The 1908 *Plan of the City of Columbus* showed the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers joining and illustrated that little development extended much beyond three miles from the city center. (The circle on the map marks the three-mile radius.) Reprinted from *The Plan of the City of Columbus* (1908).
Columbus's Union Depot, with its colonnaded arcade of shops, was at the northern edge of downtown. Demolished in the 1970s, the rail depot had been designed by noted Chicago architect Daniel Hudson Burnham. Reprinted from *Architecture Columbus* with permission from the Columbus Architecture Foundation-AIA Columbus.

The 1908 *Plan* indicated that the rivers' confluence would be a good location for a playground. Reprinted from *The Plan of the City of Columbus* (1908).
The only explicit mention of housing in the 1908 Plan was to note that some would be removed. In the Plan, the caption for the above picture reads: “The proposed mall will wipe out this squalid neighborhood and in its place provide a park and some of the best building sites in the city.” The caption for the picture below: “Present character of the neighborhood through which a wide approach to the capitol should be built.” Reprinted from The Plan of the City of Columbus (1908).
The proposed civic center, with the state capitol at its center, stretched east from the Scioto River. Reprinted from *The Plan of the City of Columbus* (1908).
(Here and on the next page.) Although the developed area of Columbus gradually increased, there was consistently less development on the south and west sides. Reprinted from *Architecture Columbus* with permission from the Columbus Architecture Foundation-AIA Columbus.
The Ohio Asylum for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Youth on the west side's "Hilltop" was one reason that developers of upper income suburbs chose sites elsewhere. Reprinted from *Architecture Columbus* with permission from the Columbus Architecture Foundation-AIA Columbus.
The East Broad Street location preferred for their homes by such Columbus notables as the Firestones (above), Kelleys (top right), and Schumachers (bottom right) in the late nineteenth century fell into disfavor as the suburbs developed in the twentieth. These drawings were done by Columbus artist Bill Arter for a column titled “Columbus Vignettes” that appeared for several years in the local newspaper’s *Sunday Magazine*. They are reprinted with permission from the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. 
Other wealthy Columbusites preferred the near north side. Peter Sells, the circus impresario, chose that location for his home (below). Drawings by Bill Arter; reprinted with permission from the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.
Nineteenth-century German immigrants built homes just south of downtown (above and below). By the 1950s the area had deteriorated badly, lowering property values. In the 1960s the combination of good solid housing stock, relatively low price, and proximity to downtown made the area attractive to renovators. Drawings by Bill Arter; reprinted with permission from the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.
Columbus entrepreneurs and financiers Beaton (above), Huntington (below), and Jeffrey (top right) built expansive homes in Bexley. Reprinted from *Architecture Columbus* with permission from the Columbus Architecture Foundation-AIA Columbus.
Developer King Thompson built a spacious home in Upper Arlington, the suburb he planned. Drawing by Bill Arter; reprinted with permission from the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.
The cover (above) and plat plan (top right) of the prospectus for King Thompson's Country Club District (Upper Arlington) indicate his intention to target upper-middle and upper income purchasers. Reprinted from “The Country Club District,” Special Collections, Ohio State University Engineering Library.
When a developer proposed building a luxury high-rise in Grandview Heights, the city's residents protested loudly, commenting particularly on the "transiency" of apartment dwellers. Despite residents' objections, however, the Summit Chase apartment tower was built in the 1960s. Reprinted from *Architecture Columbus* with permission from the Columbus Architecture Foundation-AIA Columbus.
Studies in the 1950s (above and right) showed considerable discrepancy between the amount of land zoned for multiple dwellings, commercial, and industrial uses and the amount actually used for those purposes. Reprinted from *A Report Upon Economic Base, Population, and General Land Uses* (1954), Harland Bartholomew and Associates.