

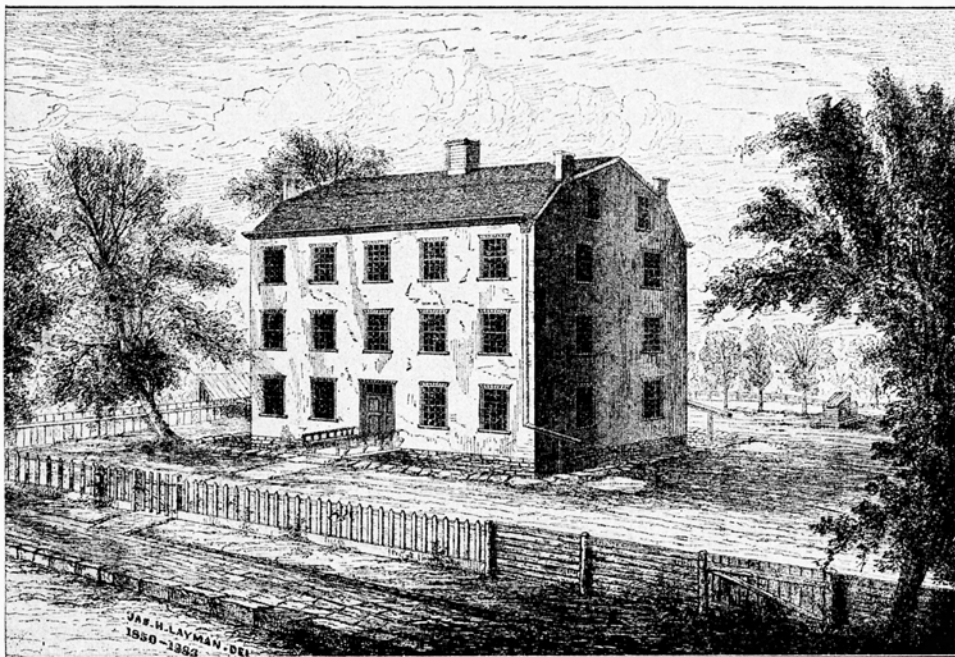
EXPANDING WOODWARD TRACED

A survey of the School-Building Needs of Cincinnati, Ohio in 1945, recommended (1) a Roselawn Senior High School to be erected in the southern part of Roselawn to serve Bond Hill, Hartwell, Kennedy Heights, Carthage, and Pleasant Ridge; and (2) a Roselawn Junior High School on the same site to serve Hartwell, Carthage, Bond Hill and part of Pleasant Ridge. The proposed schools came to be considered, shortly thereafter, as a single six-year school, described as a "Secondary School for the Northern Section of the City" or, more briefly as the "Northern Secondary School."

On June 9, 1947, Charles F. Cellarius was selected as architect to design the building. The facilities which were planned included 42 regular classrooms (plus two publication rooms available for use as classrooms), 4 industrial arts shops, 6 homemaking rooms, 4 arts and crafts rooms, 9 science laboratories, 3 business education rooms, a library with junior and senior reading rooms, a music room, a small auditorium seating about 150, a large auditorium seating about 1000, a natatorium, a gym with three instructional areas and with folding seats for 500 spectators, and a lunchroom seating 738 plus 50 faculty. The capacity, without crowding, was set at 2200 pupils. Because of rapidly rising costs, only one-half the project seemed likely in the spring of 1948. The work of the architect was suspended. In November, 1948, a favorable vote was received authorizing further issue of bonds, and the architect was then told to finish the full plans.

On April 17, 1945, Mr. Arthur O. Jones, formerly principal of Woodward High School, wrote to the Board of Education suggesting that the name "Woodward High School" be transferred to the Northern Secondary School, and that the downtown building be renamed the "Abigail Cutter Junior High School." On March 27, 1950, the Board of Education approved the transfer of the name. It was agreed that the monument of William Woodward be moved, and a plaque placed at the location where it previously had stood.

Imposing, handsome, of modern functional design, the New Woodward High School opened for community service on September 8, 1953. Long-needed and anticipated by a suburban area growing with usual rapidity, it is the first new public comprehensive high school to be erected in Cincinnati since 1931. Even though construction activity continued after pupils occupied the building, everyone cooperated to speed completion of the work.



TEN YEARS AFTER the construction of the original four room school, a third story was added to provide facilities for Woodward College. Since there were not sufficient funds to support both a high school and a college, the two institutions were alternately operated. In 1855 Woodward college was incorporated as part of the University of Cincinnati; in fact, U.C. classes were held in this building for several years.

This building also witnessed the admission of girls — a historic event of 1851.

THE DAY AFTER HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Woodward graduate William Howard Taft dedicated the "new" high school building of 1908.

This structure was considered to be one of the largest and best planned schools of its time. Among its many distinguished graduates are Principal, Winton L. Moeller and teachers, Miss Jennie Fine and Mr. John Achzehner.

In 1953 when the traditions of Woodward High School were transferred to the site of the new school, the old school was renamed Abigail Cutter Junior High and now serves the metropolitan area.

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At the beginning of this school year Woodward stood unique among America's tens of thousands of secondary schools. While nearly all other schools are overcrowded ours stood equipped for 3,500 but has an enrollment of only 2,700. This situation was brought about by the addition of three new wings to our five year old building. Within these new facilities are housed enough classrooms and special purpose rooms to accommodate an additional 1,000 students who in the next two years will be attending Woodward from the College Hill and Finneytown areas.

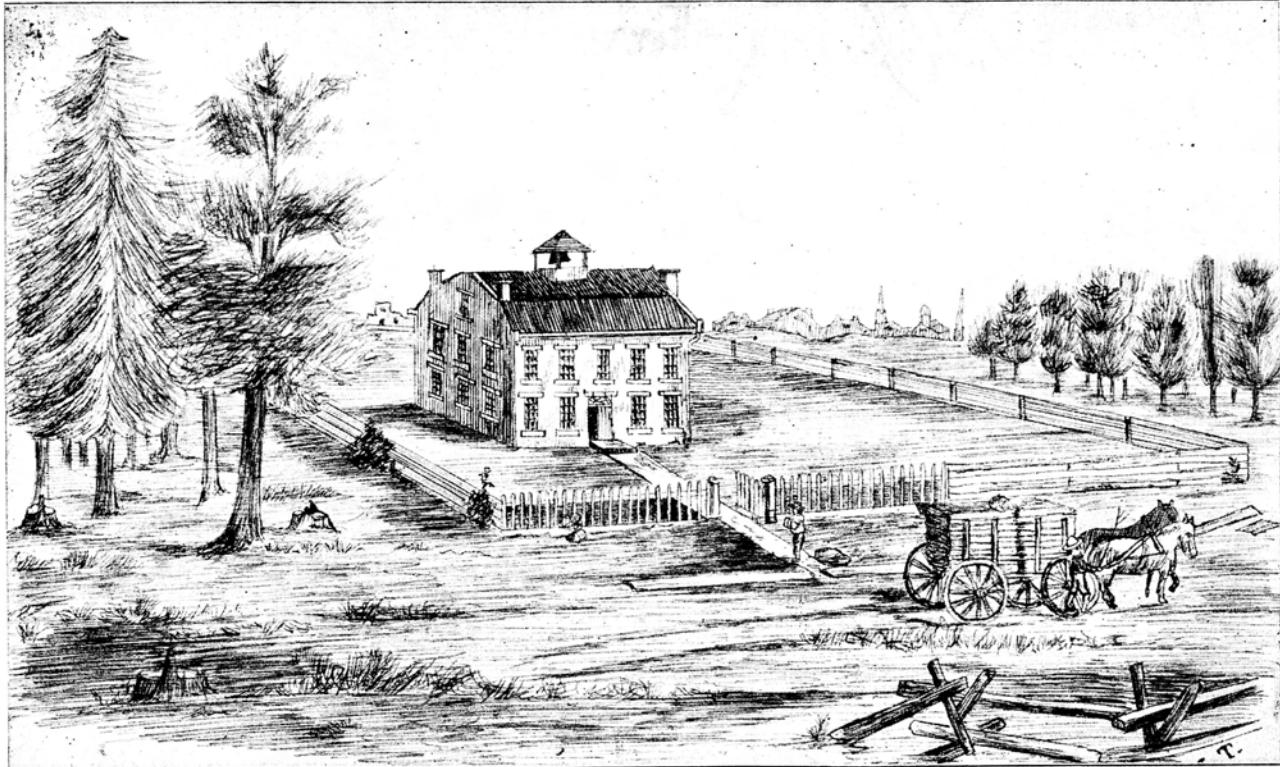
A third addition, branching from the south corridor of the west wing has provided Woodward with one of the city's largest gymnasiums. Completed in late October, it seats 1,400. The bleachers to be used in the new gym will be paid for with student funds. Sales tax stamps and special school affairs will provide most of the money.

With the development of the junior high school network in Cincinnati, Woodward will gradually be transformed into a senior high school and continue to serve the city as it has for more than 125 years.

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THE YOUNG FRONTIER TOWN that was Cincinnati witnessed its first public education in the building pictured above. First opened in 1831, this two story red brick school house was the fulfillment of William Woodward's dream to bring higher education to this small settlement.

His original idea of "extending the advantages

of learning and science among those who had not the means of procuring such advantages themselves" was not forgotten, for an equal number of students from each ward in the city were to be admitted "without regard to religious opinion or differences of opinion." Mr. Woodward did not live long to enjoy his school, but he was present for both opening days.

GOTHIC SPIRES denote the mid-nineteenth century (1855) architecture of the third building to be occupied by Woodward High School students. For many years Woodward was considered "the finest specimen of Gothic architecture west of the Alleghenies." For more than 50 years it continued to serve the youth of Cincinnati graduating such famous

people as President William Taft, class of 1874.

Many of the youth who studied within the walls of this building fought in the Civil War, resulting in a decrease in the school enrollment. After the war had ended the enrollment steadily increased until by 1907 the building was found inadequate, and plans were made for a fourth Woodward High School.

