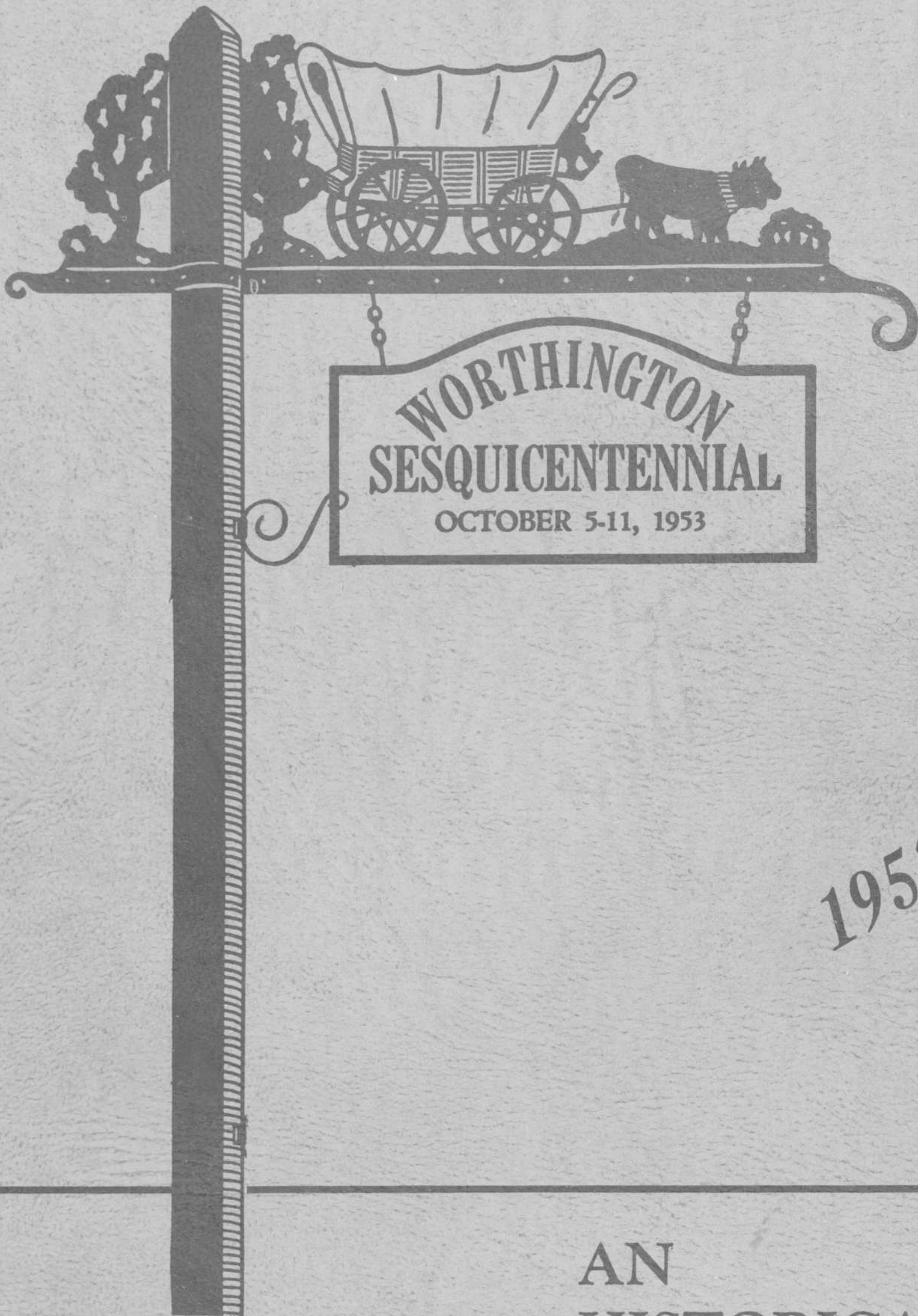


1803

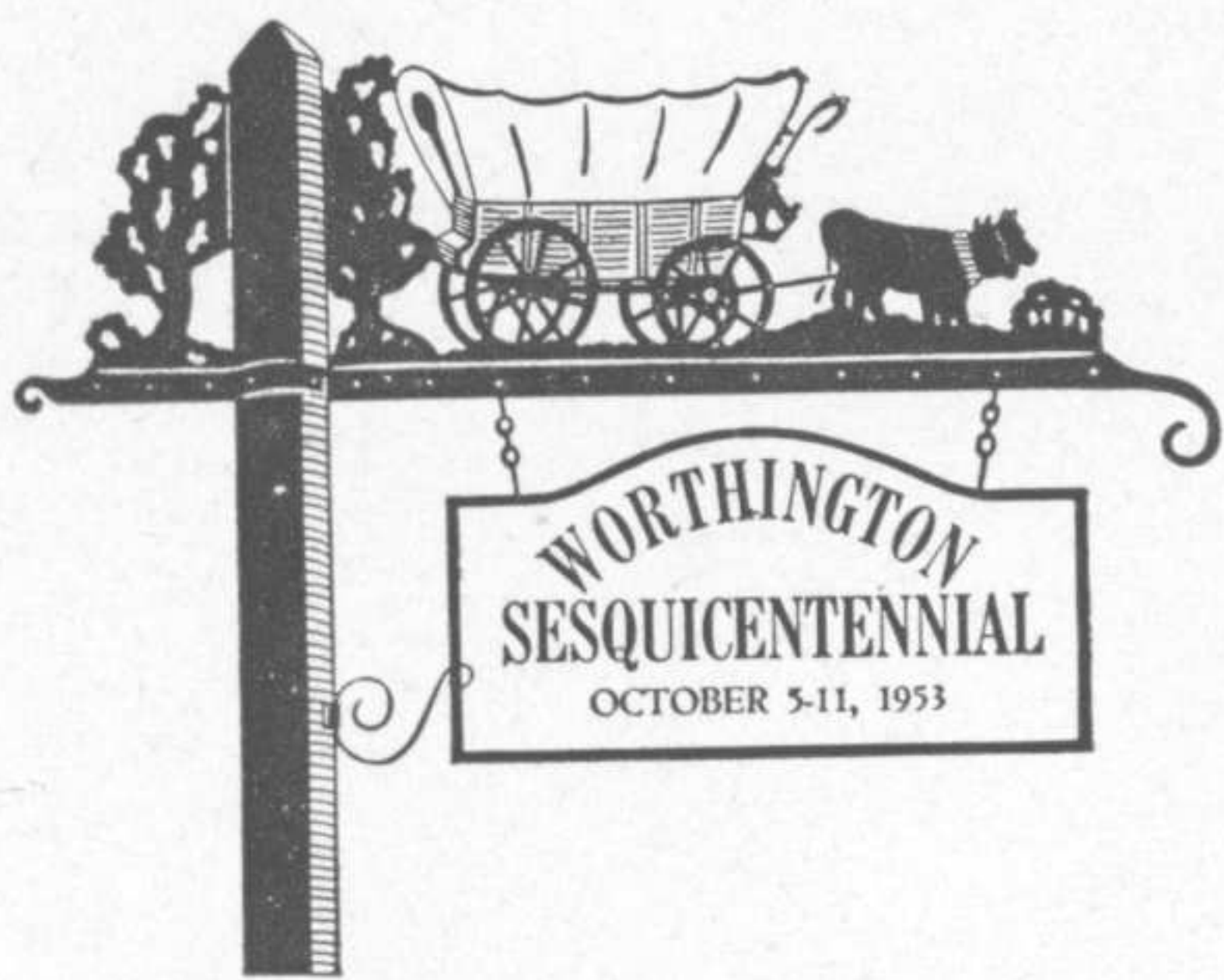
LIBRARY USE ONLY



1953

AN
HISTORICAL
SKETCH
OF
WORTHINGTON

Worthington Public Library
Worthington, Ohio



AN
HISTORICAL
SKETCH
OF
WORTHINGTON

1803-1953

Worthington Public Library
Worthington, Ohio



A Glimpse of the Worthington Business District in 1850



Main Street — Still Horse and Buggy Days

An Historical Sketch of Worthington

THE VILLAGE of Worthington located on the banks of the Olentangy River ten miles north of the center of Columbus is steeped in the historical and traditional lore of the Northwest Territory. James Kilbourne is the central figure in the beginning and early growth of the village. Kilbourne and his friend Nathaniel Little traveled in the spring and summer of 1802 over the section of the northwest territory to be known as Ohio from Marietta on the Ohio River through Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Circleville, Zanesville and Franklinton to the spot where our village now stands. They were impressed by the beauty of the spot and the extreme fertility of the surrounding country side. They returned in early fall to Granby, Connecticut and Kilbourne reported their findings in these words — quote — “In one place I saw one thousand acres of the best clear meadow land I ever saw in any place whatever. Plums and crabapples are abundant — the plums are very palatable also quantities of grapevines. We found black walnut, hickory, ash, honey locust, hackberry, white-wood etc. which never grows on any but first rate land. The only drawback is ague fever which makes it sickly to a considerable degree.” Slavery was forever forbidden from what was to be the state of Ohio in November 1802. Immediately following in December, 1802, the Scioto Land Company, a group of forty men headed by Kilbourne was organized and decided to buy this land. They bought 16,000 acres of land located in what is now Clinton and Sharon townships as well as some in Delaware County for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre making the total cost twenty thousand dollars. Each member paid five hundred dollars for which he received a town lot of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an arce and a farm of $98\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

THE COMPANY carefully planned their village on paper before starting for their new home. They decided on two north-south roads and one east-west road. One of the north-south roads was named the Whetstone River Road after the river by the same name. It is now called the Olentangy River Road again after the same river by the same name. The other north-south road was first called the Main Road, then the Northern Turnpike and now High Street. The east-west road was called first State Road, then the Post Road, because it was to be used as a mail route from Baltimore, Maryland to St. Louis, Missouri and now is called Granville Road or route 161. At the intersection of Main and State Roads, four village lots were set aside for the village green. The green was entirely surrounded by maple trees. There were one hundred sixty lots platted as the village bounded on the north by North Street, the south by South Street, the east by Morning Street and the west by Evening Street. Our New England forefathers were so foresighted that they set aside one hundred acres on the north side of State Road west of Evening Street for public school purposes and one hundred acres on the south side of the same road for the use of the Episcopal Church. These two farms still exist as such and are being used by the church and the community for public schools.

IN SEPTEMBER 1803, eleven families left their Connecticut homes for their new Ohio homes. The family names are recognizable in our community today. The heads of the families as well as 4 men unmarried were James Kilbourne, Abner P. Pinney, Adna Bristol, Wm. Thompson, Zophart Topping, Glass Cochran, Israel P. Case, Ezra Griswold, Alexander Morrison Jr. and Levi Pinney. James Kilbourne was the leader of the group but he and his wife Lucy Fitch Kilbourne were forced to stop a week in Washington County, Pennsylvania where their sixth child, a daughter named Orrel was born. They remained only ten days in their covered wagon before starting on the road again. Ezra Griswold and his wife Ruth with their seven

children arrived first at their new home on October 29, 1803. The village was officially named Worthington at a Christmas party held in the school-church building on December 26, 1803. The entire community was present. Ten toasts were given by different members of the community concerning the good things of their new home. James Kilbourne gave a toast saying — quote "The name of our town shall be called Worthington to perpetuate the name of our worthy friend and benefactor — Thomas Worthington." Thomas Worthington later became a State Senator and the Governor of Ohio.

WHEN THE eleven families arrived, twelve log cabins had been completed by advance men from Connecticut. One of these cabins larger than the rest located on the northeast of the village green was used as the school house during the week, as a community house on week ends and as the Episcopal Church on Sundays. Episcopal Services were held in this building on the first Sunday after the arrival of the settlers.



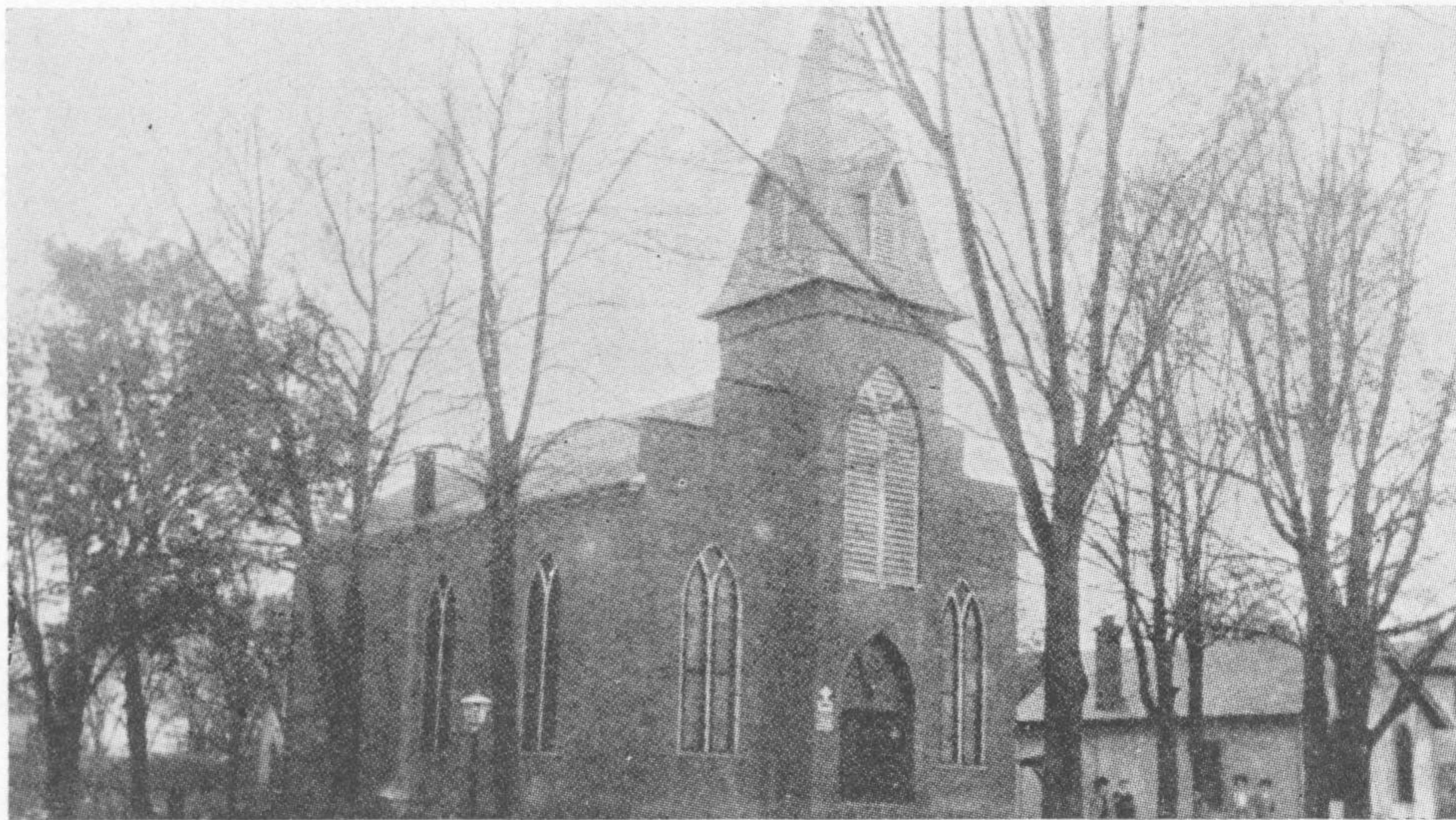
Main Street



West State Street — A View Across the Olentangy Valley

THE CHURCHES

Even though the community held its first church service on the first Sunday after their arrival, the First Articles of Agreement for the Organization of the Protestant Episcopal St. John's Church in Worthington and Parts Adjacent were executed on February 6, 1804. The congregation of the church met in the log cabin already described and from 1811-1831, they met in the second floor of the academy building. James Kilbourne ministered to the church for several years. Philander Case became the Rector of the Church in 1817 and even though he became the first Episcopal Bishop of Ohio in 1818, he served the St. John parish until 1823. George Griswold,



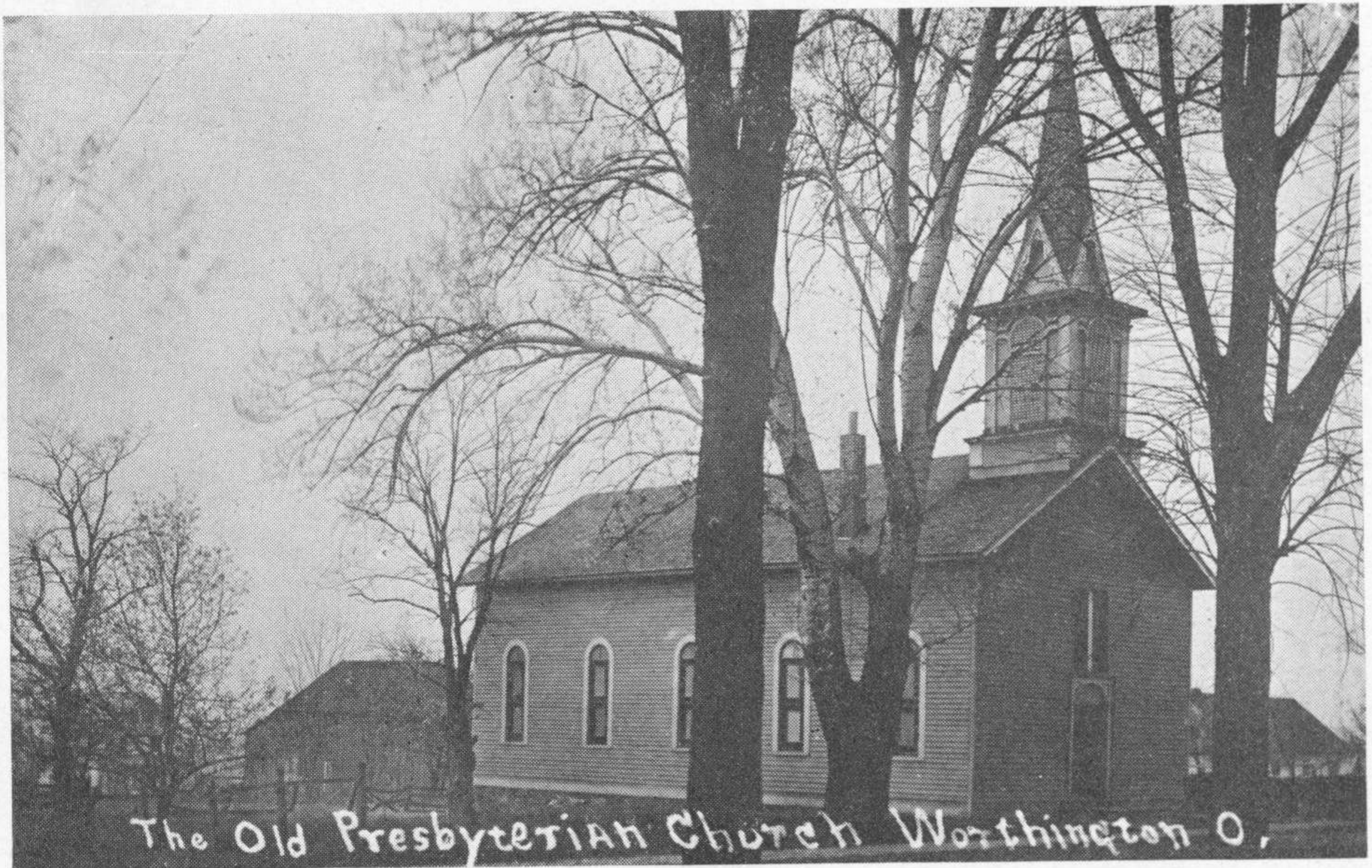
St. John's Episcopal Church — Oldest West of the Allegheny Mountains

son of Ezra, kept a day book for the Inn of which we will hear later has several entries in his book concerning the church. The first entry was dated September 25, 1827 and the last entry dated January 23, 1831 read — quote "St. John's Church memo — we held services in the new church for the first time." The original church building has been changed but little — an addition was added to the east of the building to make the chancel deeper and the tower was restored like the original in 1930. The beautiful building still stands on its original site inviting the community to its cool, quiet, beautiful and sacred interior.

The Worthington Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1808. Very little is known concerning the church until 1811 when a fervent camp meeting was held on a factory site on what is now west South Street. From then on services were held in homes, barns and in the woods until the first church was built in 1823. The first church was located on the corner of what is now Hartford and South Streets. The building faced South. The second church building was built on High Street near where the present church now stands. It was completed in 1864. The present beautiful, modern building was completed February 7, 1926. Among the many noted ministers of this active church are Charles Elliott, Stephen M. Merrell and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus. Dr. Gunsaulus was such a forceful preacher that hundreds were often turned away from the Sunday service. Dr. Gunsaulus later became President of Armour Institute, Chicago, Illinois.



Worthington Methodist Church — Old Seminary Building to the Right



One June 18, 1816 eleven people met in the old Peter Barker house on North High Street and organized the Presbyterian Church of Worthington. Services were held in many places as the upper room of the academy building (rented for twenty dollars per year), in a blacksmith shop and in a small school building. The first church building was completed in April 1830. In Highland Hurlburd's, the first pastor's notes — we read — quote "The Presbyterians are building a house which is small and plain and looks like a barn." The building was remodeled in 1842 when a steeple and balcony were added. The church has had many and noted pastors, some of the most noted are — the Rev. James Hogue, who was the first Synodical Head of the Presbyterian Churches in Ohio and Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of former President Woodrow Wilson. The present beautiful church building of true New England architecture was dedicated on January 2, 1927. An educational wing containing many Sunday School rooms as well as a wonderful family room named the Woodrow Room was completed and dedicated in October 1952..

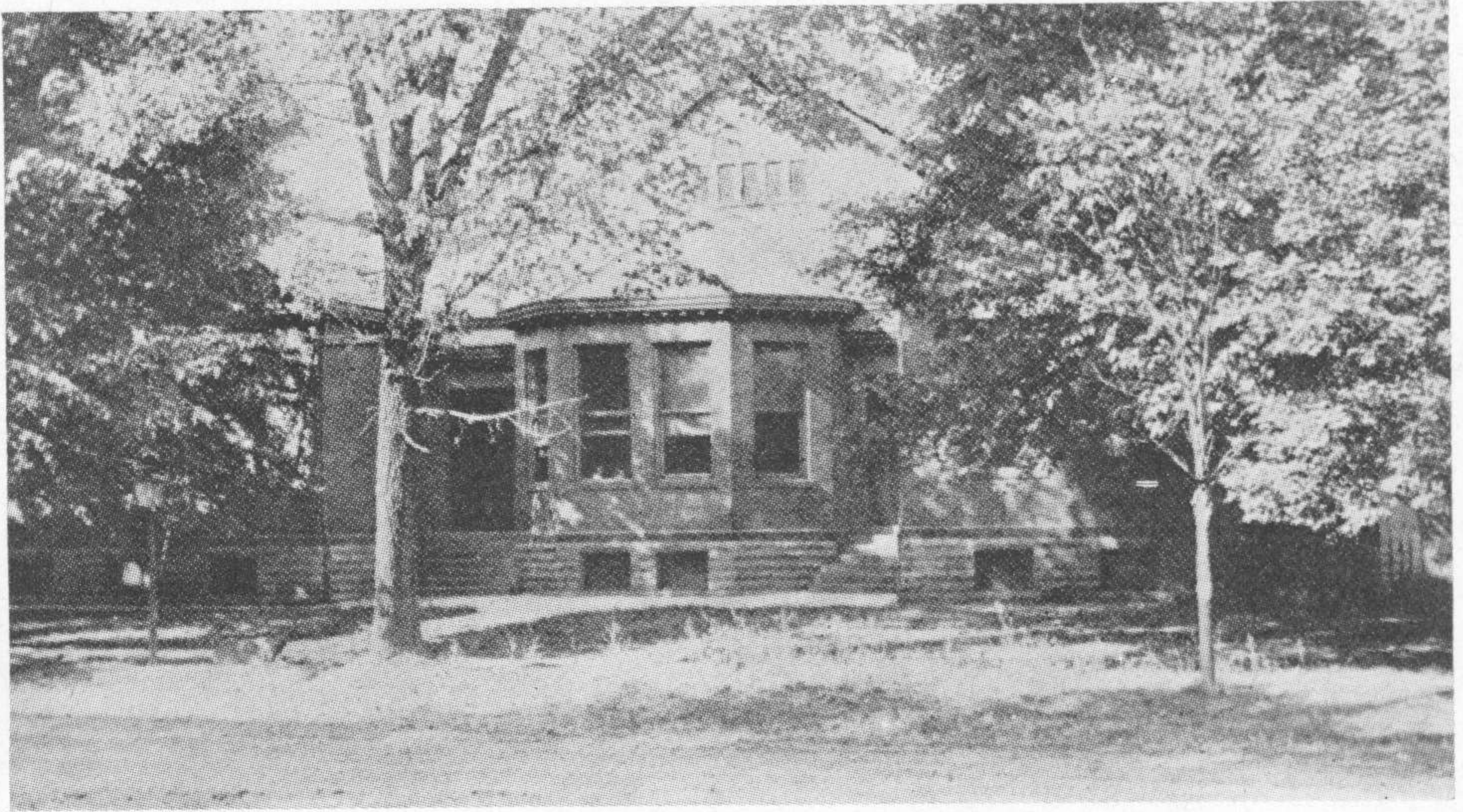
In 1897 a group organized the Bethel A.M.E. church. The meetings were held in the homes of members and then in the town hall. In 1914 the present structure was completed and the name of the organization became the St. John A.M.E. Church.

The last beautiful church to be added to our village is the Seventh Day Adventist Church located on Griswold Street. The congregation was organized as the Worthington Seventh Day Adventist Church on July 17, 1920. Dr. George T. Harding Jr. was the instigator of its organization. Services were held for the first time in the new church on Thanksgiving Day 1951. The authentic New England architecture of the church building makes it a beautiful and fitting addition to our village.

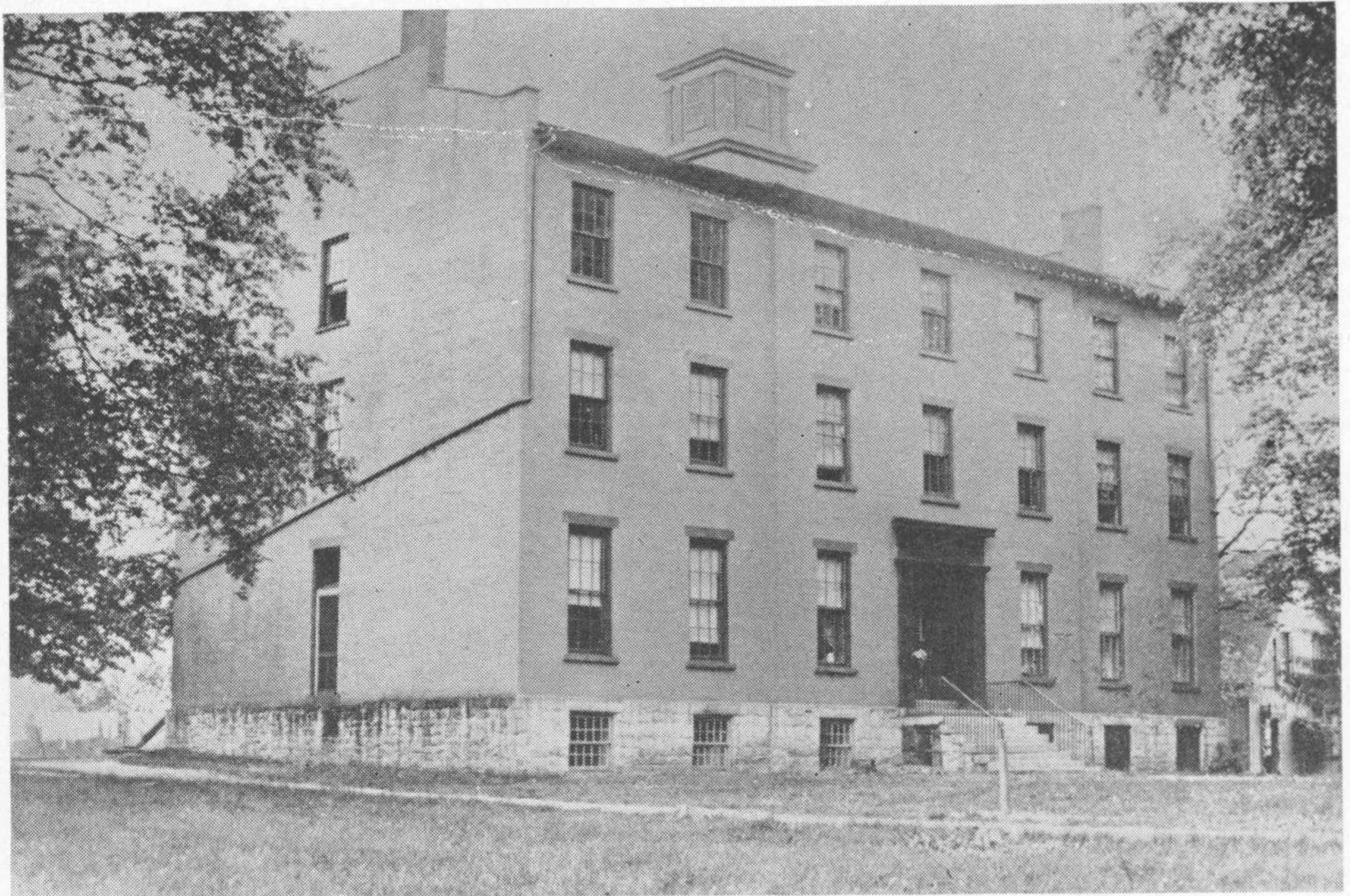
The small village and the present growing community has always been known for its religious feelings and faithfulness. The five churches have given the village this serenity and security in the past, the present and we anticipate the future.

THE SCHOOLS

Education was uppermost in the minds of our forefathers. A subscription school was started in the winter months of 1803 in the cabin mentioned before. Thomas Phelps was the teacher for a few weeks but spring work began and Miss Clarissa Thompson became the first real teacher of the school. Later a frame school building was built to the northeast edge of the village green. The present town hall was built for a school building in 1856. A two story four room brick building was built on the northeast side of the village green in 1875. In 1893 a one floor plan high school building was added to the school system to the east of the elementary building and on the same plat. In January 1915 a new high school building was opened on the acreage set aside by our forefathers for public school purposes. This building with much modernizing is our present junior high school. The beautiful elementary building located on the original elementary building plat was completed in 1938. The New England architecture of this building gives to the center of the village a striking grandeur that our community thoroughly enjoys. The acreage to the west is being developed into a beautiful campus for the junior high school already mentioned and the new senior high school now being built. The central portion of the building which mainly houses the academic program of the school, the library and the cafeteria is now completed. The health and art wing including a gymnasium seating 2400 is in the process of being constructed. Soon another wing for vocational and home arts laboratories will be added. The village looks to the future with this acreage as well as a campus for the educational needs of the community, the grounds are being carefully and beautifully laid out for a general recreational program. The early fathers surely planned well for the public schools of a growing community a century and a half later.



Worthington High School



The Worthington Female Seminary — Built in 1842

HIGHER EDUCATION IN WORTHINGTON

The history of education in our village would not be complete without the story of higher education. Colonel Kilbourne went before the legislature in 1807 and requested a charter for the Worthington ACADEMY. The charter was granted in February 1808. A two story brick building was constructed on the land to the north-east of the village square approximately where our library now stands. The academy was so successful that in 1819, the assembly granted permission for the academy to become a college with the right of granting degrees. Reverend Philander Chase who had been the Principal of the Academy became the first President of Worthington College. Reverend Chase became the Episcopal Bishop in 1820 and his son Philander Chase Jr. became president of the college but lacking the prestige of his noted father, the Worthington College closed in 1823. Salmon P. Chase, nephew of Bishop Chase and later Governor of Ohio and then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was a student at the college from 1820-1822.

The Episcopal Diocese of Ohio started a Theological Seminary by an act of the legislature in 1824. Bishop Chase was made President. The Seminary was located in a large house which is located on Lincoln Avenue. The Seminary grew even though there were never many theological students for example out of an enrollment of five hundred only two were students of theology. In 1826 the Seminary became Kenyon College and was moved to Gambier, Ohio in 1828.

Quoting from the newspaper dated October 14, 1830 we read — quote "By and with the consent of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, the new Reformed Medical Institution has been located in Worthington, an interesting and flourishing town on the Whetstone River eight miles north of Columbus on the Northern Turnpike. There will be attached to the institution a dispensary for analyzing and preparing for Vegetable Medicine." The college was located in the academy building. Due to many unfavorable comments from non-resident groups concerning the type of botanical medicine, the school closed its doors in 1840 and was established in Cincinnati in 1842. The Cincinnati College of Medicine is still flourishing. Mr. I. G. Jones, the Father of Elizabeth Jones Deshler donor of our library building, was the first Dean of the medical college. In June 1953 — a plaque commemorating the founding of this college was placed in the library by the National Society of Vegetative Medicine.

The Worthington Female Seminary was officially opened in the present Masonic Lodge building in 1838. The seminary was the first legally authorized female seminary of the Methodist Church in Ohio. The Methodist Conference had the seminary building which is now known as the seminary apartments built in 1842. The seminary was very successful often having as many as one hundred and fifty students. The seminary was closed in 1867 when the church gave its financial assistance to the coeducational college located in Delaware and known as Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Ohio Central Normal School was opened in the seminary building in 1871. Kindergarten, primary, intermediate and secondary teachers were trained here. Again the school was very successful with as many as one hundred students. With the closing of the doors of the Normal School in 1880, any further attempts to operate an institution of higher learning in Worthington proper came to an end.

However the Pontifical College of Josephinum was moved from Columbus in 1929 to its present location two miles north of Worthington on High Street. The Josephinum College began in Columbus in 1894. The present large and beautiful college building was completed in 1931.

SESQUICENTENNIAL WEEK

Program

Monday — October 5

ARMED SERVICES DAY

Flag Raising Ceremonies 10:00 A.M.
Historical Tours 1:00—4:00 P.M.
Evening Pageant—The Whetstone Venture

Tuesday — October 6

CLUBS' DAY

Historic Tours 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Music Club Program (Elementary School Auditorium) 8:00 P.M.
No Admission charge.

Wednesday — October 7

FRATERNAL ORDERS DAY

Lodge Rooms Open—Historic Masonic Building builded 1820.
Historic Tours 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Evening Pageant

Thursday — October 8

SCHOOLS' DAY

Visitation and Exhibits.
Historic Tours 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.

Friday — October 9

BUSINESS DAY

Historic Tours 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.

Saturday — October 10

GOOD NEIGHBORS' DAY

Homecoming Visitors
Historic Tours 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Evening Pageant

Sunday — October 11

HOME COMING DAY

Homecoming Services in all Churches
Lecture - Pageant Grounds—2:30 P.M.
Speaker—Grove Patterson - Editor of the Toledo Blade.

WINDOW DISPLAY OF ANTIQUES IN ALL STORES
DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK

THE WHETSTONE VENTURE

A Pageant

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY FRANK CORBIN

Synopsis

A panorama of the heritage that is Worthington's will be enacted on the Village Commons on the night of October 5th, 7th, and 10th, at 8:00 P.M.

The dramatic chronicle will portray the history of our town, from its founding in 1803 by Colonel James Kilbourne, organizer and leader of the Scioto Company, who led one hundred men, women, and children into the wilderness of the Ohio Country to lay the cornerstone of the edifice that today is Worthington, and here set alight the brave little cultural spark that was to wax and strengthen until its flame became a beacon dispelling the illiteracy of the frontier. The town of Worthington was for years a veritable Athens of the wilderness, and one of the important cultural, educational, ecclesiastic, and industrial centers of the new State—an achievement unique in the annals of Ohio.

Important events in the town's first century will be depicted: the arrival of the pioneers, the founding of the first Church, the first school, the first wedding, the first Fourth of July, Muster Day on the Village Green, the Indian scare of 1812, President Monroe's visit in 1817, and our forefathers' firm conviction in the ideals of liberty and human freedom, culminating in the savage attrition and sacrifice of 1861-1865.

A cast of over one hundred, men, women and children will be seen in such varied roles as Shawnee Indian braves, explorers, frontiersmen, pioneer mothers, militiamen, fugitive slaves, abolitionists, and Civil War belles. Some of the historic characters represented will include General William Henry Harrison, President James Monroe, Colonel James Kilbourne, Ezra Griswold, and Bishop Philander Chase. Even Uncle Sam will be present to help us commemorate our Sesquicentennial anniversary.

The Worthington Players, with Don Moore as General Chairman of the Committee, form the nucleus of a whole-

hearted community-wide effort in presenting this tribute to the men and women who founded this village one hundred and fifty years ago.

The picture is drawn with the bold strokes of the landscape artist, rather than the detail of the miniature painter, to catch the scope and breadth of the town's unique history. The employment of narration, interwoven with choral speech and song, is used in the presentation of the story.

Frank Corbin, in writing this historical chronicle, has chosen to call it "The Whetstone Venture." While the original group of pioneers called themselves "The Scioto Company," their venture was not on the Scioto, but on the Whetstone River, the name which our forefathers gave to the pleasant stream which we know today by its original Indian name, Olentangy.

Emphasis will be placed on those three great symbols in the founding of Worthington: The Cross, The School, and The Flag. The theme underlying the entire production is derived from the foundation upon which Worthington was built; first, our fore-fathers' firm belief in God, second, their passionate love of country, and third, their earnest desire for learning and enlightenment.

To some extent, the story of Worthington is also the story of our nation—one cannot be separated from the other. Hence, "The Whetstone Venture" attempts to integrate our own particular thread of history into the warp and woof of the national epic. Recognizing, however, that if the town of Worthington could have resulted only because it has been a part of a great and mighty nation, conversely the nation has become great because it is the aggregate of many, many Worthingtons. The power and the glory that is the United States of America, its principles of Liberty, Equality, and Justice, are but the reflection of the virtue and the courage of its people.

The story of Worthington is an integral part of that greater narrative.

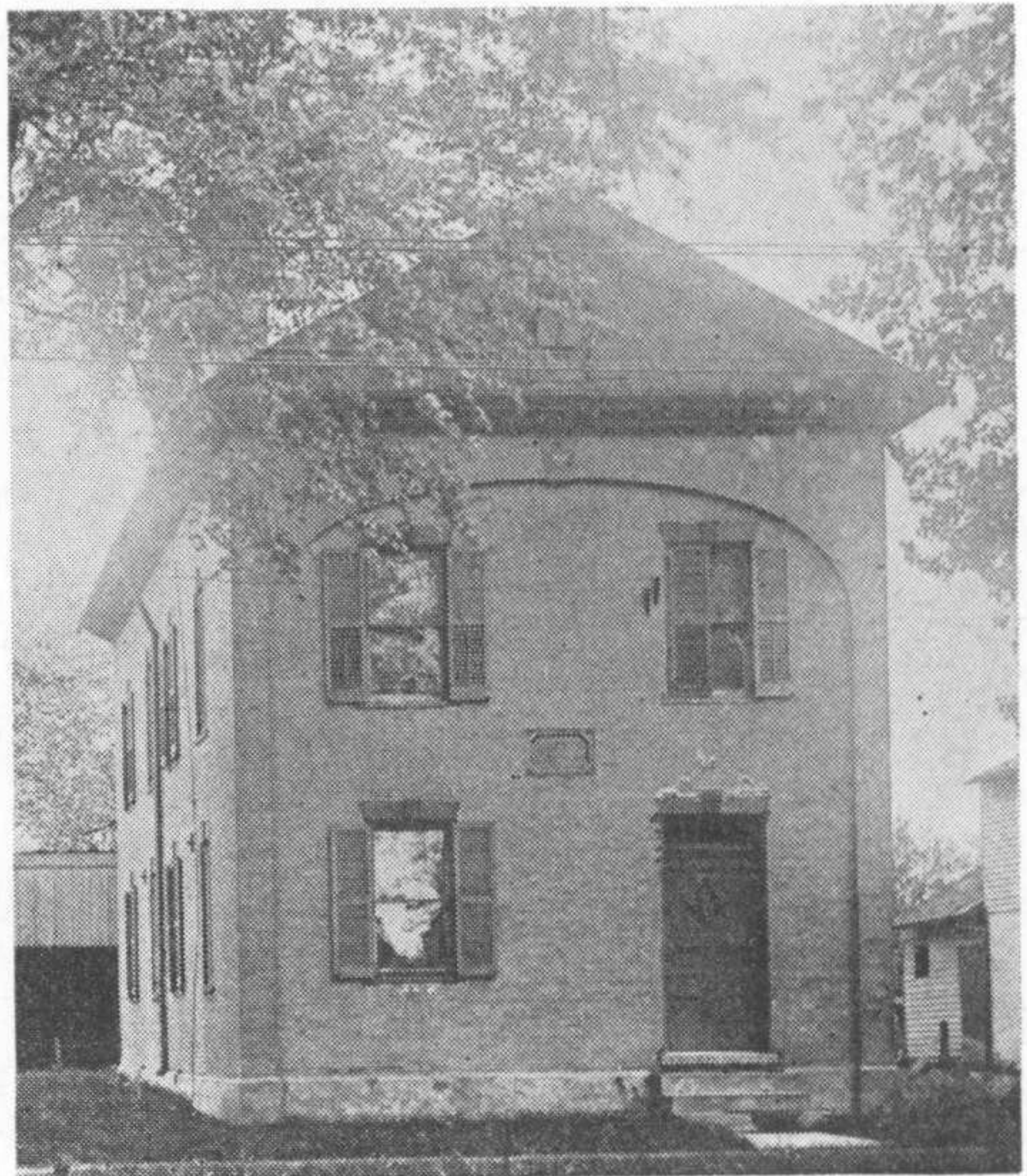
THE LIBRARY

In the same school-church-community cabin on December 23, 1803, Dr. Jonas Stansberry from whom the Scioto Land Company purchased a part of the 16,000 acres established a small library of his own books. A quotation from the second article of the By-Laws reads — quote "The Library shall always be kept in Worthington and each proprietor, a paying member, shall have the right to draw two volumes whenever there are books enough — but if not — each proprietor shall draw but one volume and the book at the time of the drawing shall be put up to the highest bidder and the money bid paid down (if required by the meeting). No proprietor shall draw books at any time without bidding or paying at least two cents for the benefit of the library." It is thought that two cent fines per day for the use of over due books from libraries originated from this article. The Stansberry was the first library organized in Ohio. The books of this library were sold at auction and therefore could never be located at least as a unit. We have had a library in our village from that day to this with only a few years at different times when library facilities were dormant. The school board sponsored a library in the village from 1854-1860. After the Civil War a Harpers Library of two hundred volumes was located in the village postoffice. Since 1897 a community library has been in existence in the village. In 1924 our library became the Worthington School District Library and so exists today. Our present building was given to the village by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Deshler, the grand-daughter of our illustrious James Kilbourne. The central portion of the building was built in 1927 — the north and south wings were added in 1931. The building is known as the James Kilbourne Memorial Library. The Community uses the 23,000 volume library to such a degree that during 1953, plans to increase the size of the building to house at least 63,000 volumes are well under way. It is believed that the building will be enlarged in 1955.

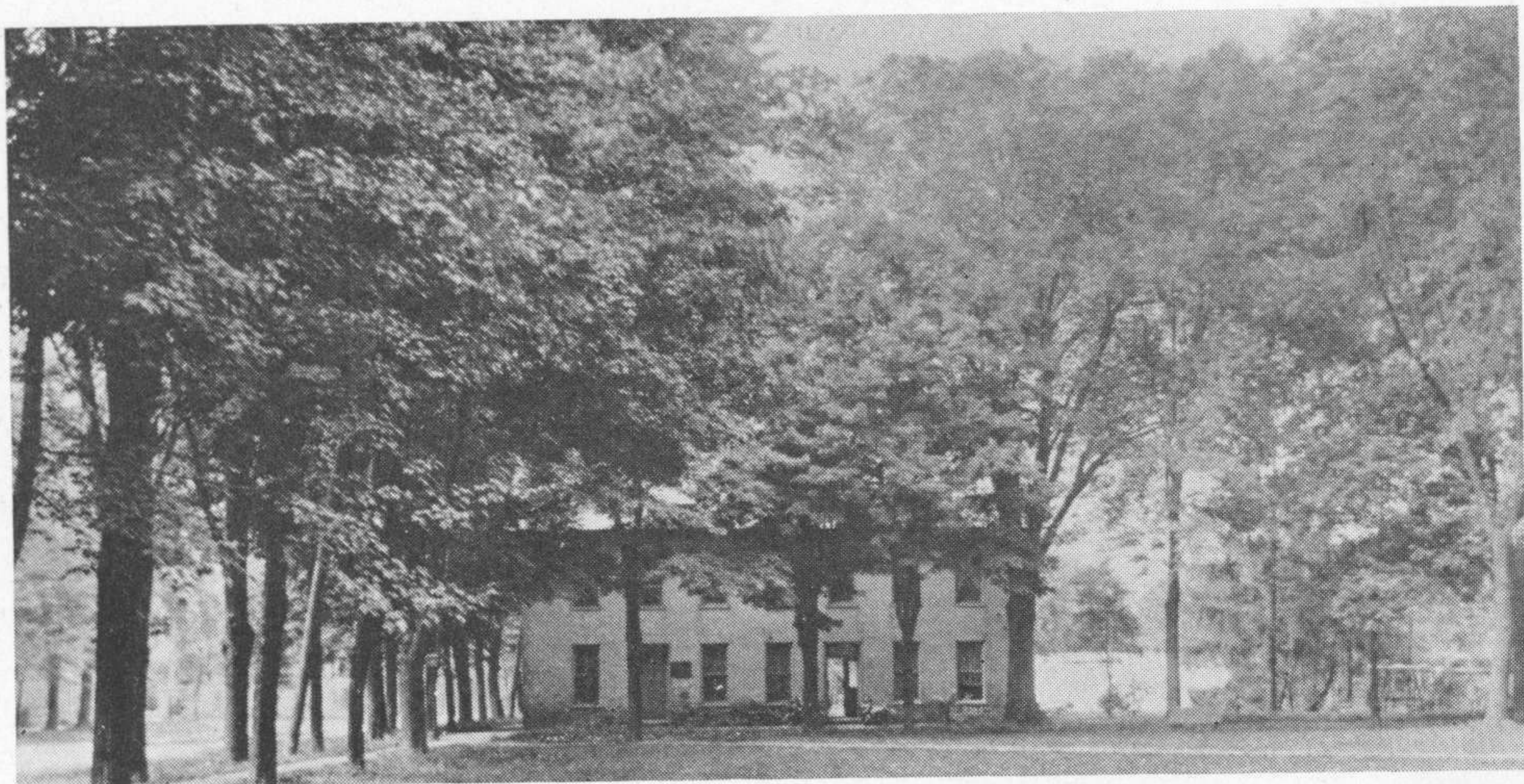
THE MASONIC LODGE

The first eight families arriving in Worthington brought with them in 1803, a charter from the Masonic Grand Lodge of Connecticut. They established immediately the New England Masonic Lodge Number Four.

The Ohio Masonic Charter was received in 1808. The lodge building on High Street was built in 1820. It is in a fine state of preservation and but very little change has been made in the building in these one hundred and thirty-three years. The original altar with some of its original decorations is still in use. James Kilbourne was the first Worthy Master. Around the corner from the lodge on West New England Avenue is a beautiful old home known as "the old Snow house." The first Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry was organized in this house on October 21, 1816. The New England Masonic Lodge Number Four is still a flourishing and active organization. They still use the building which is the oldest building used continuously for Masonic Lodge purposes west of the Allegheny Mountains.



THE GRISWOLD INN



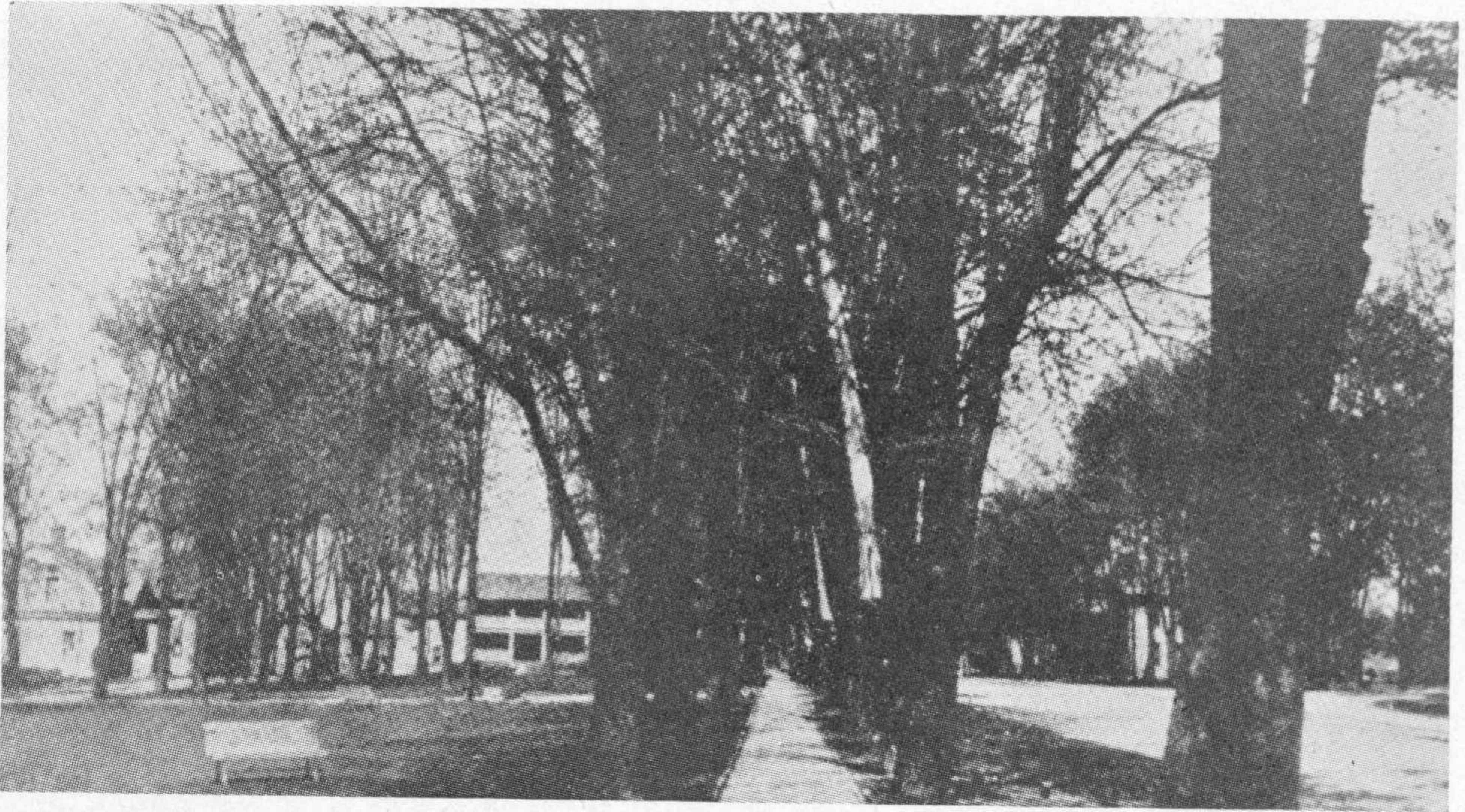
The brick Inn built by Ezra Griswold in 1811. The bricks some of which were made on the site were mostly brought down from Delaware on the Whetstone River. The old brick building is located north of the village green on the east side of High Street. The L shaped building with few exterior but many interior changes still stands and now has a number of apartments within its walls. As an Inn the first floor of the south wing which faces the village green contained the offices and the lobby. The second floor of this wing was the grand ballroom with wonderful, large fireplaces at either end. It was in this wing that the life of the village business, political and social centered. The north wing along High Street beyond the archway was the kitchen and dining rooms. The archway which is now bricked in was the gateway through which the stage coaches drove to deposit their notable travellers. Such travellers were President James Monroe, Charles Dickens and John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed). Ezra Griswold turned the management of the inn over to his son George. George was an original but an accurate bookkeeper. A direct quotation from his second day book dated 1823 reads quote—"July 15, 1823 A Towers—He worked nearly all day but it rained and thundered nearly two hours. July 17, 1823 B. Ball—You still have my plow but I suppose you do not use it steady. July 29, 1823 B. Ball You still have my plow." The Inn was used for many years and it is interesting to note that no other but the Griswold family has ever owned it. One hundred and forty two years since the Inn was built and Miss Ruth Griswold, the fourth generation from Ezra Griswold still lives in the building.

THE TOWN HALL

The building we so often speak of as the Town Hall was built by the school board for a four room school in 1856. It was sold by the board to the town in 1870 for \$2500.00 The lower room has been used as a hall since. It was in this hall that many New England town meetings were held. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge (I.O.O.F.) bought the upper floor of the lodge hall in 1865. The lodge was organized in April 16, 1855.

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING

In order to commemorate the heroic deeds of the men and women who served from Sharon Township in World Wars I and II, the township voted millage to buy the beautiful Wright home on East Granville Road for a Memorial. The building to be used by the community for all types of meetings both for social and community problems. The Memorial Building was purchased by the community in December 1946.



A Shady Walk Through the Public Square



Another Glimpse of Main Street and the Business Section

Interesting Details

Concerning the Village . . .



West South Street, which is at present such a beautiful residential section was at one time factory row. James Kilbourne was instrumental in organizing as well as helping to bring several industries to Worthington. In 1811 Kilbourne organized the Worthington Manufacturing Company of which he was the president and general agent. The company produced woolen cloth which was sold to the government for the army of the northwest then fighting on the Ohio frontier. Besides the woolen factory, a tannery, a shoe shop, a cabinet shop, a grist mill and a hat factory all operated on South Street.

The first frame house in the village was built by Ezra Griswold in 1805. It was located across the street from where the inn now stands.

The first brick house was built by James Kilbourne in 1808. The Corbin Funeral Home is a part of this old building.

In 1811 James Kilbourne started the first newspaper titled "The Western Intelligencer". It became a part of what is now The Ohio State Journal in 1814.

A mud road connected the village to Columbus until about 1840. A corduroy road was built that year. The corduroy road was changed to a plank road in 1850. A gravel road was built about 1875. The paved road was completed in 1921.

The Columbus, Delaware and Marion Interurban Line connected the village to Columbus for a good many years. Service began in 1902 and was discontinued in August 1933. The Ohio Railway Museum is located on the right of way of the interurban line along Proprietor's Road.

A horse car line was to connect Worthington and Westerville but was completed only as far as the general store in Flint and ran from 1899 to 1902.

The oldest tombstone found in the St. John's cemetery behind the church is that of Captain Abner Pinney who died in 1804.

The double wedding of Polly Morrison and Abner P. Pinney, Charlotte Beach and Levi Pinney was the first wedding solemnized in the village. The wedding took place in the church-school building on February 10, 1804.

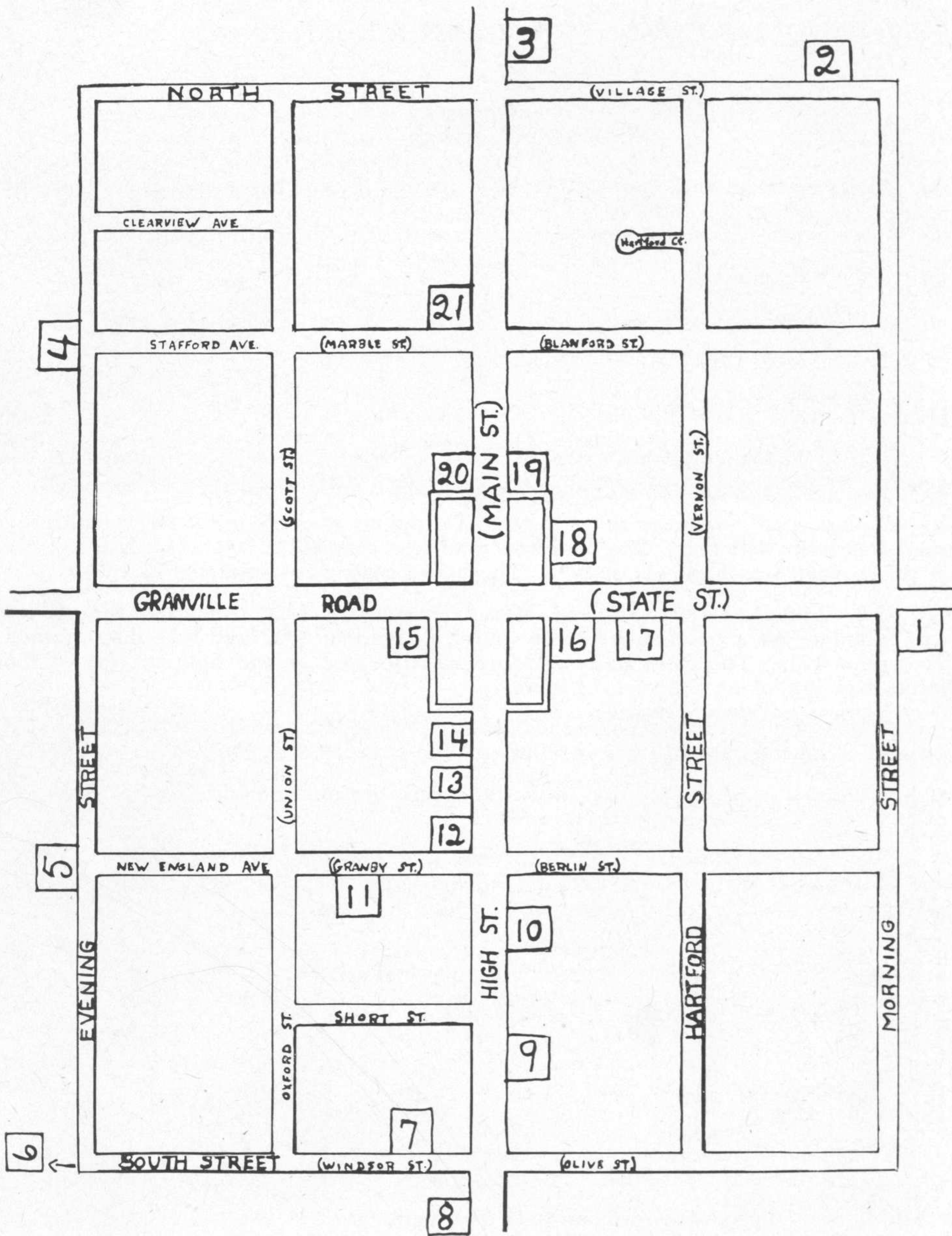
The back wing of the Presbyterian Church is the original church building turned at right angles to its original position. It is brick encased and forms a Sunday School room and the church offices. Some of the original timbers are still in use in this portion of the building.

The pews in the Episcopal Church are the original ones. The carved black walnut choir stalls are also the original ones but are not in the former position. The first church bell rang from the St. John steeple on Christmas Day 1833.

Telephone communications between Worthington and Columbus were completed Saturday May 23, 1881.

Gas street lights were discontinued in Worthington in 1917.

The history of our village is exciting, entrancing. The growth from the small New England village with its pure democratic government as carried on in its town meetings to the beautiful metropolitan suburb with almost every convenience is thrilling almost beyond belief. We leave our heritage from the past, the beauties and conveniences of the present for future generations to build as they deem wise. May God grant them faith and power to carry on.



MAP OF WORTHINGTON

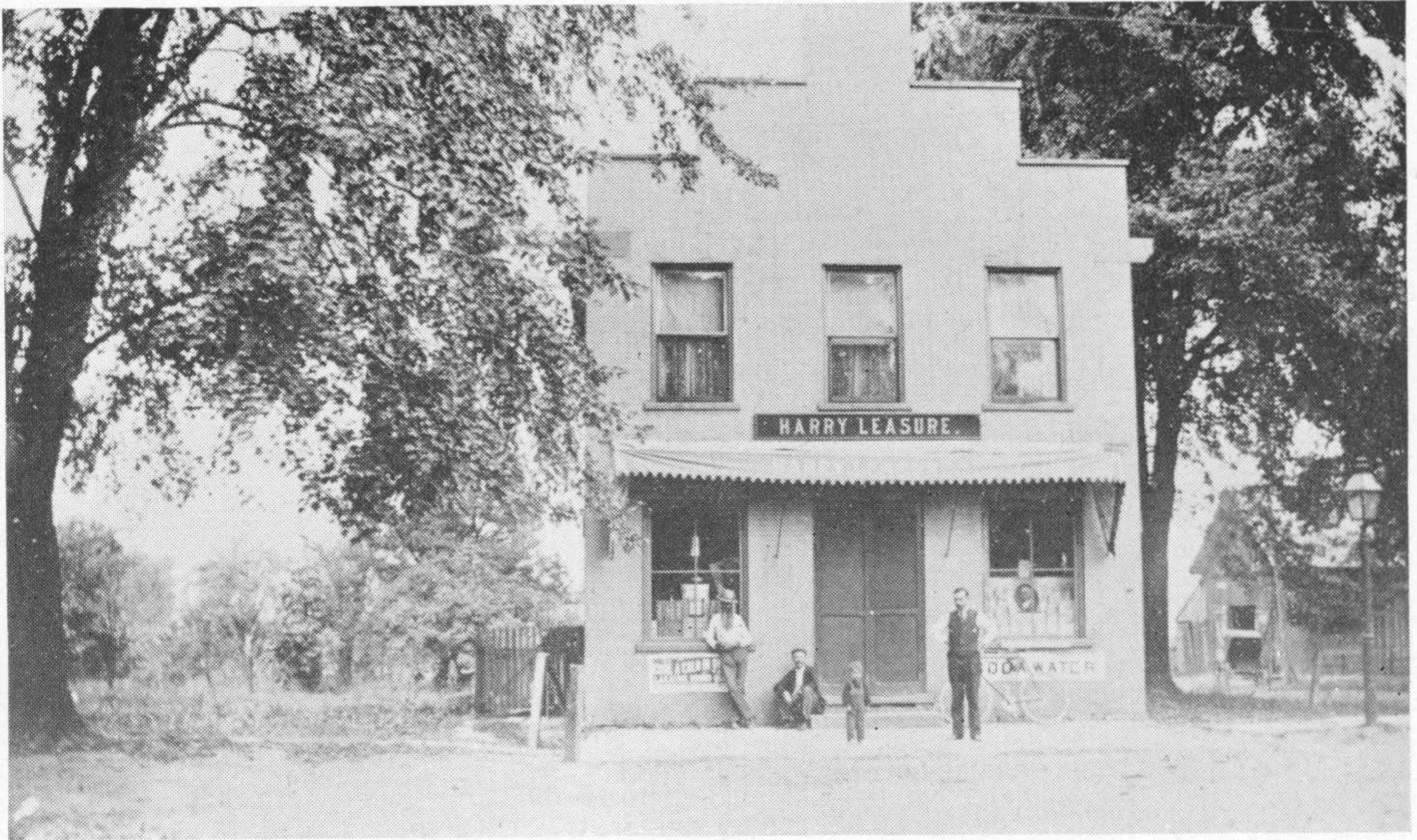
HISTORIC TOUR

MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY

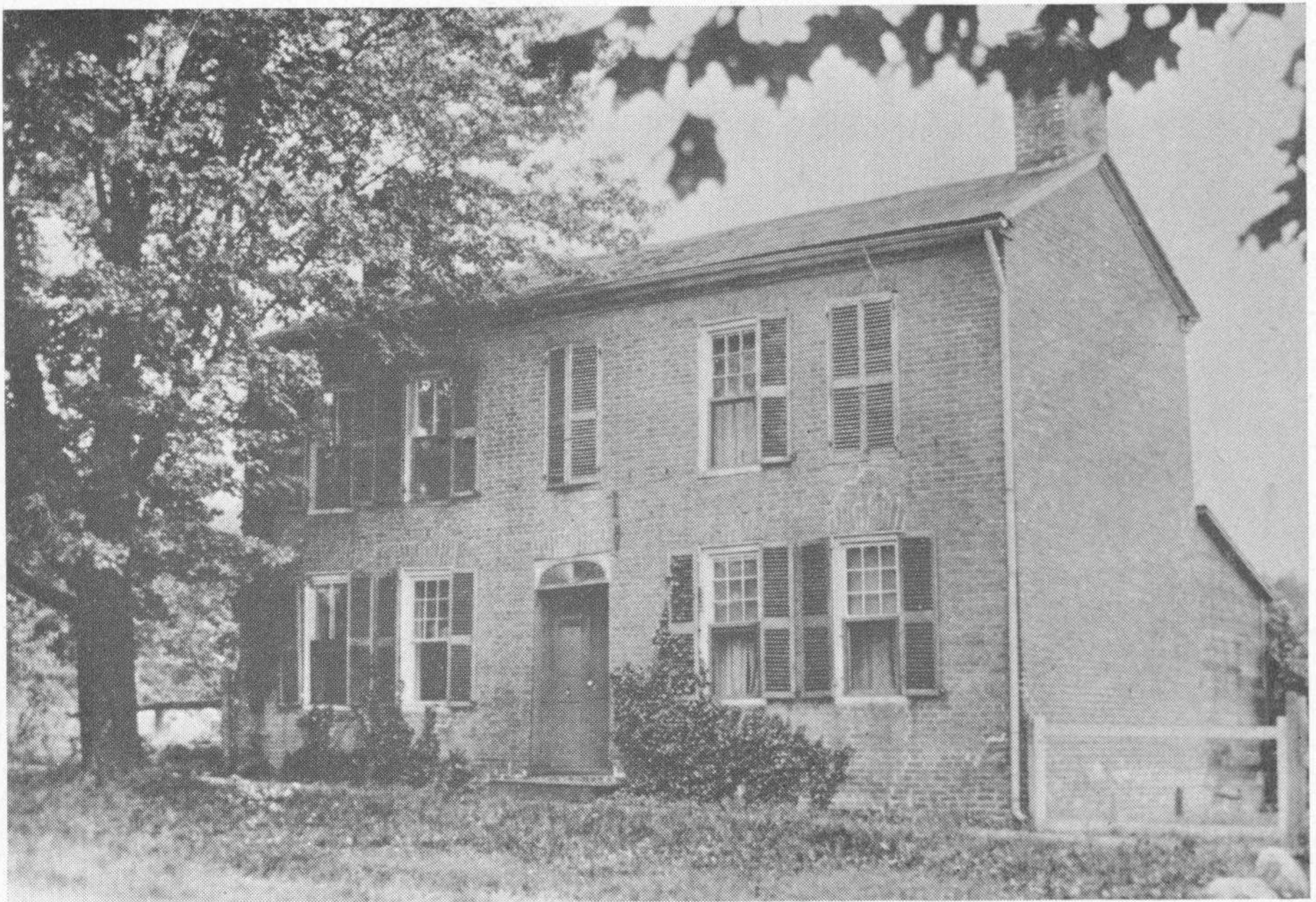
1 TO 4 P.M.

1. The Memorial Building, 137 E. Granville Rd. (The Wright Home)
2. The Thomas Woodrow House, 72 E. North St.
3. The Orange Johnson House, (1816) High St. North of North St.
4. The School Farm, Evening St.
5. The Church Farm, Evening St.
6. Site of The Worthington Mfg. Co. (1811) End of South St.
7. The Elias Lewis House, 36 W. South St.
8. The Peck House (The Moose Lodge), (1816) 5939 High St.
9. The Worthington Female Seminary, (1839) 574 High St.
10. The Masonic Temple, (1820) 634 High St.
11. The John Snow House, (1816) 41 W. New England Ave.
12. The Central Hotel, (The Worthington Inn), (1833).
13. The James Wright Building, (1820) 667 High St.
14. The James Kilbourne House, (1804) 681 High St.
15. The Demas Adams House (1818) 721 High St.
16. St. John's Episcopal Church, founded in 1804 (Built in 1830)
17. The Town Hall, (1856) E. Granville Rd.
18. The James Kilbourne Memorial Library
Site of the Worthington Academy and College, (1808).
19. The Griswold Inn, (1811) 778 High St.
20. The Tuller House, (1818) 777 High St.
21. The Brundage Tavern, N.W. Corner of High St. and Stafford Ave.





First Drug Store — Corner New England Avenue and High Street



The Old Snow Home — Historic in Masonic Tradition

PATRONS

ACTIVITY CLUB
DR. AND MRS. JACK ALBRIGHT
MR. AND MRS. EVERETT ANTRIM
AULT HARDWARE
DR. R. C. BENNINGTON
BIRNIE'S DRUG STORE
DR. AND MRS. GEORGE BONNELL JR.
MR. AND MRS. PAUL R. CARUTHERS
COMMERCIAL PASTE COMPANY
MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL E. CORBIN
MR. AND MRS. FRANK G. CORBIN
DAWSON'S FOOD MARKET
DENIG JEWELERS
MR. AND MRS. FOREST DETRICK
EICHER INSURANCE AGENCY
MR. AND MRS. M. M. ELMERS
DR. AND MRS. HARRISON EVANS
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