

STEVEN R. SCHOENY  
Director

# Historic Commission Review Application

THE CITY OF  
**COLUMBUS**  
ANDREW J. GINTHER, MAYOR  
DEPARTMENT OF  
DEVELOPMENT

City of Columbus | Department of Development | Historic Preservation Office | 50 W. Gay St., 4th floor | Columbus, Ohio 43215

## APPLICANT INFORMATION *(please type or print legibly)*

Property Address 34 South Third Street

Applicant Name\* Designing Local

Mailing Address 87 North 20th Street

Day/Cell Phone : 706-346-5696

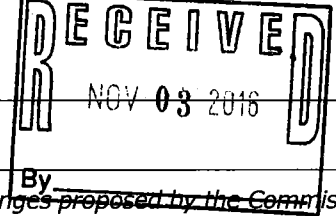
City Columbus

State OH

Zip 43203

Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email cruess@capsqltd.com



Property Owner Dispatch Printing Company, Michael J. Fiorili

Mailing Address 34 South Third Street

Day/Cell Phone : 614-461-5046

City Columbus

State OH

Zip 43215

Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email cruess@capsqltd.com

## PROJECT CLASSIFICATION *(check all boxes that apply to your project)*

- Conceptual Review:** Discuss with the commission preliminary design ideas for a project. The Commission will address the appropriateness of the proposal and provide direction.
- New Construction:** Construction of a new building, additions, garages, sheds, etc. (C.C.: 3116.12).
- Exterior Building Alteration:** Includes all exterior changes to an existing building, including, but not limited to: roofing, painting, masonry cleaning/repair, and repair/replacement of architectural features such as windows, doors, siding, porches, gutters, and trim, etc. (C.C.: 3116.11).
- Landscaping:** Removing or adding landscaping or landscape features such as driveways, walkways, patios, fencing, retaining walls, etc. (C.C.: 3116.13).
- Signage or Graphics:** Installation of a sign or graphic on the site, on a building, or on a window.
- Variance or Zoning Change:** All variance requests for parking, change of use, lot splits, etc. require the recommendation of the corresponding architectural review commission to the designated regulatory department. In addition to this application, Applicant must submit to the H.P.O. a copy of the Variance or Rezoning Application filed with and stamped by the Department of Building & Zoning Services.
- Demolition:** Removal of any building feature(s) or the razing of any structure(s). For all demolitions, the applicant must submit in writing:
  - 1) reason for the demolition,
  - 2) proposed reuse of the site,
  - 3) evidence of funding, and
  - 4) time frame for project initiation. (C.C.: 3116.14).

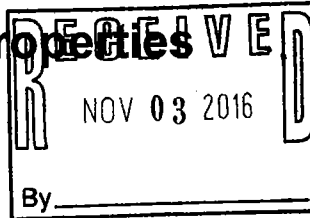
**Other:** Local designation of 34 South Third Street



# Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

THE CITY OF  
**COLUMBUS**  
MICHAEL B. COLEMAN, MAYOR  
DEPARTMENT OF  
DEVELOPMENT

Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office



*This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented enter "N/A" for "not applicable." Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.*

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Columbus Dispatch Building  
Other name \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

Address 34 South Third Street Zip Code 43203 43215

## 3. Historic Preservation Officer Certification

As the designated authority under the Columbus City Code Chapter 3116 and 3117, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the Columbus Register of Historic Properties and meets the procedural requirements set forth in Columbus City Code Chapter 3117. In my opinion, the property or properties  meet(s)  does not meet the Columbus Register criteria. I recommend that this property or properties be considered significant  locally  nationally  statewide.

Historic Preservation Officer *Randy Jr. Plab* Date 11/3/16

In our opinion, the property or properties  meet(s)  does not meet the Columbus Register criteria.

Historic Resources Commission Chair *Randy Jr. Plab* Date 11/3/16

## 4. Columbus City Council Certification

I hereby certify that this property or properties is/are:

- entered in the Columbus Register.
- determined not eligible for the Columbus Register.
- removed from the Columbus Register
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the City Clerk \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the Franklin County Recorder has been notified that this property or properties has/have been entered into the Columbus Register.

Historic Preservation Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check all boxes that apply)

- private
- public – local
- public – State
- public – Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

<i>Contributing</i>	<i>Non-contributing</i>	
	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
	1	<i>Total</i>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the Columbus Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

Commerce/ Trade- Newspaper Business Office  
Industry- Printing Facility  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

N/A  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Late 19th / Early 20th Century American- Commercial Style  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

Concrete foundation  
Fine- grained limestone and beige brick walls  
 \_\_\_\_\_ walls  
Tile Roofing roof  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Columbus Register Criteria**

- A. The design or style of the property's exterior and/or interior is of significance to the historical, architectural or cultural development of the city, state or nation.
- B. The property is closely and publicly identified with a person who has significantly contributed to the historical, architectural or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.
- C. The property is identified as a significant work of an architect, artisan, engineer, landscape architect or builder whose individual work has influenced the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.
- D. The property demonstrates significant craftsmanship in architectural design, detail, or use of materials.
- E. The property is closely and publicly identified with an event, or series of events, which has influenced the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.

**Period or Periods of Significance**

1925-1946

**Significant Date or Dates**

1925 (Original Construction of building)

**Significant Person or Persons**

(Complete if Criterion 2 is marked)

The Wolfe Family

**Architect/Builder**

Harvey H. Heistand, Columbus, Ohio

Snyder, Babbit & Matthews, Columbus, Ohio

**Criteria Considerations**

(select box if applicable.)

Property is:

- less than 40 years of age or achieved
- significance within past 40 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

Primary location of additional data

- Columbus Historic Preservation Office
- State Historic Preservation Office
- University
- Other

Name of repository Columbus Public Library

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 0.24

## Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property, or properties or district on a continuation sheet.)

*See Continuation Sheets*

## Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

*See Continuation Sheets***11. Form Prepared By:**Name/Title Josh Lapp and Amanda GoldenOrganization Designing LocalStreet Address 87 North 20th StreetTelephone 706-346-5696E-mail address amanda@designinglocal.comDate 11/3/16City ColumbusState OHZip Code 43203**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Map (A to scale sketch map for individually listed property, or properties or historic district.)

Photographs (Representative black and white photographs of the property, or properties or historic district.)

Additional items (check with the Columbus Historic Preservation Officer for any additional items.)

**13. Property Owner**

(Use Continuation Sheets to list additional property owners.)

Name/Title Dispatch Printing Company, Michael J. FioriliStreet Address 34 South Third StreetTelephone 614-461-7600City ColumbusState OHZip Code 43215E-mail address cruess@capsqltd.comDate 11/3/16

# Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

THE CITY OF  
**COLUMBUS**  
MICHAEL B. COLEMAN, MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF  
DEVELOPMENT

Name of property Columbus Dispatch

Section Number 7,8,9,10, 12

Zip Code 43215

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Narrative Description

*Attached*

**SUBMIT**

**COLUMBUS REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
OWNER CONSENT/OBJECTION FORM**

As the owner(s) of the property located at 34 South Third Street, Columbus  
Ohio 43215

I have read and understand the COLUMBUS REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SHEET that is attached to this consent/objection form. After reviewing the information I/we

- consent to the listing of my/our property and understand the benefits and restrictions that will result from listing in the Columbus Register of Historic Properties.
- oppose the listing of my/our property in the Columbus Register of Historic Properties.
- have not decided whether to consent or oppose listing in the Columbus Register of Historic Properties.

Michael J. Fipke

Signature of Owner

11/3/16

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Owner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Jolene N. Diltz

Signature of Notary

11/3/16

Date

**JOLENE N. DILTZ  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
STATE OF OHIO  
Comm. Expires  
March 07, 2020**

Please mail to:  
Randy Black  
Historic Preservation Officer  
City of Columbus  
Department of Development  
Planning Division  
50 West Gay Street, Fourth Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215





## 7. Narrative Description

### Setting

The *Columbus Dispatch* Building stands on its original 1925 site on the east side of South Third Street in downtown Columbus. That one-way southbound street forms the east boundary of Capitol Square, the 10-acre parcel set aside at the city's founding in 1812 as the site of the Ohio Statehouse (NHL). Capitol Square has always been the heart of Ohio's capital city and has traditionally been surrounded by nearly all of Columbus's most important buildings – its 19<sup>th</sup> century city hall, the Old, Old Post Office (NR), the Ohio Theatre (NHL), built in 1928 on the site of the burned city hall, and by hotels, business blocks, retail stores, banks, a church, and newspaper offices.

The *Dispatch* Building is part of a level city block with a discontinuous streetscape that has been affected by demolition of earlier buildings and the 1970s construction of a new bank building. To the north, at the southeast corner of East Broad and South Third streets, is Trinity Episcopal Church (NR), built in 1866. Immediately to the south of the church is the western portion of the dark-glazed Galleria, part of the former Ohio National Bank, completed in 1976, which fronts on East Broad Street and wraps around the church. East Capital Street, actually an alley, runs along the south side of the Galleria and the north side of the *Dispatch* building. South of that building, the Third Street frontage is entirely surface parking all the way to East State Street, except for a currently vacant former bank building halfway between the *Dispatch* building and State Street.

To the west across South Third Street is the Statehouse complex. The former Judiciary Annex (1901), today the Senate Building, is on the eastern portion of Capitol Square, with the Statehouse (1861) and its connecting atrium located to the west. The grounds of the square are landscaped with areas of lawn, planting beds, mature trees, and a veterans' memorial along Third Street.

### Site

The *Dispatch* Building occupies its entire parcel and has no planting beds or landscaping other than some potted plants near the main entrance and hanging planters (maintained by a local Special Improvement District) along the outer edge of the sidewalk. Concrete walks extend along the west, north, and east (South Lazelle Street) elevations of the building. Along the south elevation is a paved parking lot that abuts the building; it has a fence and trees along its west edge. Until about 20 years ago, the American Education Press/University Club Building (1932) stood here, abutting the western third of the *Dispatch* building's south elevation; after the former building's demolition, the area where it met the *Dispatch* Building was finished in a cementitious material with ornamentation emulating that on the other elevations.

### Construction and Original Design

## Exterior

The *Dispatch* Building was completed in 1925 as the newspaper's new home, replacing a building built in 1910 at the northeast corner of North High and East Gay streets. The new building, much larger than the other in order to accommodate the newspaper's growth, was intended to house all of its functions – editorial, advertising, composition, photography, wire services, printing, and circulation -- under one roof.

The building was a restrained example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. It had a reinforced concrete frame with a stone-clad main (west) elevation; the stone cladding also extended for two bays along the north elevation. The rest of the exterior was finished in beige-colored brick on the north and east, and a “common red brick” on the south. Ornamentation was confined almost entirely to the west and the partial north elevations. The original design was for a building four stories high, plus mezzanine, in the main rectangular block, with a fifth story at the west end, facing Capitol Square. This top floor would always contain the executive offices of the Dispatch Printing Company and was surmounted by a red-tiled hip roof.

Although the original construction drawings from 1924 do not show a rooftop sign of any kind, it appears that one was constructed shortly after the building's completion. Photos show a large sign on a steel framework, with the newspaper's name and the slogan “Ohio's Greatest Home Newspaper.” The same message is on the sign today, but the original framework and lettering differed from what is in place today; the date of the current sign framework and lettering is not known.

It is important to note that, when the newspaper operation was sold to unrelated parties in 2015 and moved entirely out of the building, the rooftop sign was part of that sale. The sign is not owned by the current owners of the building and is subject to removal at any time. Since the building's current owners do not control the sign's fate, the sign is not considered to be part of this National Register nomination.

The original windows on the west elevation and in the first two bays of the north elevation differed from those elsewhere in the building. The first floor had extra-height windows that lit the first floor's two-story lobby, in a six-pane pattern that created a storefront effect. The main entry on the west elevation had an ornamented surround with paired doors and a metal transom screen, with glazing in the rest of the opening. Upper floor windows (floors 2 through 4) were one-over-one double-hung sash; fifth floor windows had round-arched transoms and casement sash.

Windows on the rest of the north elevation and on the east were of a consistent design: three-part industrial steel sash on first and mezzanine floors, and groups of three double-hung windows, with three-over-three sash, on the upper floors. Construction drawings do not indicate the materials used in the upper floor windows, so it is not known whether they were made of wood or metal.

On the east elevation, the steel sash were in pairs instead of threes, as were the upper floor windows, and a single steel window was located at the south end of this elevation at the mezzanine level. Doors on the north and east elevations were asymmetrically located to serve the building's interior functions. In the middle of the north elevation, for example, along the alley, there was a personnel door that led to the "news boys" room, where carriers would pick up their newspapers for home delivery and street sales. Immediately to the east was a large rolling steel door that led into the paper lift that conveyed rolls of newsprint to the paper storage room in the basement. On the east elevation were two personnel doors, one leading to the basement and one serving as an egress from the upper floors.

The south elevation was designed with the expectation that another building would be constructed here, as was the case within a few years. This elevation had a plain red brick surface, no doors, and a shallow light well serving floors 2 through 4.

Except for the pyramidal roof over the fifth floor, the building's roof was flat. A small rooftop housing near the southeast corner of the building provided stair access to the roof.

The stone-faced areas on the west and north received most of the building's ornamental treatment, which was typical of the Second Renaissance Revival style. The large windows and an intermediate cornice, ornamented with a plain frieze, dentils, and circular medallions, distinguished the first and mezzanine floors from the rest of the composition; the triple windows on floors 2 through 4 were inset between pilasters, with carved circular medallions and alternating shields in the spandrels between the second and third floors and circular medallions above the fourth floor windows; and a terminating cornice with modestly-scaled modillions, and a frieze containing four carved floral panels and the legend "The Dispatch" incised over the central row of windows.

The fifth floor, set back somewhat from the plane of the façade, had a plain stone surface with a blank frieze and a cornice composed of anthemions with floral and geometric elements between them. This cornice appears to have been made of either concrete or cast stone rather than the natural stone of the rest of the façade.

## **Interior**

On the interior the *Dispatch* building was straightforward and functional, with little in the way of ornamentation, except in the street-level public lobby.

The basement housed the lower parts of the large printing presses, which extended up to just below the skylighted roof of the mezzanine. Other functions on this level included a boiler room in the northeast corner and, as noted, the paper storage room. Fuel and storage rooms extended under the sidewalk along Capital Street. A manually-powered railway ran parallel to the large press along the north wall to facilitate delivery of newsprint rolls to the various points where they were fed into the press.

On the first floor, the main west entry led into a two-story public lobby, which had a tiled floor and a single-cab elevator along the south wall; a personnel door in the east wall led to the rear of the building but appears not to have been for public use. Adjacent to the elevator was a stair that rose to the east, turned south and then turned east again. This stair bypassed the mezzanine and landed on the second floor along the south wall; an extension of it served floors 3 through 5. In the lobby the stair had an ornate newel post, with alternating balusters of twisted bar and cast metal and a wood handrail. At the lobby entry there was an ornate metal-framed glass vestibule; the walls had a stone wainscot, with painted plaster above and on the ceiling and ceiling beams. No furnishing of the lobby was indicated on the drawings; it appears to not to have had any services, except possibly a desk where visitors could be directed to various departments. East of the lobby was the upper part of a press room that contained two smaller presses, and to their east were the news boys room, the mailing department, and the "stereo" room, which was related to preparation of printing plates that were mounted on the presses for each production run.

The 1924 drawings indicate that the spaces in this area, as well as on the mezzanine and floors 2 through 4 had no ornamental treatment – floors were tiled; walls were painted plaster; and ceilings had exposed concrete beams and joists, all of which were painted.

The mezzanine level contained the upper part of the entry lobby at the west end of the building. Immediately east of this was the upper part of the space occupied by two smaller presses, and along the south wall was the upper part of the space containing the larger main press, with a skylight above. The rest of this level was occupied by the mailing department, a locker room, and toilet rooms.

The second floor housed several functions: at the west end of the building was a large room for the editorial, sports, and society reporters, including two supervisory offices, with the newspaper's morgue immediately to the east. A corridor then led to the composing room, where the Linotype typesetting machines were located and the pages of each daily paper were made up. The third floor housed the auditing, display advertising, classified advertising, and engraving departments. This last area, along with a staff photo room, was where photos and other images were prepared for printing. On the fourth floor could be found, at the west end, a room for the Associated Press, the building's telephone switchboard, and a large circulation department with a public counter. In the eastern portion of the building were file rooms, stock rooms, toilets, and other support spaces. In this area also was the machinery room for a small lift that ran from the basement to the third floor. Its purpose was to move the heavy printing plates and other items between floors.

Most of these upper floors had large open spaces, sometimes with full-height partition walls but often with low partitions dividing various departments.

The fifth floor, as noted, housed the executive offices and had a higher level of finish than elsewhere. Floors, for example, were wood, as were baseboards. Walls and ceilings were plastered and painted. Doors were a mixture on two-panel and glazed, all made of

wood. Corridor floors were tiled, with a marble base and wainscot and painted plaster walls and ceilings.

### **Alterations**

The *Dispatch* building changed over time as the newspaper business, and the newspaper production process, changed. The first was the addition of floors to the building in 1949. This occurred in the area west of the original fifth floor, where one story was added, although an additional story was located at the east end, making that part of the building six stories high. Sanborn fire insurance maps show that these additions consisted of a steel frame, concrete floors, and a steel roof deck. The sixth floor has a notably lower ceiling height than the other floors and once housed telephone operators and equipment. Space on the new fifth floor was an open office plan, while the small sixth floor was partitioned into smaller spaces. This alteration is not visible from the main elevation of the building.

Another change, of which nothing remains today, was the construction of a new printing and distribution building to the east across Lazelle Street in the mid- to late 1950s. This facility had roughly twice the footprint of the original building and was connected to it by a bridge over Lazelle. Floors 2 through 5 crossed this bridge to the five-story west end of the new addition, although most of that addition was three stories high. The addition and bridge were demolished in the mid-1990s, when production facilities were moved out of the downtown area. This building was constructed after the period of significance.

On the south elevation, the light well was infilled in 1957 on floors 2 through 4, modestly increasing the area of these floors. Removal of the presses to the new building across Lazelle enabled infill of the mezzanine floor and of the skylight that was above it.

All these alterations were accompanied by some changes to the building's exterior walls on secondary elevations.. This included the large windows on the west and north elevations, although the existing windows' similarity to the original suggests that they may have been modified rather than entirely replaced. The revolving entry doors, however, are a recent element.

On the secondary north and east elevations, the industrial steel windows on the first and mezzanine floors were entirely removed, and, on the north elevation, the first floor openings were lowered. Replacement windows on both floors are dark-colored aluminum triple windows. On the east elevation, the first floor and mezzanine windows were removed and the openings infilled. All of this work, including replacement of all windows above the mezzanine level, appears to date from the mid-1990s, when a renovation was undertaken at the time the printing plant addition was removed. The personnel and paper lift doors on the north elevation were removed and replaced by a window, with the adjacent brick re-worked to remove evidence of this change.

Upper floor replacement windows reportedly were, at least in part, salvaged from the Neil House Hotel, which stood on the west side of High Street opposite the Statehouse. It

was demolished in the early 1980s for construction of the Huntington National Bank building.

The main (west) elevation of the building retains its historic stone façade, as do the first two bays of the north elevation. The rest of the north elevation and all of the east elevation have their original beige brick. In addition, on the east elevation, where the bridge over Lazelle was built and the lower floor windows were removed, any scars or evidence of these changes have been entirely removed by application of matching brick. The two personnel doors remain in their original locations.

On the south elevation, as noted, the area where the adjacent building was demolished in the mid-1990s was covered with a cementitious material with two cornices and incised lines suggesting stone paneling. On the rest of this elevation several windows were introduced at an unknown date on floors 2 through 5. In the area where the light well was infilled in 1957, there are four windows on the second floor but none on floors 3 and 4. This portion of the south elevation is covered with a smooth cementitious finish without ornamentation. At the building's southeast corner, a one-story concrete block garage addition was built in the mid-1990s.

## **Current Conditions**

### **Exterior**

As noted, the building's exterior has been altered at various times, with most of the changes on secondary elevations. The building still retains a high level of integrity, particularly in the two-by-three-bay "public" portion at the west end where the building faces South Third Street. Here the original character of the building is readily apparent. The three large segmental-arched openings contain the central entrance, with a large transom area above it, and two large flanking windows with waist-high sills. The smooth-grained limestone cladding is intact, as is the apparently original speckled gray granite waist-high foundation. The revolving door is a replacement but is compatible with the building's design and character.

At the level of the intermediate cornice, a running news ticker was added several years ago on the west and north elevations and remains in use. The windows have been replaced as discussed above, but the stone façade and decorative elements remain intact, as does most of the tile roof on the fifth floor office area (the east slope has been replaced with red composition shingles). Fifth floor windows originally were arched but today are rectangular, with the arched part of each opening filled in with a blank panel.

On the other elevations, as noted above, there have been alterations to windows and to some wall surfaces, but the plain, functional character of these parts of the building still comes through.

### **Interior**

The building's interior changed over time to accommodate changes in newspaper production technology, but this building did remain in use as a newspaper facility until sale of the paper in 1915 – a 90-year history at this location.

The public lobby at the building's west end retains its two-story height. Its finishes have been altered: the ceiling has been lowered, and open reception desk and mezzanine levels have been added to the east wall; the original stair has been removed; a second elevator has been added; and a balcony allowing mezzanine-level elevator access has been added. The floor is now terrazzo, and stone panels have been added to wall surfaces. Despite such changes, this space served its original function until sale of the newspaper in 2015, including the ability for people to come in off the street to purchase a paper.

West of the lobby, the areas formerly filled with the presses and open to the basement have had the floor filled in, and the entire floor has been partitioned for office use, which included space for news bureaus for out-of-town newspapers. A corridor runs along the southern part of this floor, connecting with a series of reception spaces and office suites.

On the mezzanine level, the floor here, too, has been infilled over the former press space. Its current configuration is a large open space with offices around the entire perimeter.

On the second floor, where a staff of some 400 people once worked in the composing room, that space and the editorial room and morgue have all been reconfigured into large meeting and conference space. A corridor runs from west to east, between the elevators and the east egress stairs.

The third and fourth floors are the most open in plan, as they were originally, although they have been somewhat reconfigured. Both egress stairs are little changed from their original design.

On all of these floors (first floor east of the lobby, mezzanine, and floors 2 through 4), the original exposed-structure ceiling has been concealed above lowered ceilings. All finishes are contemporary, dating from the mid-1990s when a major renovation was undertaken. Original ceiling finishes are intact under the later alterations.

The fifth floor, as noted, was extended in 1949 to gain new office space, but the original management office area at the building's west end remained in that role until the newspaper was sold in 2015. This was the heart of the newspaper's empire and of a good portion of the Wolfe family's business empire. It has been changed from its original design, with new partitioning and finishes but remains a place apart from the rest of the building. Rather than simple functional finishes, this area has a paneled wainscot, crown mold, carpeted floors, and generally high level of finish. It includes a wall panel on which are displayed historical and current images of the various home of the *Dispatch* over the 145 since its founding.

Despite the changes described here, the *Dispatch* Building retains a high level of integrity and still communicates its 90-year role as the home of a major daily newspaper. The building is a document of the time and place in which it was built, and of the powerful local family that owned the newspaper for over a century. The building's significance lies in these facts, and in the fact that its exterior design remain as important on Capitol Square as it was when first constructed.





## 9. Bibliography

Columbus City Directories

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Stout, Ned. "Publisher of the Disptach, Four Others Die in Crash." *Columbus Sunday Dispatch*, January 26, 1975.



## 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Brothers Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe were from modest means. (Figs. # 1-2) Growing up in a family with a father who was a shoemaker, they lived in several small towns in Appalachian Ohio. Robert F. Wolfe arrived in Columbus, in 1888 and went to work for the H.C. Godman Shoe Company, the city's largest shoe manufacturer, where he "became the dominating personality in the sales force of that company."<sup>1</sup> He was joined by his younger brother Harry P. (12 years his junior) in 1890, who, with his brother's help, secured a job in the lasting department of the same company. In 1894 they pooled their funds of \$500 and started the Wolfe Brothers Shoe Company, with R.F. as President and H.P. as Vice President and General Manager. Starting on a small scale in a second story location on West Spring Street between High and Front streets, it quickly became one of the largest and most successful shoe companies in the city and was known for its Wear-U-Well line of shoes. "By 1901 it was employing 1,500, recording sales upward of \$300,000 and producing in the neighborhood of 12,000 pairs of shoes annually. Their shoes were selling in 30 locations throughout the country by the mid-1940s. The Wolfe family continued in the shoe business until the 1950s."<sup>2</sup> Their shoe factory, built c. 1900 was located at 36-46 South Front Street (demolished in early 1980s). (Fig.#3) In addition to manufacturing shoes, the brothers "diversified to retailing, forming a chain of Wolfe Wear-U-Well, which survived until the late 1950s."<sup>3</sup> Shoes were where they started, but it was never the only business focus for the brothers.

Robert F. and Harry P. used profits from shoe manufacturing to branch out into the newspaper publishing business in Columbus. They accomplished this quickly by purchasing two of the city's most successful newspapers – the *Ohio State Journal*, in 1902, followed by the purchase of the *Columbus Dispatch* in 1905. "Owning both the *Journal* and the *Dispatch*, the Wolfe brothers became Republicans to be reckoned with."<sup>4</sup> There were a number of newspapers in the city at the time, including several German language daily papers (Germans were the largest ethnic group at the time), the *Columbus Citizen*, and the *Columbus Daily Press*, and a large number of trade, fraternal, and religious publications. It was a competitive business in a city with a population of approximately 125,000 in 1900. More information about the *Journal* and the *Dispatch* is included in a separate section of this nomination.

Two years later, the Wolfe brothers became involved in the city's banking business. "The advent of the Wolfes in the local banking business was by a peculiar train of events. When the Ohio Trust Company was affected by the national financial panic of 1907, Robert F. Wolfe, to show his confidence in the solvency of the city, deposited a substantial sum of money in the bank to save it from ruin. The act averted a city-wide crisis and interested the brothers in the banking business. . . From the resources of the

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<sup>1</sup> "Harry P. Wolfe, Publisher of the Dispatch, Taken by Death." *Columbus Dispatch*, 1/10/46

<sup>2</sup> Lovelace, Craig. "Shaping Columbus: Robert & Harry Wolfe, Columbus media magnates." *Business First*, August 10, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Paprocki, Ray. "Inside the Wolfe Empire." *Columbus Monthly*. April 1986, p.43.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 43.

Ohio Trust Company, with several mergers and acquisitions of other banking properties, together with the normal growth of the city, has arisen the BancOhio Corporation.”<sup>5</sup> The BancOhio Corporation, formed in 1929, remained Wolfe-owned and “until the late 1970s, when it began to be challenged by aggressive competitors, but BancOhio remained Columbus’s largest and most powerful banking organization.”<sup>6</sup> BancOhio was the state’s first bank holding company. The Ohio National Bank was the most significant bank in the holding company and it remained in Wolfe-family control until it was sold to National City Corp. in 1984. In addition to local and regional banking, Harry P. was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to be an original member of the Board of Directors of the Fourth Federal Reserve District (headquarters located in Cleveland, Ohio). He served in that role from 1913 to 1921.

The brothers shared responsibilities for the businesses. Robert F. was president of the newspaper businesses and Wolfe Brothers Shoes, while Harry P. was Vice President and Treasurer of the newspapers and shoe businesses and concentrated on the development of the banking business.

Robert F. Wolfe died in a fall from the fifth floor of the Dispatch Building in 1927. There are two versions of this event – one that he was ill, opened the window and fell; the other that it was suicide. The official cause of death was listed as an accident. Following is an excerpt from a memorial that was read to the annual meeting of The Associated Press Editors of Ohio in Columbus on May 12, 1927.

“To the public up to this time, he had exhibited only a liking for industry, and there was general surprise when he purchased the Ohio State Journal, one of the most historic journalistic enterprises in the state. And then he acquired a second paper – the Columbus Dispatch. . . From industry and journalism he branched into banking, his interest taking him into at least a dozen of these financial institutions in Columbus. One cannot sketch the life of Robert F. Wolfe without reference to his brother, Harry P. Wolfe. . . Robert was the dreamer of big things, impatient with details – Harry the doer of big things, and the master of details.”<sup>7</sup> It is clear that the brothers had a knack for success and this summary of their individual talents may give some clue as to their complimentary skills.

Robert had only one child – a son, named Edgar. Following Robert’s death, Harry became President of the Dispatch Printing Company, while Edgar became President of the Ohio State Journal. Edgar remained a partner with his uncle in other family businesses until Harry’s death in 1946 when other second generation family members became involved in the Wolfe enterprises.

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<sup>5</sup> “Dispatch Publisher Succumbs at Home; Acutely Ill a Week.” *Columbus Dispatch*, January 10, 1946.

<sup>6</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*. April 1986. p. 43.

<sup>7</sup> Memorial to Robert F. Wolfe of the Columbus, Ohio Evening Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal by Hon. James M. Cox of the Dayton Daily News. May 12, 1927.

Harry wasn't content to continue only on the path he set with his brother. After Robert's death, Harry saw the communications business expanding beyond the written to the spoken word. He purchased a radio station in 1933, which is still Wolfe family-owned today. The call letters of WBNS-AM and FM radio reflect the history of the brothers' business successes - (Wolfe Brothers News Shoes and/or Wolfe Banks News Shoes). In either case, it is still one of the dominant radio stations in Columbus.

During this same period following Robert's death, "Mr. (Harry) Wolfe acquired for his family interests 5500 acres of farmland in Madison and Clark Counties, Ohio, which have been devoted to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, becoming one of the largest farm operations in the middle west, largely under his supervision."<sup>8</sup> Another important real estate holding still in the family is the country home Harry built southeast of Columbus. Known as the "Wigwam," it has been expanded by later generations and is widely known as an important retreat location for the Republican Party at all levels of government.

Robert F. and Harry P. have been credited with being visionaries in the development of the Civic Center along the riverfront in downtown Columbus. Of course, this was after the *Columbus Dispatch* criticized the 1908 Columbus Plan, which would have created a landscaped Mall from the Ohio Statehouse to and across the river for the location of civic buildings – in City Beautiful style. But, it would have resulted in the demolition of the Wolfe Brothers Shoe Factory on South Front Street. Instead, they championed the Civic Center that ran parallel to the east and west banks of the Scioto River through downtown Columbus. (Figs. #4-7) They donated land along Alum Creek on the city's east side for a public park – named Wolfe Park. Robert F. and his son Edgar are credited with advocating for an airport for the city. Port Columbus was one of the stops on the first transcontinental air route. Harry P. is also given credit for securing approval for construction of a Post Office and Federal Courthouse, a significant element in the Columbus Civic Center, on Marconi Boulevard.

Brothers Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe started with nothing and built a widespread business empire in Columbus. Without question, they used their combined skills to develop the foundation for succeeding generations of the Wolfe family to expand their wealth and influence.

### ***Ohio State Journal***

"The Ohio State Journal was Ohio's paper of record for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries, delivering up-to-date news on a variety of topics to readers in central Ohio and beyond. Established in 1811 as the *Western Intelligencer*, it was initially published by James Kilbourne in Worthington, until 1816 when editors Joel Buttles and George Smith moved it to Columbus after that city had become the state capital. The *Columbus Gazette*, as it was then known, served as the official reporting newspaper of the Ohio General Assembly. In 1825, the paper changed titles to become the *Ohio State Journal* and

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<sup>8</sup> "Dispatch Publisher Succumbs at Home: Acutely Ill a Week" *Columbus Dispatch*, January 10, 1946.

Columbus Gazette. The Columbus Gazette was dropped from the title in 1840 to become the Ohio State Journal. Until 1841 when it became a daily, the Journal was largely issued as a weekly, but was also published in tri-weekly, semi-weekly or daily editions, in particular when the state legislature was in session. . . . As is often the case with newspapers of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Journal experienced multiple changes in ownership and titles throughout its nearly 150-year lifetime. . . . In 1902, it was purchased by brothers Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe, and in 1950, it became a part of the Dispatch Printing Company.”<sup>9</sup> The Wolfe brothers operated the *Ohio State Journal* as a separate publication for its history of ownership. The paper was housed in a different location, at 62 East Broad Street, until the paper was sold in 1959.

By the late 1920s, there were only three daily papers in Columbus – the two Wolfe-owned papers and the *Columbus Citizen*, owned by Scripps-Howard. According to one article about the Wolfe family, “the competition was often fierce and never friendly.”<sup>10</sup>

“As Columbus had expanded dramatically after World War II, so had the Wolfe enterprises. The *Dispatch* increased its dominance, until the *Citizen* was forced in 1959, to merge with the Wolfes’ morning *Journal* and become the weaker partner in a joint operating agreement until the end of 1985. WBNS-TV began broadcasting in 1949, and with the resources of the *Dispatch* behind it, soon dominated the local television market. BancOhio’s Ohio National Bank likewise dominated the Columbus financial scene. Only the Wolfe Wear-You-Well shoe business was in decline, and it had long since become a relatively small part of the family empire.”<sup>11</sup>

The joint operating agreement referenced in the previous paragraph resulted in both newspapers occupying space in the Dispatch Building; the Dispatch Printing Company handled printing and distribution; but the editorial and reporting staffs were separate. The agreement was not renewed in 1985 and the *Citizen-Journal* printed its last newspaper on December 31, 1985. The year 1986 began with the *Columbus Dispatch* as the city’s only daily newspaper moving to morning publication from its decades-long tradition of being an afternoon paper.

### ***Columbus Dispatch***

The first issue of the *Columbus Dispatch* was published on July 1, 1871. (fig. #8). It had been in business for three decades when purchased by Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe in 1905. At the time, the paper was housed in a building on the northeast corner of Gay and High Streets in downtown Columbus. Fire struck on April 9, 1907 and destroyed the building forcing the paper to move to temporary quarters at 34-36 North High Street. The Wolfe brothers built a new building on the same site and the *Columbus Dispatch* moved in on June 5, 1910. (NR - Street (NR High and Gay Historic District, NR #14000041, 2014) (Fig. 9).

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<sup>9</sup> [www.ohiomemory.org](http://www.ohiomemory.org)

<sup>10</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*, April, 1986.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* p.44-45

By the early 1920s, the paper was outgrowing its space and a new and larger building was built at 34 South Third Street, in a strategic and highly-visible location on Capital Square. The building today still maintains its historic appearance and its presence on the east side of the square. Designed by architects Harvey H. Heistand and Snyder, Babbitt and Matthews, it features Second Renaissance Revival characteristics, including the use of rusticated stonework; a decorative projecting cornice; and a tile-covered penthouse roof. (Figs. 10-11) “The Dispatch” is incised into the stonework in the cornice. The building had a sign atop the building from the time it was built. The current sign, proclaiming “Dispatch – Ohio’s Greatest Home Newspaper” was added later, but it has been a visual landmark on the building for years. It is now owned by the parent company of the paper, which is separate from the ownership of the building. Flanking the front doors are bronze plaques with the names of both Wolfe-owned newspapers. Shortly after moving into its new home, an advertisement in the Columbus City Directory of 1928 claimed it was “First in Circulation, First in Advertising, First in News.”

Among the well-known staff members of the *Columbus Dispatch* during the tenure of the Wolfe brothers were editorial cartoonist and writer Billy Ireland, who commented on news and life in Columbus (1900-1935); Columbus-born illustrator and humorist James Thurber, who had a column entitled *Credos and Curios* (1920-1924) before he became famous for his stories and cartoons in *The New Yorker* magazine; and Milton Caniff, who began work as a staff artist in 1925 and later became famous for his “Terry, and Steve Canyon comic strips.”<sup>12</sup>

By the time the *Citizen-Journal* ceased publication in 1986, the Wolfe family controlled much of the local media-communications market in Columbus. Along with the only daily newspaper, they controlled WBNS-TV (CBS-affiliate) and WBNS-AM and FM radio.

“The Wolfes. In Columbus, the name says it all. For nine decades, the name meant power, wealth, control . . . . As Columbus has grown from agricultural crossroads to major metropolis, the Wolfe family has remained seemingly unshakeable atop the city’s power structure. . . Today the Wolfes are as firmly rooted in the city’s power base as ever; perhaps commanding an even stronger voice now that their *Columbus Dispatch* is the city’s only daily paper. . .”<sup>13</sup>

On June 16, 2015, the *Dispatch* ceased to be the last major family-owned newspaper in the United States when it was purchased by the New Media Investment Group.”<sup>14</sup> This building served as the home of the *Columbus Dispatch* until its sale. The editorial offices are now located in a much smaller building at 62 East Broad Street (the same building where the *Ohio State Journal* was published). John F. Wolfe, who passed away in mid-2016, was a descendent of Harry P. Wolfe and was the last family member to serve as Publisher and to manage the day-to-day business of the *Columbus Dispatch* – ending 110 years of family control.

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<sup>12</sup> The Columbus Dispatch, About Us/History. [www.dispatch.com](http://www.dispatch.com)

<sup>13</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*, April, 1986.

<sup>14</sup> [www.wikipedia](http://www.wikipedia)



## Later Generations of the Wolfe Family in Columbus – 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe were the patriarchs of what became one of the most powerful families in Columbus during the entire 20<sup>th</sup> century. They established the foundation that would be expanded upon by two later generations. The most influential members from the second and third generations of the Wolfe family include the following.

In the second generation, **Edgar T. Wolfe**, (Robert's son) became co-publisher of both papers following his father's death in 1927. Also a banker and civic leader, he (along with his father before his death) were champions of air travel in Columbus and encouraged development of Port Columbus (on the first transcontinental air route from New York to LA) in 1929. (Fig. 12) Edgar was a member of the Metropolitan Committee, an unofficial group of members of the city's power structure, which had enough power to approve or veto any major project. They weighed in on highways, hospitals, public buildings and other major city projects. Edgar died of cancer in 1957 at the age of 63. His son, John Walton Wolfe, was a member of the third generation and became one of the most powerful men in the city's history

**Preston Wolfe**, another second generation member of the family, was one of three sons of Harry P. Wolfe. He was born in 1905, the same year his father and uncle purchased the *Columbus Dispatch*. He began his newspaper career as a reporter for the *Washington Star*. In 1929, he started work at the *Ohio State Journal*, and later for the *Columbus Dispatch*. Preston became President of The Dispatch Printing Co. in 1947. "Two years later, WBNS-TV) licensed to The Dispatch Printing Co., went on the air . . . Wolfe interests had been involved in broadcasting since 1933 when radio station WBNS was acquired."<sup>15</sup> Preston oversaw the *Ohio State Journal* becoming part of The Dispatch Printing Co. in 1950 and its sale to Scripps-Howard in 1959. A news article following his death credited him for his support of the Ohio University School of Journalism, the Newspaper Farm Editors of America, the United Negro College Fund, and the Center of Science and Industry (Columbus). Preston retired as President of the Dispatch Printing Co. in 1973, opening the way for a third generation of Wolfe family members to ascend to positions of influence.

**Edgar T. Wolfe Jr**, descended from Robert F., was named publisher and Chairman of The Dispatch Printing Co. upon Preston's retirement. He was killed in a plane crash (with two other prominent Columbus civic leaders Frederick W. LeVeque and Carlton Dargusch, Jr.) in January, 1975. All three men were 49 years old at the time of their death. Edgar had little time to have much impact on the state of the city's affairs in his two years at the helm of the company.

**John W. (Walton)** was only 30 when his father Edgar died. "He understood that he and his brother Edgar, Jr. could always hold the balance of power. Their father had inherited roughly half of the family business interests; their older brother Robert F. II had been

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<sup>15</sup> Ex- Dispatch President Dies" *Columbus Dispatch*. May 8, 1996.

killed in an auto accident at 19.”<sup>16</sup> Control over the other half of the Wolfe interests was divided among the families of Harry P. Wolfe’s three sons. The untimely death of Edgar, Jr. left John W. as the “ruling kingpin of the family fortune.”<sup>17</sup> John W. began his career in banking at Ohio National Bank and was VP and director the bank in 1957. He wielded his power, not just as Chairman of the BancOhio Corporation and the Ohio Company (Central Ohio’s largest brokerage and investment company), but also after he became Chairman of the Dispatch Printing Co. in 1975. “Meeting with J.W. was a requirement – not an option – for aspiring officeholders. It was a rite of passage, if you were a candidate . . . says one political insider describing the procession of politicians and wannabes who visited J.W.”<sup>18</sup> It was well known that he was not afraid to show his power and control in the city. “Wolfe was a nonelected decision-maker who, behind the scenes, shaped and steered public policy, boosted and broke political ambitions. . . Civic and political leaders frequently paused to ask, ‘ What does J.W. think?’”<sup>19</sup> While he worked extensively behind the scenes, he was also visibly active in a number of civic institutions, including Ohio Cancer Foundation, Capital Corporation for Civic Improvement, National Humanities Council, Columbus Metropolitan Airport Authority, Ohio Air Museum, and United Way. He died in 1994. The Ohio Company was sold to Fifth Third Bancorp of Cincinnati in 1998, ending Wolfe family involvement in the banking industry.

**John F. Wolfe**, Publisher of the *Columbus Dispatch*, was the son of Preston Wolfe, and John W.’s cousin. He spent his entire career at the paper, becoming publisher in 1975 after his cousin Edgar, Jr.’s death. His prominence in the city increased after the death of his powerful cousin John W in 1994. John F. was the last Wolfe-family member to run the daily newspaper. He oversaw its sale (and all of its associated weekly publications and magazines) to New Media Investment Group in 2015. John F. served as chairman of The Ohio Company until its sale to Fifth-Third Bancorp of Cincinnati in 1998. John F.’s civic involvement included the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce, St. Ann’s Hospital, Columbus Academy, Franklin University, the Columbus Foundation, The Ohio State University Foundation, Columbus School for Girls, and the Wexner Medical Center, Nationwide Children’s Hospital, the Columbus Metropolitan Library and the Columbus Zoo, among others.

The death of John F. Wolfe in 2016 marked the end of a century Wolfe family civic, business, and communications leadership in Columbus. No Wolfe family member is poised to take over the positions of influence held by earlier generations. None of either John W. or John F.’s children are actively involved in the day-to-day management of the remaining businesses. It is also interesting to note that “In four generations, no Wolfe woman – spouse or child – has ever assumed an important role in a family enterprise.”<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*. April 1986. p. 46

<sup>17</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*. April 1986.p 46

<sup>18</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “J.W. Wolfe – The End of an Era.” *Columbus Monthly*. August, 1994. p.34.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Paprocki, Ray. “Inside the Wolfe Empire.” *Columbus Monthly*. April 1986, p. 46.

## Summary

Columbus, Ohio's Capitol City, has a long history of newspapers that provided daily and weekly news to the city's residents. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, two of the major papers – the *Ohio State Journal* and the *Columbus Dispatch* were owned by brothers Harry P. and Robert F. Wolfe. From this launching pad in the city's newspaper publishing business, the Wolfe brothers and their descendents consolidated power and influence in both the city and the state. By 1986, the *Columbus Dispatch* was the only remaining daily newspaper in the city. On June 16, 2015, the *Dispatch* ceased to be the last major family-owned newspaper in the United States when it was purchased by the New Media Investment Group.<sup>21</sup> The Dispatch Building at 34 South Third Street was the home of the *Columbus Dispatch* from its construction in 1925 until the newspaper operations were moved from the building in early 2016. This building is the one most closely associated with the history of what became known as "Ohio's Greatest Home Newspaper," and the center of Wolfe family power, influence, and business interests.

The Dispatch Building retains integrity of location (it is on its original site); design (the exterior, specifically the main elevation facing Capital Square is virtually unchanged from its original design); materials (exterior decorative stone, decorative metals and tile roof are all original); setting (it is a prominent element along the east side of Capital Square and maintains its historic relationship with the Ohio Statehouse and its 10 acre site); workmanship (evidenced by the decorative stonework and quality of materials in the building); feeling (it maintains its 1920 historic character); and association (the building has been identified with the publication of the *Columbus Dispatch* since it was built).

## 10. Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes parcel # 010-064882-00 as recorded in Auditor's Office in Franklin County, Ohio.

## 10. Boundary Justification

The property boundaries include the parcel on which the building is located.

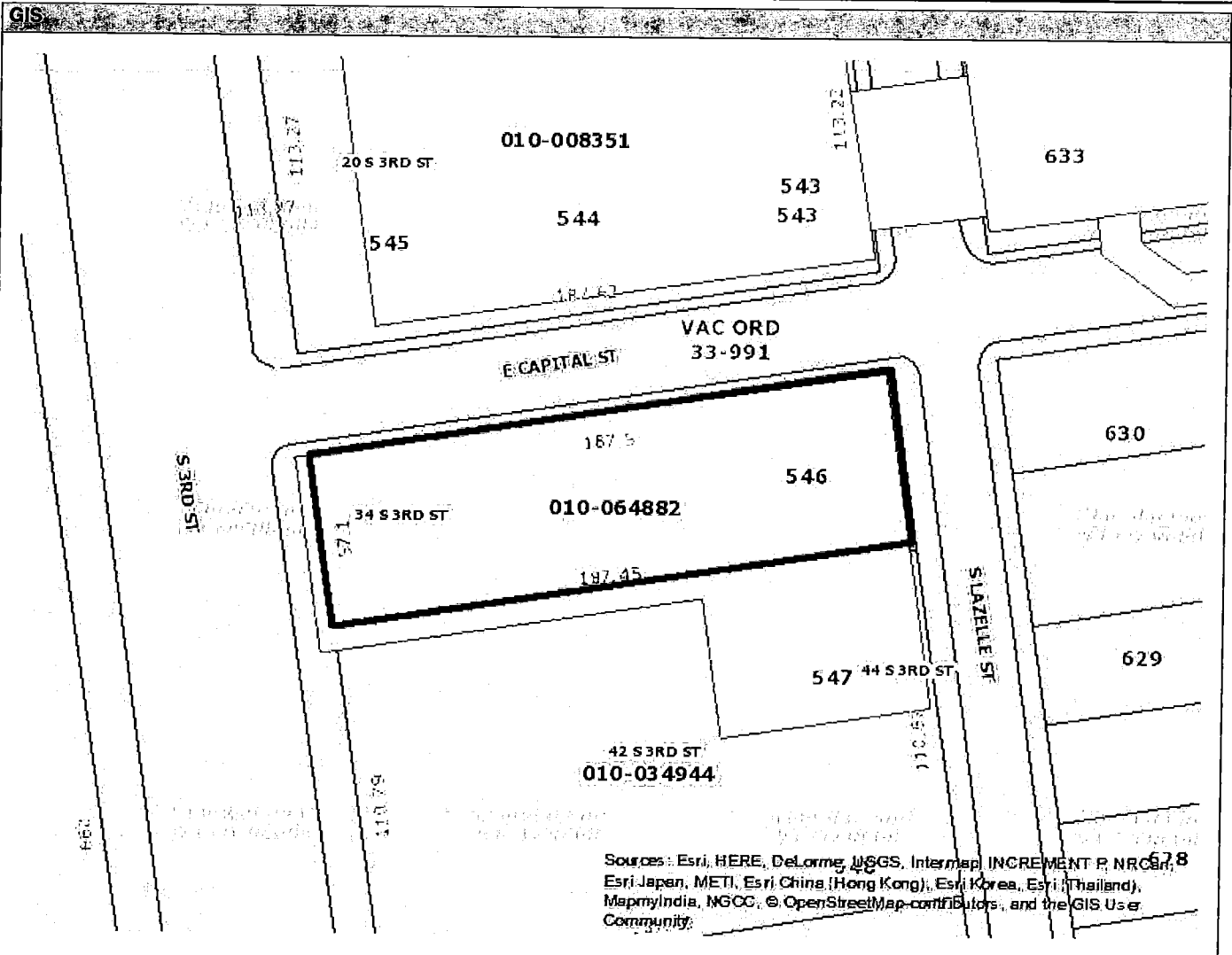
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<sup>21</sup> Malone, JD "New Media completes acquisition of 'Dispatch'". *The Columbus Dispatch*. June 16, 2015.

**MAP(GIS)**

Generated on 11/09/2016 at 09:48:44 AM

Parcel ID	Map Routing No	Owner	Location
01006488200	010G027 00300	34 SOUTH THIRD LTD	34 THIRD ST S



**Disclaimer:**

This drawing is prepared for the real property inventory within this county. It is compiled from recorded deeds, survey plats, and other public records and data. Users of this drawing are notified that the public primary information source should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this drawing. The county and the mapping companies assume no legal responsibilities for the information contained on this drawing. Please notify the Franklin County GIS Division of any discrepancies.

The information on this web site is prepared for the real property inventory within this county. Users of this data are notified that the public primary information source should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this site. The county and vendors assume no legal responsibilities for the information contained on this site. Please notify the Franklin County Auditor's Real Estate Division of any discrepancies.

COPY

**CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS**  
**HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION**

*This Certificate of Appropriateness is not a zoning clearance or a building permit. This document does not relieve the applicant from the responsibility of filing for and obtaining any required zoning clearance and/or building permit from the City of Columbus Department of Building & Zoning Services (645-6090 / 757 Carolyn Avenue) and following all other applicable codes and ordinances of the City of Columbus.*

**PROPERTY ADDRESS: 34 South Third Street (Former Columbus Dispatch Building)**  
**APPLICANT'S NAME: Designing Local** **Dispatch Printing Company/Attn.: Michael J. Fiorili'(O)**  
**Attn.: Amanda Golden & Josh Lapp (A)**

**APPLICATION NO.:** 16-11-20

**HEARING DATE:** 11/17/16

The Historic Resources Commission hereby certifies that the application for the above referenced property and a copy of this Certificate of Appropriateness are on file with the city's Historic Preservation Office. The Commission has reviewed the application and taken the following action(s) in accordance with Columbus City Code 3116 & 3317 and the architectural guidelines:

- Approved:** Exterior alterations per APPROVED SPECIFICATIONS
- Recommendation for Approval:** Requested re-zoning/special permit/variance per APPROVED SPECIFICATIONS

**APPROVED SPECIFICATIONS:**

**Columbus Register Nomination**

*Following the Historic Preservation Officer report, the presentation by the preservation consultants, Amanda Golden, Josh Lapp, and Nancy Recchie in attendance, and the ensuing discussion and review, a motion was made, vote taken, and results recorded as indicated.*

Recommend approval, to Columbus City Council, of the nomination of the property located 34 South Third Street, formerly the Columbus Dispatch Building, to the Columbus Register of Historic Properties per the stipulations of City Code Chapter 3117.04 'Duties' and under Columbus Register Criteria A, B, and E as indicated:

**Criterion 'A':** "The design or style of the property's exterior and/or interior is of significance to the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation."


**Criterion 'B':** "The property is closely and publicly identified with a person who has significantly contributed to the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation."

**Criterion 'E':** "The property is closely and publicly identified with an event, or series of events, which has influenced the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation."

**MOTION: Clark/Palmer (4-0-1) [Stiers] RECOMMEND APPROVAL**

**Drawings Required**

This Certificate of Appropriateness is only valid for work performed in accordance with the motion so passed and approved by the Commission, and shall accompany plans submitted for zoning clearance and/or building permits.



Randy F. Black  
Historic Preservation Officer

