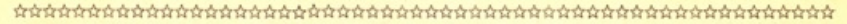


The Columbus Digest



The First State House at Columbus

The Columbus Digest
Sponsored by Lazarus



On the Site of a Mingo Indian Village

WILLIAM H HILDRETH
Associate Professor of English, Ohio State University

IN 1795, a year after the Western Indians had been finally defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, a surveying party of twenty men led by Lucas Sullivant came up from Kentucky to survey the lands of the deep forests. Virginia had ceded southern Ohio to the Federal Government, but she had held the land lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami. This land was to be used to reward Virginia's veterans of the Revolutionary War.

When Lucas Sullivant, the surveyor, reached the place where the Olentangy joins the Scioto, he saw that there was a good site for a town. And so in 1797, between surveying the forest and fighting off Indians, he took the time to lay out a tract of land on the site of an old Mingo Indian village. Thus Franklinton, the West Side of Columbus, began. In that year Joseph Dixon

built the first cabin and became our first settler. Three years later Nathaniel Hamlin built the first cabin on the east bank of the river on the site of what was in twelve years to be the new town of Columbus and was to absorb Franklinton. By 1812, when Columbus was founded, Franklinton had grown to a town of four or five hundred people. It had a jail, a church, and a school, all built of logs. Out from it roads were being pushed through the forest toward Lancaster, Newark, Worthington, and Springfield.

Ohio had been a state since 1803, but it had no permanent capital. The legislature met first at Chillicothe and then at Zanesville. In 1812 a commission selected the east bank of the Scioto opposite Franklinton for the site of the new capital. The swampy, heavily-timbered land was partially cleared and



Columbus GROWS and Goes Industrial

Excerpts From "*Business Week*"
Article, Dec. 4, 1948

"Population of the metropolitan area is nearing the half-million mark.

"Big new buildings are springing up under a multi-million-dollar public and private construction program.

"Many industrial and commercial concerns have picked Columbus as the site for larger postwar plants.

Continued on inside back cover

drained, and a two-story brick state house was started. Lots were offered for sale, and by the end of the year 300 people lived in the new town, named "Columbus" by the legislature.

Born the capital of the state, the village grew steadily. A few flour mills, a saw mill, a brewery, and a carding, weaving, and spinning mill were built. Merchants opened stores and markets. But the rapid growth did not continue, for Columbus lacked an easy means of commerce with the more settled parts of the country.



The Scioto was the chief commercial highway

The Scioto was the chief commercial highway. At the foot of the Broad Street bridge, flatboats and rafts were loaded with wheat, corn, whiskey, meat, and other frontier products and then floated down to the New Orleans market. By the late 1820's, however, the new Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth had opened up the interior of the state. It passed near Columbus, and in 1831 a feeder branch was completed connecting Columbus with this new artery of a commerce. In the long, flat canal boats, manufactured goods from the East could now be floated in and frontier products floated out at a low cost. With this new stimulus, the city of 2,000 grew rapidly, and by 1840 it contained approximately 6,000 people. Commerce had grown with the population. Sixty stores, serving the needs

of the people, sold drygoods, groceries, hardware, and clothing. Four newspapers were published within the city, and along the river were a dozen small mills and factories.



In 1833 the National Road Reached Columbus

Roads were being built in all directions. Some were merely muddy trails, but others were of stone or plank. In 1833 the National Road reached Columbus from the east and pushed its way westward toward the Indiana border. In the 30's both passenger and freight coaches, drawn by horses, rumbled into the city over the new roads. Coaches and canal boats connected Columbus with the outside world until the coming of the Colum-



The Railroad Came to Columbus in 1850

bus and Xenia Railroad in 1850. Within ten years Columbus people could travel by rail to Cincinnati or Cleveland, and east to the Ohio river or west to the Indiana border.

Between 1850 and 1860 the growth of Columbus came to a stop, for settlement and speculation in land farther west attracted those who were coming from the east, and in fact many citizens left Columbus for the new country. But in the 60's the Civil War gave the city new vitality, for Columbus became a center for the training of

large bodies of troops. Business and manufacturing increased. The city, surrounded on all sides by level land suitable for home sites, broke out of its platted rectangle and spread in four directions following Broad Street east



50,000 Population by 1880

and west and High Street north and south. By 1880 the population was 50,000, nearly three times that of 1860.

Being the capital and nearly in the center of the state, it was natural that Columbus should be chosen as the site of important state institutions. The State School for the Deaf was founded in 1827, and was followed in 1836 by the State School for the Blind. Homes for Ohio's mentally ill were also built in Columbus: the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane in 1838, and the Ohio State Institute for the Feeble Minded in 1857. The foundations of Columbus' four colleges were spaced over most of a century, Capital University being founded in 1830, St. Mary of the Springs in 1830, The Ohio State University in 1870, and Franklin University in 1902.



Columbus Began To Consider Its Civic Problems

In the two decades following the Civil War, Columbus began to take

on the aspects of a modern city. A waterworks system was installed, many of the muddy, dusty streets were paved, and street cars, running on rails and drawn by horses, gave Columbus its first public transportation system.

By 1900 Columbus was beginning to feel of age and to consider its large civic problems. Foremost of these was the control of the river. Twelve times during the 1800's the muddy waters of the Scioto had swept out of their banks and covered the West Side, destroying life and property. But in



In 1913 the Greatest of All Central Ohio Floods

March, 1913, before newly made plans could be put into effect, the greatest of all floods rolled down the valley upon Columbus. For five days swift currents swept over the West Side. Ninety-three people lost their lives, nearly \$6,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and four bridges were torn out.

When the waters subsided, real civic planning began. New channels were dug, new earth levees and cement walls were erected, and new bridges were built. In these years of activity came the vision of a great civic center. Shabby buildings along the river were pulled down, the banks were landscaped and the present great, grey

stone buildings of government were erected.

During the past thirty years the steady growth of Columbus has been established — government, commerce and industry, and education. The frontier village has become a metropolis.



A City of 40 Square Miles

Little remains to remind one of the frontier town that grew into a great city. The old Capitol was burned in 1852. Levees and walls hold the river in its bed and dams keep it at a placid level. The rectangular clearing on the river bank is now the heart of a great modern city. From the original clearing Columbus has spread until it now covers 40 square miles within which area live an estimated 335,000 people. Another 65,000 live close to the city in suburbs and residential developments.

Its industries, beginning with a few pioneer water mills along the river, have grown until now in the metropolitan area 500 factories employ 58,000 workers. It has been a long time since the awkward flatboats cast off at the Broad Street Bridge to float with the current down to New Orleans, and a long time since the freight and passenger stage coaches wallowed through the muddy forest roads and bumped into the city on plank turnpikes. Now, people and products are carried into and out of Columbus on

five major railroads, fifty motor freight and bus lines, and two trans-continental air lines which meet and cross here in the heart of Ohio.

From the little log school on the river bank, has grown a great educational system, until now Columbus' public and parochial schools, scattered over its 40 square miles, enroll each year more than 50,000 students. In addition approximately 35,000 attend its colleges. Its libraries hold more than 1,500,000 books. Throughout the city are 320 churches.



Columbus Continues To Grow

On the Scioto river to the north of the city, high dams hold behind them lakes miles long containing billions of gallons of water for the city's use. And now as it becomes apparent that the city's growth is unlimited, even larger dams are being planned, which, thrown across the valley many miles to the north, will hold additional billions of gallons.

For a century the city grew along its two main streets north and south on High Street, east and west on Broad Street, until it had assumed the shape of a rude cross. But during the last three decades the space between the arms of the cross has been filled in. The older industries are still established in the older part of the city, but under the impetus of World War II, new industries erected their buildings

on the city's edge. Around these plants blocks and blocks of modern homes house the workers.



The Metropolis of Central Ohio

Modern Columbus is the metropolis of Central Ohio. In each direction lie counties of rich farm lands and prosperous towns. With Columbus as their great trading center, the people of the surrounding area account for a good part of the city's commerce. In one year Columbus' 4,233 retail and 500 wholesale stores sell more than \$600,000,000 worth of merchandise, and its factories make products worth \$475,000,000.

The character of Columbus, however, is revealed not only by its size and its commerce, but also by the institutions which it nurtures, by the public services which it provides for its citizens, and by its relation to the developing plan of American culture.

Although Columbus is proud of its qualities and its accomplishments, it does not view them with smug satisfaction. Problems exist, as they do in any rapidly growing American metropolis. Development from frontier forest

to center of government, education, and commerce and industry was bound to be lusty and somewhat formless. But Columbus is facing its problems. Perhaps its greatest challenges are those concerning the development of parks and recreational facilities, traffic control and parking, public transportation, housing, slum eradication, and smoke control. There is no tendency to face these problems complacently. Columbus is looking forward, planning, acting. The period of formless development has long since passed. The knowledge, the plans, and the will-to-do are here. A young city, as cities go, Columbus, realizing its future, is moving ahead.



Editorial Note

No book of this limited scope can hope to present more than a few of the things which help to give Columbus its identity. The complex social, educational, economic, and civic life of an American metropolis cannot be treated simply. Therefore, the following text and pictures will present only some selected examples of the city's intellectual and civic maturity.

THE MUSEUM OF
THE OHIO STATE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AND HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



The Ohio State Museum, the stately, grey stone headquarters of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, houses one of the great historical collections of the United States. Most of its exhibits fall into three main divisions: (1) the growth of Ohio as a state, (2) the life and customs of the mysterious Ohio People who lived in the thousand years before the white man came, and (3) the birds and animals of Ohio.

Knives, guns, candle molds, and hundreds of other pioneer utensils are on display. In the basement stands a real pioneer log cabin completely furnished from trundle-bed to musket. More than fifty glass cases hold the story of the Ohio Mound builders. Their axes, arrowheads, pottery, ropes, cloth, shoes, and other possessions are arranged and described so as to

show their way of living. Complete tombs of these people have been carefully removed and placed under glass. The Museum's Department of Natural History possesses more than 118,000 specimens of birds, bird's eggs, mammals, fishes, reptiles, amphibia, and insects. Interesting and instructive exhibits have been arranged from this vast collection. Cases of minerals and gems line one high-ceilinged hall, half the length of a foot-ball field.

The society's library, open to the public, has 40,000 books, most of them about Ohio. Its great newspaper collection of 45,000 volumes begins with Ohio's first newspaper, published in 1793, and comes up to the present. Its vaults and files hold thousands of maps, documents, and manuscripts which record the history of Ohio.

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THE
OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY



Ohio's educational colossus strides the Olentangy river and dominates the life of the city's North End. The Ohio State University, with an enrollment of 30,000 is far removed from the ivied-hall conception of academic life. It is a People's school, and the People use it. No Ohio citizen, if he be a high school graduate, is turned away. He has his choice of 10 colleges: Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine. These colleges are divided into 95 departments of instruction employing a faculty of 2,000. One huge department alone teaches 8,000 students in one academic term.

The University's work is not confined to classrooms and laboratories. Three experimental farms are operated by the scientists in the College of

Agriculture. The College of Education maintains a model school of 434 students from kindergarten to senior class. The library and its 15 branches on the campus house 800,000 volumes. The College of Medicine maintains a large, modern hospital, and work is beginning on a \$5,000,000 state health and medical center to be constructed beside the hospital. On autumn Saturdays, 80,000 football fans fill the great horseshoe stadium to watch the school's football team play the top teams of the nation.

But Ohio State's greatness lies not in size and scope alone. Many of its faculty are scholars and scientists known throughout the world. Constantly its researches and writers are adding to mankind's store of knowledge. Its great laboratories are replete with the most modern devices for scientific study. Each year thousands

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of college graduates, of whom more than half hold degrees from other colleges in the nation, enter its Graduate School to do advanced study and

research. Like all other large modern universities, Ohio State's educational activities must cover all phases of modern life in order to serve the people who support it.

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY



Capital University is typical of the many excellent church schools throughout the Middle West. It was founded in 1830 for the purpose of training young men as Ministers for the Lutheran Church, and although that remains one of its important functions, its scope has so broadened that it is now one of the best liberal arts schools in the country. Capital University's objectives are four fold. Abstracted from a school publication, they are: (1) Cultural - to give a thorough training in the humanities, (2) Vocational - to train ministers and teachers, and to prepare students for professional or graduate schools, (3) Physical and Recreational - to foster ideals of

healthful living and an understanding of recreational values, and (4) Moral and Religious - to inculcate principles of positive evangelical Christianity.

Capital has not been swept over by the post-war tidal wave of educational inflation. Its elm-shaded campus is not over-crowded, its classrooms are not jammed. (The total enrollment for one year is approximately 1,000.) Only 250 new students are admitted at the beginning of each school year, and Capital makes sure that these newcomers will receive four years of the careful training and attention necessary to make them into men and women of broad and liberal education.

FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY



Franklin University was never "founded" It started without formal plan, and for about 60 years it has been growing up with the city During these 60 years it has developed and changed to meet the educational needs of our citizens until now it is indeed a university worthy of a modern American metropolis.

Sometime around 1890 a group of young people began to meet regularly to discuss moral and religious problems. During the next decade the group, as it grew in size, began to explore other subjects such as mechanical drawing and mathematics. Formal classes were organized, and in 1902 the Columbus Y.M.C.A. supplied one of its staff as an educational director.

Such was the beginning of Franklin. Now each year, in its classrooms, laboratories, and library, more than 3,500

people from Columbus and neighboring counties study toward degrees in law, commerce, or technology Its library of 20,000 books is constantly growing Its laboratories keep up with new technological advancements. Franklin University is still a part of the Columbus Y.M.C.A. and is housed in a part of the Y's \$1,700,000 building. The board of trustees is made up of leaders in Columbus' civic life. Its 60 faculty members are academic or practical specialists in their fields. The student body, for the most part, is composed of men and women whose education was interrupted or postponed, and who are already established in a trade or profession. These people therefore, of necessity must attend school in the evening, and fortunately for both them and for the city, this excellent school stands ready to receive them.

ST MARY OF THE SPRINGS



St. Mary of the Springs is beautifully situated on a 50 acre, rolling, wooded, campus in the eastern end of Columbus. It is conducted by the Dominican Sisters of the Catholic Church. The enrollment, restricted to women, is 300. Objectives of the College as stated in its Bulletin are "To know the God-given purposes of life since the primary purpose of the curricula offered at St. Mary of the Springs College is to enable each student to grow in her Faith through a broad knowledge and a deep love of God. To prepare for life and a work in life through a careful integration of studies as distributed through the Division of the College. To be a woman living the Catholic life, inspired by her Faith, and strengthened by Catholic philosophy to accomplish her chosen work."

In Ohio's early days, a student wishing to study beyond the country school usually entered one of the numerous academies which dotted the state. Some of these were private schools, other denominational. With the growth of the public school system in the 1800's many of these academies disappeared. Others developed into colleges. St. Mary of the Springs College grew from such a pioneer school. Founded at Somerset in 1830, it was moved to Columbus in 1868. In 1911 the school received a charter from the State of Ohio empowering it to grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since then the college has expanded its curriculum and in addition to the B. A. offers the B.Sc. degree in nursing, education, and home economics. The academy has, however, continued to be a part of the institution.

THE BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE



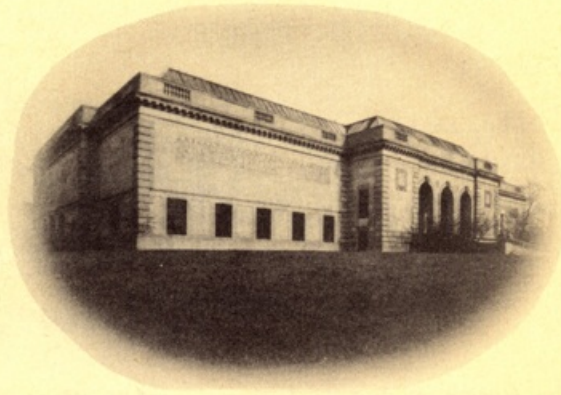
The founder of Battelle Institute directed that it "serve mankind through the making of discoveries and inventions." To carry out this directive, Battelle's 600 scientists conduct endless investigations and apply their findings to the everyday life of our complex civilization. In an average year over 7000 men of modern industry bring in their problems for the Battelle scientists to study. These problems may be in the making of metals, in transportation, in mining or in one of a thousand other industries.

From Battelle's laboratories comes information to make our fuels give us more heat and to make our homes and our cities cleaner. From crude ore to finished product, Battelle studies metals in a wide range that may, on the one hand, produce a new discovery

of the effects of gasses upon metals, or on the other, a better bottle cap. In the ceramics laboratory one project may concern the effect of mould upon concrete, another the amount of heat coming through the fire-brick of a furnace. In the great laboratories Battelle's scientists have complete equipment for their work — equipment ranging from microscopes to furnaces for melting metals.

The Institute works closely with America's great scientific schools. Students doing graduate college work in science, selected because of their abilities, may use Battelle's laboratories and equipment in completing their studies. Others who have finished their advanced college work may come to the Institute to continue their research.

THE COLUMBUS
GALLERY OF
FINE ARTS



The Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, located on East Broad Street at Washington Avenue, has been an active organization for almost 70 years. It has been housed in its present building since 1931. From its beginning, the Gallery has been supported entirely by membership and endowments. Open seven days a week, it is visited by 60,000 people yearly.

In its permanent collection of paintings, sculpture, pottery and furniture the Gallery preserves the art of the past for the enrichment of the present. During eight months of the year, also, it presents temporary exhibitions selected from all the arts which are most valuable to present day needs of both the individual and the community.

However, exhibition is not the Gallery's only function. Together with the Columbus Art School, it acts as a dynamic educational force in the city. On Saturdays more than 500 Columbus children receive instruction in creative art. In addition, moving pictures, music, magic shows, dance programs, and the like are available to children. During the school year, the Gallery's educational program of lectures and tours reaches every fifth and sixth grader in Columbus. For adult instruction the Gallery provides classes in watercolor, oil painting, design, and pottery. The Gallery also offers tours, lectures, concerts, and many other programs — all free to the public.

THE STATE
HOUSE



The *Ohio State Journal* for July 5, 1839, reports that on the day before notable men of Ohio laid the Capitol's cornerstone, sealing in it the Bible, the Constitution, Ohio state papers, "specimens of our agricultural and manufacturing productions" and a few odds and ends. Twenty-two years later, November 15, 1861, at a great celebration and feast, the Capitol was dedicated. Delay and indecision accounted for the long time involved. Foundation walls 15 feet thick were built from great blocks of limestone cut from the west bank of the Scioto. Other smaller blocks weighing no more than 12 tons went into the walls above ground. The 24 Doric limestone columns each stand 36 feet high and are more than 6 feet in diameter.

The main entrance, with its 8 columns, faces High Street. Through it one enters a short foyer leading to the raised rotunda. The intricately laid marble floor symbolizes the history

of our country. Through the shadows of the rotunda, light filters down from more than a hundred feet above, for there, forming the apex of the dome is the great seal of Ohio made of stained glass and illuminated by the light of day. Furlled battle flags of Ohio's soldiers in past wars line the walls. High up to the east hangs the famous painting of Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, and to the west on a gigantic canvas, Mad Anthony Wayne makes peace with the red tribes he had smashed at Fallen Timbers.

Marble stairways to the north and to the south lead to the senate and to the hall of representatives. Both the north-west and south-west quarters house important executive and legislative offices including those of the governor and the lieutenant-governor. The Judicial Annex, built to the west of the Capitol in 1901, houses the Supreme Court and various bureaus.

THE COLUMBUS ZOO



Directly above the O'Shaughnessy Dam and beside the wide expanse of placid water, stands the Columbus Zoo. In 1925 the city, slightly embarrassed by the gift of a few reindeer and monkeys, built a monkey house and a corral for the reindeers on this site. Thus the Zoo was established. For ten years it grew but little through lack of public interest. In the late 30's, however, a group of business men founded the Columbus Zoological Society and set out to give the city a real zoo. Because of their efforts its growth has been well planned and rapid. Today more than 800 animals are housed in modern buildings distributed throughout spacious, well kept grounds. Each year more than 400,000 people visit the Zoo.

Animals from every continent make up the collection. Bears, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers — the great beasts of prey — glare from their cages or exercise pens. Snakes, ranging from the tiny but deadly pigmy rattler to the giant python, as big around as a man's thigh, undulate and coil behind heavy glass. Among the most important of the herbivorous animals are bison, deer, zebras, llamas, camels, a gigantic hippopotamus, an African rhinoceros, elephants, and giraffes. But the various kinds of animals are too numerous to list here.

Rare birds live in high-roofed cages. Ducks and geese have more freedom. A lagoon from the river enters the grounds, and there the water birds sail

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and dive. The entire Zoo area is a wild life sanctuary, and in the spring and autumn wild water-fowl alight in great numbers to visit with the Zoo's birds for weeks before departing.

A favorite spot for the children is

Monkey Island, where monkeys scamper over a huge, craggy mound of native limestone surrounded by a moat. Another is the Miniature Zoo, made up both of baby animals and of grown animals which are small and gentle.

PORT COLUMBUS

In the late 20's, when organized commercial air travel began, Columbus' geographical position marked it as a key point. To prepare the city for its part in the new air age, 640 acres were bought, cleared, graded, and drained — the drainage system alone costing \$78,000 and consisting of 32 miles of tile. Runways and hangars were built. By July 1929, it was possible to board a train at night in New York or Washington, change to a plane at Port Columbus in the morning, fly to Albuquerque, and continue by train to the west coast. Soon night flying was substituted for railroad travel, and one might go from coast to coast by plane. The inception of trans-continental air travel had brought Port Columbus into being.

Now, Port Columbus is the crossing point of north-south and east-west air trunk lines. Feeder lines radiate over the whole Mid-West area. It is a busy place. One trunk line alone, in a year,

carried 40,000 passengers to and from the airport. One year sees 120,000 take-offs and landings. On Saturdays and Sundays a plane takes off or lands approximately every 20 seconds of daylight.

During the last war, the Navy controlled the airport as a Navy Air Facility. Although the field has been returned to the city, the Navy will maintain 80 planes at the field for the training of 2,000 Naval Reserves each year.

The facilities of the Municipal Airport are no longer adequate. Plans are now completed, however, for immediate expansion. A new \$500,000 administration building will be built in the north-west corner of the field. Three hundred acres of additional land will be acquired, and runways will be lengthened to more than a mile in order to accommodate the great air liners of the future.

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The Dams That Guard Our Water Supply

Each day Columbus pumps 180,000 tons of water from the Scioto river — enough water to fill 4,000 tank cars. Before this water is sent through the 730 miles of pipes into homes and commercial buildings, it is treated in the Water Softening and Filtration Plant for the removal of impurities and undesirable chemicals.

In dry weather the Scioto could not supply this amount of water daily. Therefore, two dams north of the city store enough water during wet seasons to supply 40% of a year's needs. The dams hold back 7,000,000 gallons of water, which is drained into their reservoirs from 1080 square miles of water-shed.

Griggs Dam, nearest the city, was built in 1905. Rising 35 feet above the river bed, it forms a lake nearly 6 miles long. On summer days fisher-

men's skiffs dot the water, speedboats skim and circle, and up the lake and back, Columbus' "navy", the broad, matronly motor launch, *City of Columbus*, carries passengers.

O'Shaughnessy Dam, built in 1925 is the larger of the two. Its crest is 69 feet above the river bed. Its masonry section is 879 feet long. Above the spillway a 12 span, concrete bridge crosses the river. The O'Shaughnessy reservoir is a favorite place for boatmen and fishermen.

Columbus owns 525 acres of park land above the dams. It is well wooded, containing more than 40 species of trees and several hundred thousand plants. Shelter houses and picnic tables are distributed throughout, and in summer Columbus people make good use of their favorite park.



THE COLUMBUS CIVIC CENTER

As it nears down-town Columbus, the Scioto river swings east, then south, then back west to form a great ox-bow directly opposite the heart of the city. Eight bridges cross the long loop of the river — five for automobiles, three for trains. Many years ago the river banks were lined with dismal buildings along narrow, dirty streets. But men of vision saw this dingy district as the place for a great civic center with massive, stately buildings surrounded by landscaped grounds. The time was ripe for planning. The old civic buildings, which the city was outgrowing, were scattered about. The City Hall had burned.

Columbus went to work to build structures worthy of itself. It planned and built well, and by the mid 30's Columbus had one of the finest developments of its kind in the United States. Farthest north in the group, the Federal Building houses the main post office, federal courts and offices, and the U. S. Weather Bureau Station. This massive, grey structure of sandstone and marble cost \$1,800,000. Next to it, the Safety Building, erected at a cost of \$1,700,000, houses the police and fire departments, the city prison, and the municipal courts. The City Hall, seat of city government, is a \$1,700,000 structure of Indiana limestone, overlying, with its grounds, an entire

city block. The southern-most unit of the group is the 14 story Departments of State Building, built of marble by the State of Ohio and costing nearly \$7,000,000. From directly across the river, the grey mass of Central High School faces the buildings of government.

The Le Veque — Lincoln Tower, although a commercial building, takes its place in the Civic Center because of its position, its great height, and its architectural beauty. Standing on the edge of the city group, it rises 555 feet above the street. From 20 miles away one can see this grey tower marking the heart of Columbus.

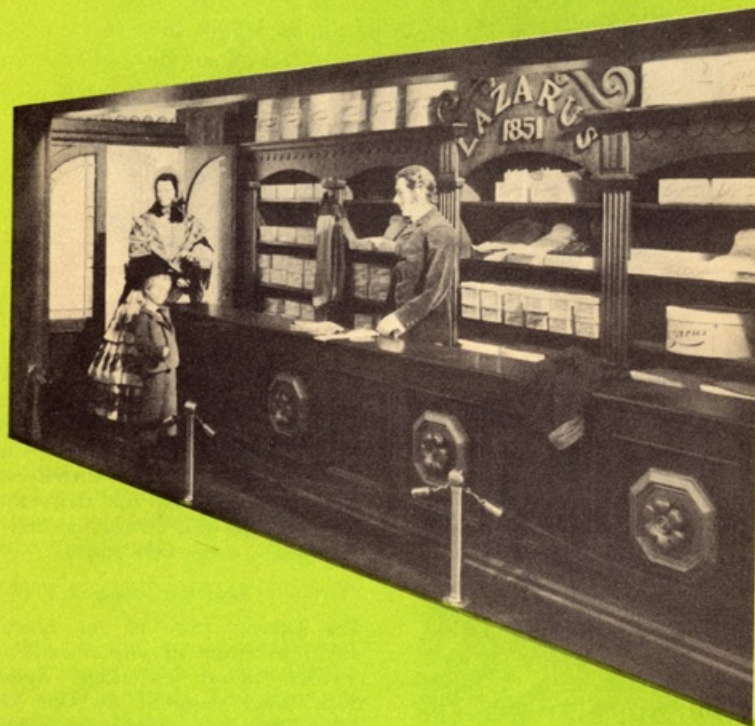
In the near future another civic building will be added to the group. The Franklin County Veteran's Memorial Building will stand on the west river bank directly north of Broad Street. Its estimated cost is \$4,500,000. Completed plans show that it will be a magnificent structure. Its large auditorium will seat 12,000 people. A special music hall will hold another 3,000. A large exhibition hall will be provided for the national conventions which meet in the city. In addition the building will have an ice rink large enough for ice hockey. Numerous meeting rooms and a separate auditorium seating 1000 will be set aside for the use of war veterans.

The Columbus Digest

Sponsored by Lazarus

as a public service for our 98th year

The Lazarus Digest



*Reproduction of
the Lazarus Store of 1851
now exhibited in the
General Office Lobby
Fourth Floor, Lazarus*



THE LAZARUS STORE OF 1851

The Lazarus store was opened in 1851 in one of the "inside cuts" of the Parsons Block Building pictured above. The original store room is visible here, the first floor of the area directly under "F & R. Lazarus & Co." It was 20 feet wide, 120 feet deep and had one show window. In 1872, Simon Lazarus admitted his sons, Fred Lazarus, Sr., and Ralph Lazarus to partnership, and the firm name became S. Lazarus & Sons. In 1877, after the death of Simon Lazarus, the firm name was changed to F & R. Lazarus & Company. In the early seventies the store room was extended to an L-shape, angling toward Town Street at the rear. First expansions included taking over the Coit store to the south, and the purchase of another building south of Coit's. This picture was taken after 1877,

after the change of firm name. It was taken by the George R. Elliott who had studios on the third floor of the Parsons Building. Until after the Civil War, the Lazarus store offered only Men's Clothing. In the mid-sixties, boy's clothing and furnishings and in the eighties, shoes were added.

1894 TO 1909

The Lazarus store of the nineties was a collection of several buildings crowned by an electrically lighted clock tower designed in what was called "the Italian Renaissance manner". There were 87 associates, at this point in the store's history, and the lines offered included Men's and Boy's Clothing and furnishings, and shoes for the entire family. Until 1906, the Lazarus business was a partnership. Ralph Lazarus, one of the partners, died in 1903. In 1906 the company



was incorporated. In this picture, one of the "arch lights" which spanned High Street during this period, is visible. These arch lights, famous throughout the middle west, were removed in 1912 after much controversy, and were replaced by the more modern cluster street lights.

THE LAZARUS LIGHT PLANT — 1875 —

Far left, in the picture on the next page, a corner of the Lazarus Electric Light plant is visible. This plant was connected with the clock tower store across the street by a tunnel under Town Street, and visitors were often conducted through the tunnel to see Lazarus' fabulous private light plant. In the nineties there were 1869 lights in the Lazarus store, including the 800 on the clock tower. During these years the Lazarus steam weather whistle

forecast the weather each day at 3 o'clock, and the 1000-pound bell in the clock tower pealed forth the time every half hour. The building in front of the Light Plant was the historic United States Hotel. It was constructed about 1834 of hard brick buttressed with rough-hewn walnut logs, and razed in 1907 to make way for the first unit of today's Lazarus store. This historic corner was one of the first to be cleared and settled in the city of Columbus. Records show that the Buttles family had a dwelling near the Town-High Street Corner, in 1819, and that the first Columbus school, the Commercial School for Boys, was founded on this corner in 1817.

1909 TO 1921

Opened August 16th, 1909, the first unit of the present Lazarus store was 180 feet wide, 187 feet deep, and con-



tained a floor area of 130,000 square feet. The move from the old store across Town Street, to the new building was accomplished on the Saturday night of August 14th. After the late hour closing, Town Street was closed to traffic, and a ramp hastily constructed across Town Street. The goods was trundled across and put into stock in the new store. New departments added in 1909 included Women's Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Lingerie, Leather Goods, Corsets, Gloves, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Veilings, Stationery, Jewelry and Toilet Goods. In 1914, a children's floor called "Kinderland," was opened and Art Needlework, Art Gifts, Toys, Millinery, Camera Supplies, Yard Goods, Linens, Domestic, Laces, Embroideries and Notions were added. The escalator, between the first and second floors, a great feature of the 1909

Store, and the first in Ohio, was removed in 1914 to make room for the Art Gift Department. In 1921 this building was enlarged by about one-sixth.

1926 TO 1939

During the Diamond Jubilee Year of 1926, an entirely new building was added to the Lazarus store, the Town and Front Street Building. With the added space came many new departments, Furniture, Floor Coverings, Housewares and Major Appliances, Books, Stationery, China. This building increased the store's floor area to 417,300 square feet. Extending the Lazarus store to Front Street was one phase of a vast project; establishing Front Street from Town to Long Streets as a handsome center for civic and commercial buildings. In the five years prior to the opening of this new



Lazarus building in 1926, the Civic Center, first proposed and endorsed by the Columbus Retail Merchant's Association in 1912, began to develop.

THE LAZARUS ANNEX — 1946

In 1944 Lazarus purchased the Columbus Auditorium, at Town and Front Streets, a structure built in 1925 and designed to house grand opera, musical comedies, prize fights and exhibitions. Never a commercial success as a theatrical and sports center, the building's history of failure was wiped out by the immediate public acceptance of the Lazarus Annex for Housewares and Home Appliances opened in April 1946. Surprisingly little structural change was needed to transform the building from an Auditorium to a modern store. The addition of a second floor, used for warehousing, at the old balcony level, was one of the

few major changes. The behind-the-scenes maze of washrooms, dressing rooms, property storage rooms, were readily transformed into offices, a cafeteria and lounge for associates, and a modern Home Service Center.

THE LAZARUS STORE 1939 TO 1946

November 6th, 1939, the new 10-story Service Building, linked with the established units of the store by bridges over Chapel Street, was dedicated. The building introduced the principle of horizontal warehousing, and was designed to bring warehouse stock and selling floors into immediate proximity. In addition it provided needed space, on the Front Street Level, for added departments—a Complete Music Center, with instruction studios, a Sporting Goods Department, and a new restaurant. The site of the Service



Building is historically interesting. Reports of the first years of Columbus history indicate that a lot at the corner of State and Front Streets was among the first to be cleared, in the newly established capital city, and the only lot sold at the first city sale of lots.

THE LAZARUS PARKING GARAGE — 1947

In the late thirties, Lazarus purchased a triangular plot of ground on the river front for the purpose of erecting a customers' parking garage. Construction was delayed by World War II, and it was not until October 1947 that the 1000-car-capacity garage was ready for use. Functionally designed, in the massive modern manner, the building was planned to harmonize with other commercial and civic structures on the winding Scioto river front. It offers

complete car-servicing facilities as well as parking area. The year 1947 brought another major addition to the Lazarus store, the completion of 16 flights of electric stairways, in the Main Store, connecting all floors from Front Street Level to the sixth floor. Early in 1949, as an important part of a five-year modernization program for improving and perfecting customer service, the Lazarus Bulk Service Building was put into operation. This six-acre building was designed to service reserve stocks of home furnishings. Other steps in the modernization plan were the Sixth Floor Young America Center, and the new General Offices, but opened in the fall of 1948. The program is scheduled for completion early in 1951 when the Lazarus store will celebrate its 100th year in Central Ohio.

"The city was bound to grow For it is located directly on the pathway between the big industrial centers of the East and the fast-growing communities of the West.

"Today the city's location and its rail facilities constitute two of its most important assets. Within a 500-mile radius of Columbus live two-thirds of the U. S. population. That's just an overnight journey on any one of the 15 lines that five railroads operate in and out of the city

"As the railroads moved in, several home-town industries grew to national scale.

"Today, Columbus has 823 manufacturing establishments.

"Non-residential construction totaled \$58 million in the last five years.

"Total employment has climbed to 190,000.

"Over-all city payroll has risen to an estimated \$448,600,000 last year.

"Variety — a diversity of organizations — trade, religious and others have their home in Columbus. Since the war, the city has become national headquarters for organizations like the American Jersey Cattle Club, the U. S. Trotting Association, the Christian Endeavor Union, and the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

"Still balanced the city is still a strong rooster for a balanced economy No one industry dominates Columbus. Columbus likes it that way, for even though the city is less responsive to boom times, the balance cushions it against the bumps and jolts of a depression."