wood, metal, machine, electric, print, and industrial arts shops, will provide additional facilities for recreational use. A curriculum rich in the provision of such educational resources as home economics, mechanical drawing, art, music, drama, and the like will not only provide further facilities for cultural leisure pursuits for adolescents and adults but will in addition have developed a population conditioned favorably toward the creative uses of leisure.

It is apparent that, the higher the standards which maintain in the educational system, the more adequate and more diversified will be the recreational facilities thus provided.

The trend toward moveable seats in school rooms is making the building as a whole more adaptable for informal community use by recreational groups. Then, too, the location of toilet facilities and drinking fountains so as to be more accessible to those using the school grounds for recreational purposes is becoming more common. In fact, the practice of school architects considering the community use of school buildings as well as their curricular uses is now almost universal.

Planning New School Buildings

Many cities have already entered into joint planning enterprises, in the construction of new school buildings or the remodeling of old, through which school and city funds have been used jointly to provide improved facilities for both school and community use. The Finney School project in Detroit, now under construction, is an excellent example of such cooperation.

With a school building program in progress in Columbus involving almost seven million dol-

lars, this appears to be a most advantageous time to set up a joint planning body with representation from the Board of Education, the Recreation Commission, the City Planning Commission, and the Council of Social Agencies. The fact that the Recreation Department is spending \$775,000, while several settlements are planning building programs, are added reasons for joint planning.

The whole matter of planning new school buildings as community centers for child and adult education, both formal and informal, making the greatest possible use of all community resources, public and private, personnel resources as well as financial, is a basic need which warrants the joint consideration of all groups con-

cerned. This does not mean that the school building program is to be dominated by "outsiders," but it does imply that representatives of all community groups concerned with community recreation and informal education have a knowledge of what is being planned, be given an opportunity to express opinions, and point out urgent community needs which may most economically be met by careful consideration in planning the school plant.

The fact that there are several instances where school and park or recreation properties are adjacent suggests that the Division of Parks and Forestry should participate in this joint planning. Instances of this are Lincoln, Linden, and Livingston Parks.

BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE DESIGN OF AREAS AND FACILITIES

In this report, a proposed plan for the development of each of the 32 recreational areas now owned by the city of Columbus is shown. While the development of each of these areas presented its own peculiar problems, certain basic objectives were taken into consideration. These have been briefly stated in a recent publication of the National Recreation Association as follows.

1. Effective use of the entire site. Since public recreation areas are seldom larger than needed, every part of the property should have a definite function and contribute to its utility, or its beauty, or both. The intelligent use of fences and hedges helps to achieve this objective.

2. Provision of essential areas and facilities. Major or primary features which make possible the activities that are in greatest demand are planned first, minor or incidental features receive secondary consideration in the allocation of space or locations on the area.

3. Multiple use. Wherever practicable, features should be designed to provide varied forms of recreation at different hours or seasons, or for different age or occupational groups. For example, if tennis courts are also to be used for ice skating, they must be specifically designed and constructed for such use. Multiple use increases utility and is economical of recreation space and funds.

4. Adequate space for the facilities. To assure satisfactory play, equipment, game courts, playing fields and other features must be allotted ample space. In areas used for such activities as picnicking and camping considerable privacy is desirable.

5. Ease of supervision or operation. Some features require constant supervision; others, little. This fact is important in determining their location on the area.

6. Facility of circulation and access. Planning should make it easy for persons who come to a recreation area to engage in or watch activities to reach the sections where these activities are carried on. Facilities for small children, for example, are located near the entrance. Properly located gates and paths enable persons to reach a grandstand or swimming pool without crossing areas used for active play, make various parts of the area

accessible, and prevent interference with activities.

7. Utilization of natural features. A natural slope may be used to advantage for an outdoor theatre or for winter sports; a grove of trees for a picnic area or music grove, and a large level open area for an athletic field.

8. Safety. Careful arrangement of apparatus and game courts on the playground contributes to safety; on the large park or reservation this may be achieved by a proper location of roads and paths in relation to major features.

9. Economy in construction. Through careful planning expensive operations like grading and drainage may be reduced to a minimum, multiple use of facilities may be secured, and plumbing, surfacing and other costs may be kept low.

10. Economy in maintenance. Maintenance costs often bear a direct relation to construction costs; a small addition to the latter through the use of better materials may result in a considerable saving in maintenance. Careful planning simplifies such operations as grass cutting, hedge trimming, cleaning of pools and buildings, and the care of game courts. Features such as a bowling green should not be constructed unless adequate means of maintenance are assured.

11. Convenience of people using area. Frequently an otherwise satisfactory area fails to provide adequately for the comfort and convenience of the people using it. Toilet facilities, drinking fountains, seating accommodations, and parking space are essential service features. Orientation of game courts and fields and bleachers is exceedingly important in attaining this objective.

12. Appearance. Every recreation area should present a pleasing appearance from within and without, even though little space can be made available for plantings. Beauty may be achieved through proper architectural and landscape design.

Additional Basic Considerations

(1) Toilet facilities and drinking water. There is general agreement that toilet facilities and drinking water are among the most basic needs for any recreational area, large or small.

1. Recreation Areas, Their Design and Equipment, Geo. D. Butler for the N.R.A. 1947.

Where school grounds are used the toilet facilities and drinking water which are a part of the equipment of all school buildings, should be made available for the patrons of the playground. Where these facilities are not readily accessible by direct entrance minor adjustments may be necessary, such as installation of a doorway or in some instances, the construction of a partition to provide adequate control of the part of the building to be used. Where this is not feasible or on grounds where no adjacent building with toilet facilities is available, a field house is necessary.

(2) Field House and Shelter. Where such a building is constructed there should be provided in addition to toilet facilities, a headquarters for the supervisory staff and space for the storage of movable equipment, as well as a headquarters for a caretaker, who will also need space for the storage of tools and maintenance equipment. This building can be so constructed that with little additional expense shelter may also be provided. A sketch of the floor plan and front elevation of a field house and shelter of this kind are shown on the following page.

Reference to this sketch will indicate that the floor level of this structure is 32 inches above the ground level, the chief purpose being to provide an elevated platform for various forms of activity. The center section 15' x 18' in size, open on the two long sides, provides a shelter, stage for dramatic or musical productions, folk dances, band or orchestra concerts, exhibits, lectures, forums, motion pictures, etc. An unobstructed area in front of this building will provide for audiences. This open shelter provides an easily controlled area for group instruction or discussion, story telling, craft activity or social games.

The staff headquarters and caretaker's rooms are available for dressing rooms and stage "wings." The location of toilets simplifies supervision and the doors are so placed as to provide protection from view. Placement of shrubbery adds to this protection.

Large six-foot high cupboards are recommended in staff and caretaker's rooms.

A drinking fountain is recommended, on the outside of the building at the middle of one end. An outlet for a hose connection should be provided at this point.

(3) Play equipment. The standards in play equipment established by the National Recreation Association as a result of a special study participated in by the writer, suggests the following items of equipment as most desirable. Swings, slide, horizontal ladder, giant stride, horizontal bar, see-saws, and balance beam. These are designed primarily to serve children from six to twelve. For younger children the most desirable suggested equipment includes chair swings, a

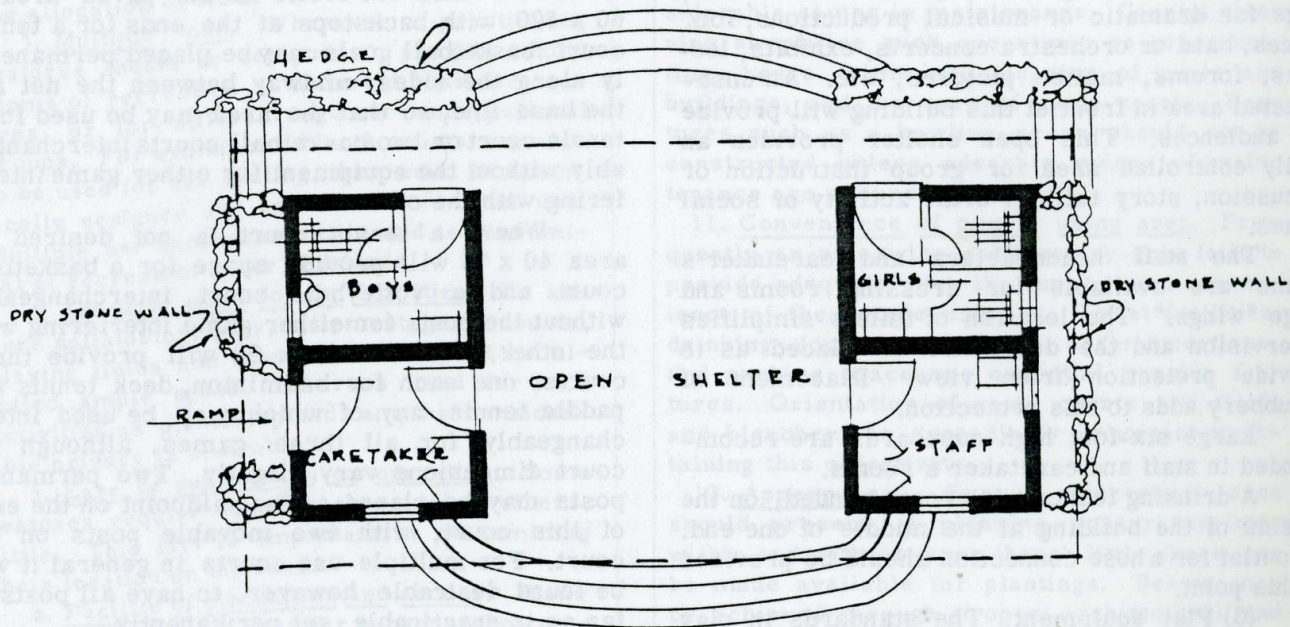
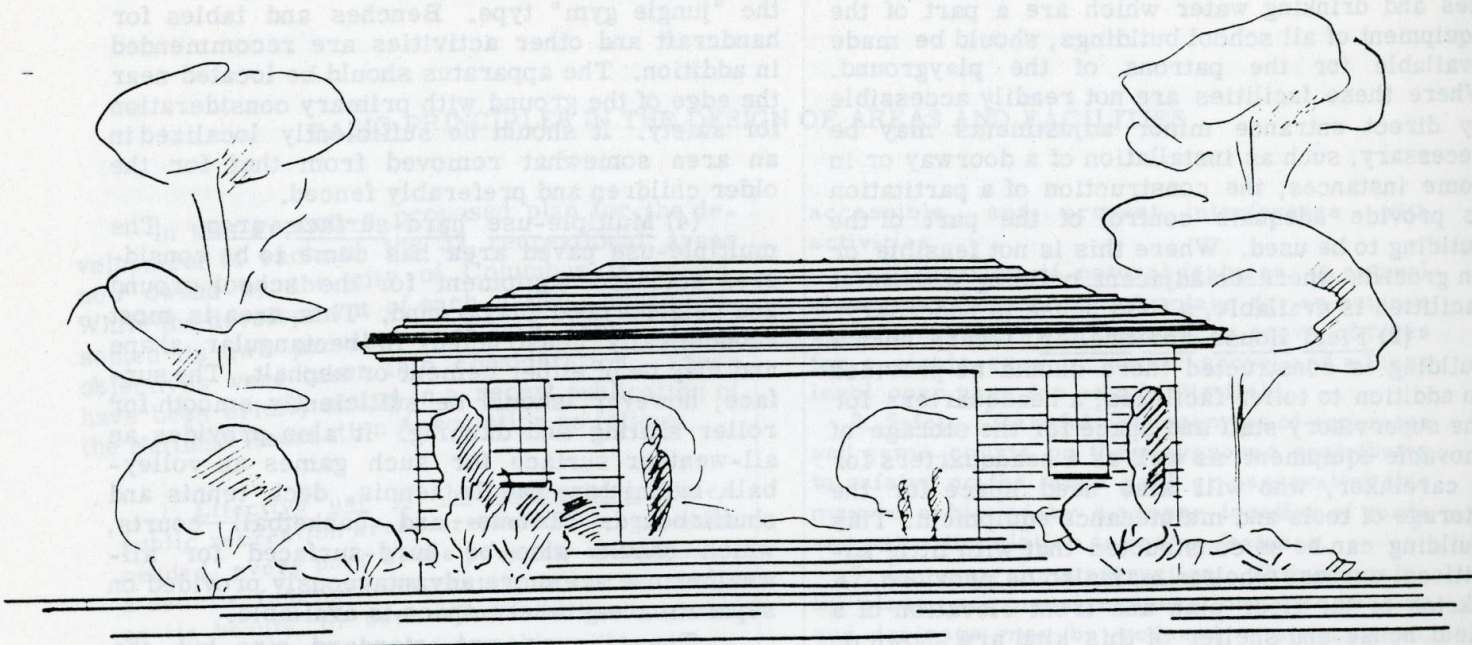
small slide, a sand box and a climbing device of the "jungle gym" type. Benches and tables for handcraft and other activities are recommended in addition. The apparatus should be located near the edge of the ground with primary consideration for safety. It should be sufficiently localized in an area somewhat removed from that for the older children and preferably fenced.

(4) Multiple-use hard-surface area. The multiple-use paved area has come to be considered standard equipment for the school ground and neighborhood playground. This area is most economically constructed in rectangular shape and may be of either cement or asphalt. The surface, however, should be sufficiently smooth for roller skating and dancing. It also provides an all-weather surface for such games as volleyball, badminton, paddle tennis, deck tennis and shuffleboard. Tennis and basketball courts, which should also be hard-surfaced for all-weather use are more advantageously provided on separate areas where space is available.

There is no one standard size, but the amount of space available and the desirable uses will determine the most advantageous size. Fifty by one hundred feet is the smallest practical paved area for a tennis court. However, the regulation size is 60 x 120. In any event the backstops for even a juvenile tennis court should not be closer than 110 feet. If the paved area is 60 x 100, with backstops at the ends for a tennis court, basketball goals may be placed permanently along the sides, midway between the net and the base line, so that the area may be used for a tennis court or two basketball courts interchangeably without the equipment for either game interfering with the other.

Where a tennis court is not desired an area 40 x 75 will provide space for a basketball court and a volleyball court interchangeably without the posts for either game interfering with the other. An area 60 x 90 will provide three courts, one each for badminton, deck tennis and paddle tennis, any of which may be used interchangeably for all three games, although the court dimensions vary slightly. Two permanent posts may be placed at the midpoint on the ends of this court, with two movable posts on the court. For multiple-use courts in general it will be found desirable, however, to have all posts as far as is practicable, set permanently.

Two shuffleboard courts may be laid out on any one of the three courts previously mentioned, namely, badminton, deck tennis or paddle tennis. These games and tennis and basketball are those which are most commonly provided for on hard surfaced play areas. Where there is an adjacent wall without openings or obstructions, handball may also be provided for. Any combinations or multiples of these courts may be provided for as



PROPOSED
 SHELTER & FIELD HOUSE
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED BY W. C. BATCHELOR

desired.

It is recommended that every elementary, junior, and senior high school ground and neighborhood playground, be equipped with a multiple-use paved area, the size, range of games and

other uses provided for, to be determined by the space available, the numbers to be accommodated, and the needs and interests of the community.

In the matter of playfields which include athletic facilities but are designed to serve all ages with a wide range of facilities, Columbus would have 837.35 acres whereas 184.58 acres are available or approximately 22 per cent. One hundred twenty-five and forty-eight one-hundredth acres of this are distributed among the twelve playfield areas explained by the City Recreation Department with the six senior high school grounds comprising the remaining 89.4 acres. These latter, however, are not available at the present time for other than curricular purposes and interscholastic competition. The 48 acres which it is proposed be added to meet immediate needs would provide four additional playfields while seven recommended for future development would add an additional 41 acres.

Neighborhood Playgrounds

The neighborhood playground acreage should equal the playfield acreage although these areas are usually smaller in size and much more numerous. Here Columbus has 195.82 acres which is 45 per cent of the standard. The 27 playground on city property account for 19.82 acres and the elementary and senior high school grounds provide an additional 175.8 acres. The eleven new playground sites recommended together with the four proposed new school sites and the recommended enlargement of fourteen of the present school grounds account for the 52 acres recommended. Eleven more playground sites are recommended for future development.

Baseball Diamonds

It will be noted that the standard calls for sixty baseball diamonds whereas Columbus has twenty-one or approximately 34 per cent. This includes those diamonds located on the senior high school grounds which are not at present available to the community at large. The further development of existing recreational areas and additional sites recommended for purchase

Table 14 which immediately follows has been made up by listing the available recreation facilities in Columbus and comparing them with the standards previously outlined in this report. To this has been added a summary of the specific recommendations set forth in the following section entitled "Specific Needs With Reference to Areas and Facilities."

Total Recreation Areas

Using the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of Columbus population in 1945 as 361,737 it will be noted that Columbus should have 3617 acres of recreational areas whereas the existing acreage totals 1775.03 or approximately 50 per cent. The city owns 42 pieces of real estate, 19 of which are designated as neighborhood playgrounds comprising 42.18 acres. Table 15 on page 48 indicates the acreage of park and recreation areas being used for various purposes. Seven are playfields comprising 81.48 acres. Fifteen are neighborhood parks comprising 368.47 acres with large parks in addition making a total of 731.4 acres. There are five existing reservations on the Scioto River, 800 acres of which, including the water areas, are available for recreational use. There are in addition 50 street parks and parkways which add 34.28 acres. To this acreage there has been added 89.4 acres of ground at the six senior high schools which has been developed primarily for interscholastic athletic competition and is used to some extent for physical education activities by the student body in general. One hundred fifteen and eight-tenths acres of play space are available in addition to the nine junior high schools and 48 elementary schools. This indicates the distribution of the 1775.03 acres of recreational areas.

In the category of large recreation parks of which standards indicate Columbus should have nine, five have been included in this category. Two, namely, Lakes and Greenway which have been recently purchased, are thus far almost entirely undeveloped, while two more, Thomas Park surrounding the City Center and O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, are four and ten miles respectively from the City. The latter two respectively form the City's only major parks. Park the only major park in the city.

Facility	Standard	Actual	Percentage
Total Rec.	3617	1775.03	49.1
Acres Rec.	3617	1775.03	49.1
Large Rec.	1000	1000	100
Parks	1000	1000	100
Playfields	1000	1000	100
Neighborhood	1000	1000	100
Baseball Diamonds	60	21	35
Swimming	1000	1000	100
Swimming	1000	1000	100
Golf	1000	1000	100
Outdoor	1000	1000	100
Recreation	1000	1000	100
Gymnasium	1000	1000	100
Auditorium	1000	1000	100
(City and	1000	1000	100
(a) U.S. Co.	1000	1000	100
(b) While	1000	1000	100
(c) Each	1000	1000	100
(d) Many	1000	1000	100
(e) 13 of the	1000	1000	100

AN INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES, COMPARISON WITH ACCEPTED STANDARDS, AND A SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS

Table 14 which immediately follows has been made up by listing the available recreation facilities in Columbus and comparing them with the standards previously outlined in this report. To this has been added a summary of the specific recommendations set forth in the following section entitled "Specific Needs With Reference to Areas and Facilities."

Total Recreation Acreage

Using the U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of Columbus population in 1946 as 361,737 it will be noted that Columbus should have 3617 acres of recreational areas whereas the existing acreage totals 1775.03 or approximately 50 per cent. The city owns 42 pieces of real estate, 15 of which are designated as neighborhood playgrounds comprising 42.18 acres. Table 15 on page 48 indicates the acreage of park and recreation areas being used for various purposes. Seven are playfields comprising 81.48 acres. Fifteen are neighborhood parks comprising 262.47 acres with three large parks in addition making a total of 731.4 acres. There are two outlying reservations on the Scioto River, 800 acres of which, including the water areas, are available for recreational uses. There are, in addition, 50 street parks and parkways which add 34.29 acres. To this acreage there has been added 59.4 acres of ground at the six senior high schools which has been developed primarily for interscholastic athletic competition and is used also to some extent for physical education activities by the student body in general. One hundred fifteen and eight-tenths acres of play space are available in addition at the nine junior high schools and 46 elementary schools. This indicates the distribution of the 1775.03 acres of recreational areas.

Large Recreation Parks

In the category of large recreation parks, of which standards indicate Columbus should have nine, five have been included in this category. Two, namely Fuller and Greenlawn which have been recently purchased, are thus far almost entirely undeveloped, while two more, Thomas Park surrounding the Griggs Reservoir and O'Shaughnessy reservoir park, are four and ten miles respectively from the city. This leaves Franklin Park the only intown large park available at the

present time. Two more are recommended for acquisition, namely State Fair Grounds and Fort Hayes.

Playfields

In the matter of playfields which include athletic facilities but are designed to serve all ages with a wide range of facilities, Columbus should have 437.35 acres whereas 184.58 acres are available or approximately 42 per cent. One hundred twenty-five and forty-eight one-hundredths acres of this is distributed among the twelve playfield areas maintained by the City Recreation Department with the six senior high school grounds comprising the remaining 59.4 acres. These latter, however, are not available at the present time for other than curricular purposes and interscholastic competition. The 48 acres which it is proposed be added to meet immediate needs would provide four additional playfields while seven recommended for future development would add an additional 41 acres.

Neighborhood Playgrounds

The neighborhood playgrounds acreage should equal the playfield acreage although these areas are usually smaller in size and much more numerous. Here Columbus has 195.62 acres which is 44 per cent of the standard. The 27 playground on city property account for 79.82 acres, and the elementary and junior high school grounds provide and additional 115.8 acres. The eleven new playground sites recommended together with the four proposed new school sites and the recommended enlargement of fourteen of the present school grounds accounts for the 52 acres recommended. Eleven more playground sites recommended for future development comprise the 39 acres additional.

Baseball Diamonds

It will be noted that the standard calls for sixty baseball diamonds whereas Columbus has twenty-one or approximately 34 per cent. This includes those diamonds located on the senior high school grounds which are not at present available to the community at large. The further development of existing recreational areas and the additional sites recommended for purchase

Table 14. Appraisal of Existing Public Recreation Facilities in Columbus and Summary of Recommended Additions as a Part of the Long Range Plan

Facility	Standard per unit of population	Required to meet standard (a)	Existing Facilities	Recommended to meet immediate needs(b)	Recommended for future development
Total Recreation		3617	1775.03	235	135
Acceage	1 acre per 100 of population				
Large Recreation Parks	1 park for each 40,000 of population	9	5	2	0
Playfields (athletic facilities included)	1 acre for each 800 of population	437.5	184.58	48	41
Neighborhood Play-grounds	1 acre for each 800 population	437.5	195.62	52	39
Baseball Diamonds	1 for each 6,000	60	21	19	7
Softball Diamonds	1 for each 3,000	120	59	38	12
Football Fields	1 for each 10,000	36	12	18	7
Tennis Courts	1 for each 2,000	180	32	84	39
Swimming (Outdoor)	3% of population	10,500 person capacity	250 (1 pool)	3,000 (6 pools)	3,000 (4 pools)
Swimming (Indoor)	1 for each 50,000	7	0	6	0
Golf (Public)	1 hole for each 3,000	6 18-hole courses	2 18-hole courses (c)	0	2
Outdoor Theatres	1 for each 100,000	4	2	3	2
Recreation Buildings (Community Centers)	1 for each 15,000	24	8	26(d)	6
Gymnasiums	1 for each 10,000	36	37(e)	6	4
(City and School)					
Auditoriums	1 for each 20,000	18	14	7	4
(City and School)					

(a) U.S. Census Bureau estimates Columbus population in 1946 as 361,737. Standard recommended by National Recreation Association.

(b) While the need is immediate, development is recommended in accord with priority schedule on page 126.

(c) Both are leased property subject to 30-day cancellation.

(d) Many of these are school buildings with very limited facilities.

(e) 33 of these are in schools and most of them are very small.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RECREATION, RECREATION COMMISSION

Table 15. Acreage of Playground, Playfield and Park Areas.
Columbus, Ohio, 1947.

Name and Designation	Acreage used for various purposes				Total Acreage
	Playgrounds	Playfield	Neighborhood Park	Large Recreation Park	
<u>Playgrounds</u>					
American Legion	4.49				4.49
Audubon Village	2.05				2.05
Beatty	3.85				3.85
Brevoort	2.80				2.80
Columbian	5.67				5.67
Holton	7.47				7.47
Joan	3.63				3.63
Kent	.92				.92
King-Star	2.58				2.58
Milo	.47				.47
Rich	.75				.75
Sixth and Sixth	.74				.74(b)
Southeast Lions	.76				.76
Karns	2.08				2.08
Weinland	3.92				3.92
Total	42.18				
<u>Playfields</u>					
Goodale-Third		28.00	54.85(a)		82.85
King	2.00	24.82			26.82
McKinley	1.40	5.57			6.97
Maryland		10.27			10.27
Southwood	1.24	1.23			2.47(b)
Sunshine	2.00	4.00	6.75		12.75
Tuttle	3.00	7.59			10.59
Total	9.64	81.48			
<u>Neighborhood Parks</u>					
Glen Echo			3.90		3.90
Glenview			3.53		3.53
Glenwood	3.00		12.67		15.67
Goodale	3.00		29.71		32.71
Hayden			7.54		7.54
Iuka			2.18		2.18
Lincoln	5.00		13.00		18.00
Linden	4.00	6.00	10.92		20.92
Livingston	3.50		5.36		8.86
Nelson			25.39		25.39
Northmoor			8.66		8.66
Schiller	3.50		19.90		23.40
Webster			1.40		1.40
Westgate	6.00	10.00	29.21		45.21
Wolfe		15.00	27.50		42.50
Total	28.00	31.00	262.47		
<u>Large Recreation Parks</u>					
Franklin		8.00		85.00	93.00
Fuller		5.00		100.30	105.30
Greenlawn				78.29	78.29
Total		13.00		263.59	
Grand Total	79.82	125.48	262.47	263.59	731.36

(a) 54.85 acres are used for gardens.

(b) Supplemented by school property.

will provide an additional nineteen bringing the total up to two-thirds of the standard. An additional seven are recommended for future development. Table 6 on page 18 shows the distribution of existing and recommended baseball fields and other special features on all existing park and recreational properties.

Softball Diamonds

Columbus has 59 softball diamonds including those on school grounds which is approximately one-half of the standard which calls for 120. Thirty-eight more are recommended to meet the immediate needs with twelve additional recommended for future development.

Football Fields

Since football fields are ordinarily laid out on baseball diamonds, the proportion here is about the same, i.e., 33 per cent. The 18 additional fields recommended to meet immediate needs together with the seven recommended for future development would approximately equal the standard of 36 fields.

Tennis Courts

With the exception of swimming facilities it is here that we find the greatest deficiency. The 32 existing tennis courts constitute only 18 per cent of the recommended standard of 180. The actual situation, however, is much worse than it appears from these figures since only 18 of these courts were in service in the summer of 1947. These 18 courts constitute exactly 10 per cent of the standard. Eighty-four additional tennis courts are recommended with 39 more proposed for future development.

Outdoor Swimming Pools

The standard, which calls for accommodating three per cent of the population at one time requires pools with 10,500 person capacity. There is in operation one pool with a capacity of 250. Six pools with a total capacity of 3000 are recommended to partially meet immediate needs with four additional pools of somewhat larger capacity recommended for future development.

Indoor Swimming Pools

The standard of one pool for each 50,000 of the population would require seven pools for Columbus. The recommendation which appears elsewhere in this report that a swimming pool be built in each of the six senior high schools would approximate this standard. By putting into opera-

tion the swimming pool built in the Crestview Junior High School some years ago the actual number suggested by the standard would be met.

Public Golf Courses

The standard of one hole for each 3000 of the population would mean six 18-hole golf courses for Columbus. The two 18-hole public courses now in operation equal one-third of this standard. Neither of these is on property owned by the city. While no new courses are recommended, all possible steps should be taken to insure the permanency of these courses.

Outdoor Theatres

One outdoor theatre for each 100,000 of the population would require four. Two such facilities providing very limited accommodations and rather unsatisfactory acoustic properties are available in Goodale and Schiller Parks. It is recommended that these be further developed and that three more be constructed in other parts of the city. Two additional are recommended for future development. While this number will exceed the standard recommended, it is considered more advisable to have these built on a somewhat smaller scale and more widely distributed over the city.

Recreation Buildings

The standard calls for a recreation building or community center for each 15,000 of the population which would require 24 for Columbus. Eight centers are in operation at the present time, two of which have very limited facilities as a part of the administrative offices of federal housing projects, one in a partially abandoned school annex, and another a remodelled public market. All of the four recreation buildings built for this purpose fall short of the specifications suggested for a standard-building of this nature. However, in view of the expense involved in structures of this kind and the great need for other recreational facilities, it is recommended that as far as possible school buildings be used as recreational centers, particularly the junior and senior high schools which have the widest range of facilities adaptable for community recreational purposes. Nine such buildings are used at the present time one or two evenings a week for industrial and church basketball leagues conducted by the City Recreational Department. It is recommended that 26 school buildings be operated as community centers throughout the week with a diversified program of activities meeting the interests of both sexes and all ages rather than being limited to one competitive sport for

older boys and younger men as is necessary at present due to limited funds for maintenance and operation. Six additional community centers are recommended for future development, four of which would be built especially for this purpose.

Gymnasiums

The standard of one gymnasium for each 10,000 of the population would require 36 for Columbus. If we add the 33 gymnasiums in the elementary and high schools to the four gymnasiums in public recreation centers we find Columbus in this instance meeting the accepted standard. However, a number of these are very small and would have only limited use for community purposes. The four new school buildings contemplated in the Board of Education's building program will add four more to this number and recommendations for the development of recreation centers would provide an additional two. Four are recommended to be included in recreation buildings proposed for future construction.

Auditoriums

The standard of one auditorium for each 20,000 of the population suggests 18 for Columbus.

Here again we find Columbus approximating the standard with 14 auditoriums available in the schools and recreation centers. As in the case of gymnasiums, a number are quite limited in size. The four new schools referred to will add to this number and three are recommended in the development of recreation buildings. Four are recommended to be included in recreation buildings proposed for future construction.

General Considerations

It is recognized that any standards of this kind can be considered only as general indications of community needs. They do represent, however, what communities throughout the country, have found in general to represent fundamental recreational needs. The matter of distribution is fully as important as that of numbers of facilities or acreage of ground. Furthermore, a number of auxiliary facilities for which it is difficult to establish standards form an important part of any program of this kind. Among these are picnic areas, boating facilities, bridle paths, archery ranges, and facilities for less active forms of recreation such as shuffle board, clock golf, roque, and the like.

SPECIFIC NEEDS WITH REFERENCE TO AREAS AND FACILITIES

General Considerations

This long range plan for the development and acquisition of recreational facilities and areas is based on a number of general considerations.

The effective working-out of such a plan necessitates close cooperation between those divisions of the municipal government concerned with various aspects of community recreation and with the school authorities. This essential cooperation is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this report. It involves the use of school grounds for community recreational purposes during the summer as well as during after school hours in the spring and fall, and such use of school buildings as may be incidental thereto.

It involves further the availability of all senior high school athletic facilities for community playfield purposes. This appears to be a problem which needs to be approached through the respective high school athletic associations as well as the Board of Education. Such facilities as have been provided for the junior high schools are also essential features in the provision of playgrounds and playfields. Where these facilities are inadequate for curricular purposes, it will be found most economical, in meeting community recreational needs, to give primary consideration to school requirements.

The use of school buildings as community recreation centers, primarily during the winter months, is of major importance. The distribution of these buildings is usually such as to form a basis for the provision of indoor center facilities, and is a much more economical method than to undertake an extensive program of construction of buildings especially for year around recreational use. However, where this policy is followed, it is predicated on full freedom in the use of school buildings for community purposes, taking into consideration the fact that this wider use of the school plant will increase to some extent the wear and tear on the property.

Cooperation between the park and recreational authorities is also a basic necessity. It has been found more satisfactory in most cities to have all recreational activities carried on by the recreation department, although the maintenance of distinctly park, horticultural, forestry, and similar features may remain the responsibility of the park authorities. It is important that the Recreation Department have the unrestricted use

of all areas adaptable for active recreational purposes. Cooperation in planning for the acquisition and development of new facilities is also imperative.

There are, in addition, a large number of privately supported agencies and enterprises which supplement the tax supported provision of recreational facilities, and close cooperation with these agencies is also vitally important. Chief among these are social settlements and community centers, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Boy and Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls, churches, and parochial schools, industrial, commercial and other business enterprises, and commercial enterprises providing various forms of active recreation.

Consideration must also be given to the regulations, plans and recommendations of such bodies as the Zoning Board, City and County Planning Commissions, the Traffic Commission, and the Metropolitan Park Board.

In a plan of this kind, it is necessary to consider the physical barriers which affect the potential service of various facilities. Chief among the barriers to be considered are rivers and ravines, railroads and busy thoroughfares, industrial and commercial properties, city, county, state and federal institutions. A map indicating these barriers in the city of Columbus will be found on page 6.

The plan goes far beyond proposals for the development of playgrounds of the traditional type for children and youth. The entire range of leisure interests has been considered as these apply to the whole life span from the pre-school period to the years of retirement from active employment. Specific recommendations are made for the development of neighborhood playgrounds for each local community with diversified facilities for various ages and interests as described elsewhere in this report. Specific proposals are also made for an adequate distribution of playfields which go beyond major sports facilities and include, in addition to areas for baseball, softball, football, and other field sports, such features as archery ranges, outdoor theatres for music and drama, picnic facilities, community gardens, nature trails, and cabins fostering nature activities of such organizations as Audubon Societies, and Boy and Girl Scouts, and the like.

Where space is available, neighborhood park facilities are closely related to the playfield. Here, horticultural development may be

related to the children's playground as a cultural educational feature.

Among some of the special features considered are swimming pools, bicycle trails, bowling greens, golf courses, boating, horseback riding, and motor-driven model airplane, miniature racing car and speedboat facilities. For many of these nominal fees should be charged. Many cities operate bicycle and boat rentals, while charges for golf and swimming are quite general.

Practically all of the playgrounds and many of the parks and school grounds need to be redesigned for more effective use. All park and recreation structures are in need of repair and renovation; in some instances, involving major expenditures; in many instances, remodeling to meet present needs is essential. In all instances, adult and passive uses, as well as esthetic development, need to be given full consideration in the planning of park and recreational areas.

Standards, as related to all of these features, are set forth elsewhere in this report and, as far as is practicable, have been applied on a neighborhood basis. The specific proposals include the functional design of all city property under park or recreation auspices in use or adaptable for recreation, and general recommendations for the development and use of school properties, buildings as well as grounds, the extension of these properties where desirable, and the acquisition of additional tracts where needed. In development and acquisition, proposals are made concerning the matter of immediate or future action.

While all proposals are based on local neighborhood needs, the city has been divided, for convenience of consideration, into six major sections. These will be designated as North, Linden, North-Central, East, West, and South. While a variety of facilities are considered, the main categories under which these are grouped are Playgrounds, Playfields, and Community Centers. Reference to the maps of these six sections appearing on pages 53, 62, 67, 77, 85 and 87, respectively, will indicate the distribution of existing and proposed facilities.

North Section

The North Section includes the area bounded on the west by the Olentangy River, on the north by Rathbone Avenue, on the east by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads, and on the south by Chittenden Avenue and The Ohio State University. It includes Census Tracts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The population in 1940 was 45,519. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears

on page 49.

The public facilities available for use on a community-wide basis include American Legion, Brevoort, Medary School, and Tuttle Playgrounds under supervision by the city, and the Crestview, Glenmont, and Indianola Junior High School grounds supervised as community playgrounds during the summer by the Board of Education. Tuttle Field, Indianola Junior High School, and Fuller Farm provide limited service as playfields, while Glen Echo and Northmoor Parks provide very limited neighborhood park facilities. Following are specific recommendations for this section:

American Legion Playground, Como Avenue and Olentangy River, Census Tract 2.

This ground is 4.49 acres in size. The redesign of this ground as shown on page 54, includes the following features: a tots' area with the usual features as described on pages 35 and 36, and including a spray wading pool; an apparatus area; a multiple use, hard surfaced area, providing for volleyball, badminton, paddle tennis, deck tennis, and other court games, shuffleboard, roller skating, folk dancing, and similar activities; a baseball field, a softball diamond which may be used for football and other field games; courts for tennis, basketball, and horseshoes; and an area for low organized games; and space for crafts, table games, and other quiet informal activities for children and adults. Grading, surfacing, and seeding of the entire ground is necessary. Renovation of the existing building providing toilet facilities and extension of this to include a field house and bleachers is recommended. Fencing along the river and at other points indicated are a part of the plan. Planting of trees and shrubs and general beautification are essential.

Brevoort Playground, Brevoort Road and Indianola Avenue Census Tract 2.

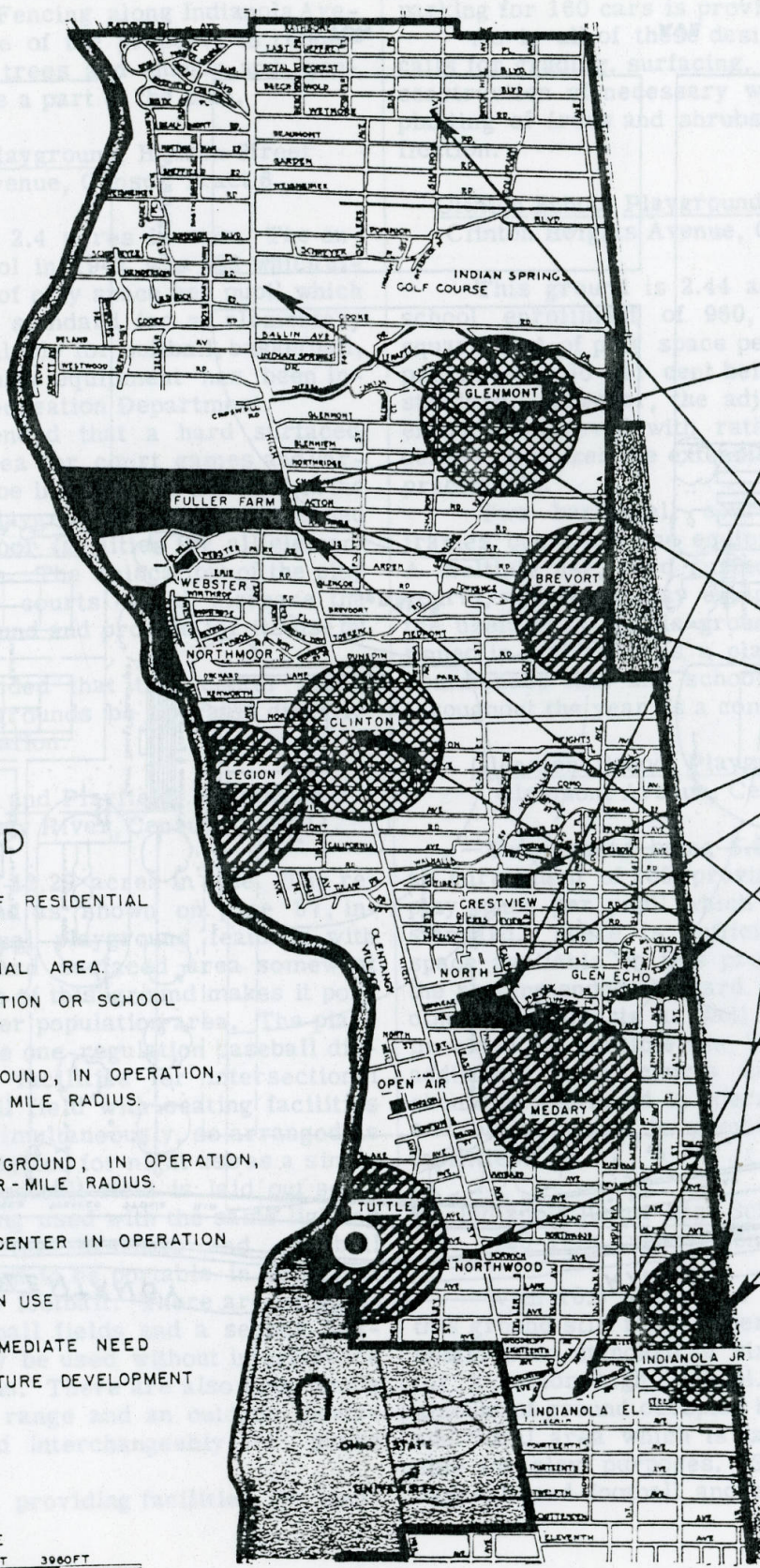
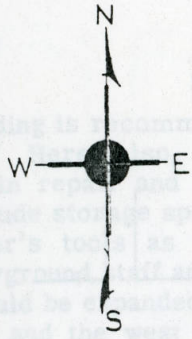
This ground is 2.8 acres in size and was quite heavily wooded until recently when more than fifty elm trees were killed by the blight. There are still, however, a sufficient number of trees remaining of other species to provide considerable shade. The redesign of this ground, which appears on page 56, includes all of the features listed for the American Legion Playground previously described with the exception of the baseball and softball fields. A roque court lighted for night use has been developed here, but this has not been in use for several years. The redesign of this ground calls for the relocation and retention of this popular feature.

This ground is so rough that a considerable part of it is unusable. Grading, surfacing, and

NORTH SECTION

COLUMBUS, OHIO

1947



PROPOSED PLAYFIELDS



PROPOSED












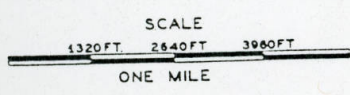
PLAYGROUNDS



PROPOSED COMMUNITY CENTERS

LEGEND

-  BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.
-  NON-RESIDENTIAL AREA.
-  PARK, RECREATION OR SCHOOL PROPERTY.
-  CITY PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER MILE RADIUS.
-  SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS.
-  COMMUNITY CENTER IN OPERATION
-  PLAYFIELD IN USE
-  INDICATES IMMEDIATE NEED
-  INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

seeding is recommended for the entire area.

Here, also, the existing toilets should be put in repair and an additional structure built to include storage space for play equipment and caretaker's tools as well as headquarters for the playground staff and shelter. The picnic facilities should be expanded. Fencing along Indianola Avenue and the west side of the property is recommended. Planting of trees and shrubs and general beautification are a part of the plan.

Medary School Playground, Hudson Street and Medary Avenue, Census Tract 6.

This ground is 2.4 acres in size. The enrollment of the school in 1947 was 523 which allows 153 square feet of play space per pupil which is 20 per cent above standard for an elementary school. Space is available for softball, basketball, and volleyball, and play equipment has been installed by the City Recreation Department.

It is recommended that a hard surfaced, multiple use play area for court games and various other activities be installed as included in the design of all public playgrounds and recommended as a part of the outdoor facilities for all elementary and high schools. The relocation of the play equipment and game courts would increase the efficiency of this ground and provide for its use by larger numbers.

It is recommended that this center along with all school playgrounds be operated directly by the Board of Education.

Tuttle Playground and Playfield, Northwood Avenue and Olentangy River, Census Tract 11.

This ground is 12.29 acres in size. The re-design of this ground as shown on page 57, includes all of the usual playground features with the multiple use, hard surfaced area somewhat larger since the size of this ground makes it possible to serve a larger population area. The playfield features include one regulation baseball diamond with seating facilities for inter-sectional games and a softball field with seating facilities which may be used simultaneously, so arranged as to be economically lighted for night use as a single unit. A regulation football field is laid out so as to be capable of being used with the same lighting equipment. Part of the baseball and softball bleachers are planned to be portable in order that they may be used for football. There are, in addition, two more softball fields and a second football field which may be used without interference with the lighted fields. There are also four tennis courts, an archery range and an outdoor theatre which may be used interchangeably for picnic purposes.

An adult area, providing facilities for shuf-

fleboard, horseshoes, and other adult interests, which, it is proposed, be lighted for night use, is included in the plan. A field house, providing toilet facilities and storage for play equipment and caretaker's tools as well as staff headquarters and shelter, is a part of the development. Head-in parking for 160 cars is provided on three sides.

As in all of these designs, the development calls for grading, surfacing, seeding, fencing, the construction of necessary walks and drives, the planting of trees and shrubs, and general beautification.

Clinton School Playground, High Street and Clinton Heights Avenue, Census Tract 4.

This ground is 2.44 acres in size, with a school enrollment of 960, which provides 55 square feet of play space per pupil, which is approximately 50 per cent below the recommended standard. However, the adjacent property being entirely improved with rather high grade residences, it makes the extension of this ground impracticable.

Two basketball courts and three swing frames constitute the equipment on this ground. A multiple use, hard surfaced area, more game courts, and more play equipment would increase the usefulness of this ground. It should be continued in operation as a playground and it is recommended that this school building be operated throughout the year as a community center.

Glenmont School Playground, 470 East Glenmont Avenue, Census Tract 2

This ground being 6.65 acres in size, with an enrollment of 206, provides 145 square feet of play space per pupil which is 40 per cent below standard. There is sufficient undeveloped play space available on this property to bring it up to the recommended standard. Modified softball and other game courts as well as play apparatus are provided. A multiple use, hard surfaced area and additional game courts are recommended. It should be continued in operation as a playground, and be developed to provide modified playfield facilities.

Indianola Junior High School Playground, 420-16th Avenue, Census Tract 12.

With 10.5 acres and an enrollment of 610, this ground still falls 23 per cent short of the recommended standard of six acres of play space for a junior high school. This is due to the amount of ground occupied by the building and the additional area which is landscaped or not available for play purposes. Space is available for baseball and football and a part of the ground is

MULTIPLE USE AREA

- BARBANTON
- VOLLEYBALL
- PODOLLE TENNIS
- DISC TENNIS
- SKATING
- DANCING

OAKLAND AVENUE

PARKING 50 CARS

SOFTBALL

SOFTBALL

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL

SOFTBALL

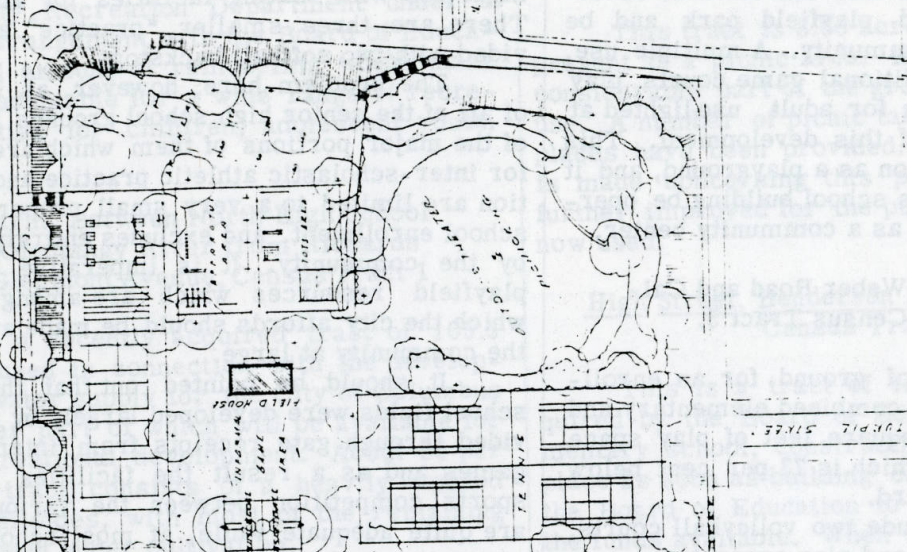
ELEGATION

POULBALL

DECKHOUSE

PARKING 45 CARS

NORWICH AVENUE



A. PROPOSED PLAN

FOR

TUTTLE FIELD

COLUMBUS OHIO

1947

W. G. BUCKLEIGH, ARCHITECT

RICHARD L. FISHER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



SCALE 1" = 60'

attractively wooded, but separated from the play space and completely enclosed by a fence. The latter is unused at present.

It is recommended that this area be developed as a neighborhood playfield park and be made available to the community. A multiple use, hard surfaced area, additional game courts, play apparatus, and facilities for adult use lighted at night should be a part of this development. This should remain in operation as a playground, and it is recommended that this school building be operated throughout the year as a community center.

Crestview School, Weber Road and Calumet Street, Census Tract 5.

With 2.77 acres of ground for an enrollment of 1027 pupils in a combined elementary and junior high school, 67 square feet of play space per pupil is available which is 73 per cent below the recommended standard.

The facilities include two volleyball courts, modified softball fields, and play apparatus.

It is recommended that this ground be operated as a community playground, and that a multiple use, hard surfaced area, additional game courts, and more play apparatus be installed.

Since the completely developed condition of adjacent ground precludes the possibility of enlargement of the outdoor play space, it is highly desirable that further indoor facilities for active play be developed for this heavily populated district for both curricular and community purposes. It is recommended that the swimming pool in the basement of this building be reconditioned and put into service.

Indianola Elementary School, 16th and Indianola Avenue, Census Tract 12.

The 1.968 acres in this site for an enrollment of 471 pupils provides 78 square feet of play space per pupil which is 48 per cent below standard. This is another ground where the development of surrounding real estate is such that the enlargement of the ground is impractical. Limited as this ground is in size, however, it is so located as to warrant its operation during the summer as a community playground. A multiple use, hard surfaced area with game courts and a limited amount of play apparatus should be installed for curricular as well as community use. This is another instance where it is highly desirable that additional indoor play space be provided.

North High School, Arcadia and Parkview Avenues, Census Tract 5.

The 12.645 acres of ground for an enrollment of 1477 providing 319 square feet per pupil

places this school 8 per cent above the minimum standard. It has regulation football and baseball fields and a quarter-mile running track lighted for night use with seating facilities for about 5,000. There are three smaller "practice" areas provided with two softball backstops.

The problem here, however, as in the case of all of the senior high school grounds, is that use of the major portions of them which are set aside for inter-scholastic athletic practice and competition are limited to a very small proportion of the school enrollment, and excludes entirely their use by the community. It is imperative that these playfield resources which are among the best which the city affords should be made available to the community at large.

It should be pointed out that these high school fields were developed largely by funds provided through gate receipts from interscholastic games and as a result the facilities for major sports competition between the various schools are quite adequate while, at most schools, active recreation and physical education facilities, for the pupils as a whole, which would require tax funds, are grossly inadequate when measured by modern standards.

If the present policy of restricting the use of these fields to interscholastic competition is to be continued, there exists an urgent need for the provision of equally adequate facilities for the rank and file of the student body.

It is recognized that this is a problem which has many complications, among which are the proper controls and the provision of adequate funds for maintenance other than the revenues received from the inter-scholastic games. This ground, in common with the other senior high school grounds, should be available as a community playfield during all of the time that it is not in use for curricular or inter-scholastic purposes, in so far as is consistent with the primary purpose for which it was constructed.

It is recommended that this school building be operated throughout the year as a community center.

Northwood School, Northwood Avenue and High Street, Census Tract 10

With 1.16 acres for an enrollment of 242, the resultant 117 square feet of play space per pupil leaves this school 43 feet below the recommended standard. The play equipment includes two slides, a horizontal ladder, a climbing device, two basketball goals and a sand box. The shrinking school enrollment in this district has resulted in the annex being unused for school purposes for several years.

Since Tuttle Playground is four blocks away across Neil Avenue which is a busy thoroughfare,

it is recommended that this ground be operated as a small children's playground and that the unused annex be operated as an all-year community center by the City Recreation Department under a cooperative arrangement with the Board of Education. A small amount of remodeling would make this building adaptable for a wide range of recreational activities for children, adolescent youth, and adults.

Fuller Farm, Between North High School and the Olentangy River from Richards Road to Glenmont Avenue, Census Tract 1

This is a recently acquired tract of 105.3 acres to be used in connection with the development of the water supply for the City of Columbus but the greater part of which will be available for park and recreational development. About 35 per cent of this tract consists of a heavily wooded ravine and hillsides, with most of the remaining area having been under cultivation.

On page 60, will be found a proposed plan for the development of this tract as a playfield and neighborhood park. In addition to the usual features which were described in the design for the Tuttle Playfield, it has been possible to include in this tract extensive provisions for picnicking and nature trails, a day camp site with a cabin and council ring, a large archery range, for state and national meets, facilities for fishing and boating, community gardens, and the whole to be served by a community recreation building with indoor facilities providing for a wide range of recreational interests for all ages. This has possibilities of becoming one of the half-dozen major recreational developments of the city.

Glen Echo Park, Parkview and Glen Echo, Census Tract 6

This is a deep ravine comprising 3.9 acres running from Indianola Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way. It is accessible by roadway from Fourth Street and by steps from Indianola Avenue. A limited amount of play apparatus was erected some years ago and a building housing toilet facilities was constructed. A bridge was also built across the creek. This has not been operated as a playground for some years and all of the installations mentioned are in a state of utter neglect. It is recommended that this attractive ravine be improved and that play equipment and game courts be installed, that the toilet facilities be reconditioned, and that it be again placed in operation as a community playground during the summer months.

Northmoor Park, Olentangy River between Orchard Lane and Winthrop Road, Census Tract 2.

This tract is 8.66 acres in size and used at present as a picnic area. It is well shaded but a considerable part of the ground is too rough for use. A number of picnic tables and outdoor fireplaces have been provided. No recommendation is made concerning this park except that it be further improved for the purposes for which it is now used.

High Street, Henderson Road School Site, Census Tract 1

This is a tract of 7.4 acres recently acquired by the Board of Education for a new elementary school, construction of which is to take place as soon as building costs are considered by the Board of Education to be within the range of the funds available. When this school is built, it is recommended that this school ground be operated as a community playground.

Vicinity of Wetmore Road and Sharon Avenue, Census Tract 1

The area bounded by High Street, Rathbone Road, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Weisheimer Road is the one area in the North Section which is without play facilities either in operation or available for use. It is recommended, therefore, that property be purchased as near as possible to the center of this area which, as has been indicated, is in the vicinity of Wetmore Road and Sharon Avenue and that this be operated as a community playground.

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted with the help of the map on page 53, that, in addition to the four playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Legion, Brevoort, Medary, and Tuttle), and three school grounds operated as summer playgrounds by the Board of Education (Clinton, Glenmont, and Indianola Jr.), seven additional playgrounds are recommended on sites already available, (Indianola, North Hi, Northwood, Fuller, Glen Echo, Crestview and the Henderson Road School site). One additional site is recommended for purchase.

In addition to the one playfield now in operation (Tuttle), 3 additional playfields are recommended on sites already available (Fuller, Indianola, North Hi), Although no community centers

are now in operation in this section 5 are recommended. For 4 of these (Clinton, Indianola Jr., North, Northwood), it is recommended that school buildings be used. The fifth (Fuller) involves the construction of a new building.

Linden Section

Linden Section includes the area bounded on the west by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads, on the north by the corporation line of the city, and on the south by the New York Central Railroad yard. It includes Census Tracts 3, 7, 8, 9, and parts of tracts 14 and 15. The estimated population in 1940 was 20,491. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears on page 62. Public facilities available for use on a community-wide basis include Linden Park and Linden School Playgrounds under supervision by the city, and the Linden Park Athletic Field and the Linden School Annex which is operated as a community center. Linden Park provides limited neighborhood park facilities. Following are specific recommendations for this section:

Linden Playground, Playfield and Neighborhood Park, Genessee and Medina Avenues, Census Tract 9

This ground comprises 20.92 acres. The redesign of this ground as shown on page 63, provides the usual playground features as well as limited playfield and neighborhood park facilities. In common with most areas, grading, surfacing, seeding, and fencing for the playfield and playground are necessary.

It is recommended that the existing toilet facilities which are in a very bad state of repair, the building as a whole as well as the plumbing, be replaced with a field house as shown in the plan on page 63.

It is recommended that this playfield include a major sports center with seating facilities and parking space and be lighted for night use. The tennis courts should also be lighted. The planting of trees and shrubs and general beautification are, as with all grounds, part of the complete plan.

Linden School, Cleveland and Aberdeen Avenue, Census Tract 8.

The Linden School ground of 4.57 acres with an enrollment of 912 provides 178 square feet of play space per pupil which is 27 per cent above standard. Space is available for baseball and football, and some play apparatus has been in-

stalled. The school annex is operated throughout the year by the City Recreation Department as a community center with a somewhat restricted program.

It is recommended that this ground, as well as the building, be further developed as a playground and community center and that additional playfield features be added. A multiple-use, hard-surfaced area and facilities for adult use are recommended.

Eleventh Avenue School, Eleventh Avenue near Cleveland Avenue. Census Tract 14

This ground with 1.93 acres for an enrollment of 713 provides only 52 square feet of play space per pupil which is 63 per cent below standard. No play equipment or game courts have been provided.

It is recommended, therefore, that additional ground be purchased to provide more adequate play space and that this be operated as a playground. The building should also be used as a community center throughout the year.

Joan Park, Between Taylor and Republic Avenues, Census Tract 9.

This is an undeveloped but comparatively level tract 3.63 acres in size recently acquired by the city as a gift. A housing project is under construction surrounding it and a considerable number of relatively new residences have been completed within the past few years in the immediate neighborhood. A design for Joan Park providing the essential features of a neighborhood playground will be found on page 64. The extent of the surrounding housing development warrants its being developed and placed under supervision at the earliest possible date.

McGuffey School, 2640 McGuffey Road. Census Tract 9.

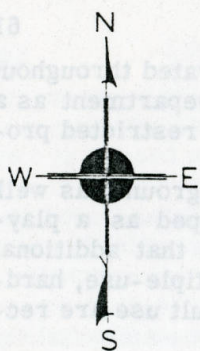
This tract of 10.1 acres for an enrollment of 731 provides 434 square feet of play space per pupil which is 203 per cent above the minimum standard. Although Linden Park is almost immediately adjacent, it is recommended that this ground be available to the community as an auxiliary playfield. Relocation of the play equipment and the provision of additional game courts would make this ground more usable for curricular purposes as well as by the community. The building is recommended for use as a future community center.










LINDEN SECTION

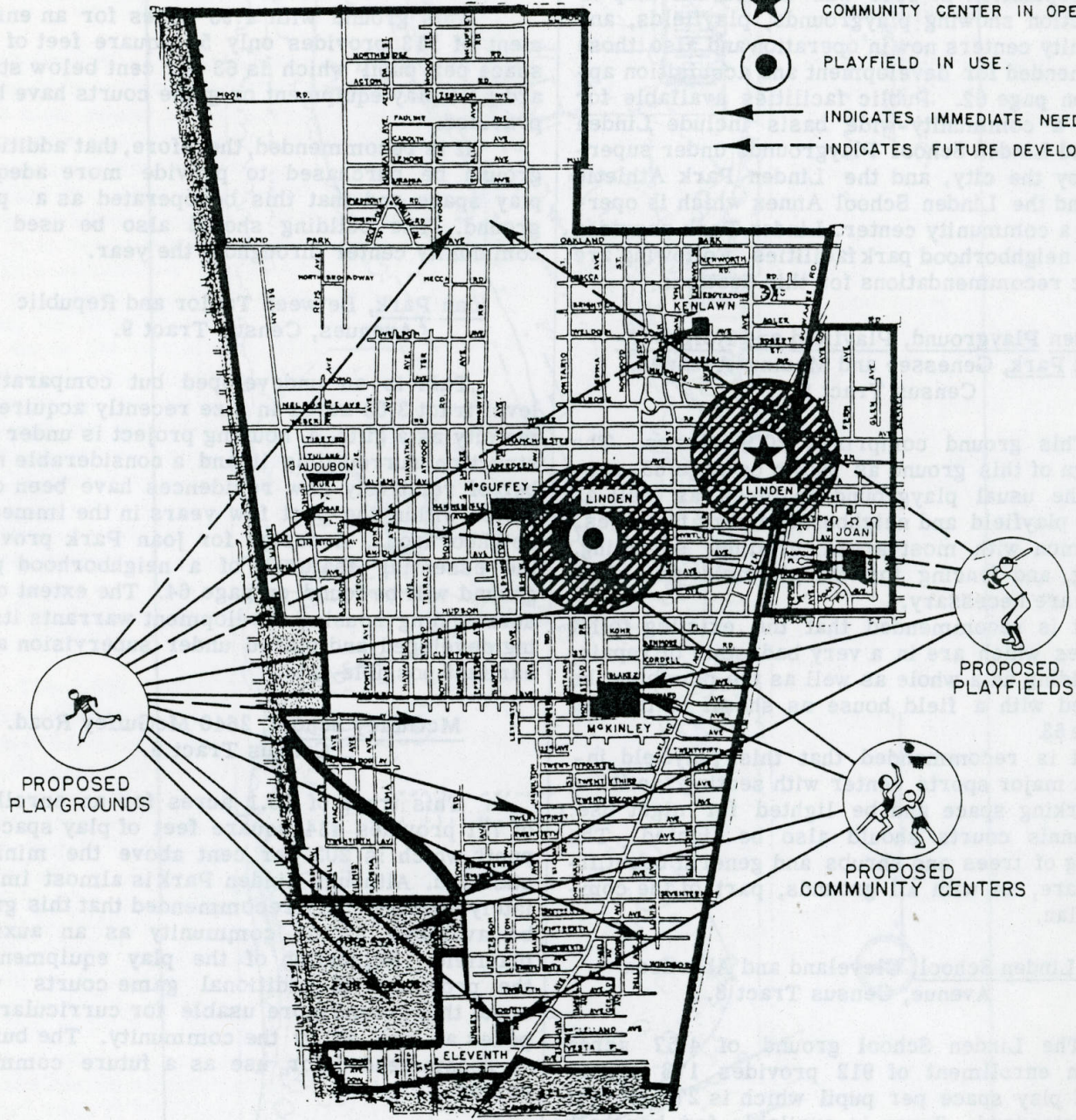
COLUMBUS OHIO

LEGEND

1947



-  BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
-  NON-RESIDENTIAL AREAS
-  PARK, RECREATION OR SCHOOL PROPERTY
-  CITY PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS.
-  SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS.
-  COMMUNITY CENTER IN OPERATION
-  PLAYFIELD IN USE.
-  INDICATES IMMEDIATE NEED.
-  INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.



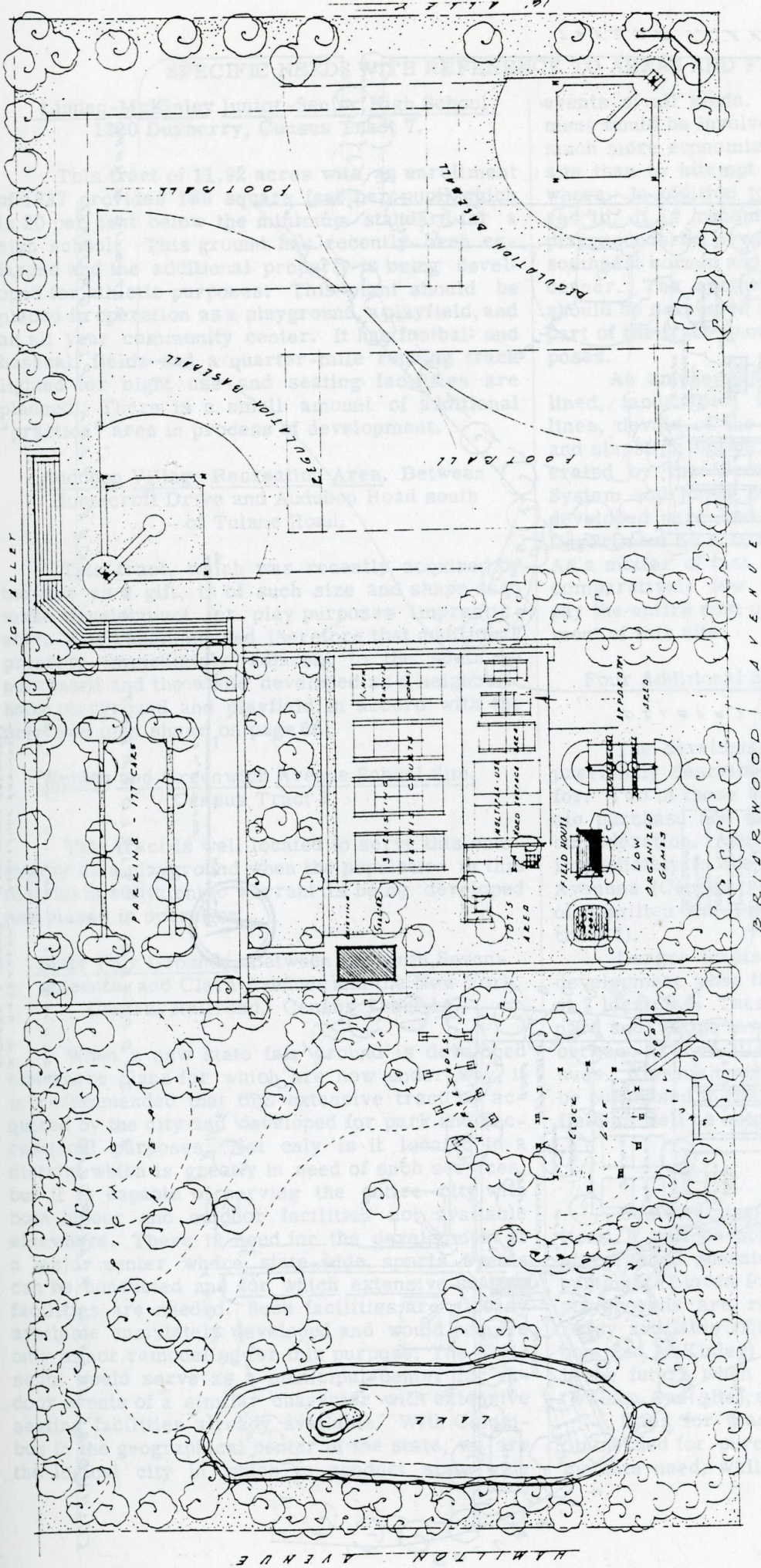
PREPARED BY
THE

FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

SCALE

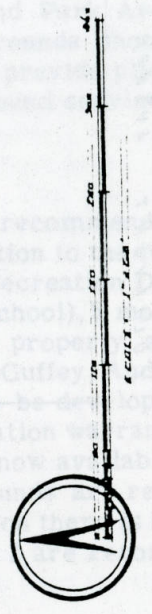
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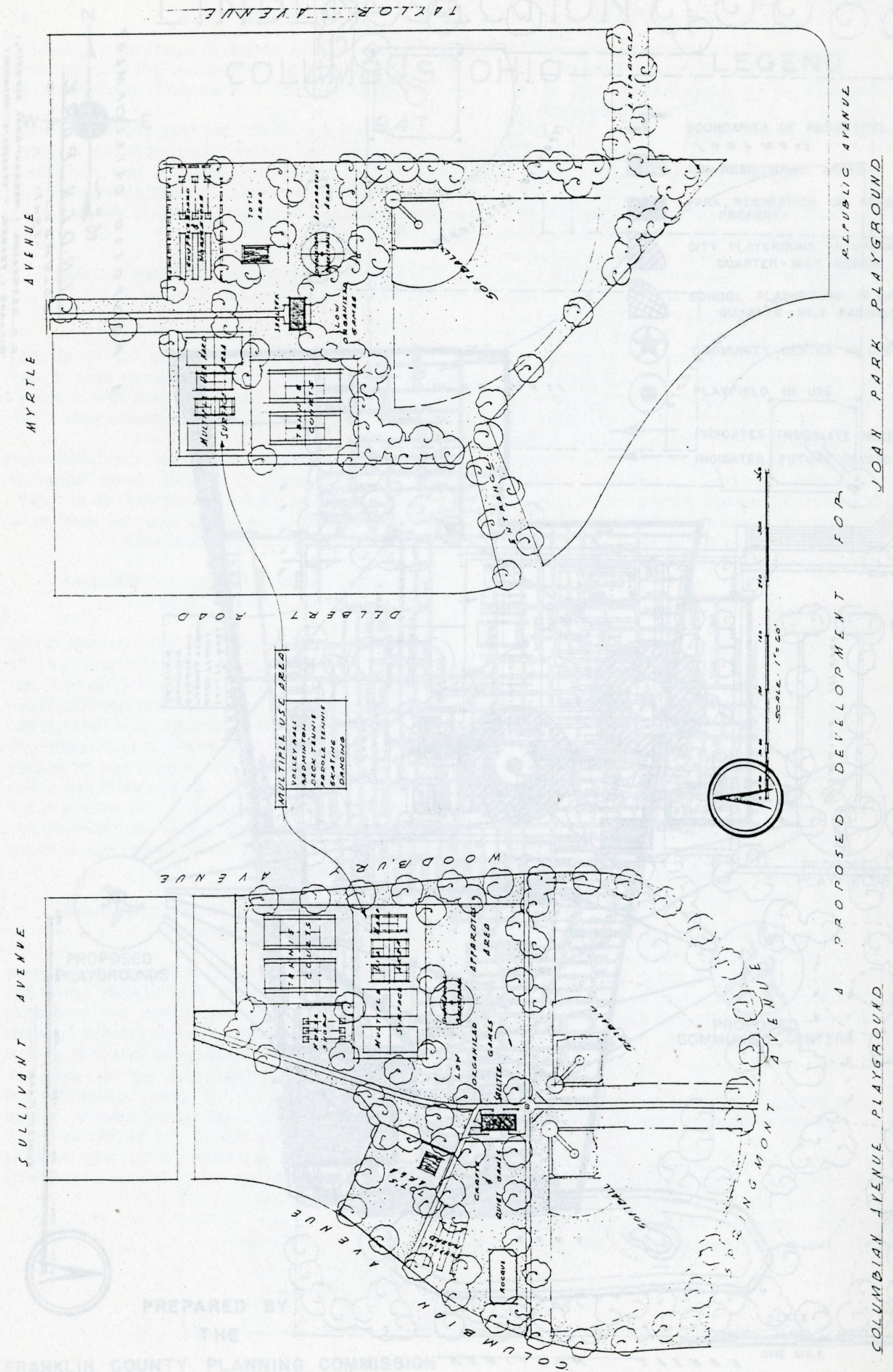
ONE MILE



MULTIPLE USE AREA
 VOLLEY BALL
 DICE TENNIS
 PADDLE TENNIS
 ARCHERY
 DRAGGING
 JUBSTING

A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR
 LINDEN PARK
 COLUMBUS OHIO
 1947.
 W.C. BOSTONICK - RECREATIONAL ENGINEER
 RICHARD L. YERGEN - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT





REPUBLIC AVENUE

JOAN PARK PLAYGROUND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR

COLUMBIAN AVENUE PLAYGROUND

COLUMBUS - OHIO - 1917

K. C. PATTERSON, RECREATION ENGINEER
 RICHARD L. YERGEN, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Linden-McKinley Junior-Senior High School
1320 Duxberry, Census Tract 7.

This tract of 11.92 acres with an enrollment of 1837 provides 188 square feet per pupil which is 20 per cent below the minimum standard for a high school. This ground has recently been enlarged and the additional property is being developed for athletic purposes. This plant should be placed in operation as a playground, a playfield, and an all year community center. It has football and baseball fields and a quarter-mile running track lighted for night use and seating facilities are planned. There is a small amount of additional "practice" area in process of development.

Audubon Village Recreation Area. Between
Homecroft Drive and Audubon Road south
of Tulane Road.

This tract, which was recently acquired by the city as a gift, is of such size and shape as to make development for play purposes impracticable. It is recommended therefore that additional property immediately adjacent to the south be purchased and the whole developed as a neighborhood playground and playfield in accord with the proposed plan shown on page 66.

Weldon and Greenwich Avenue School Site,
Census Tract 8.

This tract is well located to serve this community as a playground when the population in this district is sufficient to warrant its being developed and placed in operation.

State Fair Grounds, Between Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Clara Avenues and the New York Central Railroad. Census Tract 14.

When a new state fair ground is developed elsewhere plans for which are now under way, it is recommended that this extensive tract be acquired by the city and developed for park and recreational purposes. Not only is it located in a district which is greatly in need of such services, but it is capable of serving the entire city with both indoor and outdoor facilities not available elsewhere. There is need for the development of a major center where state-wide sports events can be conducted and for which extensive seating facilities are needed. Such facilities are already available completely developed and would require only minor remodeling for this purpose. The Coliseum would serve as a municipal center for indoor events of a similar character with extensive seating facilities already available. With Columbus in the geographical center of the state, we are the logical city in which to conduct state-wide

events of all kinds. While a considerable investment would be involved in this project, it would be much more economical to acquire and develop this site than to attempt a similar installation elsewhere. In addition to the facilities already referred to, it is recommended that two community playgrounds be developed on this site, one in the southeast corner and the other in the northwestern corner. The northeastern section of the tract should be developed as a playfield. A considerable part of the tract should be set aside for park purposes.

An amusement park, modernized, streamlined, landscaped, and developed along esthetic lines, devoid of the customary gambling devices and slapstick shows, a park such as Playland operated by the Westchester County (N.Y.) Park System and Jones Beach on Long Island could be developed here and operated by the Recreation Department as a source of considerable revenue. As a matter of fact such an enterprise would in a comparatively few years, if properly managed, pay the entire cost of the acquisition and development of this site.

Four Additional Sites Recommended for Purchase.

The development and use of the facilities previously described leave 4 districts unprovided for. Two of these are recommended for immediate purchase and development and two for future consideration. Additional playgrounds are needed immediately in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Dell Avenues (Census tract 15) and also in the vicinity of Hamilton and Twenty-Second Avenues (Census tract 7).

Larger tracts should be acquired for future development when the population growth warrants at 2 locations. These are (1) the vicinity of Maynard and Velma Avenue (Census tract 7), and (2) between Atwood, Urania, and Oakland Park Avenues. (Census tract 3). Sufficient grounds should be purchased in the latter district to provide playfield as well as neighborhood playground service.

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that, in addition to the two playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Linden Park and Linden School), 5 more playgrounds are recommended on property already available (Eleventh, Joan, McGuffey, Audubon, and McKinley) with one more to be developed in the future when growth in population warrants (Weldon Ave. site), also on property now available.

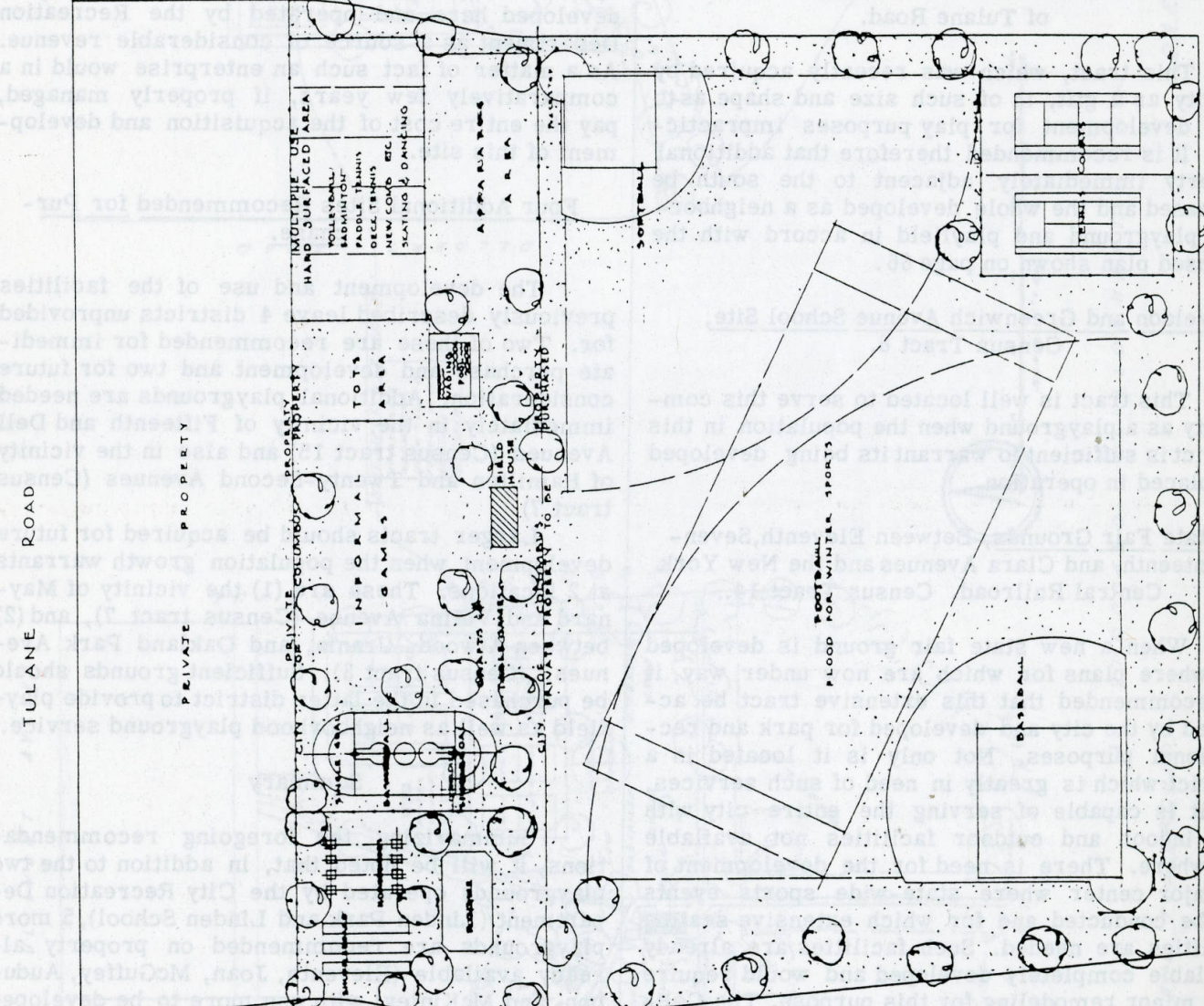
Sites for 6 additional playgrounds are recommended for purchase, for 4 of which there is immediate need, while the remaining 2 are recom-

events of all kinds. While a considerable investment would be involved in this project, it would be much more economical to acquire and develop this site than to attempt a similar installation elsewhere. In addition to the facilities already referred to, it is recommended that two community playgrounds be developed on this site, one in the southeast corner and the other in the northwest corner. The northeastern section of the tract should be developed as a playground. A considerable part of the tract should be reserved for park purposes.

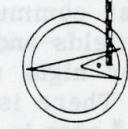
An amusement park, modernized stream-lined, landscaped and developed along with the lines, device of the light gambling devices and similar, such as playland up-stand of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Park System and lower part of the tract could be developed as a playground.

The tract of 11.83 acres with an enrollment of 187 pupils 188 square feet per pupil which is 20 per cent below the minimum standard for a high school. This ground has recently been enlarged and additional property is being developed for the purposes. This plan should be placed in action as a playground and should be an all year community center. If the football and basketball and quarter-mile running track are placed in a small amount of additional ground, it is in process of development.

TULANE ROAD
 PRIVATE PROPERTY
 CITY OF PRIVATE COLUMBIAN PROPERTY
 AUDUBON ROAD



HOMECROFT DRIVE
 CITY PROJECTS RECOMMENDED TO BE DEVELOPED



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF
AUDUBON VILLAGE RECREATION AREA
 DESIGNED BY W.C. BACHELOR - DRAWN BY J.T.W.
 SCALE 1" = 40'-0" 1947

mended for future development.

In addition to the one playfield now in use (Linden Park), one more is recommended to be made available to the community on school property (McKinley), and two additional sites are recommended for immediate purchase and development. Two more are recommended for future development, one on school property already available, and one recommended for purchase.

In addition to the one community center now in operation (Linden School) 4 more are recommended, 3 of which would make use of school buildings (Eleventh, McGuffey, McKinley) and one recommended for purchase (Fair Grounds).

North-Central Section

The North-Central Section consists of the area bounded on the north by The Ohio State University, Chittenden Avenue, and the New York Central Railroad Yards, on the east by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, on the south by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Union Station, the Ohio State Penitentiary, and the Scioto River, and on the west by the Olentangy River, except that it includes the section of Columbus west of the river which extends between Grandview and Upper Arlington. It includes Census Tracts 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and parts of Tracts 14 and 15. The estimated population of this section in 1940 was 46,226. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears on page 68. The public facilities available for use on a community wide basis include Goodale, King Avenue, King-Starr, Milo School, 6th and 6th, and Weinland Playgrounds under supervision by the city, and the Fifth Avenue and Second Avenue School grounds supervised as community playgrounds during the summer by the Board of Education. It is served by the King Avenue and Goodale Playfields and Goodale Park. There are no community centers in operation in this section. Following are specific recommendations:

Goodale Park and Playground, Between Goodale and Park Streets, and Dennison and Buttes Avenues, Census Tract 21.

Goodale Park is 32.71 acres in size, most of which is well shaded although as in all the city parks the elm blight has killed a very considerable number of trees. The redesign of this ground shown on page 75, provides all of the basic features of a neighborhood playground with a considerable amount of space remaining for picnicking and landscape features.

It is recommended that the park shelter be

remodeled for use as an all year community center. This park is also recommended as a site for one of the 6 proposed municipal swimming pools. As an added feature for adult use, bocci courts are included in the design of this park. These are provided to serve the Italian population living immediately west of this park.

King Avenue Playground and Playfield, King Avenue and Olentangy River, Census Tract 18

This tract is 26.82 acres in area. The redesign of this ground as shown on page 70, includes the basic features of both the neighborhood playground and playfield. It provides another of the major sports installations with rather extensive seating and parking facilities. An outdoor theatre and a field house are also included. Off the street parking for 247 cars is provided for on three sides of this ground.

King-Starr Playground, 1396 Chesapeake Avenue, Census Tract 19.

The redesign of this ground which is 2.58 acres in size as shown on page 71. This plan calls for the purchase of additional ground at the northeast corner since it is impractical to attempt development of the present site. It requires also that Chesapeake Avenue, where it divides the play area be vacated and an alley be established on the eastern edge of the property north of this street. Its present service is limited to a rather small Negro residential district; however, the proposed plan would provide for much wider service for the usual playground features.

Milo School Playground, 3rd Avenue and Kingry Street, Census Tract 23.

This ground of .96 acres with an enrollment of 561 provides only 50 square feet of play space per pupil which is 66 per cent below the minimum standard. It is recommended, therefore, that additional property be purchased to provide more adequate play space. Two frames for swings and one for seesaws are available. A slide, a basketball court and two volleyball courts are provided. This ground should be further developed and continued in operation as a neighborhood playground.

The building should be used as an all year community center.

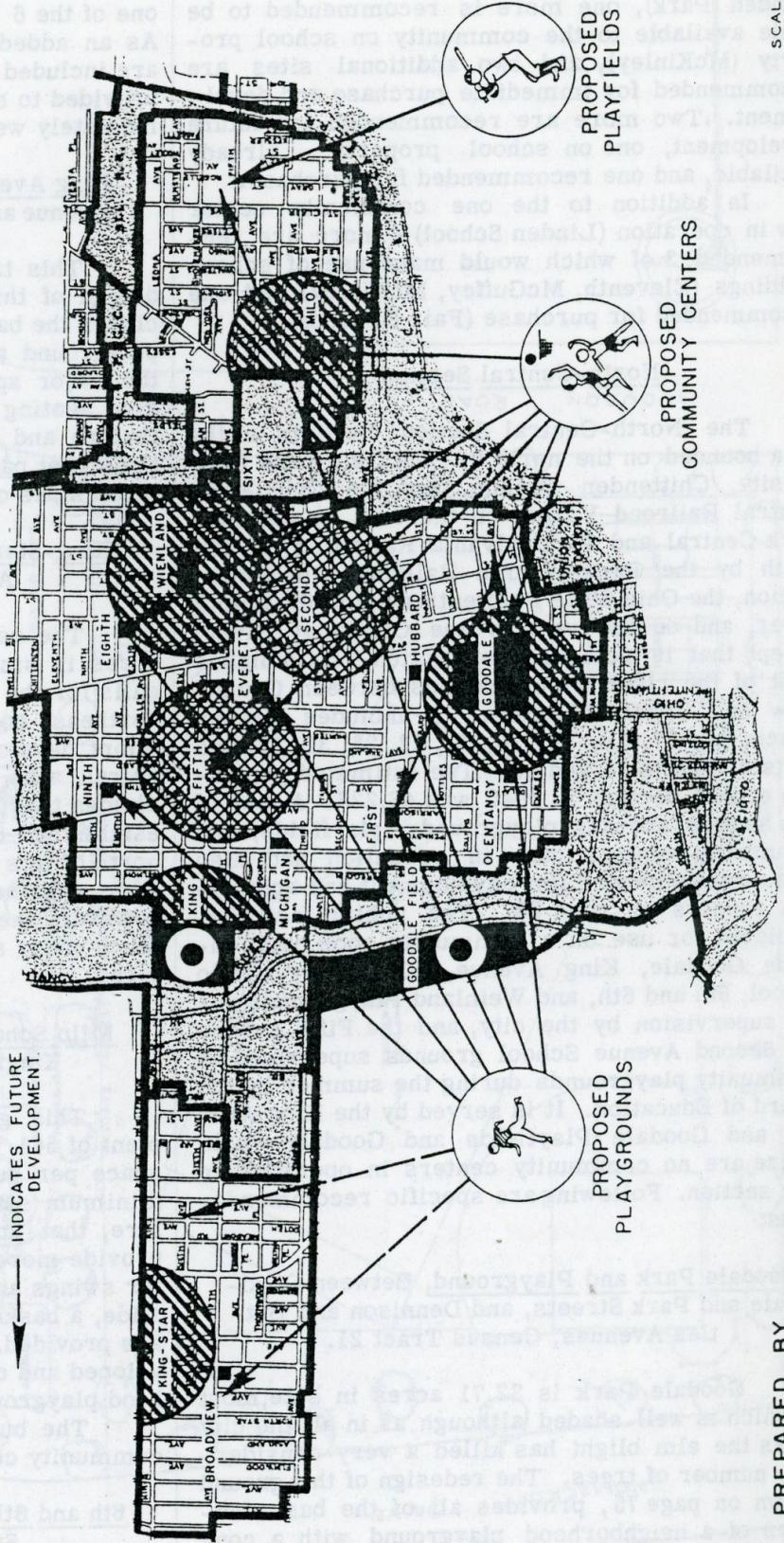
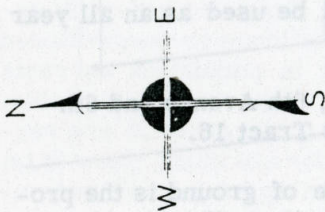
6th and 6th Playground, 6th Avenue and 6th Street, Census Tract 16.

The 1.22 of an acre of ground is the property of the Board of Education. The plan for the

NORTH CENTRAL SECTION COLUMBUS, OHIO

1947

- LEGEND**
- BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.
 - NON-RESIDENTIAL AREAS
 - PARK, RECREATION OR SCHOOL PROPERTY
 - CITY PLAYGROUND IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS
 - SCHOOL PLAYGROUND IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS
 - COMMUNITY CENTER IN OPERATION
 - PLAYFIELD IN USE
 - INDICATES IMMEDIATE NEED
 - INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.



PREPARED BY
THE

FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

SCALE
1:320 FT. 284 FT. 320 FT.
ONE MILE



SCALE: 1" = 20'

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

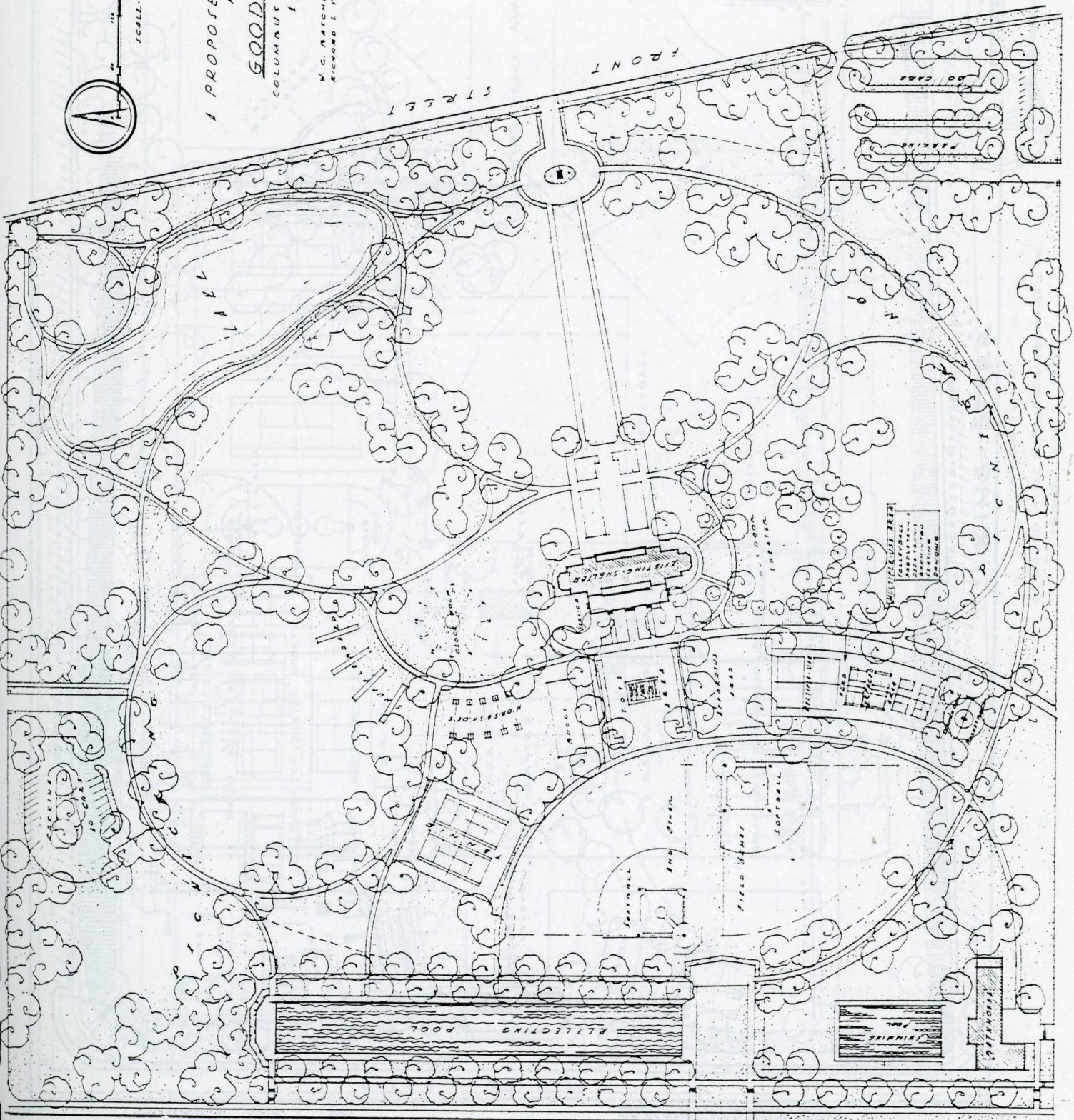
FOR

GOODALE PARK

COLUMBUS OHIO

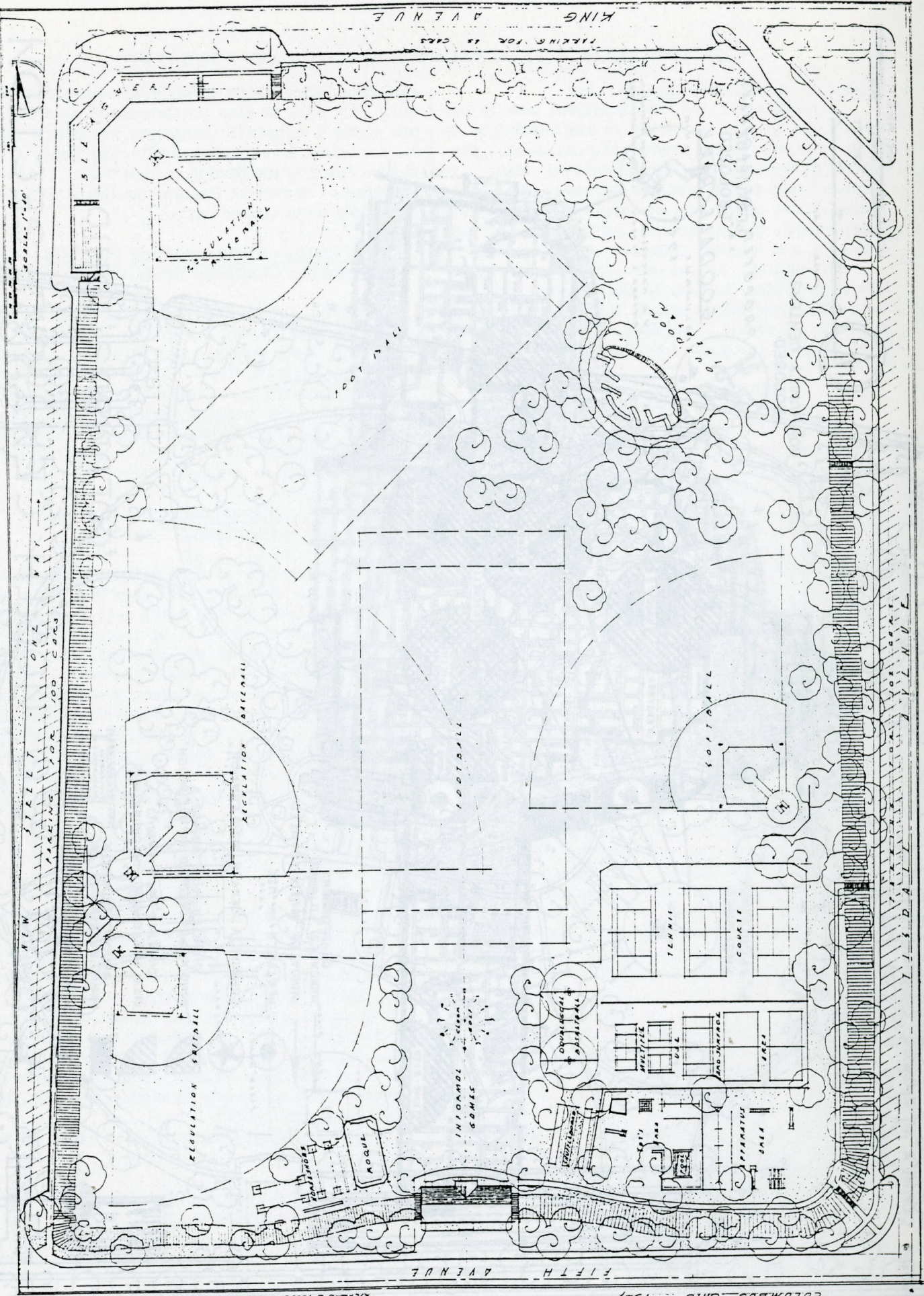
1947

W. G. BARTCHLOE - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



PENNINGTON AVENUE

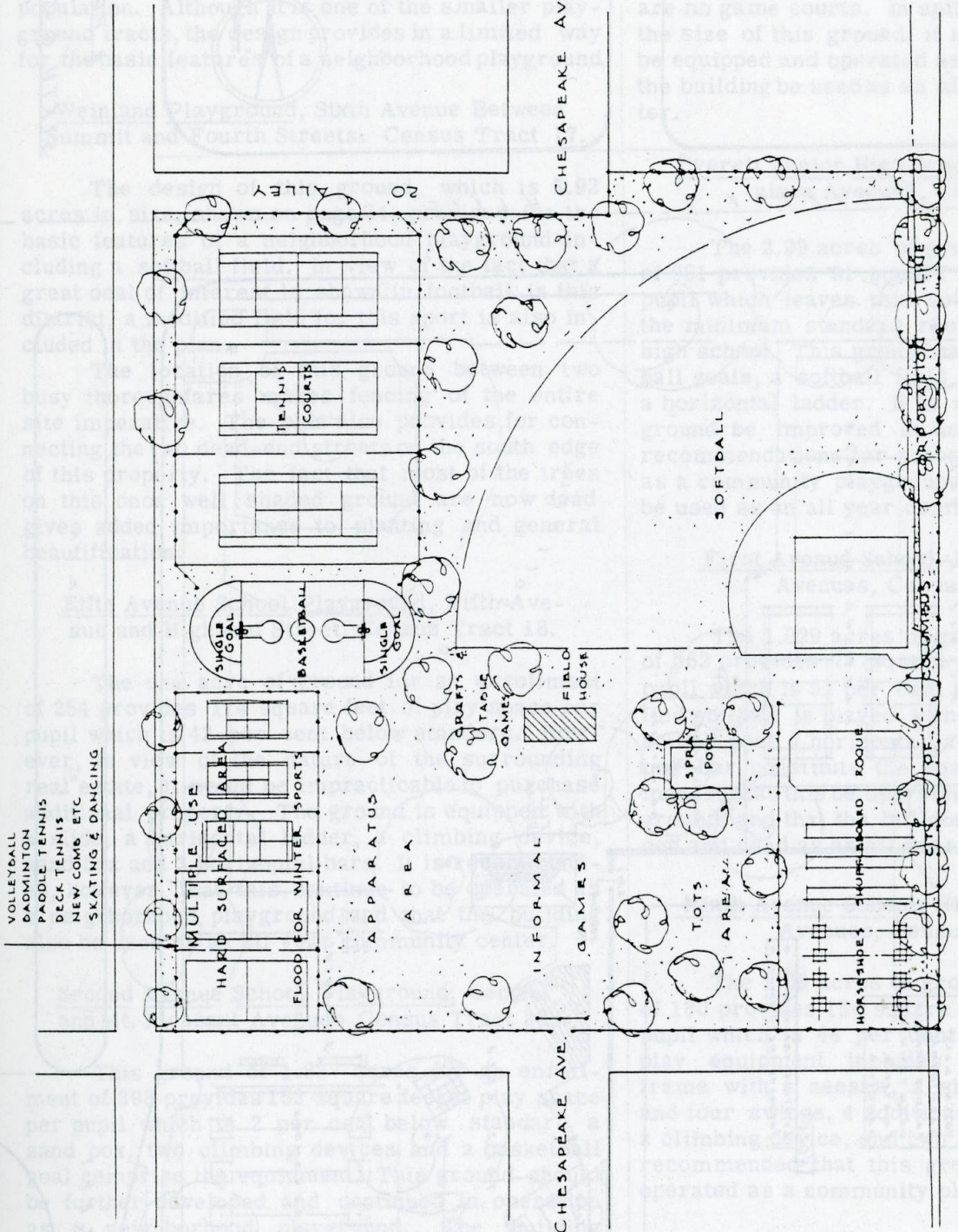
1. PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KING AND FIFTH PLAYFIELD
 W.C. FLETCHER - RECREATION ENGINEER
 COLUMBUS, OHIO - 1947



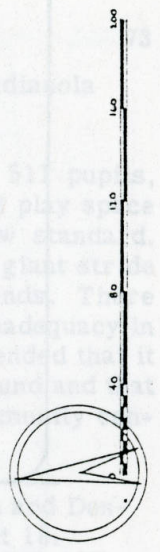
SPECIFIC NEEDS WITH REFERENCE TO AREAS AND FACILITIES

Development of this ground shows on page 12. The plan also takes into consideration the use of school playground, and likewise the vacating of the alley which separates the two. In closing this alley, access will be provided to Fifth Street, from that part of the alley remaining as is required by the City. This ground, like any other, also serves a rather limited purpose. Although one of the smaller playgrounds, it provides in a limited way the features of a neighborhood playground.

With 1.04 acres of ground for 512 pupils, this ground provides 42 square feet of play area per pupil which is 71 per cent below standard. Frames for swings and seesaws, and a glass enclosure for the basketball goal, are recommended. The site of the playground is recommended to be equipped and operated as a community playground. The building to be used for the playground is located on the building to be used for the playground.



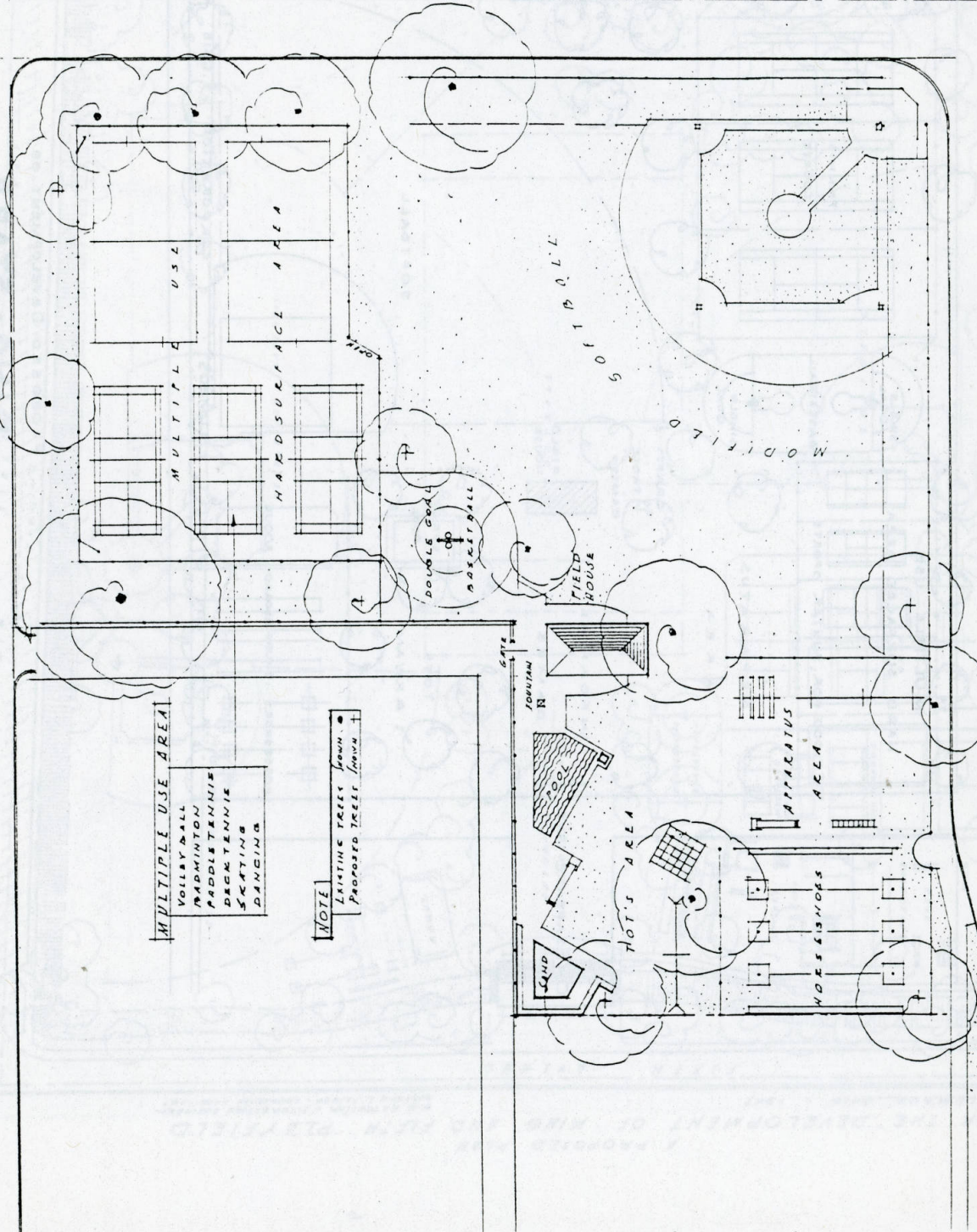
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF
KING - STARR
 PLAYGROUND
 DESIGNED BY: W.C. BATCHELOR - DRAWN BY: J.T.W.
 SCALE 1" = 40' 1947



Goodale Playfield, West Side of Oldstage River Boulevards between Goodale Street and Third Avenue, Census Tract 19.

Until recently only 10 acres of this 33.65 acre site were used as a playfield the activities

FIFTH STREET



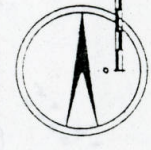
MULTIPLE USE AREA

- VOLLEYBALL
- BADMINTON
- PADDLE TENNIS
- DECATHLON
- SKATING
- DANCING

NOTE

- EXISTING TREES (shown)
- PROPOSED TREES (shown)

SIXTH AVENUE



SCALE: 1" = 20'

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SIXTH STREET

PARK STRIP

A PROPOSED PLAN
FOR
SIXTH & SIXTH PLAYGROUND
COLUMBUS OHIO
1947

W. C. HATCHER - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

development of this ground shown on page 72, takes into consideration the use of school property, and likewise the vacating of the alley which separates the two. In closing this alley, access has been provided to Fifth Street, from that part of the alley remaining as is required by the City Council when an alley is closed. This ground, like King-Starr, also serves a rather limited Negro population. Although it is one of the smaller playground tracts, the design provides in a limited way for the basic features of a neighborhood playground.

Weinland Playground, Sixth Avenue Between Summit and Fourth Streets. Census Tract 17.

The design of this ground, which is 3.92 acres in size, shown on page 74, provides for the basic features of a neighborhood playground including a softball field. In view of the fact that a great deal of interest is shown in football in this district, a modified field for this sport is also included in the plan.

The location of this ground between two busy thoroughfares makes fencing of the entire site imperative. The plan also provides for connecting the two dead-end streets on the south edge of this property. The fact that most of the trees on this once well shaded ground are now dead gives added importance to planting and general beautification.

Fifth Avenue School Playground, Fifth Avenue and Highland Street, Census Tract 18.

The one acre of ground for an enrollment of 254 provides 114 square feet of play space per pupil which is 42 per cent below standard. However, in view of the nature of the surrounding real estate, it would be impracticable to purchase additional property. The ground is equipped with a slide, a horizontal ladder, a climbing device, sand box and 3 horizontal bars. It is recommended, however, that this continue to be operated as a neighborhood playground and that the building also be used as an all year community center.

Second Avenue School Playground, Second and Mt. Pleasant Avenues, Census Tract 22.

This ground of 1.837 acres for an enrollment of 398 provides 153 square feet of play space per pupil which is 2 per cent below standard a sand box, two climbing devices and a basketball goal comprise the equipment. This ground should be further developed and continued in operation as a neighborhood playground. The building should also be used as an all year community center.

Eighth Avenue School, Eighth and Indianola Avenues. Census Tract 17.

With 1.04 acres of ground for 511 pupils, this ground provides 43 square feet of play space per pupil which is 71 per cent below standard. Frames for swings and seesaws, and a giant stride all without equipment are on the grounds. There are no game courts. In spite of the inadequacy in the size of this ground, it is recommended that it be equipped and operated as a playground and that the building be used as an all year community center.

Everett Junior High School, Fourth and Denison Avenues, Census Tract 18.

The 2.99 acres of ground for an enrollment of 901 provides 91 square feet of play space per pupil which leaves this school 68 per cent below the minimum standard recommended for a junior high school. This ground has three double basketball goals, a softball field, 3 horizontal bars and a horizontal ladder. It is recommended that this ground be improved in accord with the general recommendations for school grounds and operated as a community playground, and that the building be used as an all year community center.

First Avenue School, First and Harrison Avenues, Census Tract 32.

The 1.029 acres of ground for an enrollment of 362 provides 77 square feet of play space per pupil which is 51 per cent below standard. Modified softball is played without "backstops" a basketball goal, a horizontal ladder and a 3 foot "turning" bar constitute the equipment. It is recommended that this be operated as a community playground, and that the building be adequately equipped and used as an all year community center.

Ninth Avenue School, Ninth and Worthington Avenues, Census Tract 18.

The 1.08 acres of ground for an enrollment of 180 provides 154 square feet of play space per pupil which is 44 per cent below standard. The play equipment includes a small gymnasium frame with a seesaw, a slide, a horizontal bar and four swings, 4 additional swings, 4 seesaws, a climbing device, and two basketball goals. It is recommended that this ground be improved and operated as a community playground.

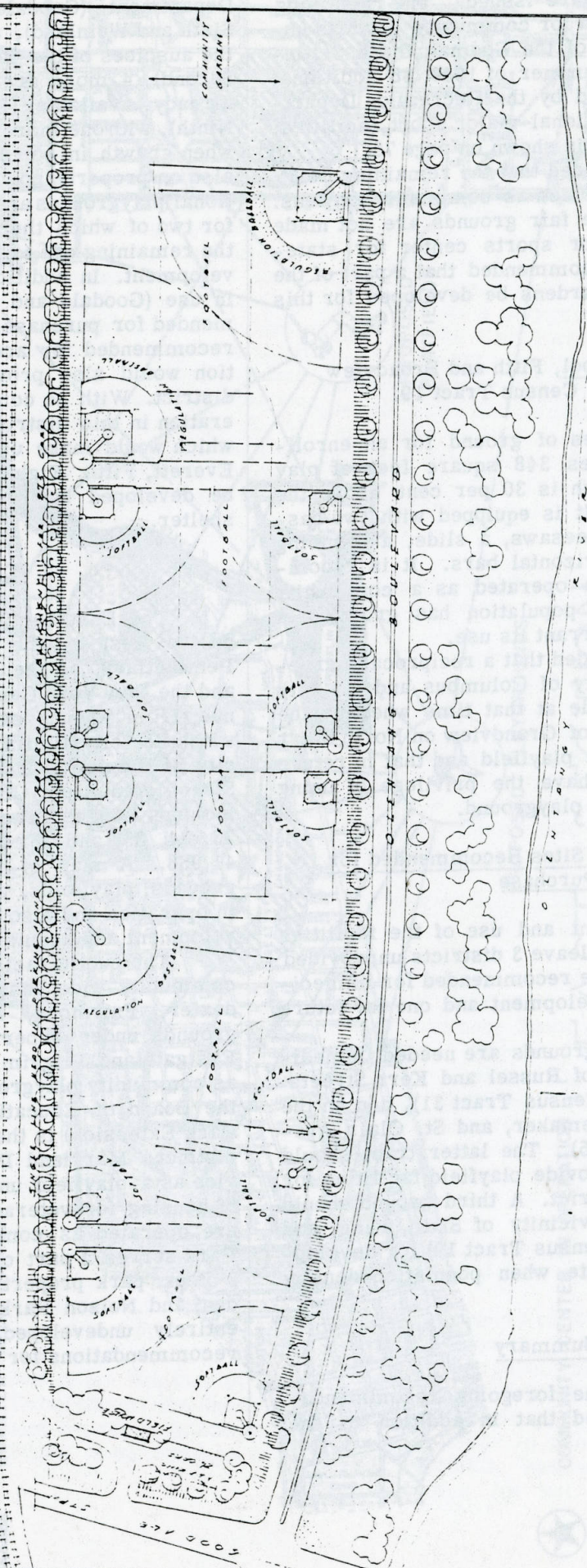
Goodale Playfield, West Side of Olentangy River Boulevard between Goodale Street and Third Avenue, Census Tract 19.

Until recently only 10 acres of this 82.85 acre site were used as a playfield the activities

SCALE 1/4" = 100'



C F O RAILROAD



A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR

GOODALE PLAYFIELD

COLUMBUS OHIO

1947

M. C. BATELOR - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEMBA - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

being limited to softball, baseball, and football for which permits were issued. The remaining 72.85 acres was used for community gardens under the supervision of the Godman Guild Settlement. During the summer of 1947, 18 additional acres were developed by the Recreation Department to provide additional major sport facilities. The proposed design is shown on page 75.

It is recommended that the remaining 54.85 acres continue to be used as community gardens. However, if the state fair grounds are not made available for a major sports center for state-wide events, it is recommended that a part of the area now used for gardens be developed for this purpose.

Broadview School, Fifth and Broadview Avenues, Census Tract 19.

The 1.635 acres of ground for an enrollment of 187 provides 348 square feet of play space per pupil which is 30 per cent above the minimum standard. It is equipped with two basketball goals, two seesaws, a slide, a climbing device and three horizontal bars. It is recommended that this be operated as a community playground when the population has grown to a point which would warrant its use.

It is recommended that a reciprocal agreement between the city of Columbus and the city of Grandview be made at that time whereby the property of the city of Grandview on North Starr Avenue be used as a playfield and that in return Grandview children have the privilege of using the Broadview School playground.

Three Additional Sites Recommended for Purchase

The development and use of the facilities previously described leave 3 districts unprovided for. Two of these are recommended for immediate purchase and development and one for future consideration.

Additional playgrounds are needed immediately in the vicinity of Russel and Kerr Streets and Poplar Avenue (Census Tract 31), and in the vicinity of Fifth, Shoemaker, and St. Clair Avenues (Census Tract 15). The latter tract should be large enough to provide playfield facilities for the Milo-Grogan District. A third ground should be purchased in the vicinity of Sixth, King, and Virginia Avenues (Census Tract 19) for development at a future date when population density warrants.

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that in addition to the

6 playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Goodale, King, King-Starr, Milo, Sixth and Weinland), and the two additional under the auspices of the Board of Education, (Fifth and Second), 4 more are recommended on property already available (Eighth, Everett, First, and Ninth), with one more to be developed in the future when growth in population warrants (Broadview), also on property now available. Sites for 3 additional playgrounds are recommended for purchase for two of which there is immediate need, while the remaining one is recommended for future development. In addition to the two playfields now in use (Goodale and King), one more is recommended for purchase. The old state fair ground, recommended for acquisition in the Linden Section would also provide some service for this district. With no community centers now in operation in this district, 6 are recommended, 5 of which would make use of school buildings (First, Everett, Fifth, Eighth and Second), and one would be developed by remodeling the Goodale Park shelter.






East Section

The East Section includes the area bounded on the west by the Scioto River and the Ohio Penitentiary, on the north by the Union Station and the New York Central Railroad, to Fifth Avenue, from whence east, it includes all the area within the city limits northeast and south of the city of Bexley bounded on the south by Broad Street from Alum Creek to the Scioto River. It includes Census Tracts 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, and 36. The population in 1940 was 41,958. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears on page 77.

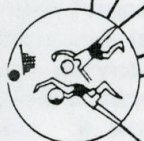
The public facilities available for use on a community-wide basis include the Beatty, Poindexter, Fairmoor, and Shepard School Playgrounds under supervision by the city and the Eastgate and Pilgrim School grounds supervised as community playgrounds during the summer by the Board of Education. Wolfe Park (Franklin Park Extension) is the only playfield serving this district. Maryland Park provided limited service as a playfield until the recent construction of housing for veterans. Beatty and Poindexter are operated as community centers. Franklin Park serves a part of this district and there are 3 other park properties, namely, Cassady, Hayden, and Nelson Parks, all of which are almost entirely undeveloped. Following are specific recommendations for this section.



LEGEND

-  BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS
-  NON-RESIDENTIAL AREAS
-  PARK, RECREATION OR SCHOOL PROPERTY
-  CITY PLAYGROUNDS, IN OPERATION, QUARTER MILE RADIUS
-  SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS, IN OPERATION, QUARTER MILE RADIUS

PROPOSED COMMUNITY CENTERS







PROPOSED PLAYFIELDS



PROPOSED PLAYGROUNDS



-  COMMUNITY CENTER IN OPERATION
-  PLAYFIELD IN USE
-  INDICATES IMMEDIATE NEED
-  INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

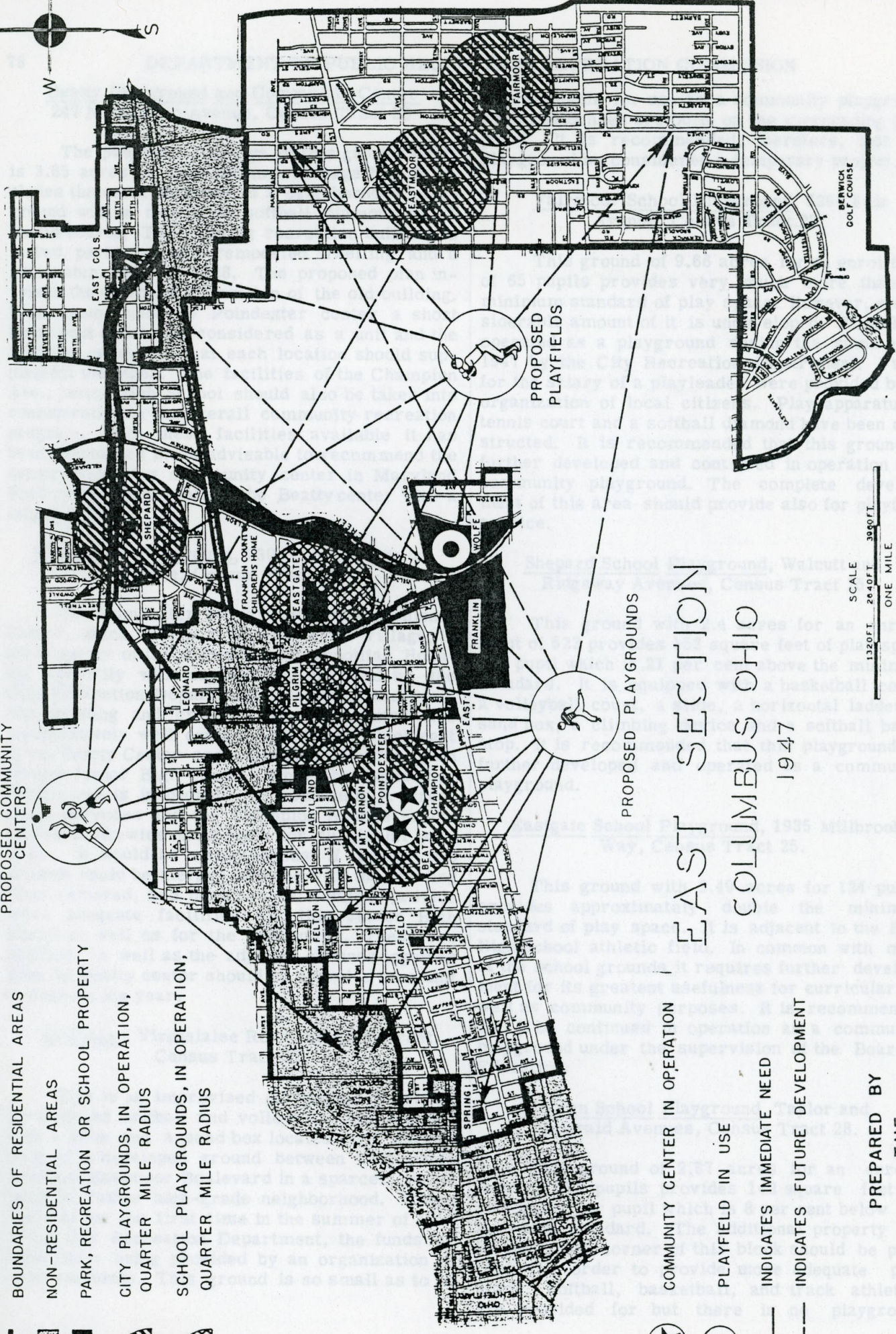
PREPARED BY
THE

FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

**EAST SECTION
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

1947

SCALE
1320 FT. 2040 FT. 3060 FT.
ONE MILE



Beatty Playground and Community Center
247 North Ohio Avenue, Census Tract 36

The proposed redesign of this ground which is 3.85 acres in size appears on page 79. It includes the usual features of a neighborhood playground with a regulation softball diamond and 5 tennis courts. The existing recreation building is in two parts, an old remodeled dwelling and a gymnasium built in 1928. The proposed plan involves the thorough renovation of the old building. This center and the Poindexter center a short block east should be considered as a unit and the program carried out at each location should supplement the other. The facilities of the Champion Ave., Junior High School should also be taken into consideration in the overall community recreation program. With these facilities available it has been considered more advisable to recommend the construction of a community center in Maryland Park rather than replace the Beatty center with a larger building.

Poindexter Playground, 230 North Champion Avenue, Census Tract 28

The Poindexter Playground and Community Center, which is a part of Poindexter Village, is the property of the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority with supervision provided by the City Recreation Department throughout the year. The building and ground, although limited, are comparatively well equipped. It is one block east of the Beatty Center and adjacent to the Champion Avenue Junior High School. Since the Poindexter Playground is inadequate for community recreational purposes and the Champion Avenue school ground is likewise inadequate for curricular purposes, it would be advantageous if these two grounds could be merged into one with the dividing fence removed, and designed as a unit to provide more adequate facilities for this Junior High School as well as for the community. These two buildings as well as the adjacent grounds together with the Beatty center should be operated as a unit throughout the year.

Eastmoor, Virginialee Road and Etna Street, Census Tract 27.

This is an improvised playground providing for modified softball and volleyball, and equipped with a slide and a sand box located on a narrow strip of undeveloped ground between Virginialee Road and Eastmoor Boulevard in a sparsely populated but rather high-grade neighborhood. It was operated for the first time in the summer of 1947 by the City Recreation Department, the funds for supervision being provided by an organization of local residents. This ground is so small as to be

impracticable for use as a community playground when residences are built on the surrounding property. It is recommended, therefore, that this playground be considered a temporary project.

Fairmoor School Playground, 3296 Fair Avenue, Census Tract 27.

This ground of 9.66 acres for an enrollment of 65 pupils provides very much more than the minimum standard of play space. However, a considerable amount of it is undeveloped. It has been operated as a playground during the summer of 1947 by the City Recreation Department. Funds for the salary of a playleader were provided by an organization of local citizens. Play apparatus, a tennis court and a softball diamond have been constructed. It is recommended that this ground be further developed and continued in operation as a community playground. The complete development of this area should provide also for playfield service.

Shepard School Playground, Walcutt and Ridgeway Avenues, Census Tract 25.

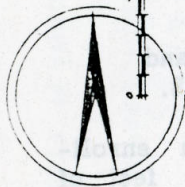
This ground with 2.4 acres for an enrollment of 523 provides 153 square feet of play space per pupil which is 21 per cent above the minimum standard. It is equipped with a basketball court, a volleyball court, a slide, a horizontal ladder, a sand box, a climbing device and a softball backstop. It is recommended that this playground be further developed and operated as a community playground.

Eastgate School Playground, 1935 Millbrook Way, Census Tract 25.

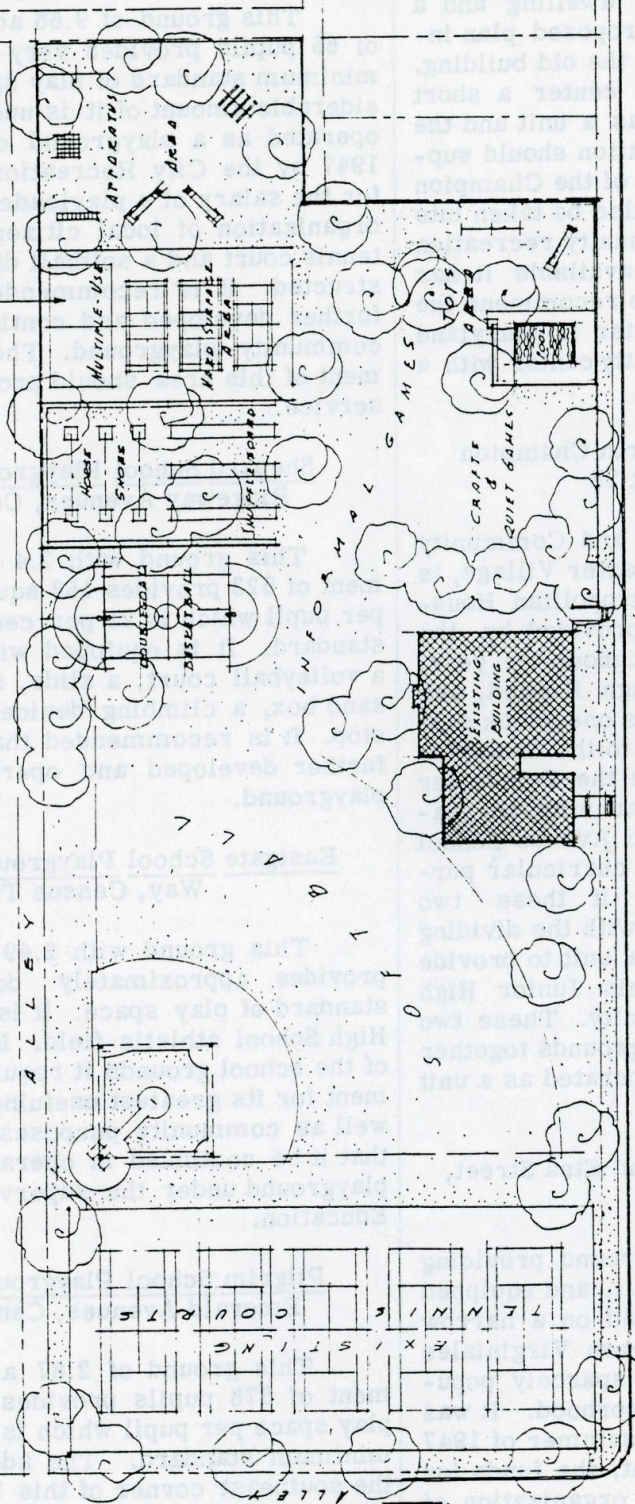
This ground with 2.49 acres for 124 pupils provides approximately double the minimum standard of play space. It is adjacent to the East High School athletic field. In common with most of the school grounds it requires further development for its greatest usefulness for curricular as well as community purposes. It is recommended that it be continued in operation as a community playground under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Pilgrim School Playground, Taylor and Emerald Avenues, Census Tract 28.

This ground of 2.87 acres for an enrollment of 578 pupils provides 142 square feet of play space per pupil which is 8 per cent below the minimum standard. The additional property on the southeast corner of this block should be purchased in order to provide more adequate play space. Softball, basketball, and track athletics are provided for but there is no playground



- MULTIPLE USE AREA**
- VOLLEYBALL
 - ADMINISTRATION
 - DECK TENNIS
 - PAVLOE TENNIS
 - SKATING
 - DANCING



OHIO AVENUE

A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

FOR

BETTY PARK

COLUMBUS OHIO

1947

W. C. BARTHELOM - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

That additional property... This ground should be further developed and continued in operation as a community playground under the supervision of the Board of Education. It is recommended that this building also be operated as a community center through the operation of the Board of Education.

Franklin Park Extension (the Park) east of Algonquin Park. It is the largest undeveloped park area in the city of Columbus, Ohio, and is situated on a very high and scenic site. The Park has been partially developed as a result of vandalism. There are two picnic tables and a picnic shelter with other facilities of the park to serve the needs of the community.

The Board of Education has recommended that the Park be developed and that the playground be operated under the supervision of the Board of Education. It is recommended that this building also be operated as a community center through the operation of the Board of Education.

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A PROPOSED PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

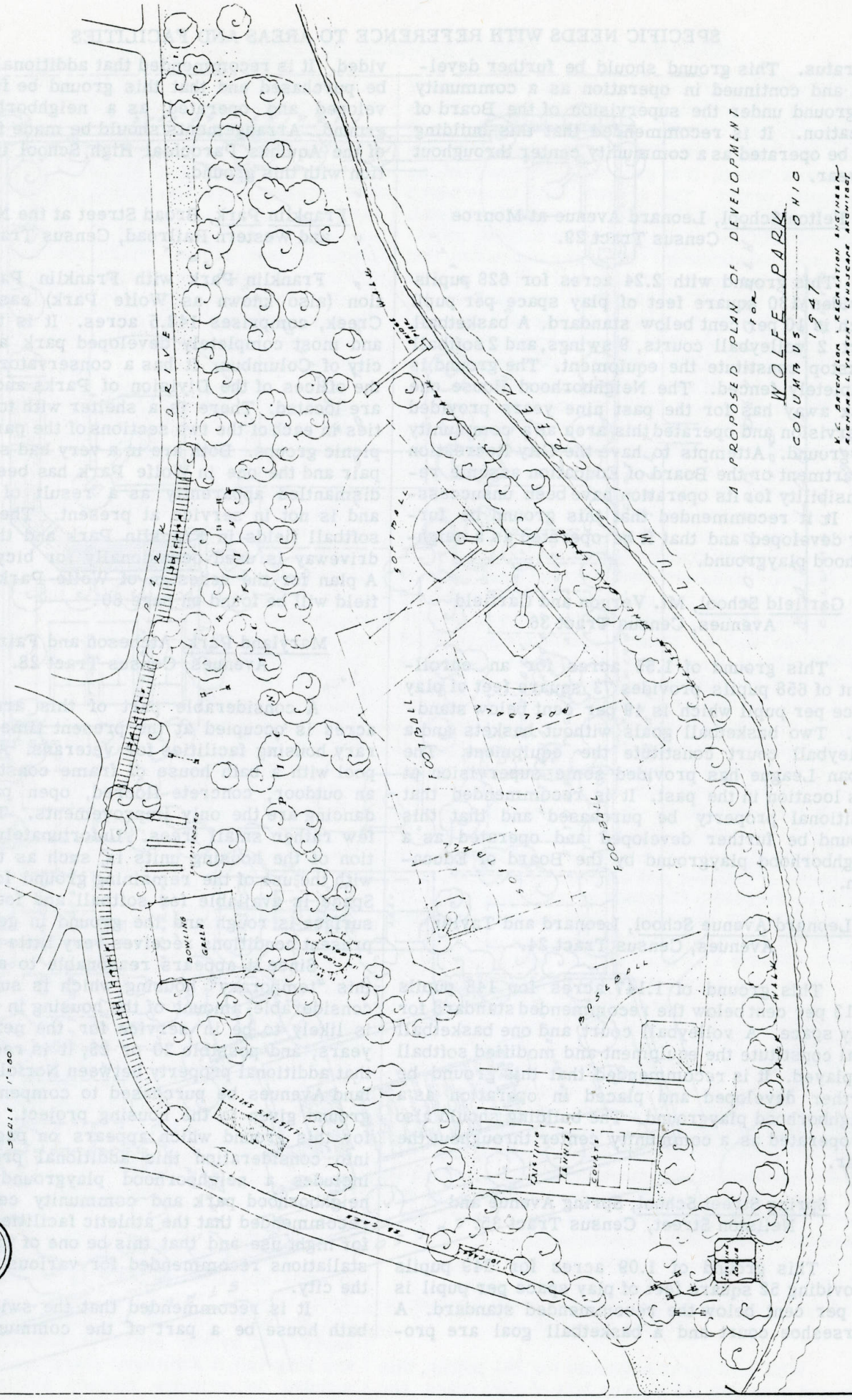
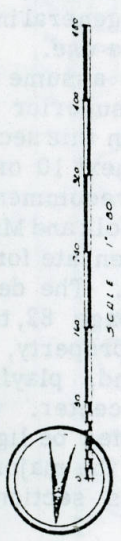
1000

WOLFE PARK

COLUMBUS - OHIO

1947

V. C. BRIDGEMAN, RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. PARKER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



EAST BROAD STREET

apparatus. This ground should be further developed and continued in operation as a community playground under the supervision of the Board of Education. It is recommended that this building also be operated as a community center throughout the year.

Felton School, Leonard Avenue at Monroe
Census Tract 29.

This ground with 2.24 acres for 628 pupils provides 130 square feet of play space per pupil which is 10 per cent below standard. A basketball court, 2 volleyball courts, 9 swings, and 2 softball backstop constitute the equipment. The ground is completely fenced. The Neighborhood House one block away has for the past nine years provided supervision and operated this area as a community playground. Attempts to have the City Recreation Department or the Board of Education assume responsibility for its operation have been unsuccessful. It is recommended that this ground be further developed and that it be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Garfield School, Mt. Vernon and Garfield
Avenues, Census Tract 36

This ground of 1.55 acres for an enrollment of 658 pupils provides 73 square feet of play space per pupil which is 49 per cent below standard. Two basketball goals without baskets and a volleyball court constitute the equipment. The Urban League has provided some supervision at this location in the past. It is recommended that additional property be purchased and that this ground be further developed and operated as a neighborhood playground by the Board of Education.

Leonard Avenue School, Leonard and Taylor
Avenues, Census Tract 24.

This ground of 1.147 acres for 148 pupils is 13 per cent below the recommended standard for play space. A volleyball court and one basketball goal constitute the equipment and modified softball is played. It is recommended that this ground be further developed and placed in operation as a neighborhood playground. The building should also be operated as a community center throughout the year.

Spring Street School, Spring Avenue and
Neilston Street, Census Tract 35.

This ground of 1.09 acres for 249 pupils providing 52 square feet of play space per pupil is 74 per cent below the recommended standard. A horseshoe court and a basketball goal are pro-

vided. It is recommended that additional property be purchased and that this ground be further developed and operated as a neighborhood play ground. Arrangements should be made for the use of the Aquinas Parochial High School in conjunction with this ground.

Franklin Park, Broad Street at the Norfolk
and Western Railroad, Census Tract 37.

Franklin Park with Franklin Park Extension (also known as Wolfe Park) east of Alum Creek, comprises 142.5 acres. It is the largest and most completely developed park area in the city of Columbus. It has a conservatory in which the offices of the Division of Parks and Forestry are located. There is a shelter with toilet facilities in each of the two sections of the park to serve picnic groups. Both are in a very bad state of repair and the one in Wolfe Park has been partially dismantled apparently as a result of vandalism and is not in service at present. There are two softball fields in Franklin Park and the circular driveway is used occasionally for bicycle races. A plan for the redesign of Wolfe Park as a playfield will be found on page 80.

Maryland Park, Atcheson and Fairfield
Avenues, Census Tract 28.

A considerable part of this area of 10.27 acres is occupied at the present time by temporary housing facilities for veterans. A swimming pool with a bath house of frame construction and an outdoor, concrete-floored, open pavilion for dancing are the only improvements. There are a few rather small trees. Unfortunately the location of the housing units is such as to interfere with the use of the remaining ground for baseball. Space is available for softball and football. The surface is rough and the ground in general in its present conditions receives very little use.

Since it appears reasonable to assume that this "temporary" housing which is superior to a considerable amount of the housing in this section is likely to be in service for the next 10 or 15 years, and possible 20 or 25, it is recommended that additional property between Norfolk and Maryland Avenues be purchased to compensate for the ground given to the housing project. The design for this ground which appears on page 82, takes into consideration this additional property, and includes a neighborhood playground, playfield, neighborhood park and community center. It is recommended that the athletic facilities be lighted for night use and that this be one of the major installations recommended for various sections of the city.

It is recommended that the swimming pool bath house be a part of the community center

building which, it is proposed, be built immediately west of the existing swimming pool. These dressing rooms and showers could then be used during the winter months in connection with the gymnasium which, it is proposed, be a part of the community center. The present bath house which is of frame construction could then be abandoned. In accord with the modern trend in outdoor swimming pool construction, it is recommended that the fence on the north and east sides of the pool be moved back 45 feet to provide a grass area for sun bathing inside the pool enclosure. The usual playground features are near the center of the plot immediately to the rear of the community center building and swimming pool.

An attempt was made in the lay-out of this ground to avoid any loss of consequence in the investment for the proposed immediate improvements when the housing is removed and the remainder of the ground developed.

The complete plan when the housing is abandoned calls for the addition of 3 more tennis courts east of the present courts, the relocation of the softball diamond from its present location near the center of the plot to a point immediately south of the original tennis courts. The apparatus area would then be located immediately south of the 3 additional tennis courts, and an adult area providing for shuffleboard, horseshoes, roque, clock golf, and table games would occupy in general the southwest corner of the ground. The area now occupied by the housing units along the east edge of the ground is proposed for development as a neighborhood park with tables and outdoor fireplaces for picnicking. The planting involved in this park development should be done immediately. The carrying out of this plan will provide the residents of the east end with one of the most complete recreational developments in the city. It should be noted that the completed plan provides for off-street parking of 213 cars.

East High School Athletic Field, Between Stratford and Greenway Avenues, Census Tract 25.

This area of 11.695 acres which is adjacent to the Eastgate School is now used exclusively for practice and games by interscholastic teams of East High School. It is recommended that along with the other five high school athletic fields it be made available to the community as a playfield at all times that it is not in use by the school, so far as is possible, consistent with the primary purpose for which it was constructed.

East Columbus School, 7th and Rarig Avenues, Census Tract 26.

With 1.18 acres of ground for 281 pupils, this ground provides 149 square feet of play space per

pupil which is 16 per cent below standard. It is equipped with a horizontal ladder, a climbing device, two seesaws and a horizontal bar. It is recommended that additional property be acquired and that a neighborhood playground be operated at this location when the growth in population warrants.

Krumm Park, a plot of 19 acres one block north of this school, which the East Columbus Civic Association is attempting to acquire from the Krumm heirs, should be developed as a playfield and neighborhood park and operated in conjunction with this playground, when title is transferred to the city.

Fort Hayes, Between Cleveland and Jefferson Avenues north of Buckingham Street, Census Tract 30.

Since Fort Hayes is no longer used as a military headquarters by the federal government and is now under the auspices of the State Guard, which in all probability will make only limited use of these facilities, it is recommended that negotiations be entered into with the state military authorities to secure the use of a part of these grounds for recreational purposes. There are, at the present time on these grounds, a regulation baseball field, a softball field, 3 tennis courts, and facilities for modified golf. A considerable part of the tract is wooded and would serve as a neighborhood park. A neighborhood playground, playfield, neighborhood park and all year community center could be developed at this location without interfering with its use for state military purposes.

This location is recommended as a site for one of the 6 public swimming pools which are proposed as a part of the long range plan.

Three Additional Sites Recommended for Purchase

The development and use of the facilities previously described leave 3 districts unprovided for. Additional property should be acquired for future development at 3 locations, each providing playground and playfield facilities. There are (1) the vicinity of Astor Avenue and James Road (Census Tract 27), (2) the vicinity of Maryland Avenue and James Road (Census Tract 27), and (3) the vicinity of Woodward and Brentnell Avenue (Census Tract 25).

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that in addition to the 5 playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Beatty, Fairmoor, Eastmoor, Poindexter and Shepard), and the two additional playgrounds supervised by the Board of Education (Eastgate and Pilgrim), 5 additional playgrounds are recommended on property already available (Felton,

Franklin, Garfield, Leonard, Spring), 2 of which, however, need to be enlarged, with one additional playground recommended for future development also on property now available but too small (East Columbus School). Sites for 4 additional playgrounds are recommended for acquisition, for one of which, there is immediate need, while the remaining 3 are recommended for future development.

In addition to the one playfield now in use (Wolfe), one more on school property is recommended, to be made available to the community (East High Field). One site available, but requiring additional ground, is recommended for immediate development (Maryland). Another is recommended for immediate acquisition (Fort Hayes). Two more available sites are recommended for future development; Krumm, when turned over to the city, and Fairmoor, a school site. 3 sites are recommended for purchase for future development as playfields.

In addition to the two community centers now in operation (Beatty and Poindexter), 6 more are recommended, four in school buildings (Leonard, Pilgrim, East Columbus, and Fairmoor), one recommended for acquisition (Fort Hayes), and one for construction (Maryland).

West Section

The West Section consists of all of that part of the city west of the Scioto River and south of the New York Central Railroad. It includes Census Tracts 41 through 51. The population of this section in 1940 was 52,129. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears on page 85.

The public facilities available for use on a community-wide basis include Glenwood, Holton, McKinley, Sunshine, Sullivant Gardens, and Westgate Playgrounds under supervision by the city, and the Burroughs, Chicago Avenue, Dana and West Broad Street School grounds supervised as neighborhood playgrounds during the summer by the Board of Education. It is served by Sunshine and Westgate playfields, Glenwood, Sunshine, and West Market community centers, and Sunshine and Westgate Parks. There are two additional park areas, namely, Glenview and Glenwood, which are undeveloped and unused. Following are specific recommendations for this district:

Glenwood Playground and Playfield, 1928
West Broad Street, Census Tract 49.

Glenwood Park is 15.67 acres in size of which approximately 12 acres are undeveloped.

The proposed redesign of this area which is shown on page 86, provides for a playground and community center, leaving the undeveloped wooded area largely in its present state as an arboretum and bird sanctuary.

Holton Playground and Glenview Neighborhood Park, Eureka and Glenview Avenue,
Census Tract 45

These two tracts comprising 11 acres which are adjacent will be considered as a unit as shown in the proposed plan on page 87. This plan providing in addition to the usual basic playground features certain adult facilities and a picnic area calls for the construction of a wing on the west side of the existing playground shelter to provide a headquarters for the playground staff and storage of play equipment and caretakers' tools. It is recommended that the low area which has been flooded to form a lagoon be filled.

McKinley Avenue Playground, McKinley and Central Avenues, Census Tract 43.

Approximately half of this ground, which is 6.97 acres in size, is being used for a temporary housing project for veterans. It is recommended that when the present barracks are removed this tract be operated only as an athletic center since its location is such as to warrant its use as a playground only so long as the present housing project is in service. The Chicago Avenue School which is operated by the Board of Education as a summer playground nearby should, when enlarged and adequately developed, serve the needs of this district as far as play facilities for smaller children are concerned. The design for this ground, which appears on page 88, therefore, provides play facilities for children of elementary school age only as a temporary expedient and indicates its permanent development as a modified playfield featuring the major sports.

Sunshine Playground, Playfield, Community Center, and Neighborhood Park, Sullivant Avenue and Sandusky Street Census Tract 51.










This tract of 12.75 acres, in addition to being designed as a playground, playfield, and neighborhood park has been recommended as a site for one of the 6 outdoor swimming pools which are included in the long range plan.

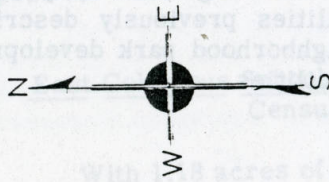
The redesign of this area as shown on page 89, in addition to the existing community center building and the facilities previously described, provides also for neighborhood park development with limited picnic facilities.

WEST SECTION COLUMBUS OHIO

1947

LEGEND

-  BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS
-  NON-RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  PARK, RECREATION OR SCHOOL PROPERTY
-  CITY PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS
-  SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, IN OPERATION, QUARTER-MILE RADIUS
-  COMMUNITY CENTER, IN OPERATION
-  PLAYFIELD IN USE
-  INDICATES IMMEDIATE NEED
-  INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



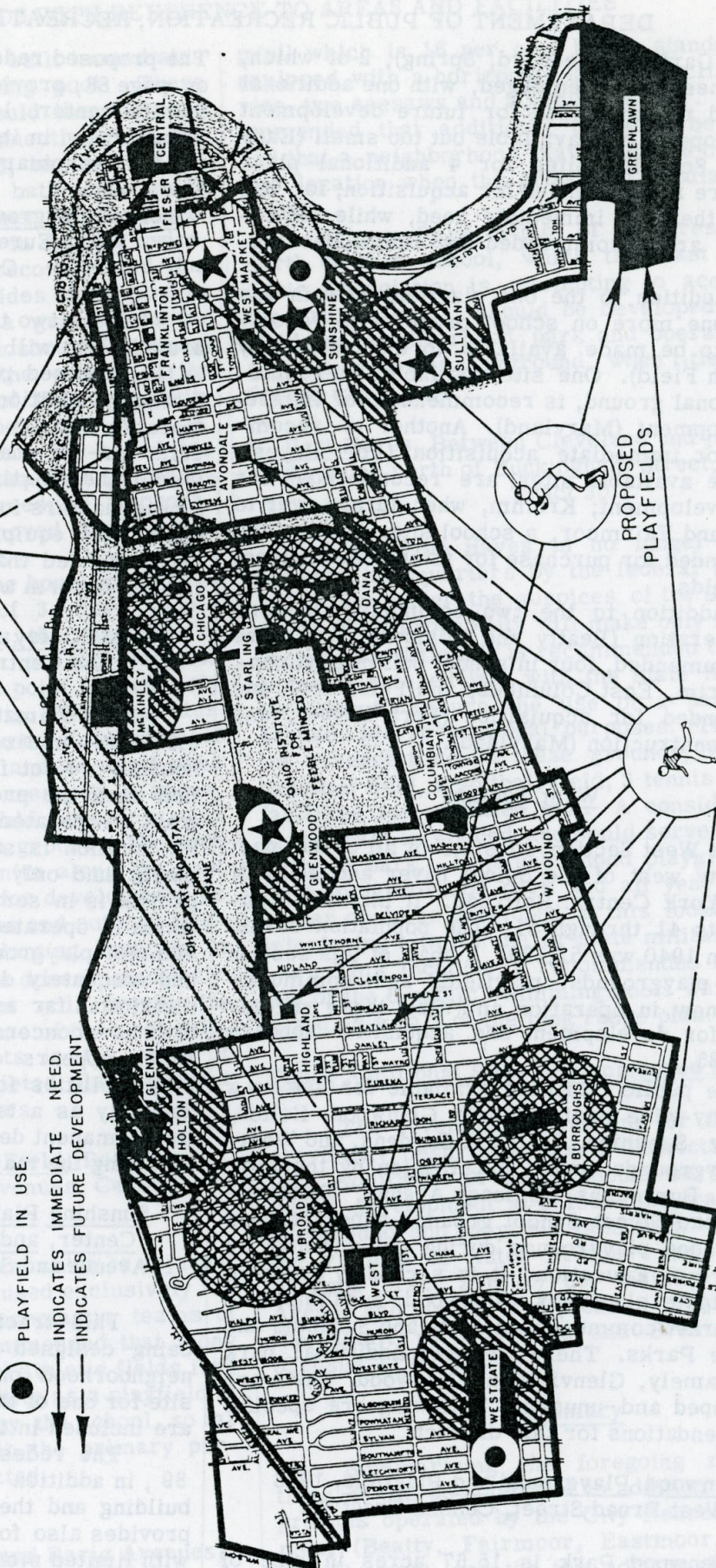
PROPOSED
COMMUNITY CENTERS



PROPOSED
PLAYFIELDS

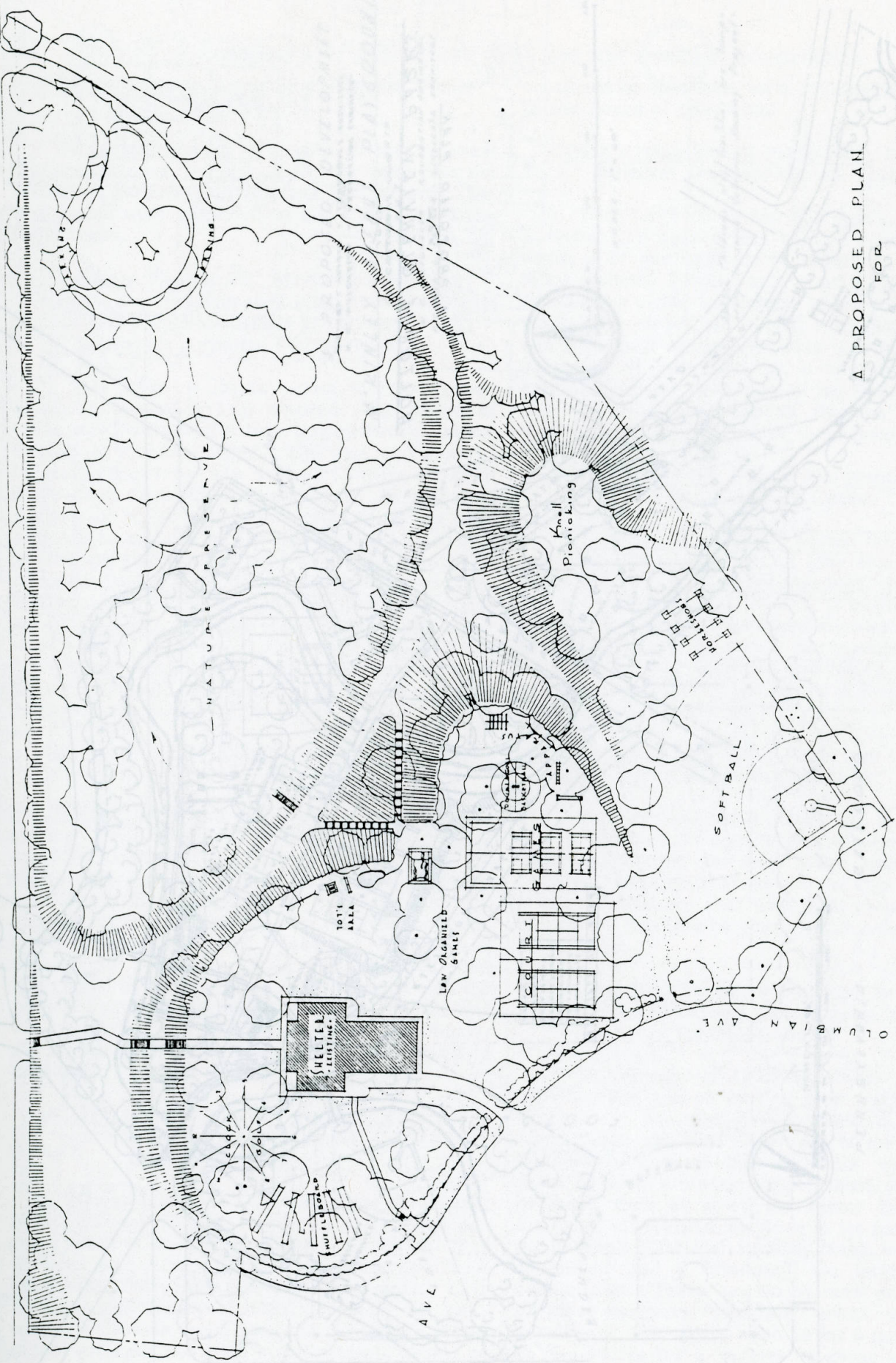


PROPOSED
PLAYGROUNDS



SCALE
1320 FT. 20' 40 FT. 3060 FT.
ONE MILE

WILST BROAD STREET



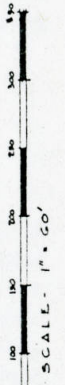
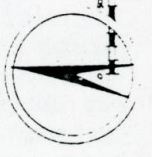
FAIRMONT AVE

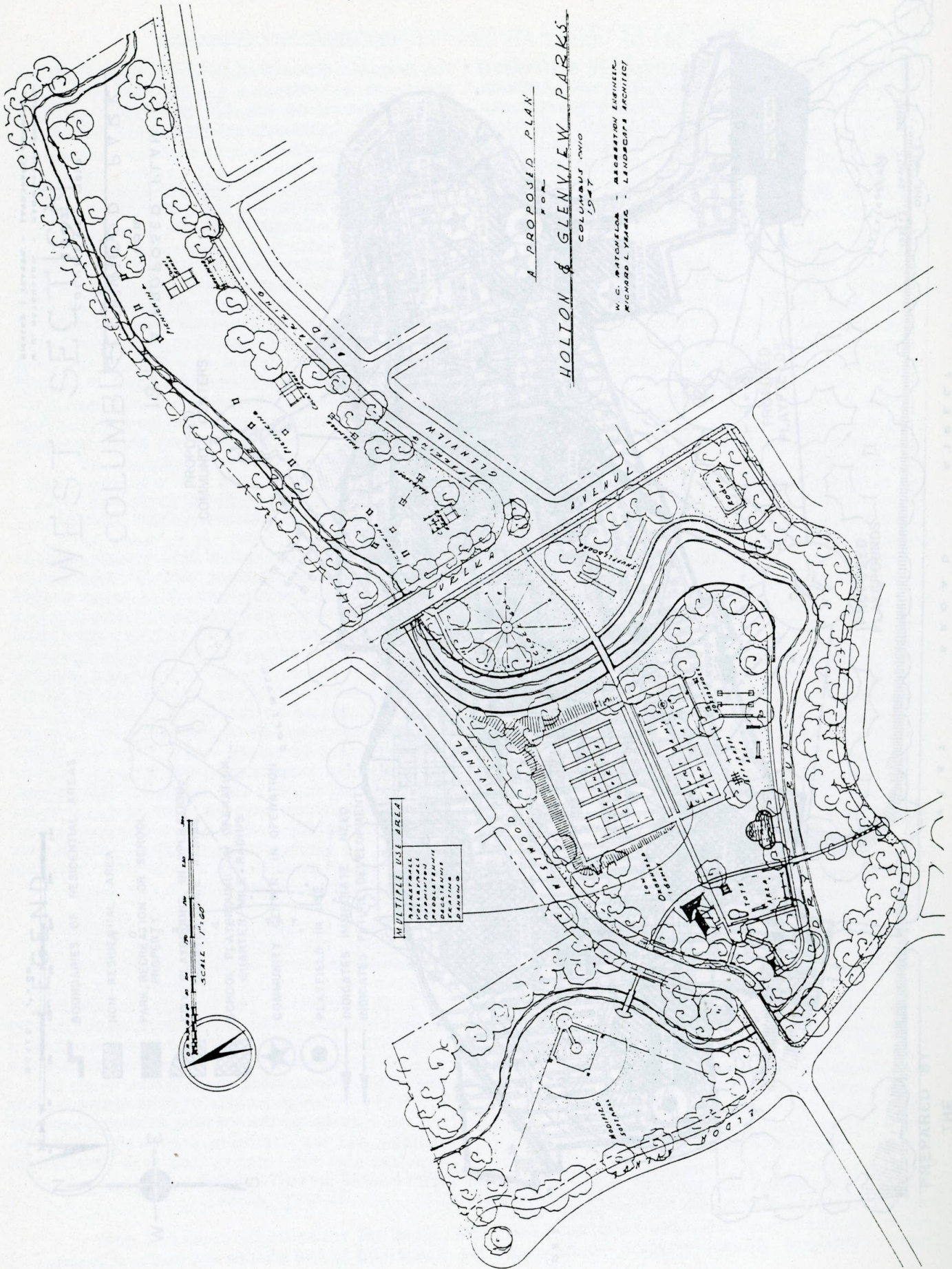
A PROPOSED PLAN FOR

GLENWOOD PARK

COLUMBUS OHIO 1947

W. G. MATCHLON - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



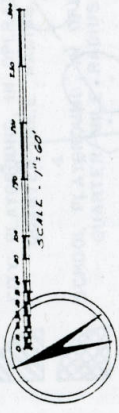


A PROPOSED PLAN

HOLTON & GLENVIEW PARKS

COLUMBUS, OHIO
1947

W. C. BASTONELLA - ARCHITECT
RICHARD L. YERGEN - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



MULTIPLE USE AREA
BASEBALL
SOFTBALL
TENNIS
GOLFING
FISHING
BOATING

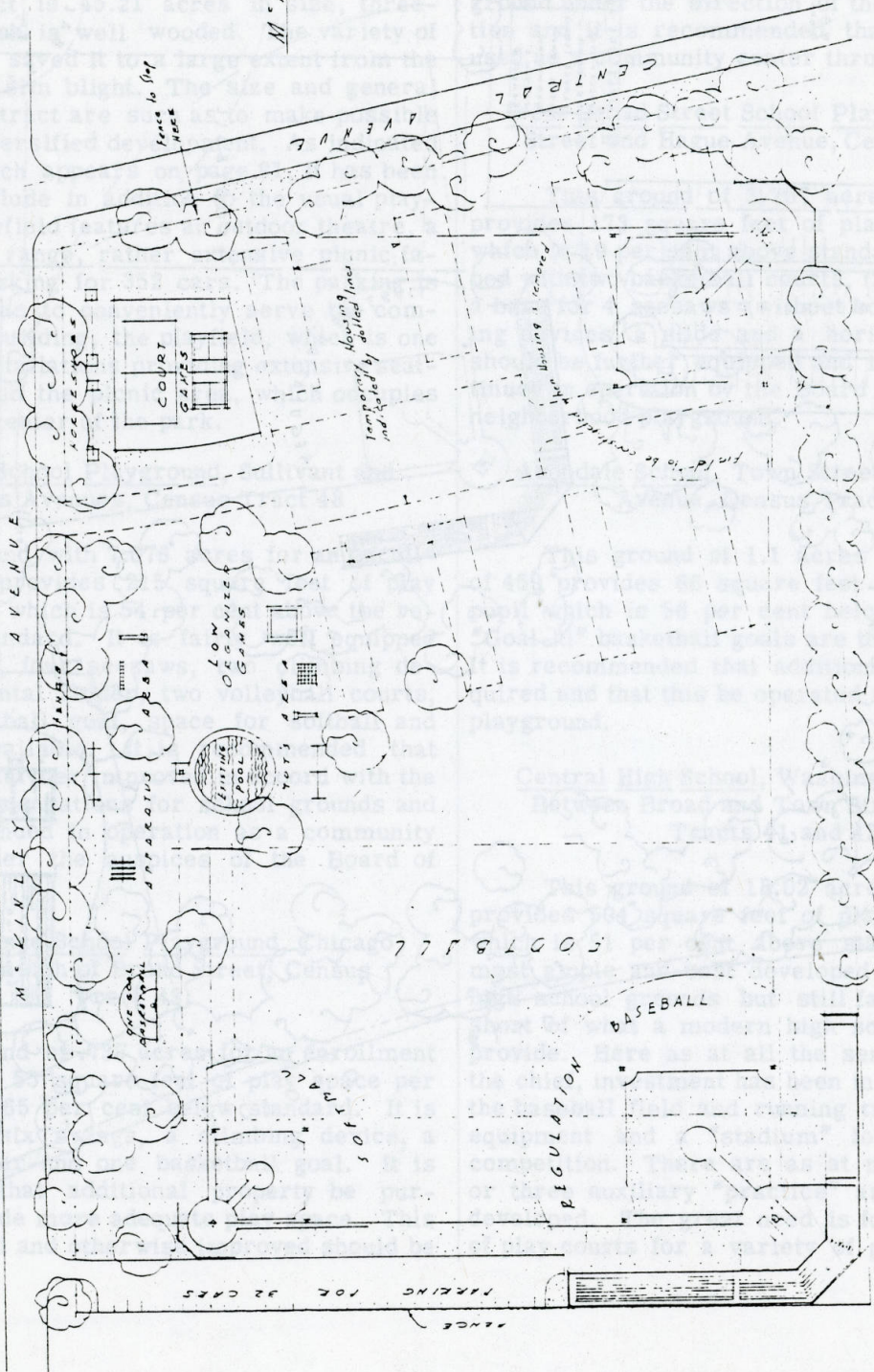
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
FOR
MCKINLEY AVENUE PLAYGROUND
COLUMBUS, OHIO
1947

W. C. BOROGLIO - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEANEE - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTE: Children's play facilities are temporary to serve Veterans Housing Project.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

MCKINLEY AVENUE

CENTRAL AVENUE

PARKING FOR 32 CARS

50 FT x 100 FT

BASEBALL

REGULATION

LOW ORGANIZED GAMES

TENTS AREA

LIMBIC POOL

COURT GAMES

SOFTBALL

FENCE TO BE CONSTRUCTED

FENCE TO BE HERE

FIELD TO BE CONSTRUCTED

WHEN HOUSING IS COMPLETED

Sullivant Gardens Playground, Harmon Avenue
Census Tract 51.

This playground is a part of the Sullivant Gardens Housing Project under the control of the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority with the playground staff provided by the City Recreation Department.

Westgate Playground, Playfield, Community Center, and Neighborhood Park, Between Parkside and Wycklow Roads and Westgate and Demorest Avenues, Census Tract 46.

This tract is 45.21 acres in size, three-fourths of which is well wooded. The variety of trees here has saved it to a large extent from the inroads of the elm blight. The size and general terrain of this tract are such as to make possible a somewhat diversified development. As indicated on the plan which appears on page 91, it has been possible to include in addition to the usual playground and playfield features an outdoor theatre, a small archery range, rather extensive picnic facilities and parking for 352 cars. The parking is so distributed as to conveniently serve the community center building, the playfield, which is one of the major installations providing extensive seating facilities and the picnic area, which occupies in general the center of the park.

Burroughs School Playground, Sullivant and
Burgess Avenues, Census Tract 48

This ground with 7.076 acres for an enrollment of 1005 provides 215 square feet of play space per pupil which is 54 per cent above the recommended standard. It is fairly well equipped with 12 swings, four seesaws, two climbing devices, a horizontal ladder, two volleyball courts, and one basketball goal, space for softball and football are available. It is recommended that this ground be further improved in accord with the general recommendations for school grounds and that it be continued in operation as a community playground under the auspices of the Board of Education.

Chicago Avenue School Playground, Chicago
Avenue north of Broad Street, Census
Tract 43.

This ground of .737 acres for an enrollment of 386 provides 55 square feet of play space per pupil which is 65 per cent below standard. It is equipped with six swings, a climbing device, a horizontal ladder and one basketball goal. It is recommended that additional property be purchased to provide more adequate play space. This ground enlarged and otherwise improved should be

continued in operation as a community playground by the Board of Education.

Dana Avenue School Playground, Dana and
Sullivant Avenues, Census Tract 50.

With 3.478 acres for 552 pupils, this ground provides 219 square feet of play space per pupil which is 47 per cent above standard. The equipment includes 2 volleyball courts, 10 swings, 8 seesaws, a slide, horizontal ladder, climbing device, giant stride, sand box, a gymnasium frame and a softball backstop. This ground should be continued in operation as a neighborhood playground under the direction of the Board of Education and it is recommended that the building be used as a community center throughout the year.

West Broad Street School Playground, Broad
Street and Hague Avenue, Census Tract 45.

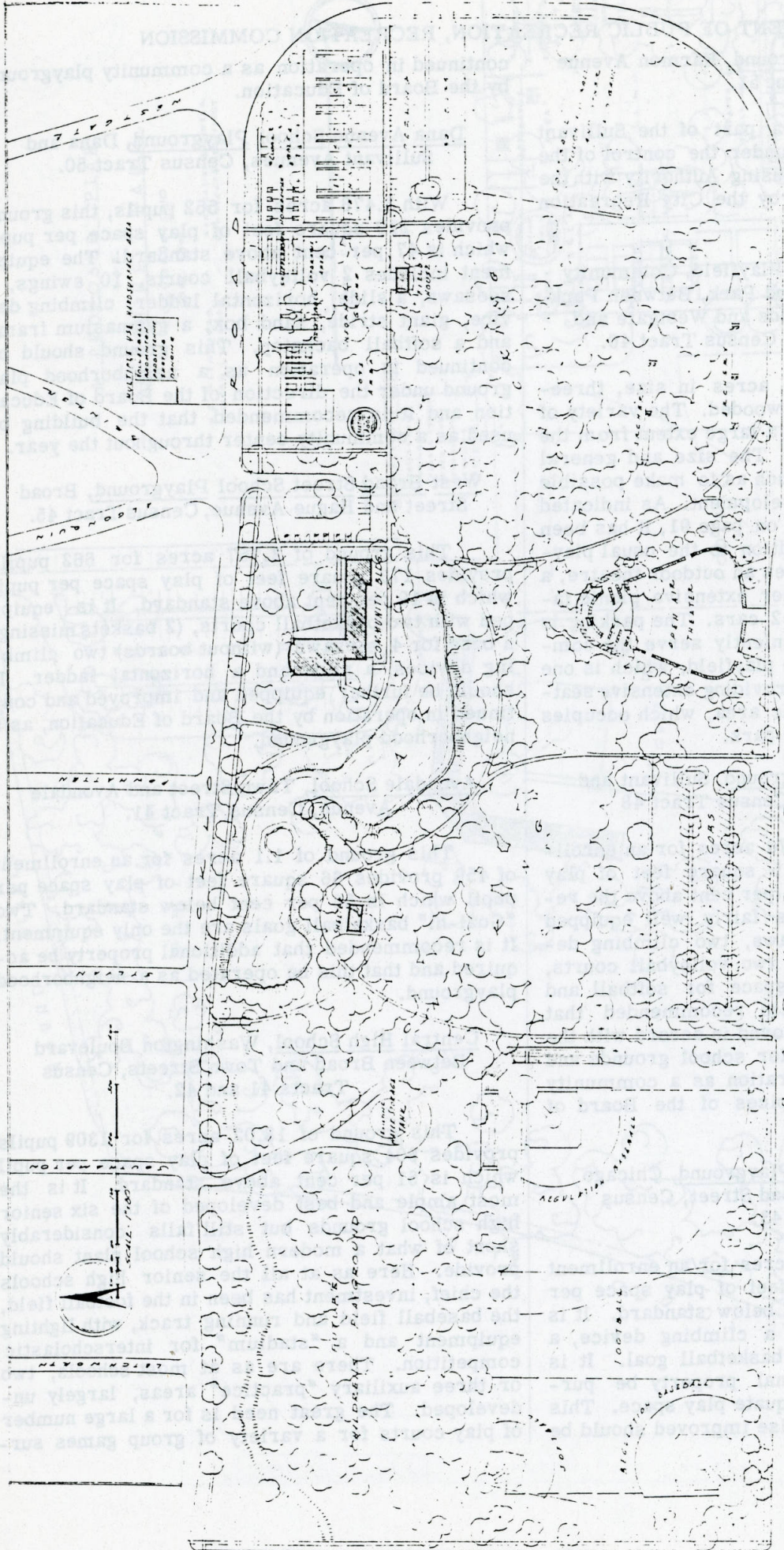
This ground of 3.757 acres for 662 pupils provides 173 square feet of play space per pupil which is 19 per cent above standard. It is equipped with two basketball courts, (2 baskets missing) a base for 4 seesaws (without boards) two climbing devices, a slide and a horizontal ladder. It should be further equipped and improved and continued in operation by the Board of Education, as a neighborhood playground.

Avondale School, Town Street and Avondale
Avenue, Census Tract 41.

This ground of 1.1 acres for an enrollment of 459 provides 66 square feet of play space per pupil which is 56 per cent below standard. Two "Goal-hi" basketball goals are the only equipment. It is recommended that additional property be acquired and that this be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Central High School, Washington Boulevard
Between Broad and Town Streets, Census
Tracts 41 and 42.

This ground of 18.02 acres for 1309 pupils provides 504 square feet of play space per pupil which is 51 per cent above standard. It is the most ample and best developed of the six senior high school grounds but still falls considerably short of what a modern high school plant should provide. Here as at all the senior high schools the chief investment has been in the football field, the baseball field and running track, with lighting equipment and a "stadium" for interscholastic competition. There are as at most schools, two or three auxiliary "practice" areas, largely undeveloped. The great need is for a large number of play courts for a variety of group games sur-



A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
 FOR
WESTGATE PARK
 COLUMBUS OHIO

W. C. ATENHOLM, RECREATION ENGINEER — RICHARD L. PARKER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 1947

faced for all-weather use by the pupils as a whole throughout the school day. The existing facilities have been built largely with funds from the athletic association. Those needed for the pupils as a whole will require school funds from the tax treasury. In common with the other senior high schools, this ample and fairly well-developed ground should be made available to the community as a playfield at all times that it is not in use for school purposes, so far as is consistent with the primary purposes for which it was constructed. It is recommended also that the building be operated as an all year community center.

Columbian Avenue Site, Columbian and Springmont Avenues, Census Tract 49.

This is a tract of 5.67 acres which has recently been acquired by the Recreation Commission. A functional design for the development of this ground, which appears on page 64, provides the usual features of a neighborhood playground. The population of this district is such as to warrant its immediate improvement and operation.

Greenlawn Avenue Playground, Playfield, Community Center, and Neighborhood Park, Greenlawn Avenue between Harmon Avenue (Jackson Pike) and the Scioto River, Adjacent to Census Tract 51.

Although this large, comparatively level tract of 78.29 acres was recently acquired by the Recreation Commission through the initiative of the Council of South Side Organizations primarily for the purpose of providing additional recreational resources for the South Side, it is so situated as to provide essential facilities for that section of the West Side in which it is located. (See page 105 for complete description.)

Highland Avenue School, Highland Avenue near Broad Street, Census Tract 47.

This ground with 1.153 acres for 483 pupils provides 51 square feet of play space per pupil which is 66 per cent short of the minimum standard. The equipment includes two basketball courts, horizontal ladder, climbing device, slide, and a giant stride pole without equipment. In view of the inadequacy of this ground, it is recommended that additional property be acquired. Thus enlarged and further developed, it should be operated as a neighborhood playground, and it is recommended that the building be placed in operation as a community center throughout the year.

West High School, Powell Avenue and Olive Street, Census Tract 46.

This tract which is 10.1 acres in size for a junior and senior high school enrollment of 2107 provides 137 square feet of play space per pupil which is 33 per cent below the minimum standard. The development here is similar to that of the other senior high schools, the central features being a football field with a "stadium" lighted for night competition. A running track, a baseball field, two basketball courts, a tackling dummy, and some auxiliary "practice" space complete the facilities for more than 2100 pupils. This building and ground are capable of providing playground, playfield, and community center service, and it is recommended that they be placed in operation as such, so far as is consistent with the primary purpose for which it was constructed.

West Market House, State and Gift Streets, Census Tract 42.

Standing in the center of a small city block of 1.05 acres the old West Market House has been remodeled for use as a community center. However, a part of the building has been condemned and it is used only for storage of play equipment when it is not in use. The facilities still in use include a gymnasium, a small auxiliary playroom, showers, dressing rooms, and toilet facilities. Since the Board of Education contemplates building a new school, in this general district in the near future, it is recommended that this site be abandoned and that the recreational activities now provided here be transferred to this new school. The new school site should also be operated as a neighborhood playground. In the interim, however, the building and grounds should be reconditioned for fullest possible use.

West Mound Street School, 2015 West Mound Street, Census Tract 49.

This ground of 7.25 acres for an enrollment of 63 pupils provides considerably more than the recommended amount of play space although the major part of it is undeveloped. The equipment includes 6 swings, a climbing device and a baseball field with a backstop. It is recommended that this ground be improved to provide playfield facilities and when the population warrants, that it be operated also as a playground.

Five Additional Sites Recommended for Purchase

The development of the facilities previously described leave 5 districts unprovided for. In

two of these, property is recommended for immediate purchase and development and 3 for future consideration. Additional playgrounds are needed immediately in (1) the vicinity of Wheatland Avenue and Logan Street (Census Tract 47), and (2) in the vicinity of Thomas and Central Avenues (Census Tract 50).

The three sites which it is proposed be acquired for future development when the population growth warrants are (1) the vicinity of Dakota and Campbell Avenues (Census Tract 50), (2) the vicinity of Highland and Union Avenues (Census Tract 48), and (3) the vicinity of Vandenburg and Wiltshire Roads (Census Tract 48).

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that in addition to the 6 playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Glenwood, Holton, McKinley, Sunshine, Westgate, Sullivant), and the 4 school grounds operated as neighborhood playgrounds by the Board of Education (Burroughs, Chicago, Dana, West Broad), 5 more are recommended on sites already available, (Avondale, Columbian, Greenlawn, Highland, West Hi). Three of these are school grounds, of which two are in need of enlargement. The remaining two are on property recently acquired by the Recreation Department and as yet undeveloped. One more is recommended for future development on a school site already available (West Mound).

Sites for 5 additional playgrounds are recommended for purchase, two for which there is immediate need while the 3 remaining are recommended for purchase for future development. In addition to the two playfields now in use (Sunshine and Westgate), 5 more are recommended, 3 of which are on school sites now available (Central, West, and West Mound), and the remaining two on property of the Recreation Department, one recently acquired (Greenlawn), and the other occupied by temporary housing for veterans (McKinley).

In addition to the 4 community centers now in operation (Glenwood, Sullivant, Sunshine, West Market), 6 more are recommended. For 4 of these, school buildings are recommended for use (Central, Dana, Highland, and West), and the remaining two are recommended for future construction (Greenlawn and Westgate).

South Section

The South Section includes all of that part of the city south of Broad Street bounded on the west by the Scioto River, on the east by Alum Creek, and on the south by the corporation limits.

It includes Census Tracts 37 through 40, and 52 through 61. The population in 1940 for this district was 93,702. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and community centers now in operation and also those recommended for development and acquisition appears on page 94.

The public facilities available for use on a community-wide basis include the Karns, Kent, Lincoln, Livingston, Schiller, 19th and Rich and Southeast Lions. Playgrounds under supervision by the city, and the Main Street, Ohio Avenue, and Southwood Avenue School grounds supervised as neighborhood playgrounds during the summer by the Board of Education. There are no playfields in use but this section is served by 4 parks, namely, Franklin, Schiller, Livingston, and Lincoln. A community center is operated by the Recreation Department in Schiller Park. Following are specific recommendations for this section:

Karns Playground, Thurman and Champion Avenues, Census Tract 59.

The plan for the proposed development of ground, 2.08 acres in size, appears on page 95. The alley which ran through the center of this ground between Ohio and Champion Avenues has been vacated but poles carrying utility lines remain. However, the ground is so designed that these do not interfere with its use. A part of the improvements recommended in this plan have already been made by the Recreation Department.

Kent Street Playground, Kent and Gault Streets between Miller and Kelton Avenues, Census Tract 54.

This is a long, narrow tract .92 acres in size. The plan for the development of this ground shown on page 96 indicates that its limited size makes it impossible to provide all of the usual features of a neighborhood playground. The adult area in the south end of the ground should be lighted for night use.

Lincoln Playground, Playfield, and Neighborhood Park, Ann Street between Markison and Woodrow Avenues, Census Tract 60

This tract of 18 acres has been designed as shown on page 97 to provide the basic features of a neighborhood playground and most of the usual features of the playfield. The neighborhood park facilities are also somewhat limited. The playfield is designed as one of the major installations with seating facilities as provided for various sections of the city. Parking space is available for 145 cars.

LEGEND

SPECIFIC NEEDS WITH REFERENCE TO AREAS AND FACILITIES

two of these, property is recommended for immediate purchase and development and for future consideration. Additional playgrounds needed immediately in (1) the vicinity of Wheatland Avenue and Logan Street (Census Tract 47), and (2) in the vicinity of Thomas and Central Avenues (Census Tract 50).

The three sites which it is proposed to acquire for future development when the population growth warrants are (1) the vicinity of Baker and Campbell Avenues (Census Tract 50), (2) the vicinity of Sixth and Union Avenues (Census Tract 48), and (3) the vicinity of Vandenberg and Wilshire Roads (Census Tract 48).

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that in addition to the playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department, McKinley, Sunshine, Karns, Thurman and Champion Avenues Census Tract 50.

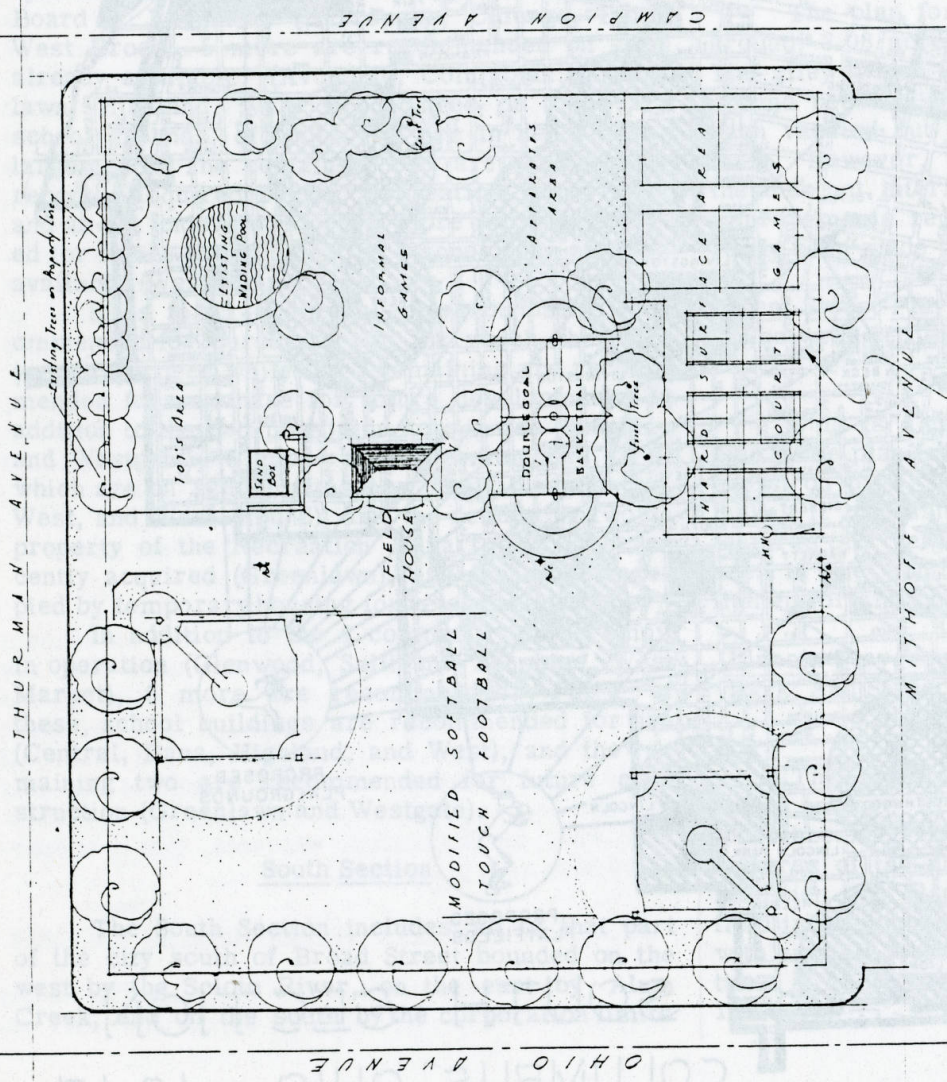
through 40 and 41 through 43. The population in 1940 for this section was 705. A map of this section showing playgrounds, playfields, and other recreational facilities available in the section includes the following: Schiller, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR

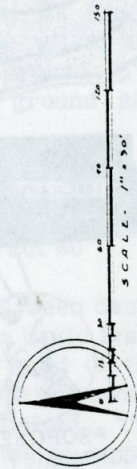
THE FRANK KARN'S PLAYGROUND

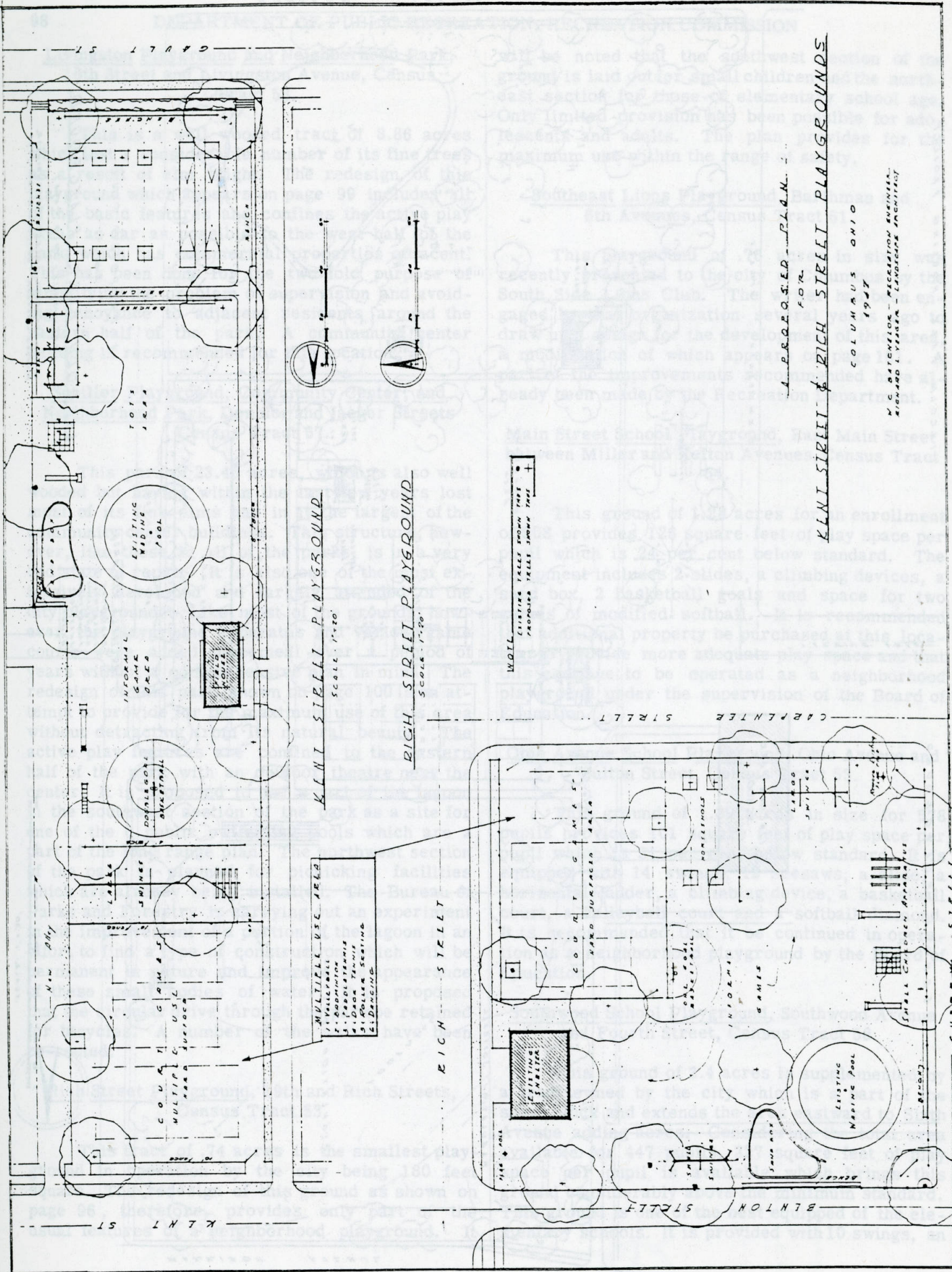
COLUMBUS OHIO 1947

W.C. BURCHFIELD - PROJECTION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YERGAN - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



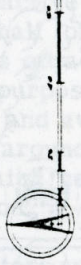
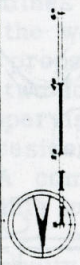
MULTIPLE USE AREA
VOLLEYBALL
ADMINISTRATION
PADDLE TENNIS
CHECKERBOARD
CHECKERS
DANCING





KINT STREET PLAYGROUND
SCALE - 1"=20'

RICH STREET PLAYGROUND
SCALE - 1"=20'



W.D.I.L.
EXISTING TREES SHOWN THIS WAY
PROPOSED TREES SHOWN THIS WAY

MULTIPLE USE AREA
1 VOLLEYBALL
2 SOFTBALL
1 TENNIS
1 BASKETBALL
1 DODGEBALL
1 BOWLING
1 ROLLER SKATING
1 DRIVING

A. PROPOSED PLAN
FOR
KINT STREET & RICH STREET PLAYGROUNDS

COLUMBUS OHIO
1937
M. C. BATEMICK - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

KINT ST

KINT ST

RICH STREET

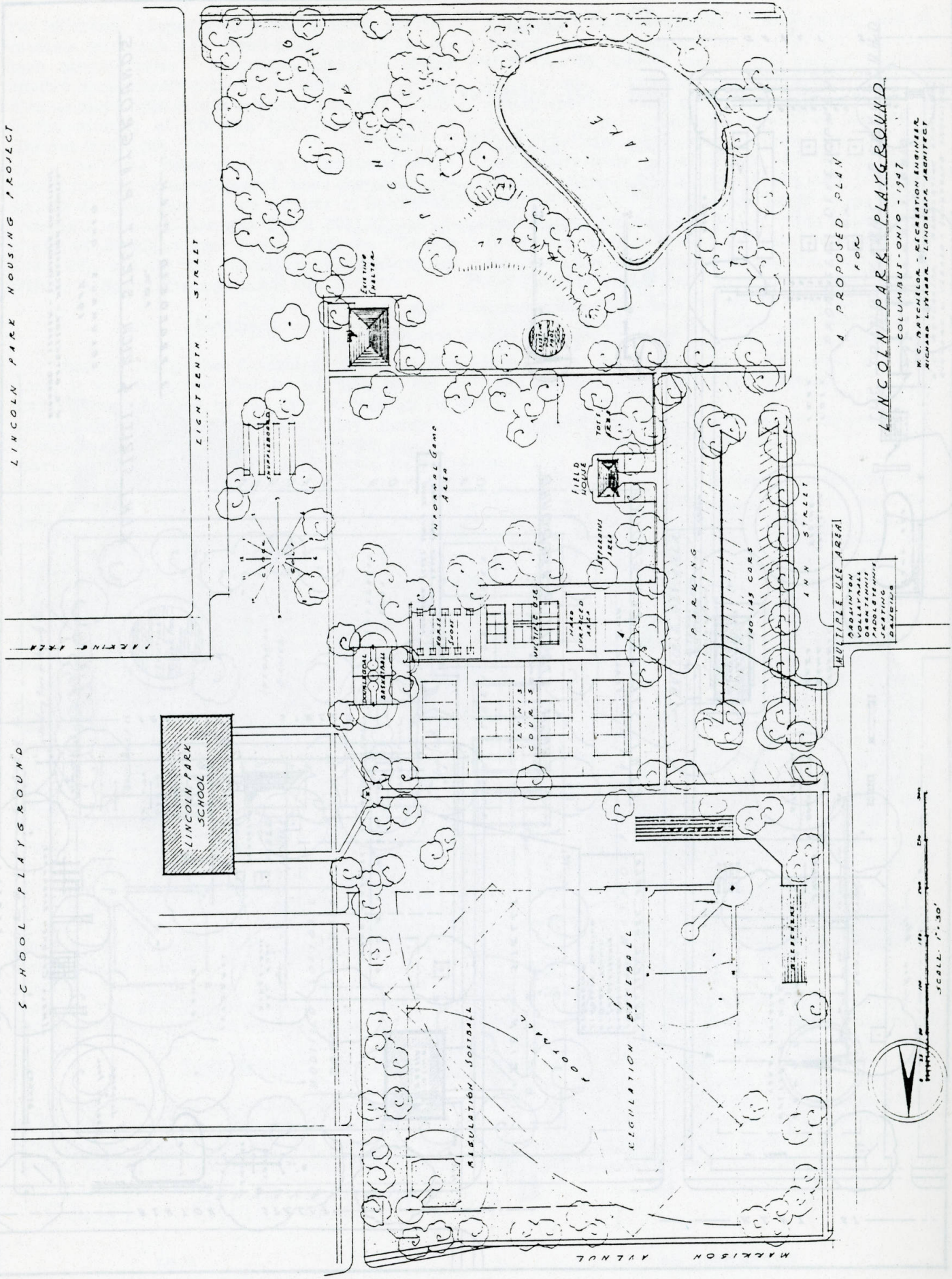
CARPENTER STREET

BELTON STREET

CHEER STREET

LINCOLN PARK HOUSING PROJECT

SCHOOL PLAYGROUND



A PROPOSED PLAN FOR

LINCOLN PARK PLAYGROUND

COLUMBUS - OHIO - 1947
W.C. BAYCHELOR - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. HARRIS - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



SCALE: 1" = 50'

Livingston Playground and Neighborhood Park,
18th Street and Livingston Avenue, Census
Tract 53.

This is a well wooded tract of 8.86 acres which lost a considerable number of its fine trees as a result of elm blight. The redesign of this playground which appears on page 99 includes all of the basic features and confines the active play areas as far as possible to the west half of the park, which has commercial properties adjacent. This has been done for the two-fold purpose of simplifying the problem of supervision and avoiding annoyance to adjacent residents around the eastern half of the park. A community center building is recommended for this location.

Schiller Playground, Community Center, and
Neighborhood Park, Deshler and Jaeger Streets
Census Tract 57.

This park of 23.45 acres, which is also well wooded but having within the last few years lost most of its fine elms has in it the largest of the community center buildings. This structure, however, like those in all of the parks, is in a very bad state of repair. It is also one of the most extensively developed and largely attended of the city playgrounds. Like most of the grounds, however, the playground apparatus and various game courts were added piecemeal over a period of years without a comprehensive plan in mind. The redesign of this park, shown on page 100 is an attempt to provide for the maximum use of this area without detracting from its natural beauty. The active play features are confined to the eastern half of the park with an outdoor theatre near the center. It is proposed to use a part of the lagoon in the southwest section of the park as a site for one of the 6 public swimming pools which are a part of the long range plan. The northwest section of the park is planned for picnicking facilities which are already being installed. The Bureau of Parks and Forestry is carrying out an experiment in the improvement of a portion of the lagoon in an effort to find a type of construction which will be permanent in nature and improve the appearance of these small bodies of water. It is proposed that the circular drive through the park be retained for bicycles. A number of the walks have been re-routed.

Rich Street Playground, 19th and Rich Streets,
Census Tract 53.

This tract of .74 acres is the smallest playground in operation by the city being 180 feet square. The redesign of this ground as shown on page 96, therefore, provides only part of the usual features of a neighborhood playground. It

will be noted that the southwest section of the ground is laid out for small children and the northeast section for those of elementary school age. Only limited provision has been possible for adolescents and adults. The plan provides for the maximum use within the range of safety.

Southeast Lions Playground, Barthman and
6th Avenues, Census Tract 61.

This playground of .76 acres in size was recently presented to the city of Columbus by the South Side Lions Club. The writer had been engaged by that organization several years ago to draw up a design for the development of this area, a modification of which appears on page 101. A part of the improvements recommended have already been made by the Recreation Department.

Main Street School Playground, East Main Street
between Miller and Kelton Avenues, Census Tract
54.

This ground of 1.28 acres for an enrollment of 308 provides 126 square feet of play space per pupil which is 24 per cent below standard. The equipment includes 2 slides, a climbing device, a sand box, 2 basketball goals and space for two games of modified softball. It is recommended that additional property be purchased at this location to provide more adequate play space and that this continue to be operated as a neighborhood playground under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Ohio Avenue School Playground, Ohio Avenue and
Fulton Street, Census Tract 53.

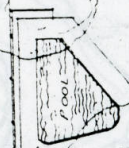
This ground of 1.89 acres in size for 578 pupils provides 101 square feet of play space per pupil which is 31 per cent below standard. It is equipped with 14 swings, 12 seesaws, a slide, a horizontal ladder, a climbing device, a basketball court, a volleyball court and a softball diamond. It is recommended that it be continued in operation as a neighborhood playground by the Board of Education.

Southwood School Playground, Southwood Avenue
and Fourth Street, Census Tract 58.

This ground of 3.4 acres is supplemented by a tract owned by the city which is a part of the same block and extends the area eastward to Sixth Avenue adding acres. Considering the total area available for 447 pupils, 227 square feet of play space per pupil is available which brings this ground considerably above the minimum standard. This ground is one of the best equipped of the elementary schools. It is provided with 10 swings, an

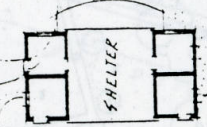
W. OF BARTHMAN AVE

GATE



TOTS AREA

LOW ORGANIZED GAMES

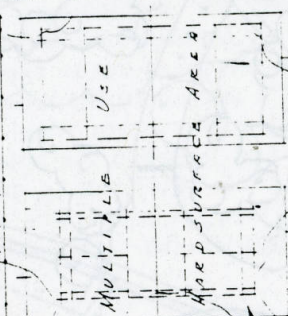


DOUBLE DECK BASKETBALL



APPARATUS

HORSESHOES



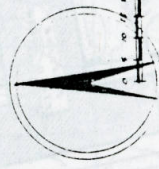
MULTIPLE USE

APPROPRIATE AREA

GATE

E. OF 15' ALLEY

E. OF 20' ALLEY



SCALE - 1" = 20'

A PROPOSED PLAN FOR

SOUTHEAST LIONS PARK

COLUMBUS OHIO 1967

W.C. PATENSON - RECREATION ENGINEER
RICHARD L. YEAGER - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

E. OF HINKLE AVE

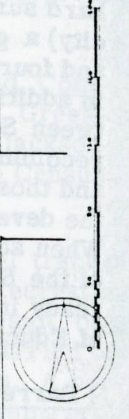
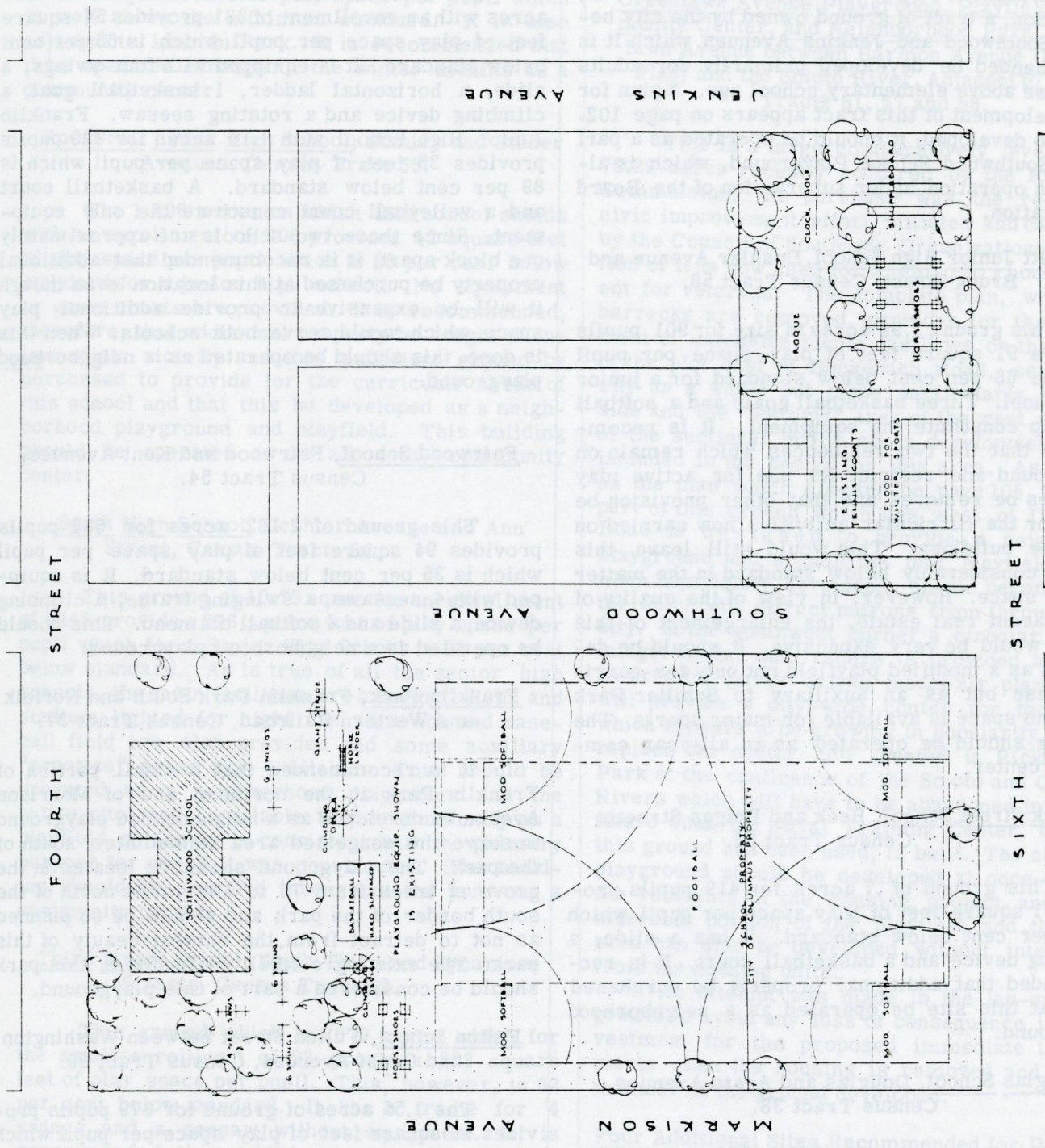
MULTIPLE USE AREA

- VOLLEY BALL
- WILLY BALL
- PROBATION
- PROBATION
- PROBATION
- SKATING
- DANCING

E. OF SIXTH

LION'S MOVEMENT

NORTHWOOD STREET WITH DIFFERENT PROBLEMS AND PARTIALS
 This Avenue, generally and partially
 High School, in the 1st and 2nd Avenues
 respectively, Census Tract 37.



PROPOSED
 FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF
SOUTHWOOD PLAYGROUND
 DESIGNED BY W.C. PATCHELOR, DRAWN BY JTW
 SCALE 1"=40'-0"
 1947

outdoor gymnasium frame, 4 chair swings, 4 seesaws, 2 climbing devices, a horizontal ladder, a hard surfaced basket ball court (the only one in the city) a giant stride (without equipment) a sand box and four softball fields with backstops. There is, in addition, a tract of ground owned by the city between Southwood and Jenkins Avenues which it is recommended be developed primarily for adults and those above elementary school age. A plan for the development of this tract appears on page 102. When so developed, it should be operated as a part of the Southwood School Playground, which is already in operation under supervision of the Board of Education.

Barrett Junior High School, Deshler Avenue and Bruck Street, Census Tract 58.

This ground 2.99 acres in size for 901 pupils provides 91 square feet of play space per pupil which is 68 per cent below standard for a junior high school. Three basketball goals and a softball backstop constitute the equipment. It is recommended that the two residences which remain on this ground and restrict its use for active play purposes be removed and that other provision be made for the curricular activities now carried on in these buildings. This would still leave this ground considerably below standard in the matter of play space. However, in view of the quality of the adjacent real estate, the enlargement of this ground would be very expensive. It should be developed as a modified playfield not only for curricular use but as an auxiliary to Schiller Park where no space is available for major sports. The building should be operated as an all-year community center.

Beck Street School, Beck and Briggs Streets, Census Tract 52.

This ground of .7 acres for 419 pupils provides 51 square feet of play space per pupil which is 66 per cent below standard. It has a slide, a climbing device and a basketball court. It is recommended that additional property be purchased and that this site be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Douglas School, Douglas and Agate Avenues, Census Tract 38.

This two acre ground for 578 pupils provides 115 square feet of play space per pupil which is 22 per cent below standard. The equipment consists of a basketball goal, a climbing device and a modified softball diamond. It is recommended that it be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Fair Avenue Elementary and Franklin Junior High Schools, Fair and Franklin Avenues respectively, Census Tract 37.

The Fair Avenue School on a site of .807 acres with an enrollment of 381 provides 54 square feet of play space per pupil which is 65 per cent below standard. It is equipped with four swings, a slide, a horizontal ladder, 1 basketball goal, a climbing device and a rotating seesaw. Franklin Junior High School with 1.15 acres for 799 pupils provides 35 feet of play space per pupil which is 89 per cent below standard. A basketball court and a volleyball court constitute the only equipment. Since these two schools are approximately one block apart, it is recommended that additional property be purchased at this location even though it will be expensive to provide additional play space which would serve both schools. When this is done, this should be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Fairwood School, Fairwood and Kent Avenues, Census Tract 54.

This ground of 2.162 acres for 688 pupils provides 94 square feet of play space per pupil which is 35 per cent below standard. It is equipped with 4 seesaws, a swinging frame, a climbing device, a slide and a softball diamond. This should be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Franklin Park, Franklin Park South and Norfolk and Western Railroad, Census Tract 37.

It is recommended that a small portion of Franklin Park at the northern end of Morrison Avenue be developed as a neighborhood playground to serve the congested area immediately south of the park. The playground should be located in the grove of trees from 75 to 100 yards north of the south border of the park and should be so planned as not to detract from the natural beauty of this park. The existing softball diamonds in this park should be considered a part of this playground.

Fulton School, Fulton Street between Washington and Grant Avenues, Census Tract 39.

The 1.55 acres of ground for 679 pupils provides 46 square feet of play space per pupil which is 67 per cent below standard. The equipment consists of 3 basketball goals, 2 slides and a horizontal ladder. It is recommended that additional property be purchased at this location and that this site be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Lincoln Park School, Nineteenth and Morrill Streets, Census Tract 60.

This school, with an enrollment of 482 pupils has 313 square feet of play space per pupil which is well above the minimum standard. It is also adjacent to Lincoln Park. It is recommended that it be operated throughout the winter months as a community center.

Roosevelt Junior High School, Stanley and Studer Avenues, Census Tract 55.

The 1.896 acres on which this school stands with an enrollment of 706 provides 42 square feet of play space per pupil which is 88 per cent below standard for a junior high school. No equipment or game courts are provided. It is recommended, therefore, that additional property be bought in the immediate vicinity and that sufficient ground be purchased to provide for the curricular needs of this school and that this be developed as a neighborhood playground and playfield. This building should be operated as an all year community center.

South High School, Deshler Avenue and Ann Street, Census Tract 56.

This ground of 10.75 acres for an enrollment of 1445 provides 216 square feet of play space per pupil which for a Senior High School is 28 per cent below standard. As is true of all the senior high schools, the main facilities are a football field and stadium lighted for night use. A track and baseball field are also provided and some auxiliary "practice" areas are available. This should be operated as a neighborhood playground and the entire site made available to the community as a playfield so far as is consistent with the primary purpose for which it was constructed. The building should be operated throughout the year as a community center.

Third Street School, South Third and Sycamore Streets, Census Tract 52.

This ground which is .679 acres which for the small enrollment of 92 provides 203 square feet of play space per pupil. This, however, is 62 per cent below standard. It has a frame for 4 swings and a seesaw without equipment. It is recommended that additional property be purchased at this location and that this site be operated as a neighborhood playground.

Mound Street Junior High School, Census Tract 40.

When the proposed new Mound Street Junior High School is built on a site which the Board of

Education proposes to purchase, it should be placed in operation as a neighborhood playground and an all year community center.

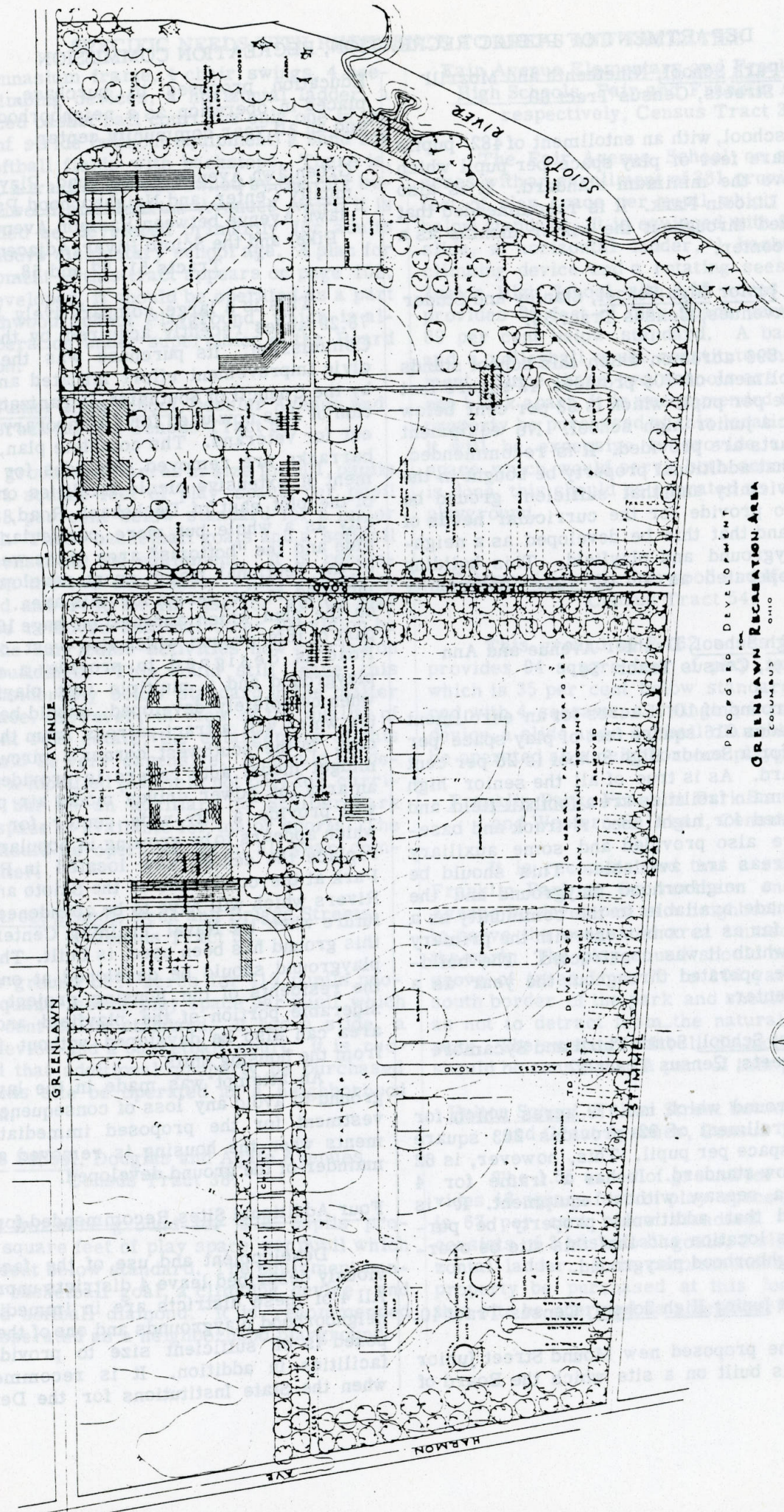
Greenlawn Avenue Playground, Playfield, Community Center, and Neighborhood Park, Greenlawn Avenue between Harmon Avenue (Jackson Pike) and the Scioto River, Adjacent to Census Tracts 51, 57 and 58.

This is a large comparatively level tract of 78.29 acres recently acquired by the Recreation Commission. Its purchase was the result of a civic improvement effort initiated and carried out by the Council of Southside Organizations. A portion of it is now used for a temporary housing project for veterans. The complete plan, when these barracks are removed, provides for the development of extensive picnic facilities on that portion of the plot east of Deckebach Road, serving, the city as a whole but more particularly the south side and the "bottoms" area of the west side. One of the sectional major sport developments is also included in the design for this area. As indicated on the plan which appears on page 105, the large part of this ground which lies west of Deckebach Road is designed to provide a neighborhood playground and a multiple unit playfield, which, when completely developed, should become a center which will attract patrons from throughout the city. In the southwest corner a circular tract for midget model auto racers is provided as is also an area for power driven model air planes. This will provide a city-wide center for this hobby, which appears to be growing in popularity, and will replace the center now located in Rickenbacker Park at the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers which will have to be abandoned in the near future when the Naval Training Center, for which this ground has been used, is built. The children's playground should be developed at once to serve the residents of the housing project and a considerable portion of the playfield and the picnic area can also be developed without interference from the housing units.

An attempt was made in the lay-out of this ground to avoid any loss of consequence in the investment for the proposed immediate improvements when the housing is removed and the remainder of the ground developed.

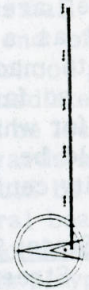
Four Additional Sites Recommended for Purchase

Development and use of the facilities previously described leave 4 districts unprovided for. All 4 of these districts are in immediate need of neighborhood playgrounds and one of the sites proposed is of sufficient size to provide playfield facilities in addition. It is recommended that, when the State Institutions for the Deaf and the



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR
GREENLAWN RECREATION AREA
 COLUMBUS OHIO

DESIGNED BY W. C. MATHIAS
 DRAWN BY J. T. MATHIAS
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



Blind are established at new locations as is being planned, these sites, in Census Tracts 39 and 53 respectively be acquired for park and recreational facilities. They are located in areas which are highly congested and in which there are large numbers of apartments and various types of multiple dwellings. There are no other playground, playfield, or park facilities within a considerable distance of either of these sites. The wooded areas of these tracts should be preserved for park purposes and the area now occupied by antiquated buildings on the site of the Institution for the Blind should be developed as a playfield. The remaining two locations at which it is recommended property be purchased are (1) the vicinity of Kossuth Street and Washington Avenue (Census Tract 57), and (2) the vicinity of Hanford and Bruck Streets (Census Tract 56).

Summary

Summarizing the foregoing recommendations, it will be noted that in addition to the 7 playgrounds operated by the City Recreation Department (Karns, Kent, Lincoln, Livingston, Rich, Schiller, Lions), and the 3 additional playgrounds operated under the auspices of the Board of Education (Main, Ohio, Southwood), ten more are recommended on property already available, 9 of which are school grounds (Barrett, Beck, Douglas, Fair, Fairwood, Franklin, Fulton, Roosevelt, South, Third), and one a park. Three of the school grounds, it is recommended be enlarged. Sites for 4 additional playgrounds are recommended for purchase for which there is immediate need. With no playfields now in use, 6 are recommended, 4 on property already available (Barrett, Greenlawn, Lincoln, South), two of which are high schools, and 2 on city property which is largely undeveloped. Two additional sites for playfields are recommended for purchase (Blind School and Roosevelt), In addition to the one community center now in operation (Schiller) 4 more are recommended. Four of these would make use of school buildings (Barrett, Mound, Roosevelt, South). The remaining three locations are Greenlawn, Livingston and the Blind School.

General Summary

Table No. 16 on page 107 summarizes the facilities now in operation and additional facilities recommended for development or purchase for immediate or future use in each of the six sections in which the city has been divided for the purpose of this analysis. This table indicates that in addition to the 44 playgrounds under supervision at the present time be the City Recreation Depart-

ment and the Board of Education, there is immediate need for 50 more, with 13 additional grounds recommended for future development or purchase.

In addition to the 7 playfields now in operation, 14 additional are recommended on property now available, with 6 additional recommended for purchase for immediate use, and 7 recommended for future development or purchase. With 8 community centers now in operation, 25 additional are recommended for immediate use, 20 of which would make use of school buildings and 5 for construction or purchase. Eight additional are recommended for future construction or purchase.

SWIMMING POOLS

Since swimming pools ordinarily serve a larger area than playgrounds, playfields, or community centers, the distribution of these facilities will be considered on a city-wide basis. Reference to Map 12 on page 108 indicates that the distribution of the existing commercial pools leaves the congested, low economic areas where social need is greatest, more than a mile, and in some cases three miles, from a swimming pool. It is in these districts that we find the greatest number of dwellings without baths, where incomes are lowest, where health hazards are greatest, and where the largest number of drownings occur from swimming in the rivers.

As indicated on this map, it is recommended that six outdoors swimming pools be built to be located as follows:

Goodale Park
Schiller Park
Sunshine Park
State Fair Grounds
Fort Hayes
State School for Blind

INDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

It is generally recognized that an adequate program of public swimming facilities, as in the case of play facilities, should give primary consideration to the needs of the public education system. In many cities instruction in swimming is a central feature in the public school physical education program. It is recommended, therefore, that all indoor swimming pools be constructed in school buildings and that the six senior high schools be so equipped as the initial step in this program. As is done in other cities, these pools should be available for community use throughout the year, possibly at a nominal charge.

SPECIFIC NEEDS WITH REFERENCE TO AREAS AND FACILITIES
 Table 16. Recreation Areas and Facilities in Operation and Recommended
 by Major Sections of the City, Columbus, Ohio, 1947.

	Section I North	Section II Linden	Section III North-Central	Section IV East	Section V West	Section VI South	Total
Population in 1940	46,519	20,491	46,226	41,958	52,129	93,702	
Playgrounds:							
Under supervision by city	4	2	6	5	6	7	30
Under supervision by schools	3	0	2	2	4	3	14
Additional recommend- ed on city or school property	7	5	4	5	5	10	36
Sites recommended for purchase for immed- iate use	1	4	2	1	2	4	14
Sites recommended for purchase for future development	0	2	1	3	3	0	9
Sites now available recommended for future development	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Total	15	14	16	17	21	24	107
Playfields:							
Now in use by community	1	1	2	1	2	0	7
Additional recommended on property now avail- able	3	1	0	3	4*	4	14
Sites recommended for purchase for immedi- ate use	0	1	1	2	0	2	6
Sites recommended for purchase for future development	0	2	0	3	0	0	5
Sites available recom- mended for future development	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	4	6	3	9	7	6	34
Community Centers:							
Now in operation	0	1	0	2	4	1	8
Additional recommended for immediate use	4	4	6	3	4	4	25
Recommended for future development	1	0	0	3	2*	3	8
Total	5	5	6	8	10	8	41

*Greenlawn is also included in figure for South Section.

CAMPING

The Indian Village Camp, located in Thomas Park on the west bank of the Scioto River just above Griggs Dam, is operated by the Recreation Department. While the buildings, constructed with federal funds during the depression, were intended to accommodate 144 campers and counselors, 100 is the maximum that modern standards permit. While some improvements have been made, and additional equipment purchased, during the past three years, the camp has not yet been placed on a satisfactory basis. It is deficient in basic facilities such as toilets, washrooms, showers, and a boat dock; and in essential equipment in connection with the kitchen, infirmary, swimming pool, filter bed, sleeping cabins, and recreation hall. Further repairs to buildings and reconditioning of grounds and outdoor equipment are imperative.

In view of the inadequate facilities for campers over 11 years of age and the small area and undesirable location of the camp for older campers and for other reasons, it is recommended that the camp be limited to campers (boys and girls) from 8 through 11 years of age, exclusively.

It is recommended that a Camp Director be a member of the regular staff of the department on a year-round basis, with other duties and responsibilities during certain winter months, but available to build up camp enrollment from April 1 through September 1, and devote considerable time to the recruiting of winter camping groups the rest of the year. It is recommended that a year-round caretaker be employed who will live on the camp site. It is recommended also that a secretary be employed or assigned from the department staff to give full time to camp recruiting and other essential matters from April 1 to September 1.

In order to serve those boys and girls who are in the greatest need of and can profit most by a camp experience, it is not practical to charge fees which will make the camp self-supporting. It is necessary, therefore, that an adequate budget be provided not only for the maintenance and

operation of the camp but that funds be provided also for major repairs, replacements and improvements.

GOLF

The revenues from golf, under municipal auspices, not only pay the entire cost of maintenance and operation, but yields a profit. From February 1944 to December 1946, the Twin Rivers Golf Course returned a profit to the Recreation Department of \$8,095 in excess of all costs. However, sixty per cent of this course is on private property, two parcels of which have recently been sold, reducing it from 18 holes to a 9 hole course. The Wyandot course is also leased with a 30-day cancellation clause.

It is recommended, therefore, that land be acquired for at least two 18 hole courses.

GENERAL PARK DEVELOPMENT

It has not been possible in this report to give detailed consideration to the further development of the Thomas and O'Shaughnessy reservations along the Scioto River. However, particularly in the case of the latter, there is need of further improvements in order to secure maximum recreational use of this tract.

In view of the general deficiency in park acreage, a comprehensive study should be made of available land within the city adaptable for development for park purposes, particularly wooded ravines and low-lying areas along the rivers which are less desirable for building purposes. This work, together with plans for the development of the Scioto River reservoir properties, and the contemplated Hoover Reservoir area would be logical responsibilities of the landscape architect-planner recommended elsewhere in this report as an addition to the staff of the City Planning Commission.

A BASIS OF PRIORITY FOR THE ACQUISITION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COLUMBUS

Unit of Measurement

In attempting to determine an order of urgency of need for recreation facilities and services, the first consideration was that of selecting the most advantageous unit of comparison. Among the various possibilities were wards, precincts, school districts, shopping neighborhoods and census tracts.

The census tract was selected, since most of the data essential for the measurement of social needs have been computed with this unit as a base. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Census Tracts are small areas, having a population usually between 3,000 and 6,000, into which certain large cities (and sometimes their adjacent areas) have been subdivided for statistical and local administrative purposes. Each tract is designed to include an area fairly homogeneous in population characteristics. The tracts are intended to remain unchanged from census to census and thus to make possible studies of changes in social and economic characteristics of the population within small sections of the city."¹

Factors Used to Determine Degree of Recreational Need

Following a review of previous studies of social problems in Columbus, and as a result of experience of the writer and others in recreational studies here and elsewhere, it was decided to include four sets of factors, each to be used as an index of need, and to merge these four to form the basis of priority or order of urgency in the development and/or acquisition of recreational facilities. These four indices and the factors involved in each will be described briefly.

1. Index of Social Need

Housing conditions, mortality rates, juvenile delinquency, and density of population were selected as most important in determining the degree of social need. For the housing index the factors which were merged included frequency of home ownership, amount paid per family for rent, per cent of dwellings needing major repairs

or having no private bath and crowded conditions measured by persons per room. Map No. 13 on page 111 represents graphically a composite of these four housing indices with the fifty-nine census tracts ranked in the order of social need.

For the health index the death rate from all causes, the tuberculosis death rate, and the infant mortality rate were merged. For greater validity the deaths for the three-year period from 1944 through 1946 were used. Map 14 on page 112 shows in graphic form a composite of these three health indices.

The juvenile delinquency index was arrived at by combining Juvenile Court official and unofficial referrals and unreferred office interviews of the Juvenile Bureau of the Columbus Police Department for 1945. Map 15 which follows on page 113 presents graphically a composite of these three juvenile delinquency indices.

The population density index is secured by computing the number of persons per acre for each census tract and ranking the tracts accordingly. Map 2 on page 2 indicates the results.

The ranks given the various census tracts in each of these four indices, namely, housing, health, delinquency and population density, were then merged as indicated in Table 17 on page 114 and the result has been called the composite Social Index. This index, made up of eleven factors indicating degree of social need, is the first of the four indices used in determining the priority of recreational needs. Map 16 on page 115 presents this index in graphic form.

2. Ratio and Trend of Youth Population

Two factors were used in computing this index, namely the ratio of youth from 5 to 19 years of age in the population of each census tract and the per cent of increase or decrease in elementary public school enrollment from 1937 to 1947. Map 18 on page 117 indicates the rank of the various census tracts in youth ratio and Map No. 17 on page 116 gives the same information for the trend in school enrollment. A composite of these two indices constitutes the second index used in establishing this order of priority.







¹United States, Bureau of Census, Population and Housing; Statistics for Census Tracts, p. 1.

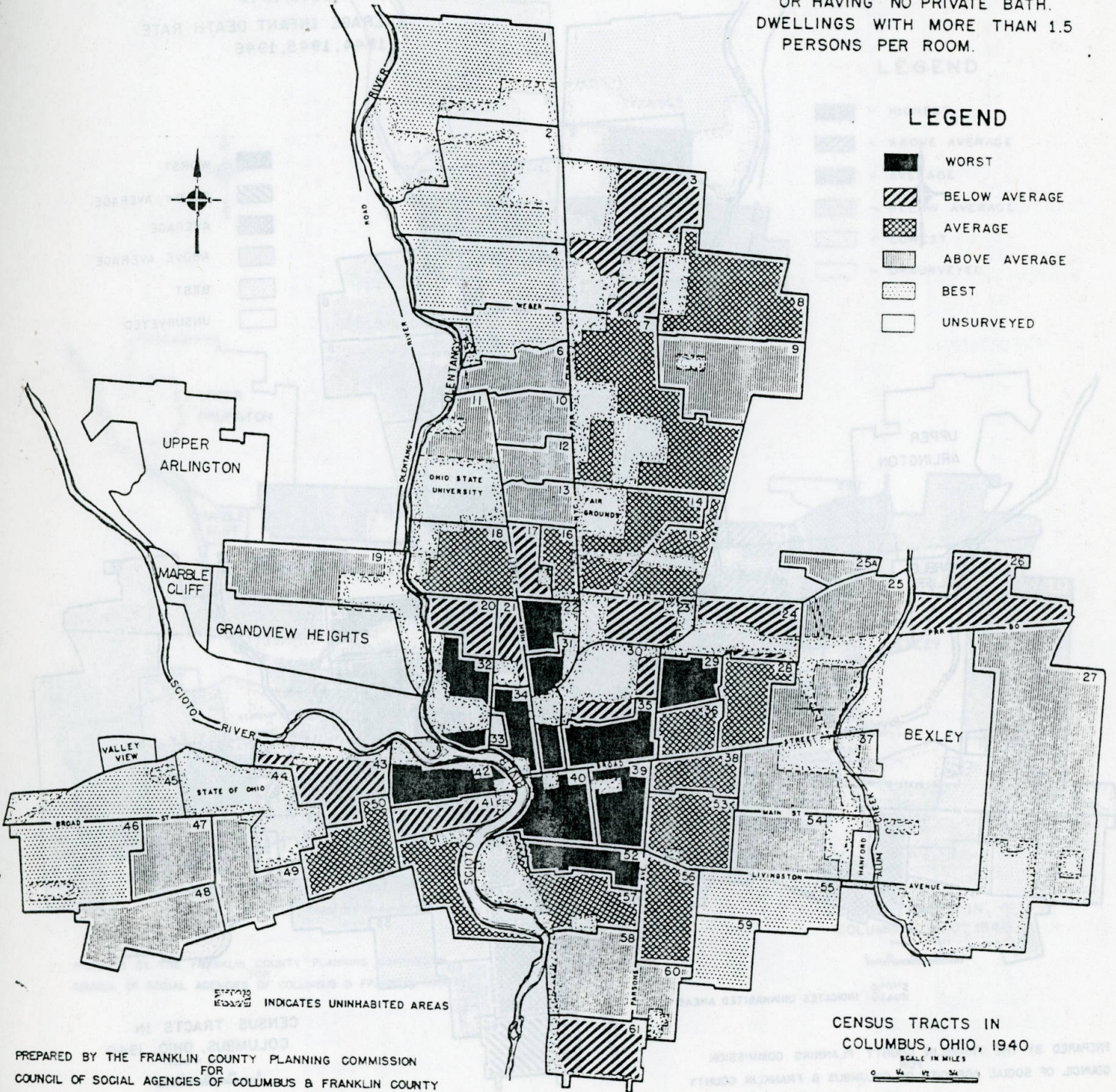
COMPOSITE HOUSING INDEX COLUMBUS, OHIO 1940

INDICES:

- AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT.
- OWNER OCCUPANCY.
- HOUSES NEEDING MAJOR REPAIRS OR HAVING NO PRIVATE BATH.
- DWELLINGS WITH MORE THAN 1.5 PERSONS PER ROOM.

LEGEND

-  WORST
-  BELOW AVERAGE
-  AVERAGE
-  ABOVE AVERAGE
-  BEST
-  UNSURVEYED



PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940

SCALE IN MILES
0 1/4 1/2 3/4

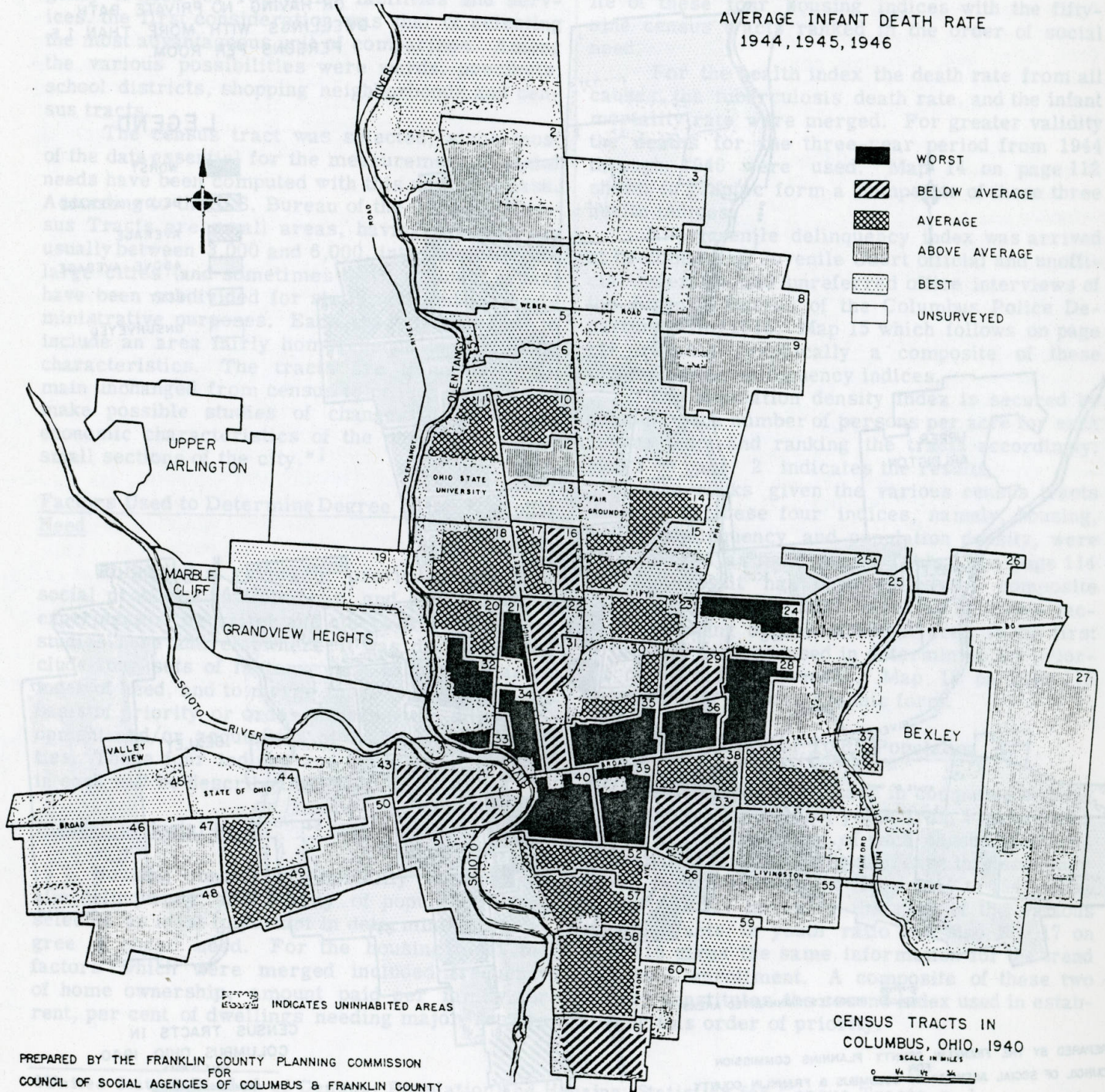
COMPOSITE MORTALITY INDEX COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDICES:

AVERAGE DEATH RATE
1944, 1945, 1946

AVERAGE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE
1944, 1945, 1946

AVERAGE INFANT DEATH RATE
1944, 1945, 1946



PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY







CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940

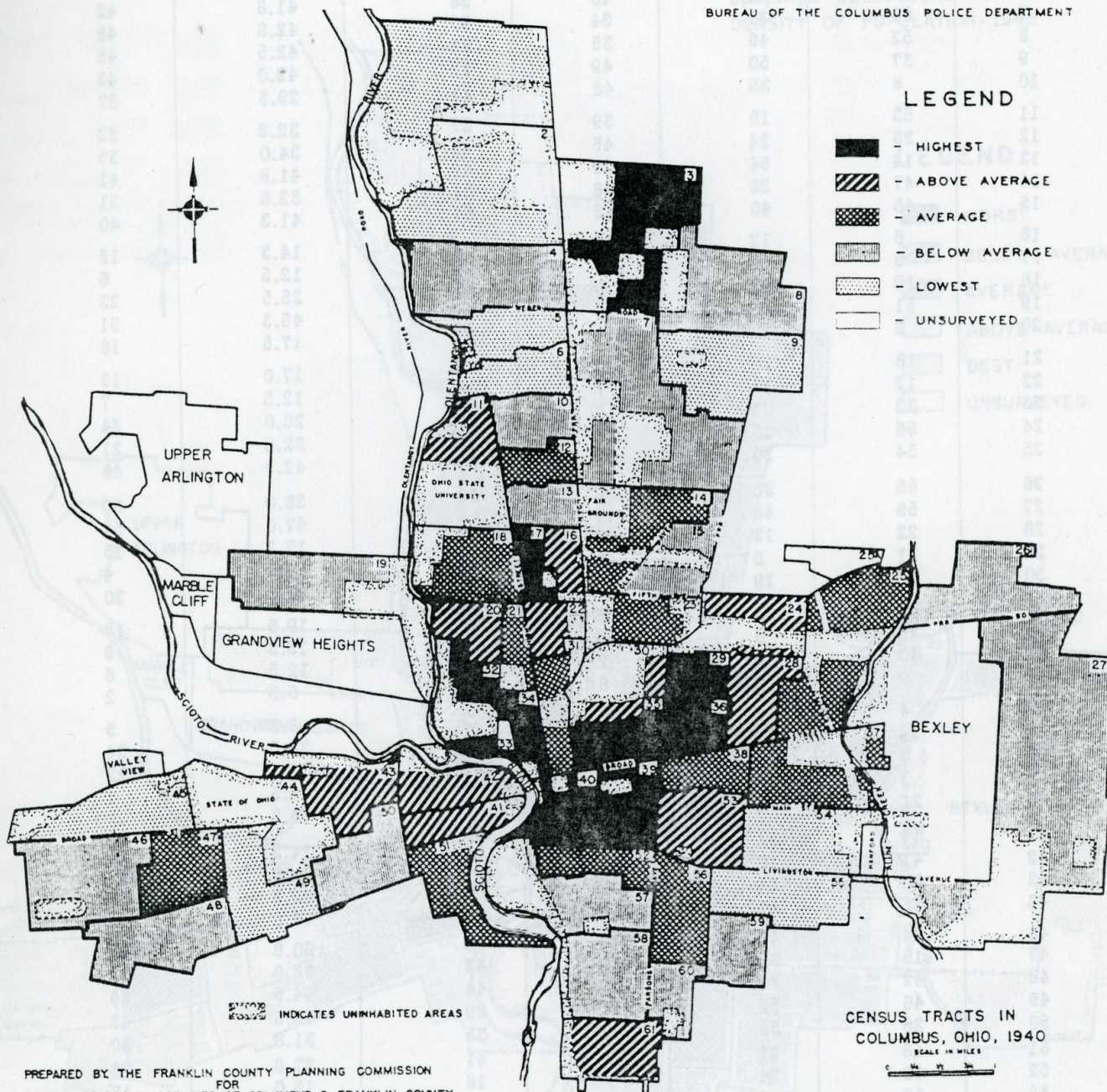
SCALE IN MILES
0 1/4 1/2 3/4


COMPOSITE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY 1945

BASED ON THE RANKING OF COMBINED DATA FROM JUVENILE COURT OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL REFERRALS AND UNREFERRED OFFICE INTERVIEWS OF THE JUVENILE BUREAU OF THE COLUMBUS POLICE DEPARTMENT

LEGEND

-  - HIGHEST
-  - ABOVE AVERAGE
-  - AVERAGE
-  - BELOW AVERAGE
-  - LOWEST
-  - UNSURVEYED



 INDICATES UNINHABITED AREAS

CENSUS TRACTS IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940
SCALE IN MILES

PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION FOR COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RECREATION, RECREATION COMMISSION

TABLE 17. COMPOSITE OF FOUR SOCIAL INDICES, BY CENSUS TRACTS, COLUMBUS, OHIO*

Census tract	Density of population	Juvenile delinquency index	Housing index	Mortality index	Average rank	Composite rank
1	57	55	58	56	56.5	59
2	49	57	59	46	52.8	58
3	58	7	18	55	34.5	36
4	39	45	56	48	47.0	53
5	31	53	55	59	49.5	56
6	13	56	40	58	41.8	42
7	50	37	34	50	42.8	48
8	52	46	35	37	42.5	45
9	37	50	49	32	42.0	43
10	8	35	48	26	29.3	27
11	53	18	39	21	32.8	32
12	25	24	45	42	34.0	35
13	14	54	50	49	41.8	41
14	47	28	28	27	32.5	31
15	45	40	23	57	41.3	40
16	6	12	27	12	14.3	12
17	5	9	16	20	12.5	6
18	19	23	30	30	25.5	23
19	51	43	36	51	45.3	51
20	2	20	17	31	17.5	16
21	18	26	15	9	17.0	13
22	12	14	7	17	12.5	7
23	32	25	19	28	26.0	24
24	56	15	13	4	22.0	21
25	54	30	47	39	42.5	46
26	55	38	21	38	38.0	39
27	59	48	46	35	47.0	54
28	22	13	26	8	17.3	15
29	1	6	8	13	7.0	4
30	33	19	11	19	20.5	20
31	43	22	3	10	19.5	18
32	36	8	4	5	13.3	9
34	40	2	2	6	12.5	8
35	9	5	6	1	5.3	2
36	4	4	22	3	8.3	5
37	38	33	38	25	33.5	34
38	7	27	32	24	22.5	22
39	3	3	5	7	4.5	1
40	21	1	1	2	6.3	3
41	17	11	14	15	14.3	11
42	41	16	10	14	20.3	19
43	30	21	20	40	27.8	25
45	35	51	53	52	47.8	55
46	44	49	57	53	50.8	57
47	15	32	42	43	33.0	33
48	42	41	51	44	44.5	49
49	46	52	43	29	42.5	47
50	26	39	29	33	31.8	30
51	48	31	31	41	37.8	38
52	11	34	9	18	18.0	17
53	10	17	25	16	17.0	14
54	29	59	44	36	42.0	44
55	27	58	52	45	45.5	52
56	16	29	33	47	31.3	29
57	34	36	24	23	29.3	26
58	20	42	37	22	30.3	28
59	28	44	54	54	45.0	50
60	24	47	41	34	36.5	37
61	23	10	12	11	14.0	10

*Census Tracts 33 (Ohio Penitentiary) and 44 (State House)

COMPOSITE SOCIAL INDEX COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDICES:







COMPOSITE HOUSING INDEX - 1940

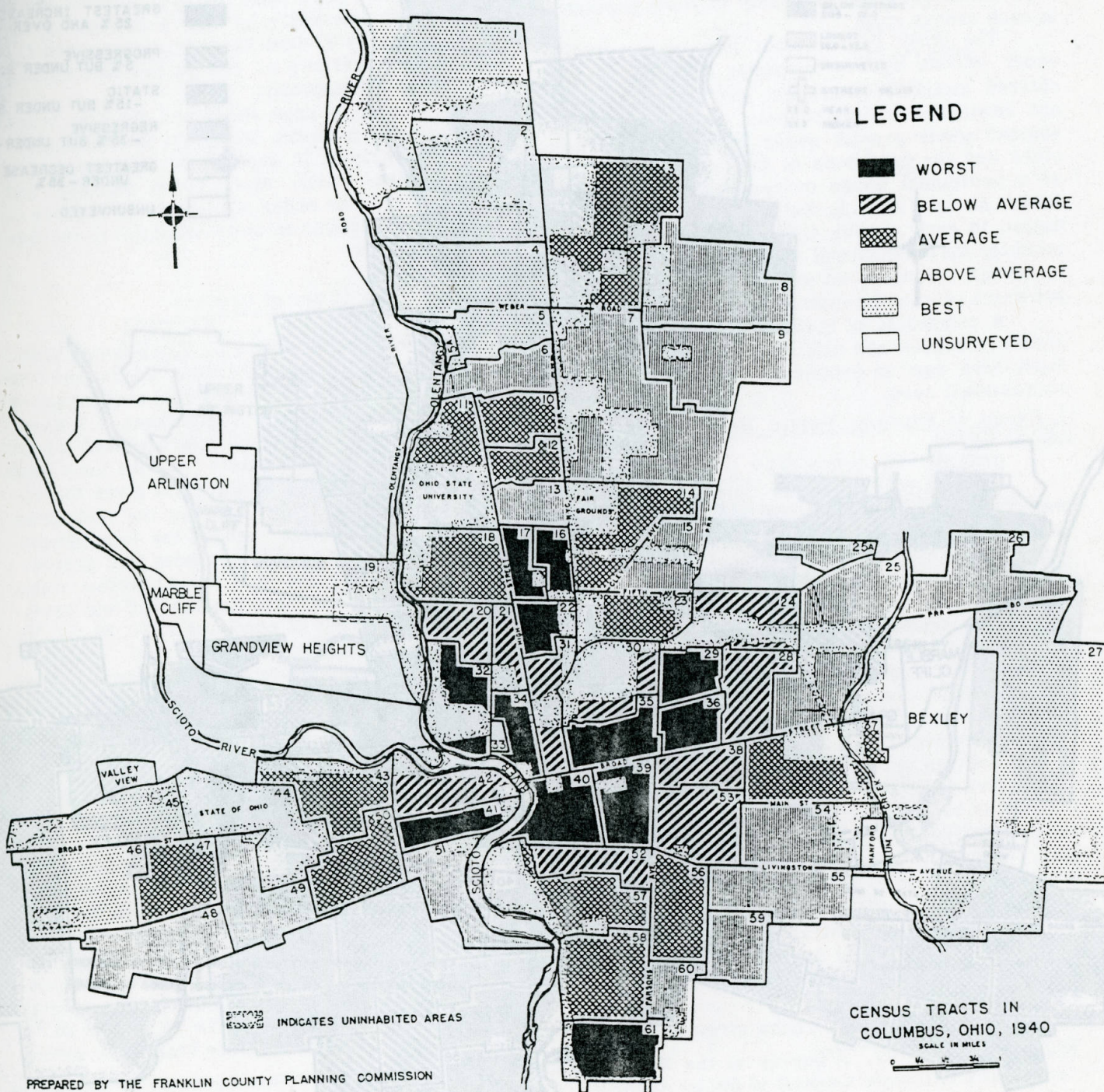
COMPOSITE MORTALITY INDEX -
1944, 1945, 1946

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INDEX - 1945

DENSITY OF POPULATION - 1945

LEGEND

-  WORST
-  BELOW AVERAGE
-  AVERAGE
-  ABOVE AVERAGE
-  BEST
-  UNSURVEYED









PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

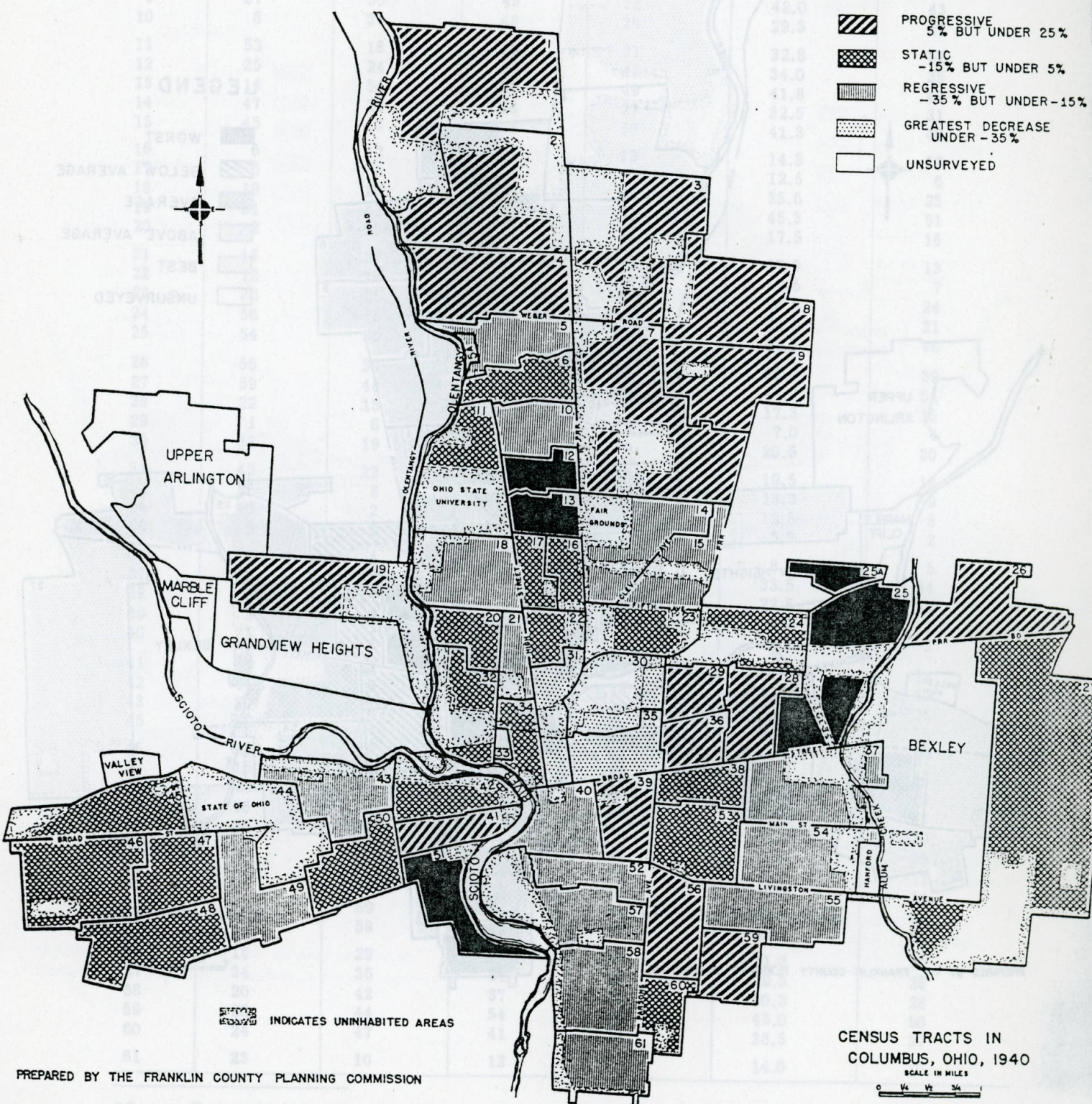
CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940


SCALE IN MILES
0 1/4 1/2 3/4

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT COLUMBUS, OHIO FROM 1937 TO 1947

LEGEND

-  GREATEST INCREASE
25% AND OVER
-  PROGRESSIVE
5% BUT UNDER 25%
-  STATIC
-15% BUT UNDER 5%
-  REGRESSIVE
-35% BUT UNDER -15%
-  GREATEST DECREASE
UNDER -35%
-  UNSURVEYED










 INDICATES UNINHABITED AREAS

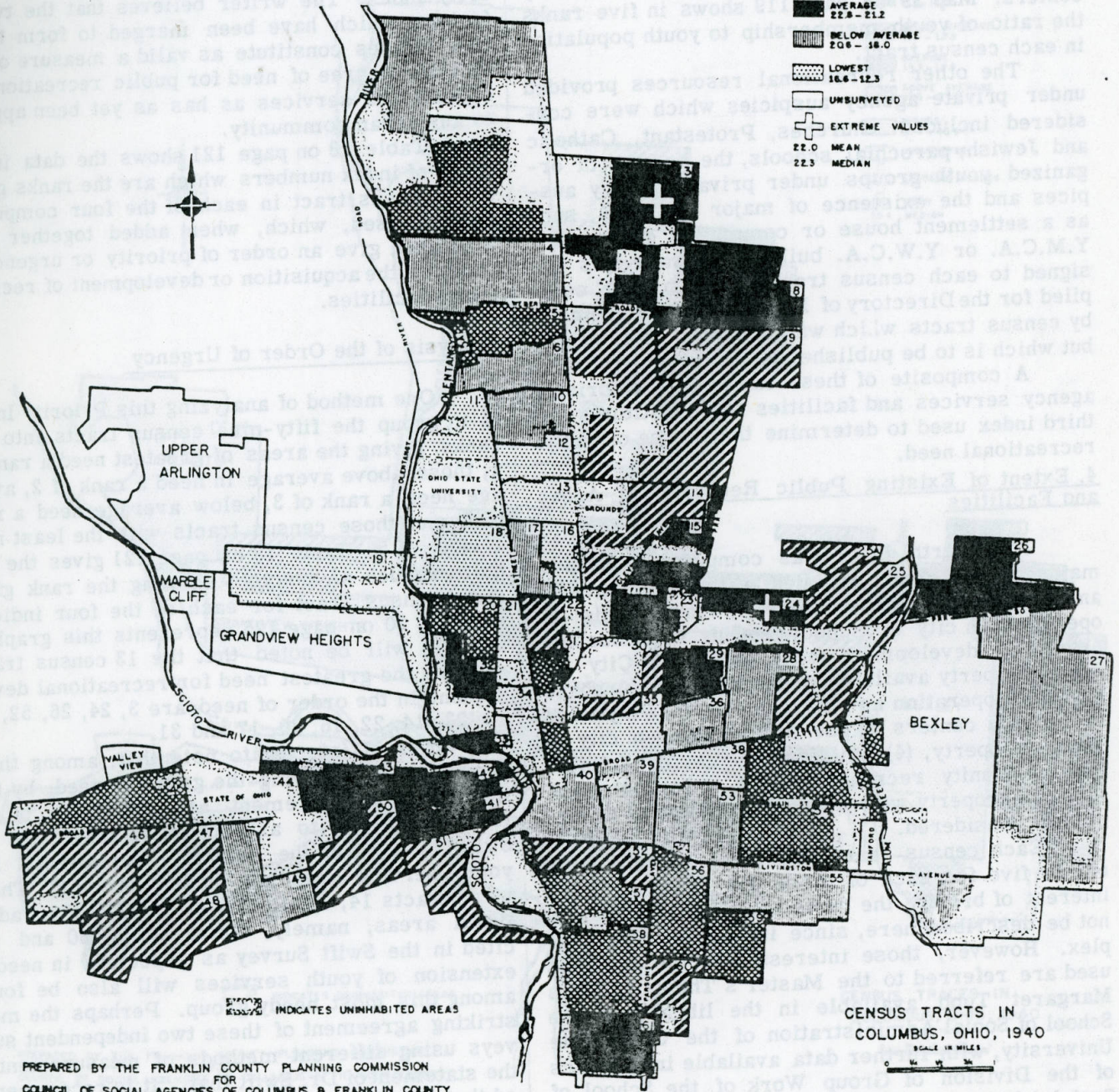
CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940
SCALE IN MILES
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1


RATIO OF YOUTH 5-19 YEARS OF AGE TO TOTAL POPULATION COLUMBUS, OHIO 1945 ESTIMATE

LEGEND

RATE OF YOUTH 5-19 YEARS OF AGE PER
100 ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION 1945

-  HIGHEST
32.6 - 25.6
-  ABOVE AVERAGE
26.2 - 23.1
-  AVERAGE
22.8 - 21.2
-  BELOW AVERAGE
20.6 - 18.0
-  LOWEST
16.6 - 12.3
-  UNSURVEYED
-  EXTREME VALUES
22.0 MEAN
22.3 MEDIAN



 INDICATES UNINHABITED AREAS

CENSUS TRACTS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940
SCALE IN MILES

PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. Extent of Private Recreation Facilities and Services

For this index the distribution of membership of persons under 18 years of age in all privately supported youth serving agencies was merged with the measurement of other recreational resources provided under private agency auspices. Included in the former category were all youth members enrolled in the activities of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, five branches of the Y.M.C.A., two branches of the Y.W.C.A., and eleven settlements and community centers. Map 19 on page 119 shows in five ranks the ratio of youth membership to youth population in each census tract.

The other recreational resources provided under private agency auspices which were considered included churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, parochial schools, the number of organized youth groups under private agency auspices and the existence of major facilities, such as a settlement house or community center or a Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. building. A rank was assigned to each census tract based on data compiled for the Directory of Leisure Time Resources by census tracts which was a part of this survey, but which is to be published as a separate volume.

A composite of these two indices of private agency services and facilities and constitutes the third index used to determine the degree of public recreational need.

4. Extent of Existing Public Recreational Areas and Facilities

This fourth index was computed from five major types of actual or potential recreation areas and facilities. These are: (1) Playgrounds in operation on city or school grounds with size and extent of development considered, (2) City or school property available or proposed for purchase but not in operation as play centers, (3) Playfields or athletic centers in use or available on city or school property, (4) Buildings in use or available for community recreation, city or school, and (5) Park property with acreage and state of development considered.

Each census tract was given a rank from one to five for each of these five factors. In the interest of brevity the basis of measurement will not be described here, since it is somewhat complex. However, those interested in the methods used are referred to the Master's Thesis of Lois Margaret Tubb available in the library of the School of Social Administration of the Ohio State University, with further data available in the files of the Division of Group Work of the School of Social Administration.

A composite of the ranks given each census

tract for these five factors, constitutes the fourth and last index used to determine the order of priority of public recreational need.

The Priority Index

The four indices which have been briefly described, namely, (1) the Index of Social Need, (2) the Index of the Ratio and Trend of Youth Population, (3) the Index of Private Recreation Facilities and Services, and (4) the Index of Existing Public Recreation Areas and Facilities, were combined and the result has been called The Priority Index. The writer believes that the twenty factors which have been merged to form these four indices constitute as valid a measure of the relative degree of need for public recreation facilities and services as has as yet been applied to any urban community.

Table 18 on page 121 shows the data in the form of index numbers which are the ranks given each census tract in each of the four composite indices used, which, when added together and averaged, give an order of priority or urgency of need for the acquisition or development of recreational facilities.

Analysis of the Order of Urgency

One method of analyzing this Priority Index is to group the fifty-nine census tracts into five ranks, giving the areas of greatest need a rank of 1, those above average in need a rank of 2, average need a rank of 3, below average need a rank of 4, and those census tracts with the least need a rank of 5. Table 19 on page 121 gives the results of such an analysis showing the rank given each census tract for each of the four indices. Map No. 20 on page 125 represents this graphically. It will be noted that the 13 census tracts showing the greatest need for recreational development in the order of need are 3, 24, 26, 52, 50, 15, 23, 14, 22, 16, 30, 17 and 31.








It is of interest to note that, among those census tracts showing the greatest need, by this method of measurement are found all of the tracts referred to as "forgotten areas" in the Swift Survey of the private recreational and youth serving agencies made last year. These were tracts 14, 15, 16, 17, 22 and 31. Four additional areas, namely, tracts 24, 26, 30 and 52, cited in the Swift Survey as especially in need of extension of youth services will also be found among this most needy group. Perhaps the most striking agreement of these two independent surveys using different methods of measurement is the statement of Dr. Swift that, "It is recommended that the Public Recreation Survey give special attention to the needs of tracts 24, 52 and 26."* It will be noted that these three tracts are among

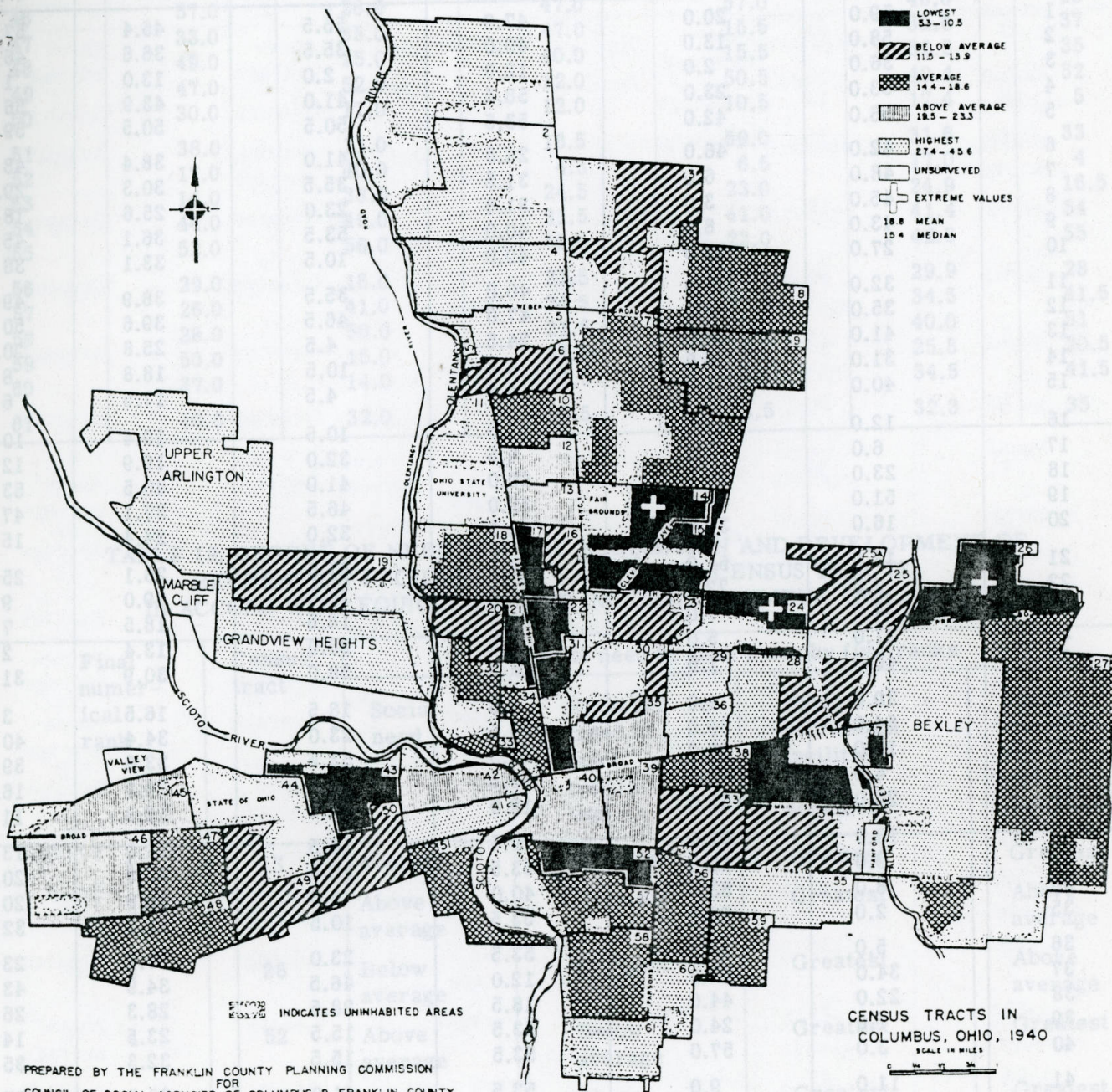
*Swift, Arthur L. Jr. A Survey of the Private Recreation and Youth Services Agencies of Columbus and Franklin County Council of Social Agencies, Columbus, Ohio, 1946, p. 6.


RATE OF MEMBERS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE SERVED BY ALL AGENCIES COLUMBUS, OHIO

SEPT 1, 1945 - MAY 31, 1946
 BASED ON DATA RECORDED IN MEMBERSHIP STUDY, RECREATION & YOUTH SERVICE SURVEY, PRIVATE AGENCY, 1946

LEGEND
 MEMBERS SERVED PER 100 ESTIMATED YOUTH POPULATION

-  LOWEST
8.3 - 10.5
-  BELOW AVERAGE
11.5 - 13.9
-  AVERAGE
14.4 - 18.6
-  ABOVE AVERAGE
19.5 - 23.3
-  HIGHEST
27.4 - 45.6
-  UNSURVEYED
-  EXTREME VALUES
18.8 MEAN
15.4 MEDIAN



 INDICATES UNINHABITED AREAS

PREPARED BY THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
 FOR
 COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY

CENSUS TRACTS IN
 COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1940


SCALE IN MILES


TABLE 18. COMPOSITE OF FOUR INDICES FOR DETERMINING THE ORDER OF URGENCY FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES BY CENSUS TRACTS, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947

Cen- sus tract	Index of social need	Index of ratio and trend of youth population	Index of pri- vate recrea- tion	Index of public recrea- tion	Aver- age	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	59.0	20.0	47.0	55.5	45.4	57
2	58.0	13.0	40.0	35.5	36.6	46
3	36.0	2.0	12.0	2.0	13.0	1
4	53.0	23.0	58.5	41.0	43.9	56
5	56.0	42.0	53.5	50.5	50.5	59
6	42.0	46.0	24.5	41.0	38.4	48
7	48.0	6.0	31.5	35.5	30.3	29.5
8	45.0	3.0	31.5	23.0	25.6	18
9	43.0	8.0	40.0	53.5	36.1	45
10	27.0	55.0	40.0	10.5	33.1	38
11	32.0	48.0	40.0	35.5	38.9	49
12	35.0	30.0	47.0	46.5	39.6	50
13	41.0	33.0	24.5	4.5	25.8	20.5
14	31.0	29.0	4.5	10.5	18.8	8
15	40.0	21.0	4.5	4.5	17.5	6
16	12.0	43.0	12.0	10.5	19.4	10
17	6.0	37.0	4.5	32.0	19.9	12
18	23.0	58.0	40.0	41.0	40.5	53
19	51.0	39.0	12.0	46.5	37.1	47
20	16.0	31.0	18.5	32.0	24.4	15
21	13.0	54.0	4.5	41.0	28.1	25
22	7.0	22.0	18.5	28.5	19.0	9
23	24.0	7.0	24.5	18.5	18.5	7
24	21.0	5.0	4.5	23.0	13.4	2
25	46.0	1.0	18.5	58.0	30.9	31
26	39.0	4.0	4.5	18.5	16.5	3
27	54.0	36.0	24.5	23.0	34.4	40
28	15.0	19.0	47.0	53.5	33.6	39
29	4.0	10.0	53.5	32.0	24.9	16.5
30	20.0	45.0	12.0	2.0	19.8	11
31	18.0	51.0	4.5	10.5	21.0	13
32	9.0	12.0	53.5	28.5	25.8	20.5
34	8.0	53.0	40.0	2.0	25.8	20.5
35	2.0	59.0	53.5	10.5	31.3	32
36	5.0	28.0	53.5	23.0	27.4	23
37	34.0	47.0	12.0	46.5	34.9	43
38	22.0	44.0	18.5	28.5	28.3	26
39	1.0	24.0	53.5	15.5	23.5	14
40	3.0	57.0	53.5	15.5	32.3	35
41	11.0	9.0	53.5	41.0	28.6	27
42	19.0	16.0	40.0	35.5	27.6	24
43	25.0	27.0	18.5	50.5	30.3	29.5
45	55.0	34.0	31.5	23.0	35.9	44

TABLE 18 (Concluded)
 COMPOSITE OF FOUR INDICES FOR DETERMINING THE ORDER OF URGENCY
 FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES
 BY CENSUS TRACTS, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947*

Cen- sus tract	Index of social need	Index of ratio and trend of youth population	Index of pri- vate recrea- tion	Index of public recrea- tion	Aver- age	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
46	57.0	26.0	47.0	57.0	46.8	58
47	33.0	35.0	47.0	15.5	32.6	37
48	49.0	25.0	40.0	15.5	32.3	35
49	47.0	52.0	12.0	50.5	40.4	52
50	30.0	17.0	12.0	10.5	17.4	5
51	38.0	11.0	18.5	59.0	31.6	33
52	17.0	40.0	4.5	6.5	17.0	4
53	14.0	38.0	24.5	23.0	24.9	16.5
54	44.0	49.0	31.5	41.0	41.4	54
55	52.0	56.0	40.0	23.0	42.8	55
56	29.0	18.0	31.5	41.0	29.9	28
57	26.0	41.0	24.5	46.5	34.5	41.5
58	28.0	50.0	31.5	50.5	40.0	51
59	50.0	15.0	31.5	6.5	25.8	20.5
60	37.0	14.0	31.5	55.5	34.5	41.5
61	10.0	32.0	58.5	28.5	32.3	35

TABLE 19. DEGREE OF NEED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
 RECREATION FACILITIES, BY RANKING OF CENSUS TRACTS,
 IN ACCORD WITH FOUR COMPOSITE INDICES, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947

Final numer- ical rank	Census tract	Degree of need in each index by five ranks			
		Social need	Ratio and trend of youth popula- tion	Private recreation facilities and services	Public recreation areas and facilities
1	3	Average	Greatest	Greatest	Greatest
2	24	Above average	Greatest	Greatest	Above average
3	26	Below average	Greatest	Greatest	Above average
4	52	Above average	Below average	Greatest	Greatest
5	50	Average	Above average	Greatest	Greatest
6	15	Below average	Above average	Greatest	Greatest

TABLE 19 (Continued)
 DEGREE OF NEED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
 RECREATION FACILITIES, BY RANKING OF CENSUS TRACTS,
 IN ACCORD WITH FOUR COMPOSITE INDICES, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947

Final numerical rank	Census tract	Degree of need in each index by five ranks			
		Social need	Ratio and trend of youth population	Private recreation facilities and services	Public recreation areas and facilities
7	23	Above average	Greatest	Above average	Above average
8	14	Average	Average	Greatest	Greatest
9	22	Greatest	Above average	Above average	Average
10	16	Greatest	Below average	Greatest	Greatest
11	30	Average	Below average	Greatest	Greatest
12	17	Greatest	Below average	Greatest	Average
13	31	Above average	Least	Greatest	Greatest
14	39	Greatest	Above average	Least	Above average
15	20	Above average	Average	Above average	Average
16.5	29	Greatest	Greatest	Least	Average
16.5	53	Above average	Below average	Above average	Above average
18	8	Below average	Greatest	Average	Above average
20.5	13	Below average	Average	Above average	Greatest
20.5	32	Greatest	Greatest	Least	Average
20.5	34	Greatest	Least	Below average	Greatest
20.5	59	Least	Above average	Average	Greatest
23	36	Greatest	Average	Least	Above average
24	42	Above average	Above average	Below average	Average
25	21	Above average	Least	Greatest	Below average

TABLE 19 (Continued)
 DEGREE OF NEED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
 RECREATION FACILITIES, BY RANKING OF CENSUS TRACTS,
 IN ACCORD WITH FOUR COMPOSITE INDICES, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947

Final numerical rank	Census tract	Degree of need in each index by five ranks			
		Social need	Ratio and trend of youth population	Private recreation facilities and services	Public recreation areas and facilities
26	38	Above average	Below average	Above average	Average
27	41	Greatest	Greatest	Least	Below average
28	56	Average	Above average	Average	Below average
29.5	7	Below average	Greatest	Average	Average
29.5	43	Average	Average	Above average	Least
31	25	Below average	Greatest	Above average	Least
32	35	Greatest	Least	Least	Greatest
33	51	Below average	Greatest	Above average	Least
35	61	Greatest	Average	Least	Average
35	48	Below average	Average	Below average	Above average
35	40	Greatest	Least	Least	Above average
37	47	Average	Average	Below average	Above average
38	10	Average	Least	Below average	Above average
39	28	Above average	Above average	Below average	Least
40	27	Least	Average	Above average	Above average
41.5	60	Below average	Above average	Average	Least
41.5	57	Average	Below average	Above average	Below average
43	37	Average	Below average	Greatest	Below average
44	45	Least	Average	Average	Above average

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RECREATION, RECREATION COMMISSION

TABLE 19 (Concluded)
 DEGREE OF NEED FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
 RECREATION FACILITIES, BY RANKING OF CENSUS TRACTS,
 IN ACCORD WITH FOUR COMPOSITE INDICES, COLUMBUS, OHIO: 1947

Final numer- ical rank	Census tract	Degree of need in each index by five ranks			
		Social need	Ratio and trend of youth popula- tion	Private recreation facilities and services	Public recreation areas and facilities
45	9	Below average	Greatest	Below average	Least
46	2	Least	Above average	Below average	Average
47	19	Least	Below average	Greatest	Below average
48	6	Below average	Below average	Above average	Below average
49	11	Average	Below average	Below average	Average
50	12	Average	Average	Below average	Below average
51	58	Average	Least	Average	Least
52	49	Below average	Least	Greatest	Least
53	18	Above average	Least	Below average	Below average
54	54	Below average	Least	Average	Below average
55	55	Least	Least	Below average	Above average
56	4	Least	Above average	Least	Below average
57	1	Least	Above average	Below average	Least
58	46	Least	Average	Below average	Least
59	5	Least	Below average	Least	Least

the first four in order of priority according to this method of measurement. Attention might be drawn to the fact that the small population and low degree of density of Census Tract 3 (the fourth tract in this group) raises a question of the validity of its being given the rank of one among all the tracts of the city. It suggests that, rather than applying this priority rank rigidly, those tracts having greater population density be given a slightly higher priority, particularly in the matter of immediate development. In the improvement schedule as recommended this has been done where it appeared to be warranted.

THE LONG RANGE PLAN

It is recommended that the improvement of existing recreation facilities and the acquisition and development of additional sites, as outlined in the section on Specific Needs, be carried out over a twenty-two year period and financed in accord with the plan proposed in section on Finance (page 28).

In determining the order of priority of the various projects, the table showing the degree of need of the various sections of the city which appears on page 119, was used as the primary basis for consideration. The relative importance of various kinds of facilities, as well as the cost of the improvement, constitute additional determining factors.

In each of the five periods into which this program is divided, it is recommended that the acquisition of property proposed for purchase be completed before any major building project is undertaken.

It is recommended also that with the bond funds now available several playgrounds be completely developed including all recommended facilities as well as aesthetic features to serve as models and thus stimulate completion of the remaining grounds. Among those which should be included in this group are: American Legion, Brevoort, Beatty, Glenwood, Holton, Karns, Kent, King, Linden, Livingston, Rich, Southeast Lions, and Weinland.

With these factors in mind the following priority schedule has been set up. Table 20 on page 127 indicates the major facilities already developed on existing recreation areas and those recommended in addition to this schedule.

PERIOD ONE 1947 thru 1949 (Estimated cost \$700,000)

Repairs to: roofs, plumbing, heating, electric wiring, plastering, and floors; painting and general reconditioning of buildings at Beatty, Glenwood, Schiller, Sunshine, West Market (5).

Complete grading, drainage, surfacing, seeding, fencing, and relocation or installation of play apparatus at Beatty, Brevoort, Glenwood, Goodale Park, Holton, Karns, Kent, King, King-Starr, Legion, Lincoln, Linden, Livingston, McKinley, Rich, Schiller, Sixth, Southeast Lions, Sunshine, Tuttle, Weinland, Westgate (22).

Develop new playgrounds including clearing, grading, drainage, surfacing, seeding, fencing, installation of play apparatus at Audubon Village, Columbian, Fuller, Glen Echo, Greenlawn, Joan, Maryland (7).

Construct multiple-use hard-surfaced play areas including fencing at American Legion, Beatty, Brevoort, Glenwood, Holton, Karns, Kent, King, Linden, Livingston, Rich, Southeast Lions, Weinland (13).

Construction of wading pools or spray pools at Beatty, Brevoort, Glenwood, Goodale, King, Linden, Southeast Lions, Weinland (8).

Construction of playground field houses providing toilets, shelter, storage and headquarters for staff and caretaker as illustrated on page 44 at Brevoort,* Fuller, Kent, King, Lincoln, Linden, Southeast Lions, Karns, Tuttle, Weinland, Westgate (11). *Toilet facilities existing at Brevoort.

Remodeling of existing structures (toilet or shelter) to provide complete field house facilities at Holton, Legion, Livingston, Rich (4). (See page 43)

Recondition existing toilets at Brevoort, Glen Echo, Goodale Park, Holton, Legion, Livingston (6).

Recondition existing wading pools at Holton, Karns, Kent, Lincoln, Livingston, McKinley, Rich, Schiller, Sunshine, Westgate (10).

Recondition or construct softball, baseball, and football fields including repair or installation of backstops but not including installation of new seating facilities at Beatty, Columbian, Fuller, Glenwood, Goodale Park, Goodale Field, Greenlawn, Holton, Joan, Karns, King, King-Starr, Legion, Lincoln, Linden, Maryland, McKinley, Schiller, Sixth, Sunshine, Tuttle, Weinland, Westgate, Wolfe (softball 56, baseball 26, football 27).

Recondition existing tennis courts including repair of construction of backstops at Beatty, Glenwood, Holton, Legion, Linden, Schiller, Southwood, Weinland, Westgate, Wolfe (34).

Construct new tennis courts at Goodale Park, Livingston (3).

Improvements to sanitary facilities, kitchen, and swimming pool, construction of showers and purchase of miscellaneous equipment at Indian Village Camp.

Construction of miniature model auto track and model airplane field with parking space and

TABLE 20. SPECIALIZED FACILITIES, EXISTING AND RECOMMENDED, ON RECREATIONAL AREAS NOW OWNED BY THE CITY OF COLUMBUS⁽¹⁾

	Baseball Fields Ex. Rec.	Softball Fields Ex. Rec.	Football Fields Ex. Rec.	Tennis Courts Ex. Rec.	Field Houses Ex. Rec.	Community Centers Ex. Rec.	Wading Pools Ex. Rec.	Swimming Pools Ex. Rec.	Picnic Areas Ex. Rec.	Outdoor Theatres Ex. Rec.	Archery Ranges Ex. Rec.	Other Adult Facilities Ex. Rec.
American Legion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Audubon Village												
Beatty				5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brevort				1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Columbian				2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Franklin				2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Fuller	3	2*	1*	1*	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1
Glenwood				2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Glen Echo				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goodale Park	1*	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goodale Field		4*	3	22	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Greenlawn	5	11	2	3	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1
Holton-Glenview		8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Joan		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karns		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kent				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
King	2	1*	1*	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
King-Starr		1*	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln		1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linden	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Livingston		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Maryland		1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McKinley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1
Rich				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schiller		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sixth		1*	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southeast Lions				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southwood		2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sunshine	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuttle	1*	3*	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1
Weinland		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westgate	2	2	1*	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Wolfe	2	3*	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Existing	13	30	12	32	2	4	13	1	7	2	0	2
To be replaced	2	15	3	2			5	4	17	5	5	1
Final Total	11	15	9	30	2	4	8	1	17	7	5	1

(1) Contemplates enlargement of Audubon Village, King-Starr, and Maryland.

(2) Refers to such facilities as shuffleboard and roque courts, clock golf, bowling greens, miniature auto and airplane courses, etc.

(3) Additional supervised playgrounds recommended.

(4) Ex. indicates Existing; Rec. indicates Recommended.

*To be replaced in new design.

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accommodations for spectators at Greenlawn.
 Improve picnic facilities at Brevoort, Franklin, Fuller, Glenview, Glenwood, Goodale Park, Lincoln, Linden, Livingston, Maryland, Schiller, Westgate, Wolfe (13).

Purchase additional ground to replace that taken over for veteran's housing at Maryland.

Development of play facilities for children in south-east section of Franklin Park.

Purchase of additional ground at King-Starr and Sixth and Sixth.

Purchase of new sites at:

General Vicinity	Approximate Acreage
Fifth, Shoemaker and St. Clair Aves.	6
Russell, Kerr and Poplar Aves.	1.5
Kossuth and Washington Aves.	2

PERIOD TWO 1950 thru 1954
 (Estimated cost \$800,000)

Construct multiple-use hard-surfaced play areas at Audubon, Columbian, Fuller, Goodale Park, Glen Echo, Greenlawn, Joan, King-Starr, Lincoln, Maryland, Schiller, Sixth, Tuttle, Westgate (14).

Construction of wading pools or spray pools at Audubon Village, Columbian, Fuller, Greenlawn, Holton, Joan, King-Starr, Maryland, Sixth, Tuttle (10).

Construction of tennis courts at Audubon Village, Brevoort, Columbian, Fuller, Greenlawn, Joan, King, King-Starr, Lincoln, Maryland, Sunshine, Tuttle (12).

Seating facilities for softball, baseball, and football and lighting of some for night use at Fuller, Greenlawn, King, Legion, Lincoln, Linden, Maryland, McKinley, Sunshine, Tuttle, Westgate, Wolfe (12).

Development of adult facilities including shuffleboard, roque, clock golf, bowling greens, picnic facilities, archery, outdoor theaters at Audubon Village, Beatty, Brevoort, Columbian, Fuller, Glenwood, Goodale Park, Greenlawn, Holton-Glenview, Joan, Kent, King, King-Starr, Lincoln, Linden, Livingston, Maryland, Schiller, Sixth, Southeast Lions, Southwood, Sunshine, Tuttle, Weinland, Westgate, Wolfe.

Remodel and recondition shelter for use as all-year community center at Goodale Park.

Recondition and remodel shelter and place in operation as recreation service building. Provide living quarters for caretaker at Wolfe Park.

Construction of outdoor swimming pool at Sunshine.

Development of day camp facilities at Fuller, Greenlawn, Westgate, Wolfe (4).

Construction of community center and replacement of swimming pool bath house. Filtration and chlorination equipment to be included at Maryland.

Development of picnic areas and river front for city-wide use at Fuller, Greenlawn (2).

Further improvement and additional equipment at Indian Village Camp.

Purchase and preliminary development of ground at following seven locations:

General Vicinity	Approximate Acreage
Wetmore Road and Sharon Ave.	1
Fifteenth and Dell Aves.	5
Hamilton and 22nd Aves.	3
Homecroft Drive south of Tulane Rd.	5.5
Wheatland Ave. and Logan St.	2
Central and Thomas Aves.	2
Hanford and Bruck Streets	2.7

Acquire or secure use of these school buildings and grounds as they may become available for community use through shrinkage of school enrollment at First, Second, Fifth, and Eighth Ave. and Northwood Schools (5).

State Fair Grounds: Acquisition and preliminary development for playground, playfield, community center and park purposes.

Fort Hayes, State School for the Deaf, State School for the Blind: Acquisition and preliminary development for playground, playfield, community center and park purposes.

Thomas and O'Shaughnessy Parks: Improvement of picnic and boating facilities.

PERIOD THREE 1955 thru 1959
 (Estimated cost \$800,000)

Complete acquisition of any of seven pieces of property recommended for purchase in previous period which were not acquired at that time and continue development of same.

Complete acquisition of Fort Hayes and State Blind and Deaf properties if not acquired in previous period and continue development of same.

Continue development of State Fair Grounds.

Construction of playground field houses at King-Starr, McKinley, Sixth (3).

Purchase and preliminary development of property at following nine locations:

General Vicinity	Approximate Acreage
Maynard and Velma Aves.	10
Atwood, Urania and Oakland Park Aves.	10
Sixth, King and Virginia Aves.	3.5
Astor Ave. and James Road	10
Maryland Ave. and James Rd.	6
Woodward and Brentnell Aves.	8
Dakota and Campbell Aves.	2.5
Highland and Union Aves.	2
Vandenberg and Wiltshire Rds.	2.5

BASIS OF PRIORITY FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Construction of outdoor swimming pools at Goodale Park, Schiller, State Fair Grounds.

Improve Property surrounding proposed Hoover Reservoir for park and recreation purposes.

Acquire additional property along river front and elsewhere for general park and recreation purposes.

PERIOD FOUR 1960 thru 1964
(Estimated cost \$800,000)

Complete acquisition of any properties previously recommended for purchase which were not acquired in that period, and continue development of these sites.

Lighting of adult areas including tennis courts and additional softball, baseball, and football fields.

Construction of community center buildings at Fuller, Greenlawn, Westgate (3).

Further development of Hoover Reservoir Park for varied park and recreation purposes.

Acquire additional property for general park and recreation purposes along river front and at other points where deemed advisable.

PERIOD FIVE 1965 thru 1969
(Estimated cost \$800,000)

Complete acquisition and development of the 23 properties recommended for purchase in previous periods to provide for 24 playgrounds, 11 playfields, and three all year community centers.

Complete development of Fair Grounds, Fort Hayes, State Blind and Deaf School properties.

Construction of outdoor swimming pools at Greenlawn, Fort Hayes, State School for Deaf (3).

Complete development of all park properties acquired in previous periods.

Complete development of Hoover Reservoir Park.

Construction of outdoor swimming pools as funds permit at Fuller, Lincoln, Westgate (3).



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