

SC-664



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Budd Dairy Company
Other names/site number: Hamilton Milk Company, Borden Dairy Company/FRA00814-13
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1086 North Fourth Street
City or town: Columbus State: OH County: Franklin
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

Barbara Power DSHPO Inventory & Registration Dec. 30, 2016
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: _____)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

2/14/2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Residential

Storage

Vacant

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th/Early 20th Century American Movements – Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick and terra cotta

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Budd Dairy Company is located on North Fourth Street, less than two miles north of downtown Columbus, Ohio. It served as a dairy production facility for 51 years and consists of an original dairy building, three connected garages, and a later connector linking the dairy with the garages. The building is rectangular in form but with differing orientations of the original building and the garages; it is a blend of one- and two-story elements, and also a blend of flat, gable, and arched roof forms. The dairy building has a concrete frame and brick exterior, while the garages have a mix of brick and concrete construction, with both wood and steel roof structures. While not representative of any particular architectural style, the dairy building is distinguished by considerable terra cotta ornamentation. Set on an elevated site along the street, the Budd Dairy Company is located in an area of mixed land uses. Despite removal of all of its production equipment over the years, the property retains a high level of integrity.

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Narrative Description

Urban Context

The Budd Dairy Company is located on the east side of North Fourth Street on the north side of Columbus, Ohio. The property is two blocks south of Fifth Avenue, a major east-west artery crossing the city. North Fourth Street is a one-way northbound thoroughfare. Summit Street, two blocks to the west, is one-way southbound; together these streets serve as a major commutation route between the city's downtown and its close-in north suburban districts.

North Fourth Street in this area has always had a mixture of land uses. On the east side of Fourth, the area from a major railroad corridor westward to Fourth and northward from the freeway to First Avenue was entirely taken up by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, a nationally-important builder of mining machinery and equipment. That entire site has been cleared and is currently being redeveloped as a large low-rise residential neighborhood. Some Jeffrey buildings remain north of First Avenue, including the former office building, now condominiums, and a large factory building, today the home of the State Library of Ohio. To the east of these, the former Berry Brothers Bolt Works (NR #88000051), located on the north side of First Avenue where it ends at the railroad, has been rehabilitated for office use.

Elsewhere along North Fourth Street up to Fifth Avenue, land uses historically included small manufacturing facilities, neighborhood commercial buildings, single and double homes, and some bars and restaurants. The former Wonder Bread factory (included in the Old North Historic District, NR #9600964), opposite the Jeffrey site on the west side of Fourth, has been rehabilitated for mixed uses. Elsewhere along Fourth, formerly abandoned or under-utilized commercial and industrial buildings are currently undergoing a rehabilitation renaissance, triggered in part by recent residential and commercial investment in the Italian Village neighborhood (included in the Old North Historic District, NR #9600964 and Old North Historic District Boundary Increase NR #399000702) immediately west of North Fourth Street. Although areas of unused vacant land still dot the streetscape along North Fourth, it has become considerably more lively and livable than just a few years ago.

Site

The Budd Dairy Company site is bounded by North Fourth Street on the west, East Fourth Avenue on the north, Detroit Avenue on the south, and North Sixth Street on the east (Photo 1). Because all these streets except Fourth Avenue are oriented north-south or east-west and Fourth Avenue is canted some 12-1/4 degrees to the west of north, the site is trapezoidal in form. Its southeast quadrant is set off from the dairy property by alleys and is occupied by residential properties unrelated to the Budd operation. The original part of the dairy was built in a rectangular form with its west elevation parallel to North Fourth Street; as a result, the dairy, too, is at an angle in relation to the north-south and east west streets, on a raised site some five or six feet above the level of the street (Photo 2). A large paved parking lot, reached from North Fourth by a sloped driveway, is south of the building (Photo 3), while a smaller lot, also reached by a

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driveway, is on the north side. Along the west (main) elevation of the dairy a sloping lawn rises from the sidewalk to the stone steps of the building's primary entry. A set of concrete steps leads from the sidewalk to this entry, with a brick-paved walkway between the two sets of steps (photos 3 and 4). A secondary entry, a later alteration, is at the southwest corner of the building and is reached from the driveway by two sets of concrete steps. Street frontages around the site are occupied by modestly-scaled houses and commercial properties and by some patches of vacant land. North Fourth Street has recently been repaved and striped with bicycle lanes, in response to the ongoing changes in land use.

Construction History

The City of Columbus issued a building permit for a "brick 2-story office and dairy building" on January 31, 1915, valuing the project at \$50,000.00, and the new facility was put into operation during 1916. Although not mentioned on the city's building card, this work also must have included construction of a one-story free-standing barn or wagon shed (currently designated Garage A), on a north-south axis, immediately east of the dairy building. Since the dairy made products intended for immediate delivery to retail customers, such a facility for delivery wagons and horses would have been a necessity. (It should be noted that city records used the terms "barn," "garage," and "wagon shed" interchangeably.)

The Budd Dairy experienced rapid expansion of production and of its delivery fleet, resulting in a building permit on June 3, 1919 for a "brick garage," (Garage B) valued at \$6,000.00 and attached to the first garage's east side and thereby doubling its size. At some point in the mid- to late 1920s, Garage B must have suffered fire damage at its south end, because on April 30, 1929 the city issued a building permit to "repair fire loss two-story brick barn." As is discussed below, this newer portion of Garage B was distinctly different in design and construction from the building to which it was attached. Then, on August 24, 1929, another city permit was issued for a "concrete brick and steel wagon shed" valued at \$9,000.00. It was built with a gap between it and Garage B and with a connector between its north end and the north end of Garage B. This created a courtyard area between the two, open to the south. Like Garage A, Garage C was a single story.

The garages' construction dates indicate the rapid increase in business experienced by the Budd Dairy Company. From completion of the original dairy in 1916, it was only about 14 years until the three garage additions were complete and the property took its current form. The only significant construction after that came in 1955, when a permit was issued for "addition dairy building one story steel shed." This was the small trapezoidal one-story connector, likely built in 1956, that bridged the gap between the original dairy's east wall and the west wall of Garage A, blocking the then-vacated West Alley that passed between them.

Exterior – Original Dairy Building

The original dairy building has two distinct portions, a two-story office/administrative area in front (the west end of the building), and a single-story production area at the rear (Photos 1 through 7). The front portion, measuring 71 by 47 feet, has tri-partite one-over-one windows on

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both floors and an off-center double-door entry, with transom above and trimmed in milk-white terra cotta, on the west elevation. A second entry, added at an unknown date, was inserted into the southernmost first floor window and consists of a single door reached from the driveway by a double flight of concrete steps. The two-story portion of the building measures six by four bays, with brick pilasters between bays. Pilaster capitals are composed of green and white terra cotta elements, and similarly-colored terra cotta inserts and medallions decorate the patterned brick parapets. The parapets are the same on the north, west, and south elevations, each of them surmounted by a sign panel with the company name and terra cotta copings. The exterior of the original dairy building has been largely unaltered, except for the second entry already noted, and the brick infilling of some windows and introduction of steel ice doors on the south elevation.

The east wing of the original building is a tall single-story structure, nine bays by four (Photos 6 and 7). It has the same design elements as the two-story portion of the building, except for the signboard area of the parapet. In five of the bays on the south elevation, paired three-part original windows, with sills about five feet above floor level, remain in place but are covered by plywood. In the other four bays, windows have been removed or altered for the introduction of doors of varying sizes. An early rendering of the facility showed a chain-suspended canopy along the south wall of the two-story western portion of the building but not along the rear wing. However, surviving suspension chains remain along this entire elevation, along with other hardware and attachments, indicating that the entire south elevation once was sheltered by a canopy; this would have protected personnel, horses, and dairy products from sun and weather during loading of delivery vehicles. An octagonal brick chimney at the east end of the wing, which appears to have been cut down somewhat from its original height, still stands and would have served the boilers that produced process, heating, and refrigeration system steam.

The north elevation of the wing was designed with the same materials as the south elevation and appears to have had similar windows (Photos 23 and 24). This elevation apparently did not originally serve the company's delivery vehicles. It now has a steel door in each bay, along with a wood platform and a cantilevered canopy, but these all appear to be later additions, their design, materials, and construction differing noticeably from those on the south elevation. This work, date unknown, was apparently done to enable serving larger numbers of delivery vehicles as business increased. This elevation's windows have been removed, their openings infilled with concrete block and brick exterior veneer.

Interior – Original Dairy Building

The western two-story portion of the original dairy has a full basement with concrete floor, walls, columns, and ceiling. It is likely that the facility's refrigeration equipment, which would have provided both cooling baths for incoming milk and ice manufacturing for delivery vehicles, was contained on this level. None of that equipment survives, although two boilers remain in the northeast corner of this level. A steam engine (later replaced by an electric motor or motors) would have been located here, its function being to compress the ammonia gas that was the heart of the refrigeration/ice-making process.

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The first floor of the two-story portion of the dairy had two functions: offices and ice storage. The north entrance was the original one and had a stair to the second floor (Photos 31 and 32). The stairs retain the original patterned metal balustrade with wood railings and marble treads. A second stair, similar in design, is along the south wall and appears to be original, but the door leading into it from the exterior obviously was a later addition (Photos 25 and 26). The two stair halls lead to a corridor running behind the main office area. The stair halls and corridors both have red tile floors and the corridors have white glazed tile walls, intended to facilitate cleaning but also to give the impression of a clean, sanitary food production facility (Photos 27, 28, 29, and 30). In the north end of the building, along the west wall, are two small offices with wood floors, plaster walls, and wood trim (Photo 33). The large main room (Photo 29), with a partial window wall, was an accounting office where delivery vehicle drivers turned in records, receipts, cash, and similar items pertaining to the retail dairy business. Immediately behind the white-tiled east wall of this part of the building was the ice storage room. It can be identified today by the cork insulation that remains in some areas (Photo 41). Today partitioned into several rooms and a corridor (photo 34), the ice storage room had an original corridor along its north side that connected the office area with the large eastern production wing; but on the south it opened directly to the exterior. Here there remain several small doors (Photo 41) through which blocks of ice, produced in the basement and stored in the cork-lined room, were slid out and into delivery vehicles.

The production facilities were in the one-story east wing of the original dairy, the exterior of which measures 71 by 107 feet. It was built with a concrete floor and ceiling structure and had the same glazed white tiles used in the office area (Photos 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40). All dairy production equipment was removed some time ago, and a recent wood structure of unknown purpose fills part of this room. Original windows, covered over on the exterior, are plainly visible (Photo 40). In addition, the insulated north side doors, which were added at an unknown date to enable larger numbers of delivery vehicles to be loaded directly, can be seen; the north wall here was built out to receive the doors, covering the glazed tile in this area.

On the second floor of the two-story front portion of the original dairy (Photos 42 to 48), offices along the north and south perimeter walls flanked the assembly hall located along the west elevation. This latter space, made available to the public by the dairy, was used for meetings, dances, dinners, and other events; a kitchen was in one of the nearby rooms. All the spaces, windows, and doors on this floor are similar in character: varnished wood window and door trim; borrowed-light partitioning; wood floors in offices and the assembly room; and tile floors in the corridor and kitchen. A flight of stone steps led down to a secondary corridor and two additional rooms; these appear to have been used to monitor production activity through windows in the east wall, which opened into the production wing.

Exteriors and Interiors – Garages A, B, and C and Connector

Note: On the photo key, the garages and the connector are noted as “areas” 1 through 5. These correspond to the garages and connector as follows:

Garage A = Area 2

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Garage B = Area 3

Garage C = Areas 4 and 5

Connector = Area 1

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Garages A, B, and C vary in design, structure, and plan but share common features: a mostly single-story height, brick exteriors, lack of significant ornamentation, and a plain, functional character. They were intended to house the company's fleet of delivery wagons and trucks and appear to have served only that purpose until the end of dairy operations.

Garage A is a one-story rectangular structure with a plain brick exterior and a concrete foundation (Photos 8, 9, 10, 20, and 21). It has a wood truss gabled roof structure, with the roof hidden from street-level view by a brick parapet. The parapet has alternating high and low sections and clay tile copings. All windows appear to have been infilled with concrete block and corrugated fiberglass exterior panels. The south elevation has a rolling steel vehicle door with an adjacent steel personnel door to its east. The southwest corner of this garage, an area roughly 20 by 30 feet (Photos 8 and 9), was removed and a new stuccoed wall was installed. In this "notch" of the building, outdoor electrical equipment was installed. This work may date from 1949, when a city permit was issued for "alteration 1 story brick dairy building" and may have been related to a changeover from steam to electric power for processing and refrigeration equipment.

On the interior, Garage A has an exposed truss roof structure, wood supporting columns, and painted brick walls. It has been partitioned in recent years with various materials installed along column lines. Lighting is by means of suspended fluorescent fixtures (Photos 49, 50, 51, and 52).

Garage B, built subsequent to a city permit issued in mid-1919, is likely the building referenced in the 1929 permit as having suffered fire damage; this would have occurred in the southern portion of the building, where the two-story section now stands (Photos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 20). The building as built, had brick bearing walls, a wood-truss gable roof structure, and a central raised monitor roof with clerestory windows. The two-story south portion, the part built after the fire, is of heavy poured concrete construction, with concrete first and second floors and concrete "mushroom" first floor columns. The gable roof of this portion is supported by wood columns and beams, and, although concealed by insulation, what appears to be wood roof trusses. A steel stair serves the second floor, which is a large open space with windows looking into the original portion of the building. This latter portion originally was one large open space but today has a concrete block wall dividing its western third from the rest of the building (Photos 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58). At the north end is a one-story area accessible only from Garage A. The north and south elevations have blocked-in windows; access is through a rolling steel door in the south elevation. The second story door on this elevation has an overhead steel rail that carried a rolling pulley device for lifting loads into that floor; it may have been used to load and store hay during the period when delivery vehicles were still horse-drawn.

Garage C, built under a permit issued in August of 1929, has an exterior similar to the others: a simple unornamented design; a blend of concrete and brick construction; and clay tile copings on the north and south parapet walls. The parapets have a stepped design (Photos 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20). Steel trusses support the roof; their arched upper chord gives the roof an arched form, with

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wood rafters and purlins (Photos 59 and 60). Its industrial-type steel windows are in place, though nearly all have been covered over with corrugated fiberglass or painted plywood. The interior consists of three large open spaces divided by masonry walls, with some infill of lightweight partitioning in the middle and southern spaces (Photos 61, 62, 63, and 64). There are two rolling steel vehicle doors on the west (courtyard) elevation, and one personnel door each on the west and east elevations.

The last component of the Budd Dairy Company is the small connector built across the vacated West Alley between the east wall of the original dairy and the west wall of Garage A. It likely was completed in 1956 (Photos 8, 9, 22, 23, and 24). It has a steel column-and-beam structure and a flat roof and relies on the adjacent masonry walls for structural support. It is trapezoidal in form, due to the differing orientation of the original dairy and Garage A, and it has modern paired garage doors on the north and south elevations.

Despite removal of systems and equipment related to making dairy products, the Budd Dairy Company retains a high level of integrity and has the form, design, layout, and physical details that tell the story of its importance in the supplying of wholesome dairy products for a growing Ohio capital city.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry
Architecture

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Period of Significance
1916-1967

Significant Dates
1916, c. 1921, 1929

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
David Riebel

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Budd Dairy Company complex is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for its association with the dairy production and distribution industry in Columbus, Ohio, and Criterion C for its architectural design, quality of materials, and high level of integrity. The period of significance spans from 1916 when the first building was completed through its continued operation as a dairy until its closure in 1967.

The Budd Dairy Company began as a small business in 1894 with direct delivery of milk from a farm in northeast Franklin County, and by 1906 it was operating from a facility located at 1390 Wesley Avenue (now Indianola Avenue) in Columbus. The subject property, which was

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described as one of the most advanced dairies in the country, was constructed in 1916 and included both the dairy building and a large brick garage for wagons and delivery vehicles. Increased production led to the construction of a second large brick garage in the early 1920s for additional delivery vehicles. By 1928, the property was purchased and operated by the Hamilton Milk Co. of Columbus, as part of the Borden Dairy, a large national (and later multi-national) company. In 1929, during ownership by the Hamilton Milk Company, the second garage was expanded and a third garage was built. Borden purchased the buildings in 1934, at its current size (with the exception of a small 1955 connector that tied the structures together) and continued to operate it as a dairy until 1967. The expansion of the property took place in a relatively short period of time – 1916 to 1929, which reflects the increased production capacity of the facility and its direct delivery to customers. The involvement of Borden with the Hamilton Milk Company, and later its ownership and operation of the facility under the Borden name, reflects the trend of larger regional and national companies purchasing operating dairies as part of their geographical expansion. The building is distinctive architecturally with a highly decorative exterior which is an important visual landmark in the Italian Village neighborhood. It also had a large meeting space on the second floor, which was used for company events, as well as dances, parties and events by the public. It is clear that William T. Budd, President of the company and his architect David Riebel, made a conscious effort to create a facility that was representative of the company “brand” and that was a good neighbor to the surrounding area.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Dairy Industry

Discussion of the “dairy industry” in the context of consumer products usually refers to milk and milk products (cream, butter, and ice cream, for example). When the nation’s population was largely rural, consumers were close to the origin of these products – either producing it themselves or living close to the source and buying directly from producers. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Americans began to live in cities in larger numbers and were farther away from dairy producers. Increased distance between producer and consumer; large urban populations, and technological advancements in milk processing, led to significant changes in the industry in the 20th century.

Two major advancements in milk production occurred in the mid-19th century. Gail Borden, who founded the Borden Dairy Company in Torrington, Connecticut, in 1856, invented a process to “condense” milk in 1857. Condensed milk is cow’s milk from which the water has been removed through a vacuum and heating process. Once canned, it has a very long shelf life and does not need to be refrigerated. Borden supplied milk to the U.S. government to feed soldiers during the Civil War. It could be transported easily, and a 10 oz. ration was high in both calories and protein. Borden later began marketing the product to consumers. In the mid-1860s, Louis Pasteur, a French scientist, concluded that harmful microbes existed in milk (and other beverages) which could cause disease. Pasteur began testing a process known as pasteurization, which involved heating milk or cream (and other beverages) to a specific temperature for a

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specified time to destroy any potential harmful microorganisms and increase its keeping qualities, and then cooling it quickly.¹ “The first commercial pasteuriser (sp) was made in Germany in 1882; pasteurisation on a commercial scale quickly became common practice in Denmark and Sweden in the mid-1880s. What is believed to be the first commercially-operated milk pasteuriser in the United States of America (USA) was installed in Bloomville, New York in 1893.”² Both of these technological advances extended the shelf-life of milk and made it a safer product.³

By the late 19th century, glass milk bottles were introduced. Although it is not certain exactly when and where this began, one source mentioned that the first milk was bottled in 1879.⁴ There were several patents issued for bottles with lids in the 1880s. Prior to this development, most milk was delivered and dispensed from large milk containers into the consumer’s container. Glass bottles allowed for cleaning and sterilization before reuse, thus increasing the safety of milk.

Purity and safety of food and drink became a national health concern in the late 19th and early 20th century. “Several milk-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, anthrax and foot and mouth disease, had been recognized before 1900.”⁵ There was also concern over food additives and unsafe drinking water. These were special health concerns, especially for the young, old and frail. The Ohio General Assembly created the “office of dairy and food commissioner” on April 19, 1894, with the charge of “enforcement of all laws against fraud and adulteration or impurities in foods, drinks or drugs, and unlawful labeling in the state of Ohio.”⁶ Although, no records from this office have been found, the purpose of consumer protection for food and drink was gaining steam throughout the country. Congress passed the pure Food and Drug Act” in 1906, which was the first significant national consumer protection law and led to the creation of the Food and Drug Administration. In 1924 “Grade A Pasteurization” became recommended federal policy and public health officials recommended daily consumption of milk, one quart per child and one pint daily per adult.”⁷

During the late 19th century, most dairies consisted of farmers who delivered their products directly to consumers, but by the first few decades of the 20th century, milk processing and delivery had become more industrialized with higher sanitary standards through health laws and regulation. Improved refrigeration and better transportation also contributed to larger more mechanized operations. *The Milk Dealer*, the first publication “devoted exclusively to retail milk interests,” began publication in 1911. The magazine estimated that there were 12,000 milk dealers nationally at the time, defined as “dealers who run three or more wagons”.⁸ The magazine was filled with articles about how to improve the quality and safety of dairy products; how to educate consumers; and advertisements for the latest machinery, glass bottles and other related products.

Distribution of dairy products relied mainly on direct home delivery during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when small groceries lacked the refrigeration necessary to carry dairy products. “Milkmen originally delivered dairy products using horse and buggy, but with the onset of the automobile, operations became more complex, employing refrigerated trucks which would travel farther and reach a greater customer base.”⁹ By the second half of the 20th century, shopping

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habits had changed and more consumer food dollars were being spent in large grocery store chains and home delivery of milk products waned.

Many of the strong local and regional dairies of the 1920s were impacted by the expansion of nationally-known dairies in the state, beginning in the late 1920s and 1930s. The national companies "sought out strong, well-run, regional dairies and purchased them. This was much easier, less costly, and much faster way of establishing themselves. It worked, because in a few years the big boys controlled the dairy industry in Ohio."¹⁰ Among the top national brands in Ohio were Sealtest, Borden, Meadow Gold, Fairmont Creamery Company, Pet Milk Company, Carnation Company, Nestle Company, Isaly Dairy Company, and Kroger Dairy.

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"An organization that insured a prompt, regular wholesome supply of an essential element in the daily food consumption of a large city is obviously one of the most important institutions of such a community. In realizing all the exacting demands of such a program Columbus has been properly proud of the Budd Dairy Company, one of the model organizations of its kind in the state and one that has regularly anticipated the progressive requirements affecting the production and distribution of milk and milk products to the public."¹¹

Simon T. Budd started his dairy business on November 1, 1894. He carried milk from his farm near Mifflinville (Plain Township, Franklin County), seven miles northeast of Columbus, and using a single one-horse wagon, sold milk directly to his customers. His sales the first day were only 10 quarts but he laid the foundation for a larger and modern dairy business. At the time Simon Budd started his business, Columbus had 48 dairies listed in its city directory. Nearly all of the dairies were named after individuals, who probably delivered their milk directly to consumers and operated on a small-scale basis.

By 1906, the S. T. Budd Dairy Company was located in a plant in Columbus at 1390 Wesley Avenue (now Indianola Avenue) and distributed about 60 gallons of milk weekly. Later that same year, William H. Budd took over the business by buying out his father and incorporating the business as the Budd Dairy Company. (figure # 1) W.H., who served as both president and general manager, was an entrepreneur. In addition to the dairy business, he was awarded a patent for a cracker sorting and stacking machine in 1902, and in 1905 formed the Budd-Ranney Manufacturing company for the manufacture of "dies, tools and special machinery."¹² It is not surprising that during his tenure, W.H. Budd strove to improve both the capacity and quality of Budd Dairy Company products. One innovation was the development of the company's own rating system to evaluate milk at the source, as well as a system for taking orders from customers and tracking deliveries and payment.

The 1912 Centennial Edition of *The Columbus Dispatch* included an article entitled, "Pasteurized Milk is the Safe Milk." The article describes the Budd Dairy Company's process of "keeping a thorough check on the milk from the time it is milked until it is delivered to his dairy." The article continues to promote pasteurized milk "that is far superior to raw or certified

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milk from the cow to the consumer, because of the fact that if there is any contagious bacteria in the milk it is destroyed during the pasteurizing process.”

The Budd Dairy Company received further recognition for its rating system in two 1913 issues of *The Milk Dealer*. (figure #2) “Large number of milk dealers over the country are still buying their milk by weight without regard to the butterfat content or sanitation of the product. . . Through the courtesy of Mr. W.H. Budd, proprietor of the S.T. Budd Dairy Co. and Mr. C.J. Steffan, Chief City Milk Inspector of Milwaukee, who recently made a visit to the Budd Dairy, we take pleasure in presenting the excellent system used by the Budd Co. for obtaining their supply of milk.”¹³ The first article described how milk was graded and valued. The second article provided guidance to producers on how to maintain their herds and barns; how to maintain sanitary conditions during the milking process; and the proper handling, cooling and storage of milk at its source. It also provided information about Budd’s interaction with its customers, including a sample of its monthly ordering form, and forms for its delivery drivers to complete that recorded daily sales and money collected. The second article concluded with this assessment of William H. Budd’s five years of management, “During this period of time he has increased his business several times over, and in the last two years alone has increased output 100 per cent. In the meantime he has improved his plant with new machinery, enlarged the building and greatly increased the efficiency of the plant.”¹⁴

Budd conducted business from the Wesley Avenue location until December 7, 1916, when the company moved to its new plant at 1086 North Fourth Street. The new building and equipment cost approximately \$100,000. “It is reported that the new plant will contain special features heretofore unknown to the market milk industry.”¹⁵ No additional information was found about what these special features were, but a description of the plant was in a 1925 history of Ohio:

The new plant is probably one of the finest in the country. . . . All the air in the building passes through washing and sterilizing processes before it is delivered into any of the rooms. The equipment of boilers, engines, ice machinery and pasteurizing equipment is thoroughly modern. The plant produces forty one tons of refrigeration every twenty-four hours, and from ten to twelve thousand gallons of water are required for cooling purposes. . . . The milk and cream sold from this plant are under the strict testing and approval of the state and city health departments. . . . The milk is received daily by train and motor trucks, and is shipped from farms in a radius of fifty miles around Columbus. At the original point of production the milk is produced under rigid specifications and every successive trip is properly safeguarded until the perfect product is placed at the customer’s door.”¹⁶

Production in 1916 at the new plant was 900 gallons of milk daily, delivered by twenty wagons. At that time, the Columbus City Directory listed only 16 dairies and included the Belle Vernon Milk Company, Capitol City Dairy Company, Hartman Dairy Farm, McGowan Dairy Company, Moores & Ross Milk Company, Ohio Dairy Company and the Weber Dairy Company.

Capacity at Budd Dairy increased within a few years to 3,000 gallons daily and forty wagons, which necessitated the construction of a second brick garage for the expanded fleet. By 1925,

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production was up to 9,000 gallons daily – a ten-fold increase in a decade. “Out of the 45,000 families in Columbus about 11,000 are served with milk and cream by this company. It is an interesting fact that there has not been a single day in the last 28 years where service of the Budd Dairy has been discontinued.” In 1925 there were forty, one-horse wagons, electric trucks, and gasoline trucks used for deliveries. The company’s garage included its own charging plant for electric trucks. “This was the first company in the United States to use electric trucks for retail milk delivery.”¹⁷ The first garage building, located immediately behind the office building/dairy production facility was built in 1916 at the time the dairy was constructed. It appears on a 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map with the notation “Budd Dairy Auto, Repair, Painting, Storage and Battery Charging.” (figure #3) A second garage was built in the early 1920s.

Budd Dairy Company gained a reputation for high-quality milk being produced in this facility. A full page advertisement in the November 3, 1923, football program for The Ohio State University included the following text: “Grade A Milk is the last word known to science for safe milk, produced and distributed under the supervision of Dr. Chas. E. North Laboratories of New York City, the greatest milk specialists in the world, and distributed only by The Budd Dairy Company, winners of the first prize at the Ohio Sate Fair over all milk in Columbus in 1922, first prize over all milk in the state of Ohio in 1923.” (figure # 4)

Hamilton Milk Company

Although he built a dairy with a solid reputation for quality, Budd sold his interest in 1924 so that he could concentrate on his other business interests. According to the Franklin County Auditor’s records, the building was sold to Crane Ohio Ice Cream Company in April of that year; to Moore’s and Ross Inc. in 1926; and Hamilton Milk Company in 1928. These were all existing Columbus dairies. One historic photo shows the building with the Hamilton Milk Company sign. (figure # 5). In 1934, the Borden Company purchased the property, but this facility continued to be listed in the City Directories under the Hamilton Milk Company until the 1950s when it was listed as Borden’s Hamilton Milk Company. Dairy operations continued in the building until Borden closed it in 1967.

In 1929, during the Hamilton Dairy Company operation on the site, the second garage suffered a fire, was repaired and expanded with a second floor; and a third garage building was built according to Columbus building permit records. All of the garage buildings were constructed of brick with large open spaces, unfinished interiors and exposed structural systems. All of the functional buildings associated with the dairy were in place by the early 1930s and are shown on the 1937 atlas of Columbus. (figure # 6)

Borden Dairy

As previously mentioned, Gale Borden was an innovator in the dairy production industry with his development of condensed milk. His first dairy was in Torrington, Connecticut, in 1856 and by the 1930s, it was a national company. One expansion technique the company used was to purchase existing operating dairy facilities. In Columbus, both the Hamilton Milk Company (which owned and occupied the Budd Dairy Company property) and Moore’s & Ross (a much

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larger facility at 165 North Washington Avenue in downtown Columbus) were both producing Borden products. They were marketed under their own brands and by the 1960s only under the Borden brand. (figure #7) Borden introduced Elsie the Cow in 1939, which became its iconic “brand image.” During the 1940s and 1950s, Borden was the second largest dairy operating in Ohio. “The top 5 plants in the 1950s bought over 800 dairies in the country between 1923 and 1950”¹⁸ In Ohio alone, Borden purchased over 80 dairy production facilities in 49 cities. Borden purchased the Budd Dairy Company facility from the Hamilton Milk Company in 1934 and operated it until 1967. During the period of its operation, the facility was the same size and form as shown on the 1937 map, with the exception of a small shed addition that infilled West Alley, which was built in 1955. The Borden Company moved its administrative offices to Columbus in 1970 and the nominated property was used as a Records Retention Center during the 1970s. In 1988, the Dairy Division was moved from Houston to Columbus and Borden continued to operate the Moore’s & Ross facility until 1988 when it was the last Borden facility in Columbus to close. The company was purchased in a leveraged buyout by KKR in 1995, which sold off its various divisions (dairy, grocery and specialty products, international consumer products and chemical) and the company dissolved in 2005. The Budd Dairy Building was vacant for a number of years before Borden finally sold it in 1995.

Architectural Design

The Budd Dairy Company is an important visual landmark in a mixed-use historic neighborhood of Columbus. In a 1925 history of Ohio, it was described as follows: “This beautiful and very efficient plant was designed, built and financed by W. H. Budd, and under his personal supervision, he purchased and installed all the modern machinery and equipment.” Although Budd was credited with the design, the building was designed by a prominent Columbus architect, David Riebel. A dairy publication in 1915, noted “Plans for a large dairy plant to cost upwards of \$40,000 have been completed by David Riebel & Sons for S.P. Budd Dairy Company, 1390 Wesley Avenue. The plant will be erected at the corner of Fourth Ave. and North Fourth St. It will be equipped with all modern dairy devices.”¹⁹

“The main building is 70 feet front by 150 feet deep, one and two stories high, and basement under all. It is of concrete and steel construction throughout, faced with red pressed brick laid with black mortar, trimmed in white terra cotta, so that the building as a whole presents a pleasing architectural design.”²⁰ The building was designed with an eye toward function, as well as the creation of an attractive architectural exterior. The use of decorative terra cotta and decorative brickwork; the raised parapet that incorporated the company name; the main entrance with its large double doors and detailing; and the large number of windows that allowed for natural light in the entire structure are all character-defining features and are intact. On the interior, the entrance lobby and staircase; payment windows and office partitions on the first floor; an assembly room on the second floor; and the tile-lined sanitary production room are also intact.

This dairy had one feature that was unusual – an assembly hall/banquet room on the second floor that was used by both the company and the public. It was described in a 1925 Ohio history as

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follows: "One notable feature of the building is an assembly hall, kitchen and laboratories, arranged especially for the use of the company's customers and friends, frequently used for parties, luncheons, club banquets, either during the day or evening. This known as Budd's Assembly Hall."²¹ Two postcards of the period, also make note of the assembly hall. One stated, "The Budd Dairy Co. America's Finest Milk Bottling Plant. 1086 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio. Buyers and Distributors of Sweet Milk and Ice Cream. Our assembly hall is a popular meeting place for clubs, luncheons and private parties." (figure # 8). Another postcard described the assembly hall as the location of some of the "first Radio Dance events in Columbus with KDKA broadcasts from Pittsburgh." To be sure, this was not a typical function of dairy production facilities.

The original Dairy building was designed by David Riebel, a prominent Columbus architect during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. "The firm of David Riebel & Sons, architects of Columbus, Ohio, is one of the oldest in the capital city of Ohio and its work stands out as among the best in an architecturally beautiful city. Mr. David Riebel, the senior member of the firm has practiced architecture for 39 years. During the last 24 years he has been the head of the architecture department of the Columbus Board of Education and has designed over 40 public and private schools in Columbus and its immediate vicinity. . . While the firm has constructed many school buildings, it has also covered a large range of operations including residences, churches, business blocks, libraries, hotels, lodge buildings and factories."²² (figures # 9-16)

Conclusion

The Budd Dairy Company is significant as a well-preserved example of an early 20th century dairy facility that met the needs of the local population before it was purchased by a large national dairy company in the 1930s; and it is the only remaining historic dairy production facility in the city of Columbus, Ohio. This property clearly represents the broad pattern of the dairy industry beginning with an individual dairyman growing his business, improvements and consolidation in the industry, and finally purchase by a large national corporation. It is architecturally distinctive with its highly-decorative brick and terra cotta main building, which was designed to fit into a largely residential neighborhood. "Budd's Assembly Hall," was a unique feature among Columbus dairies and illustrates the connection between the facility and the surrounding neighborhood. The building is also significant as the work of an important Columbus architect, David Riebel.

Integrity

The property retains a very high degree of integrity of Location (it is on its original site); Setting (it has the same relationship to its surrounding neighborhood as it did during the entire period of significance); Design (the property looks much as it did in early photos, with only minor alterations); Materials (the brick and terra cotta exterior reflects its original design and the interior structural systems of all elements of the complex are intact); Workmanship (the original design with its terra cotta and ornamental brick elements reflect the skill of the builders); Feeling (the buildings retain their industrial character with large open spaces and exposed structures);

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and Association (the property reflects the city's industrial history during the period of significance). The surrounding historic neighborhood (Italian Village) always had a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. Because this neighborhood has been a locally-designated historic district since the early 1970s, it retains that character today.

Endnotes

- ¹ <https://www.dairygoodness.ca/milk/the-history-of-milk>
- ² Holsinger, Rajkowski and Stabel, "Milk Pasteurisation and Safety, A Brief History and Update." 1997.
- ³ www.wikipedia.org Gail Borden
- ⁴ McFadden, Lou and Sue. *Ohio's Dairies*. Sugarcreek, Ohio: Carlisle Printing, 2007, p. 5.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ohio Legislature, April 19, 1894
- ⁷ *Cleveland's Milk Supply, 1878-1930*. Cleveland Division of Health, 1930, quoted in Fairmont Creamery Company Ice Cream Building National Register Nomination by Diana Wellman.
- ⁸ *The Milk Dealer*, Volume 2, October, 1912. p. 4.
- ⁹ Wellman, Diana. Fairmont Creamery Company Ice Cream Building, Cleveland, Ohio, National Register Nomination.
- ¹⁰ McFadden, p. 15.
- ¹¹ American Historical Society, *History of Ohio*. 1925, Volume IV. P57-58.
- ¹² American Historical Society, *History of Ohio*. 1925, Volume IV. P57-58.
- ¹³ *The Milk Dealer*. Volume 2, No. 12. September, 1913, p. 6.
- ¹⁴ *The Milk Dealer*. Volume 3, No.1, October 1913. p.23.
- ¹⁵ Creamery and Milk Plant Monthly, Vol. 4, 1915.
- ¹⁶ American Historical Society, *History of Ohio*. 1925, Volume IV. P57-58.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ McFadden, Lou and Sue. *Ohio's Dairies*. Sugarcreek, Ohio: Carlisle Printing, 2007, p. 43.
- ¹⁹ *New York Produce Review and American Creamery*, Vol 40, April 21, 1915. p.69.
- ²⁰ The American Historical Society, *History of Ohio*, 1925, Volume IV, p. 57-58
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² *The Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder*. Vol.XXV, May, 1915, No.5, p.13.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Holsinger, V.H., Razkowski, K.T. and Stabel, J.R. "Milk Pasteurisation (sic) and Safety: A Brief Historical Update," *Rev. Sci. Lick*. 1997.

McFadden, Lou and Sue. *Ohio's Dairies*. Sugarcreek, OH: Carlyle Printing, 2007.

McMurry. *Transforming Rural Life – Dairying Families and Agricultural Change, 1820-1885*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1995.

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New York Produce Review and American Creamery, Vol 40, April 21, 1915.

The Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder. Vol.XXV, May, 1915, No.5.

Proceedings of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners. 6th, 7th and 8th conferences. 1912-1914.

Plat Book of Columbus, Ohio and Vicinity. Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Company, 1937.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1901, 1921, 1921 updated to 1951.

Wellman, Diana. Fairmont Creamery Company Ice Cream Building, Cleveland, Ohio,
National Register nomination. 2014.

www.dairygoodness.ca/milk/the-history-of-milk

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Columbus Metropolitan Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FRA00814-13

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.04

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 329337 | Northing: 4427813 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property encompasses Parcel # 010-009127-00 as recorded in the Auditor's Office of Franklin County, Ohio.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the land historically associated with the Budd Dairy Company buildings at 1086 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy Recchie/Jeff Darbee, Historic Preservation Consultants
organization: Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.
street & number: 382 East Town Street
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43215
e-mail nrecchie@gmail.com
telephone: 614-582-8268
date: 7/1/2016

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Budd Dairy Company

City or Vicinity: Columbus

County: Franklin State: OH

Photographer: Jeffrey Darbee

Date Photographed: 3/16

Photo #1: North façade of Dairy building, camera facing south

Photo #2: North façade of Dairy building, West façade of Dairy building, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3: West façade of Dairy building, South façade of Dairy building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #4: West façade entrance of Dairy building, camera facing east.

Photo #5: South façade of Dairy building, camera facing northwest.

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Photo #6: South façade of Dairy building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #7: South façade detail of Dairy building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #8: South façade of Garage A and 1955 connector, camera facing north.

Photo #9: South façade of 1955 connector, West façade of Garage A, camera facing north.

Photo #10: South façade of Garage A and Garage B, camera facing northeast.

Photo #11: South façade of Garage B and Garage C, camera facing northeast.

Photo #12: South façade of Garage B, East façade of Garage B camera facing northwest.

Photo #13: East façade of Garage B (left), West façade of Garage C, camera facing north.

Photo #14: East façade of Garage B (left), South façade of connector of Garage C (center), West façade of Garage C (right), camera facing north.

Photo #15: East façade of Garage B (right), West façade of Garage C (left), camera facing south.

Photo #16: South façade of Garage C, South façade of Garage B, South façade of Garage A, and South façade of the Dairy Building, camera facing northwest.

Photo #17: West façade of Garage C, South façade of Garage C, camera facing northeast.

Photo #18: South façade of Garage C, East façade of Garage C, camera facing west.

Photo #19: East façade of Garage C, North façade of Garage C, camera facing southwest.

Photo #20: North façade of Garage C, North façade of Garage B, North façade of Garage A, camera facing west.

Photo #21: North façade of Garage A, North façade of Garage B, North façade of Garage C, camera facing southeast.

Photo #22: West façade of Garage A (left), North façade of 1955 connector (right), camera facing south.

Photo #23: North façade of Garage A (left), North façade of the Dairy Building (right), camera facing southwest.

Photo #24: North façade of 1955 connector (left), North façade of the Dairy Building (right), camera facing southwest.

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Photo #25: Southern staircase in the Dairy building, camera facing east.

Photo #26: Southern staircase in the Dairy Building facing southern entrance on the west façade, camera facing West.

Photo #27: Southern entry hall in the Dairy Building, camera facing east.

Photo #28: Facing North to corridor in the Dairy Building, camera facing north.

Photo #29: Facing Northeast to room in the Dairy Building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #30: Facing South to corridor in the Dairy Building, camera facing south.

Photo #31: Facing West to northern entrance in the Dairy Building, camera facing west.

Photo #32: Facing East to northern stair in the Dairy Building, camera facing east.

Photo #33: Facing Northeast to room in the Dairy Building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #34: Facing North to corridor in the Dairy Building, camera facing north.

Photo #35: Facing West to room in the Dairy Building, camera facing west.

Photo #36: Facing Northwest to north façade in the Dairy Building, camera facing northwest.

Photo #37: Facing South to South room in the Dairy Building, camera facing south.

Photo #38: Facing West to room in the Dairy Building, camera facing west.

Photo #39: Facing Southwest to room in the Dairy Building, camera facing southwest.

Photo #40: Facing Southeast to South façade in the Dairy Building, camera facing southeast.

Photo #41: Facing South to ice door on South façade of the Dairy Building, camera facing south.

Photo #42: Facing East to second floor corridor in the Dairy Building, camera facing east.

Photo #43: Facing Northwest to second floor room in the Dairy Building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #44: Facing East to second floor room in the Dairy Building, camera facing east.

Photo #45: Facing East to stairway to first floor in the Dairy Building, camera facing east.

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Photo #46: Facing Southwest to second floor room in the Dairy Building, camera facing southwest.

Photo #47: Facing Southwest to second floor room in the Dairy Building, camera facing southwest

Photo #48: Facing Northwest to southern stairway in the Dairy Building from second floor, camera facing northwest.

Photo #49: Facing North to room in Garage A, camera facing north.

Photo #50: Facing North to North façade of Garage A, camera facing north.

Photo #51: Facing South to room in Garage A, camera facing south.

Photo #52: Facing Southwest to room in Garage A, camera facing southwest.

Photo #53: Facing North to room in Garage B, camera facing north.

Photo #54: Facing Northwest to room in Garage B, camera facing northwest.

Photo #55: Facing Northeast to room in Garage B, camera facing northeast.

Photo #56: Facing South to room in Garage B, camera facing southeast.

Photo #57: Facing Northeast to second floor room in Garage B, camera facing northeast.

Photo #58: Facing North to second floor windows in Garage B, camera facing north.

Photo #59: Facing East to East façade of Garage C, camera facing east

Photo #60: Facing South to room of Garage C, camera facing south.

Photo #61: Facing East to East façade of Garage C, camera facing east.

Photo #62: Facing North to room of Garage C, camera facing north.

Photo #63: Facing South to room in Garage C, camera facing south.

Photo #64: Facing North to room in Garage C, camera facing north.

Photo #65: Facing South to South façade in 1955 connector, camera facing south.

Photo #66: Facing North to North façade in 1955 connector, camera facing north.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Figure # 1

Postcard from 1914. Caption reads "The first and only sanitary refrigerator milk wagon in Columbus, Ohio. We are first in everything that counts. Meet us at the Made in Columbus, Ohio Exposition, June 8th - 13th 1914. (source: Reeb, Deibel, Ruffing Columbus Postcard Collection, Columbus Metropolitan Library)

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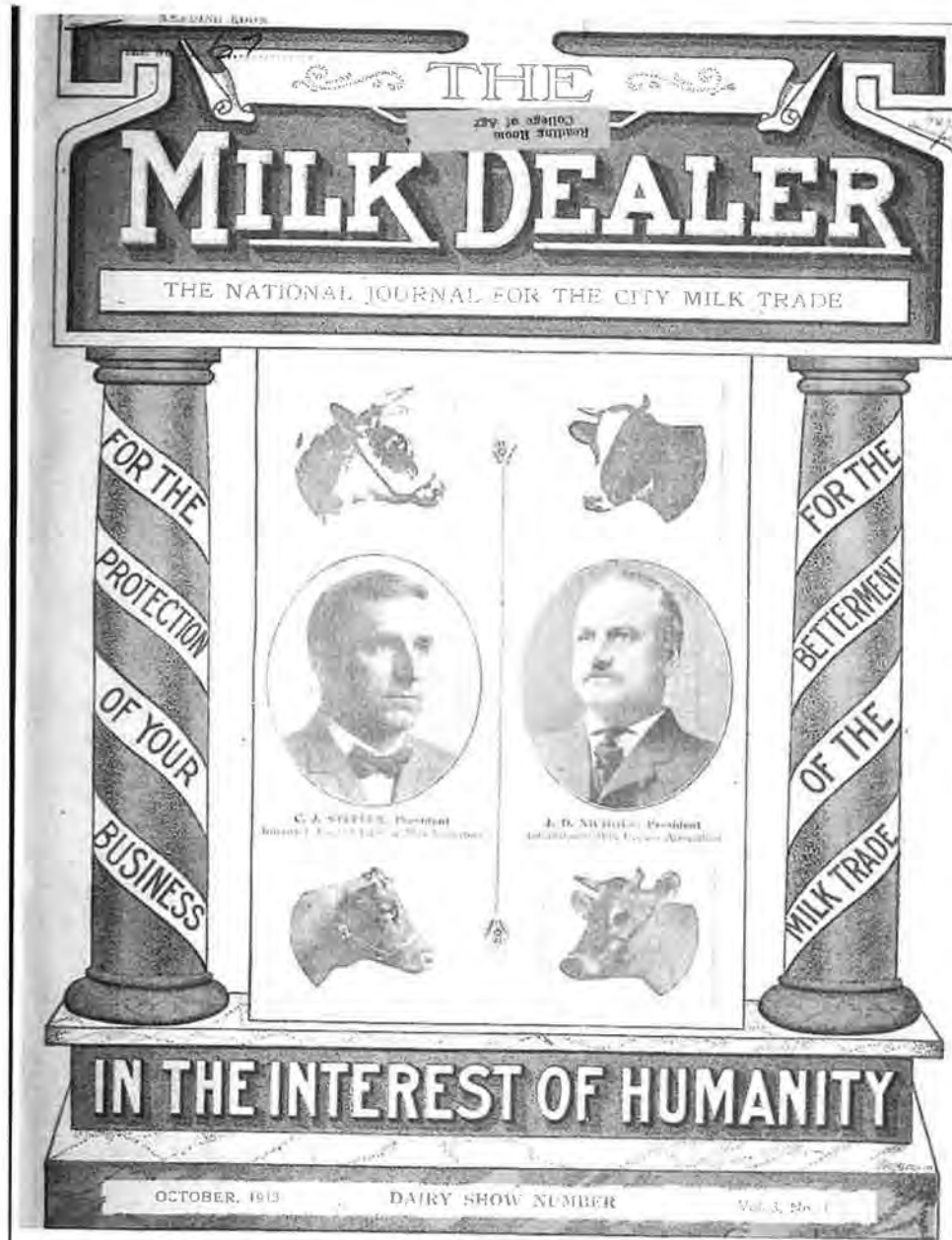


Figure # 2

The Milk Dealer, which contained a two-part article about Budd Dairy Company.
(source: The Milk Dealer, October, 1913)

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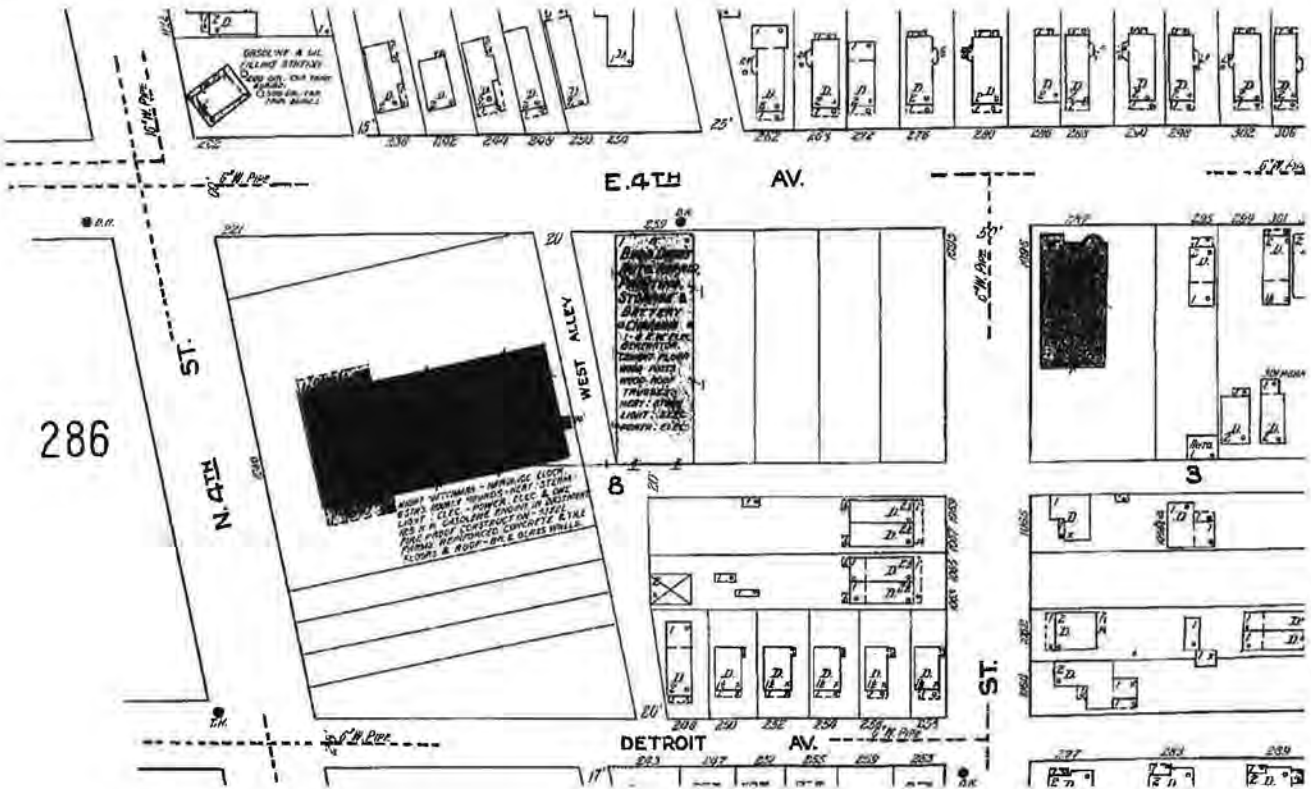


Figure # 3
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1921 showing the Budd Dairy Company main building and garage.

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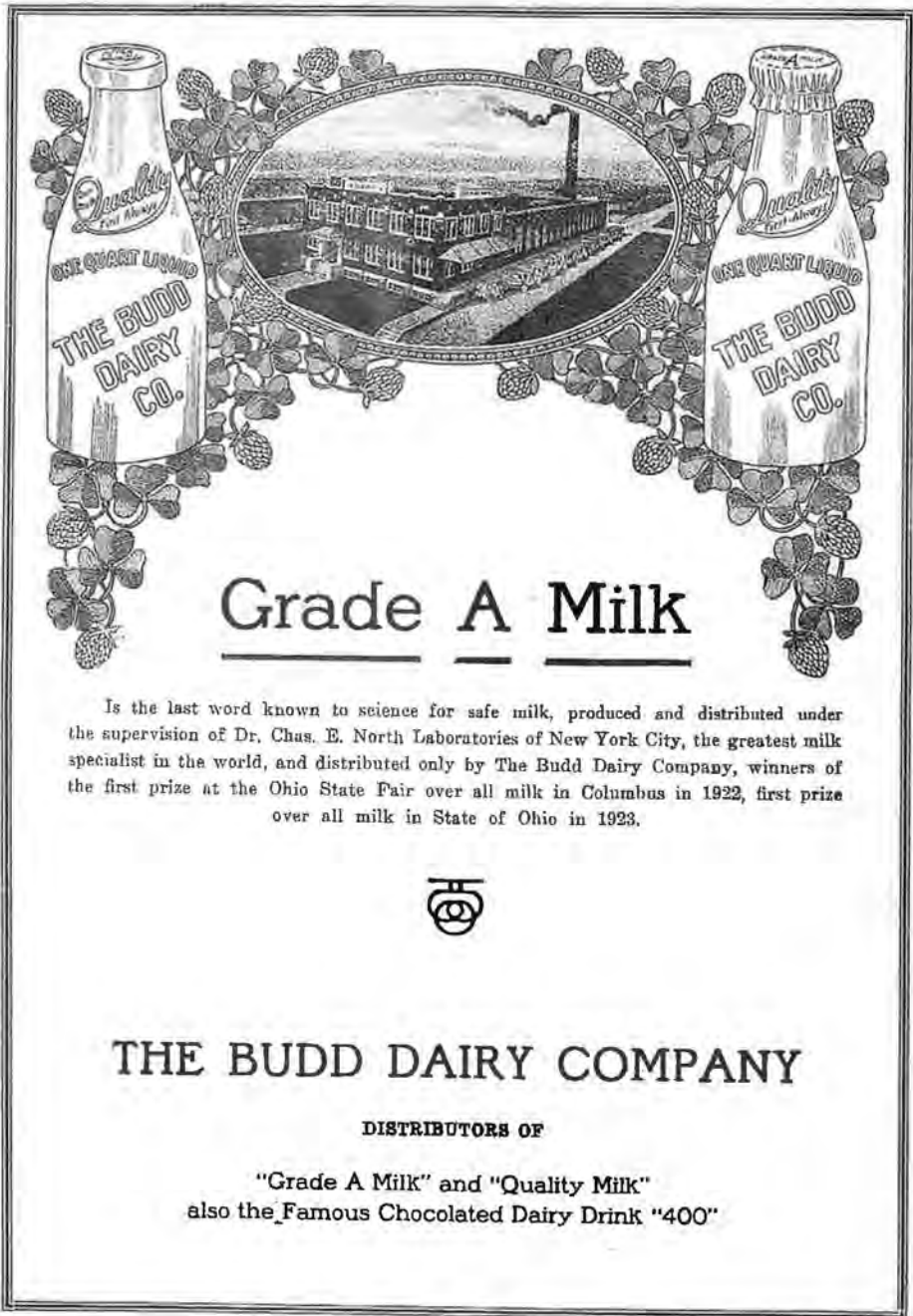


Figure # 4
Advertisement for Budd Dairy Company.
(source: Ohio State University Football Program, November 3, 1923)

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Figure # 5

Building at the time it was owned by Hamilton Milk Company c. 1920s. It is unchanged from its appearance during the Budd Dairy Company tenure with the exception of a change of signage in the parapet.

(source: Columbus Metropolitan Library)

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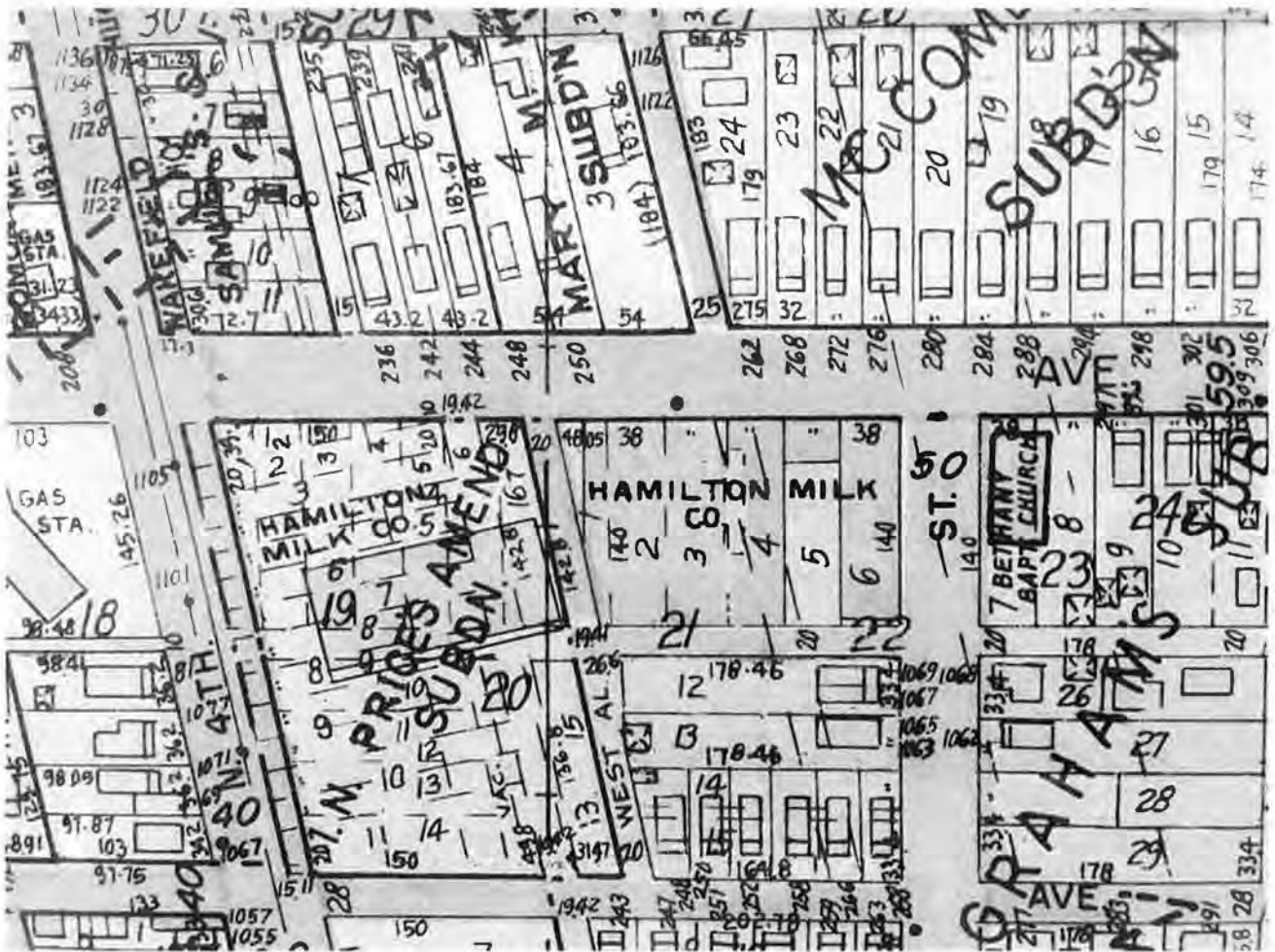


Figure # 6

Hamilton Milk Company showing the main dairy building on the left and the three attached garages on the right. This is the configuration of the property today with the exception of a small one-story connector that was built over West Alley. (source: *Plat of Columbus, Ohio and Vicinity*. Franklin Survey Company, 1937)

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Borden's **MILK**

*Whatever you need
in fresh dairy products!*

THE BORDEN COMPANY - MILK DIVISION

165 N. Washington Ave.

1086 N. Fourth

228-424

Figure # 7

Borden's Milk was being produced at the former Budd Dairy Company (North Fourth Street) and the former Moore's & Ross Dairy Company (North Washington Avenue) sites.

(source: Columbus City Directory, 1964)

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Figure # 8

Postcard of the Budd Dairy Company with the following in the lower left corner
“Our assembly hall is a popular meeting place for clubs, luncheons and private parties.”
(source: Reeb, Diebel, Ruffing Postcard Collection, Columbus Metropolitan Library)



Figure # 9

Architects David Riebel and his sons E.G. and F.E. David Riebel & Sons
designed the 1916 Budd Dairy Company.
(source: *Club Men of Columbus in Caricature*, Columbus Metropolitan Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Budd Dairy Company
Name of Property
Franklin Co., Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number photos/illustrations

Page 9



Figures # 10-13

A few examples of school buildings designed by David Riebel during his tenure as Head Architect for the Columbus Board of Education. First Indianola Jr. High School (1909, upper left); Crestview Elementary School (1915, upper right); Studer Elementary School (1916, lower left); Bellows Elementary School (1905, lower right).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Budd Dairy Company

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Figures #15-16

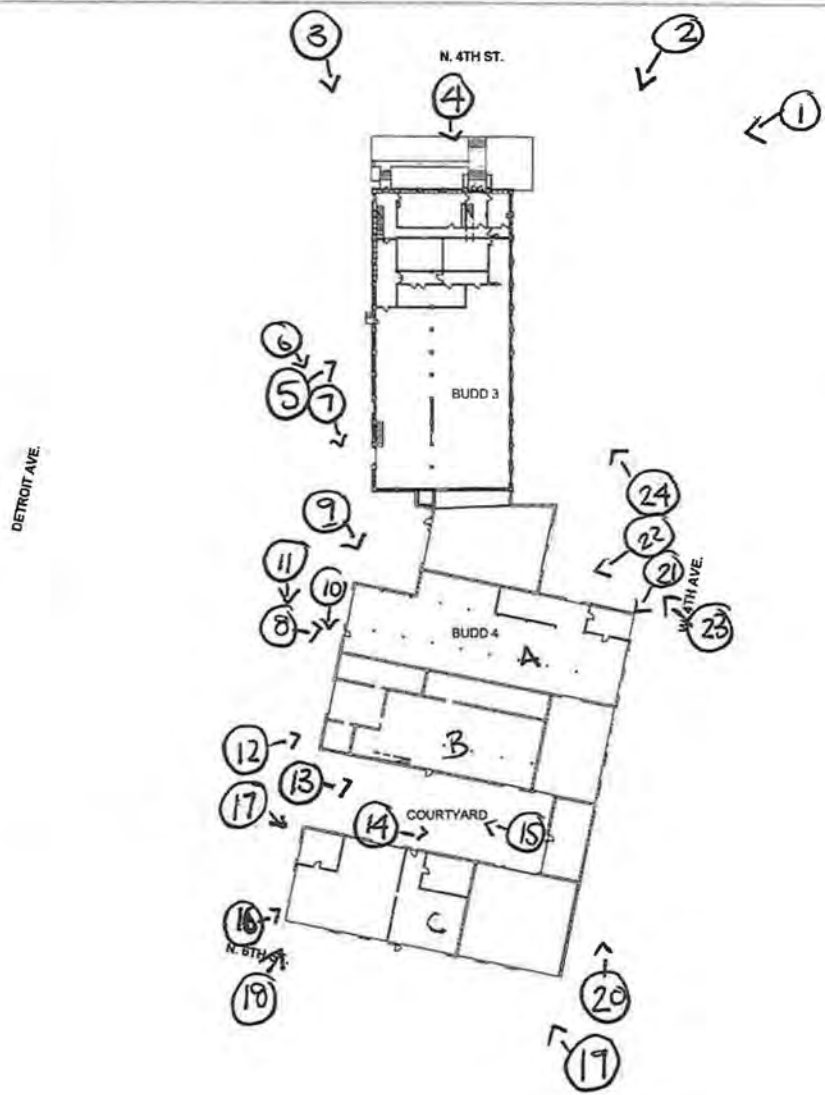
Other buildings designed by David Riebel & Sons include the Hotel Columbus (1912, left, demolished) and the Stoddard Block (1915, right, NR#94000237)



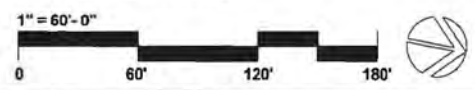
Figure # 17

Current Google Earth image of Budd Dairy Company at 1086 North Fourth Street.

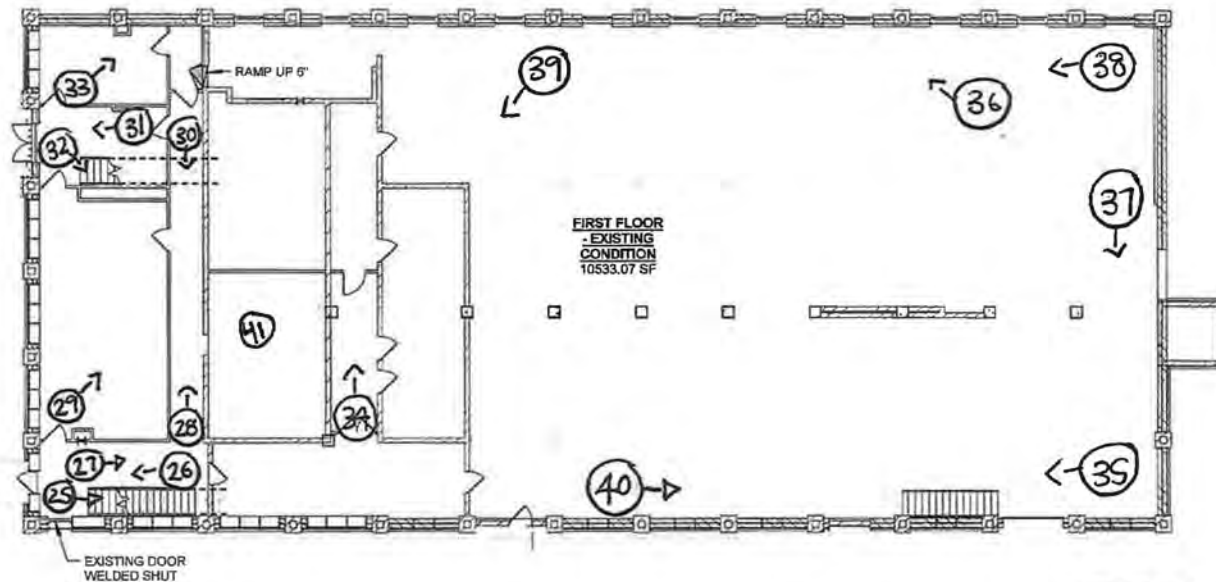
Budd Dairy
 Columbus, Franklin Co., OH



FIRST FLOOR



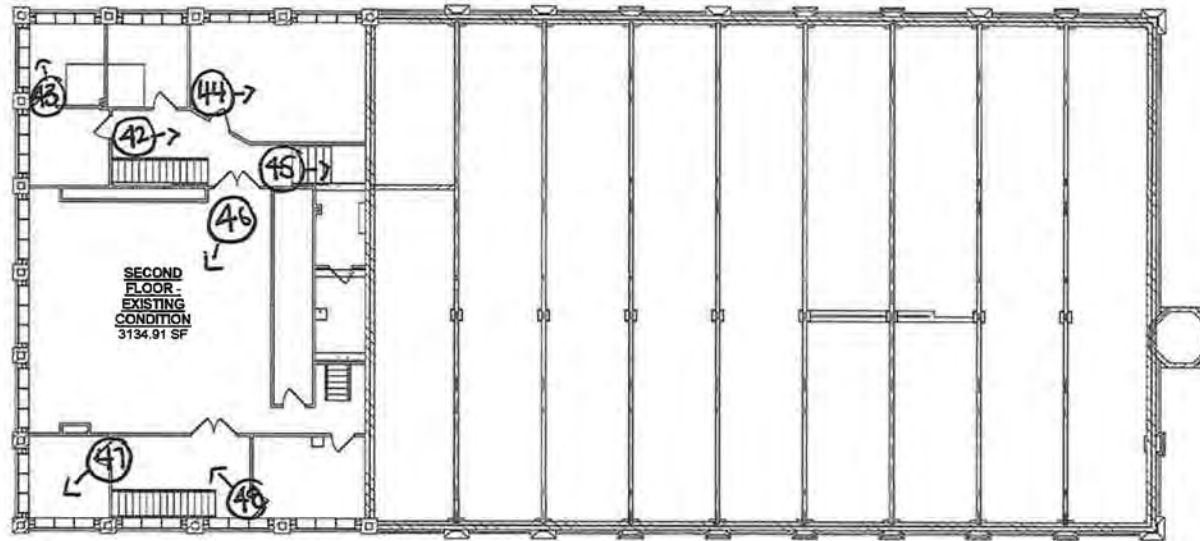
Budd Dairy
Columbus, Franklin Co., OH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



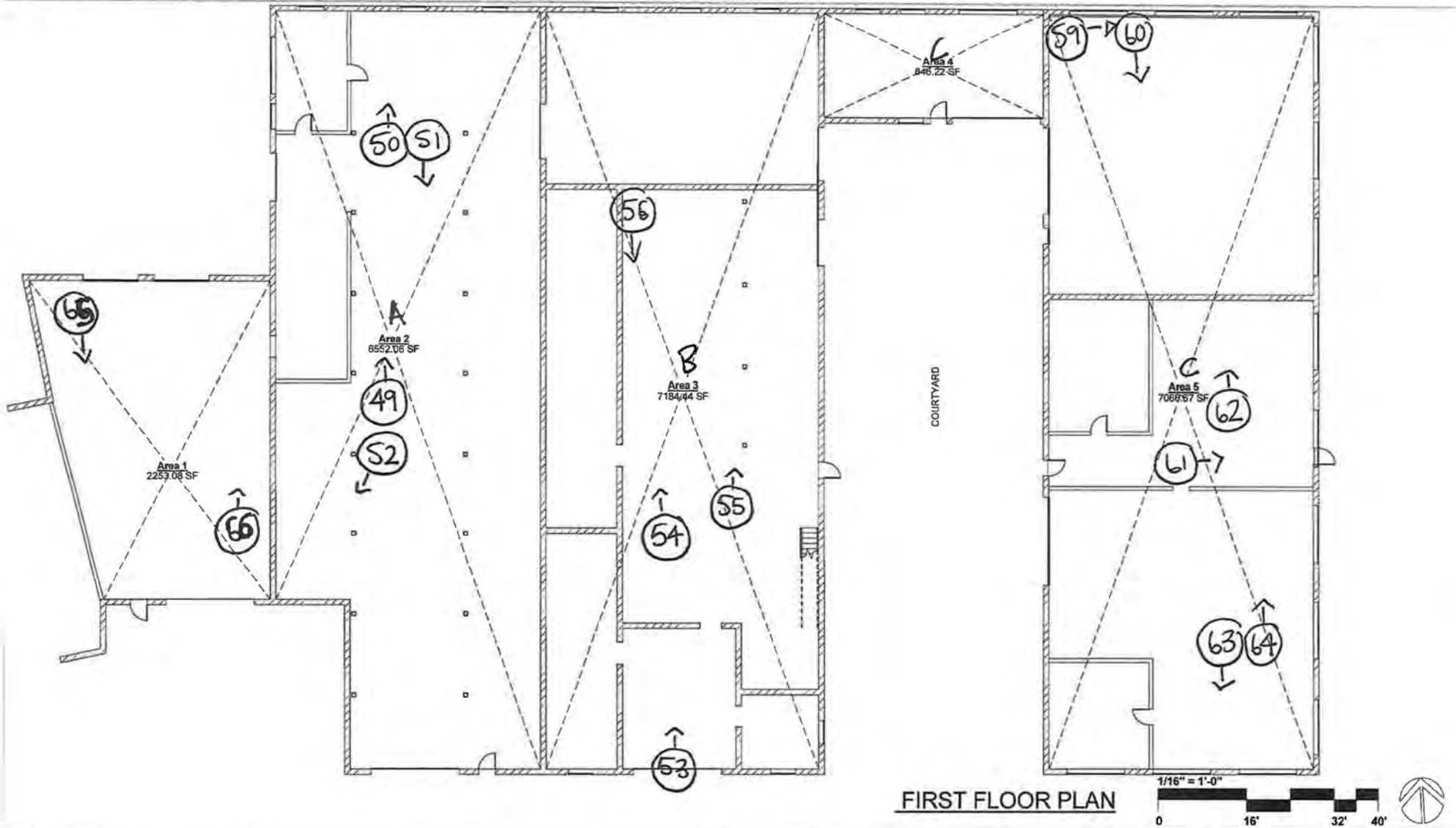
Budd Dairy
Columbus, Franklin Co., OH



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Budd Dairy
COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN Co., OH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SHREMSHOCK

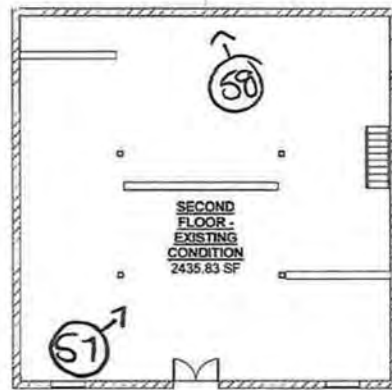
BUDD DAIRY

EXISTING
TOWN N. FOOTPRINT

X09

DATE: 05/28/11

Budd Dairy
COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



 SHREMSHOCK

BUDD DAIRY

X10

EXISTING
ORIGIN FOUR (12)

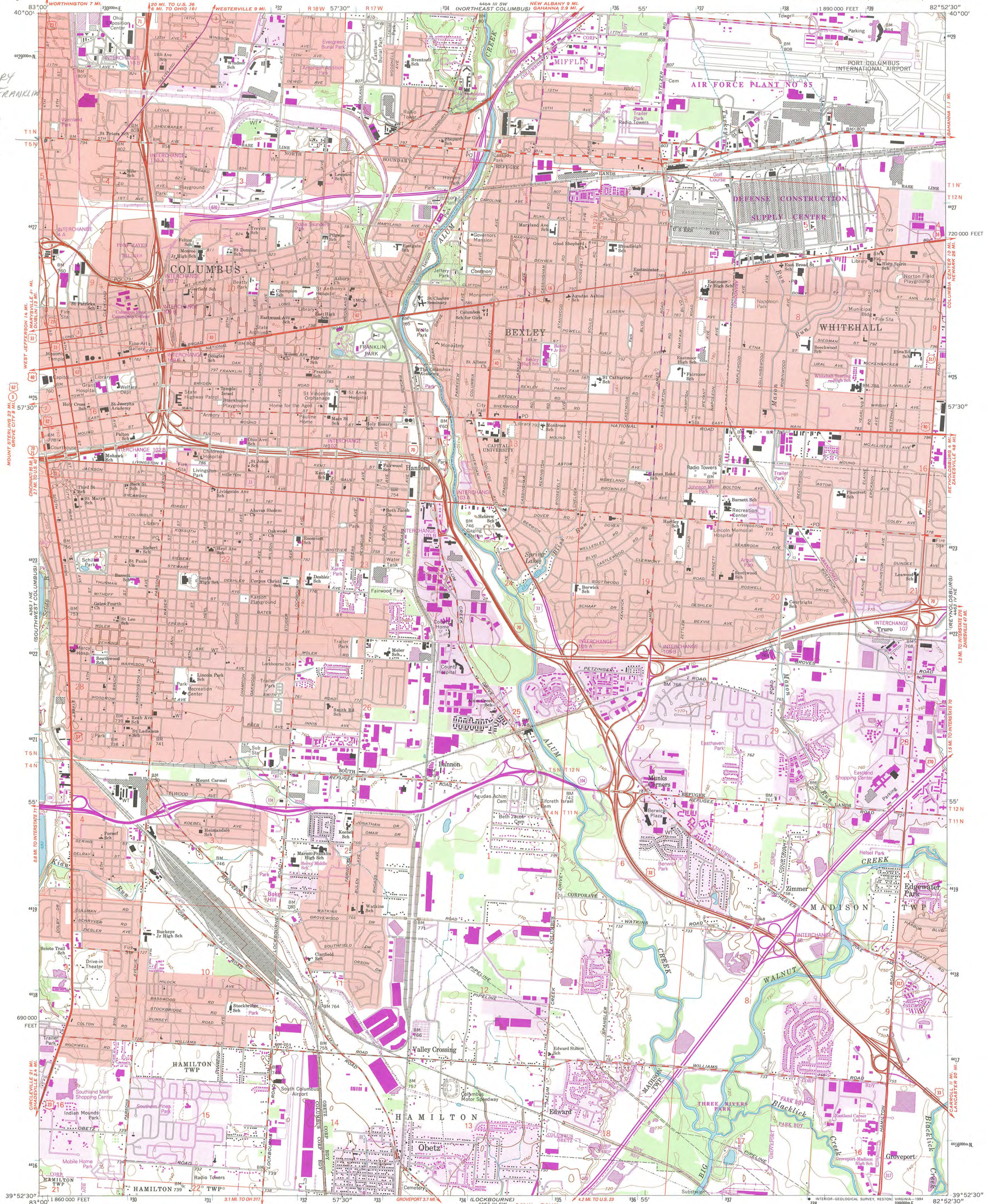
SCALE

DATE

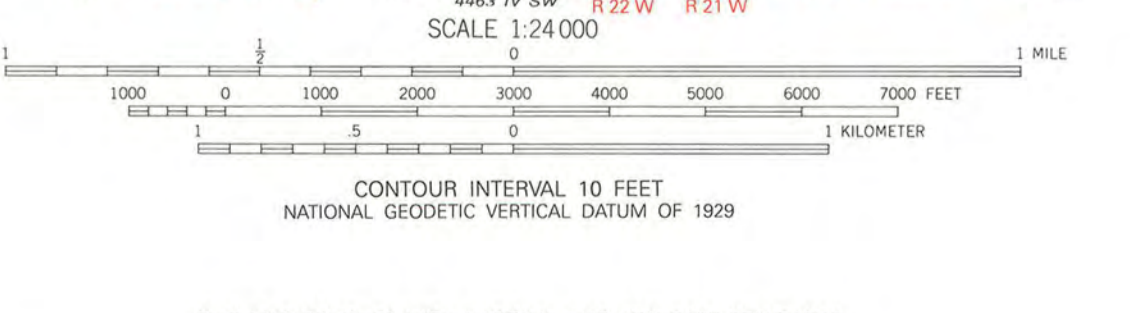
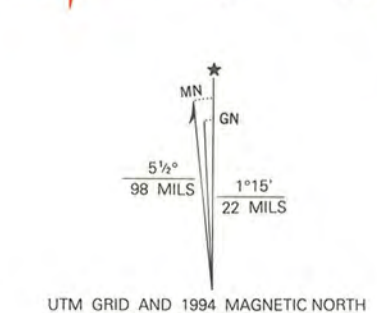
DESCRIPTION

PLANS

Budd Dairy
Columbus, Franklin
Co., OH
ZONE 17N
E 329337
N 4427813
NAD 1927



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1963 and 1954. Revisions shown in purple
and woodcut from aerial photographs taken 1969 and 1992 and other
sources. Map dated 1994. Conflicts may exist between
some updated features and previously mapped contours.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio
Coordinate System, south zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values
of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable
from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map.
Area north of Base Line lies within the United States Military District
Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States Military District
Area South of Base Line lies within Congress Land east of the Scioto River
Land lines within Ts. 4 and 5 N.-R22W based on the Scioto River Base
Land lines within Ts. 11 and 12 N.-R21W based on the Ohio River base



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

SOUTHEAST COLUMBUS, OH
39082-H8-TF-024

1964
REVISED 1994
DMA 4463 IV NW-SERIES V852



4TH

B. DAILY CO

THE B. DAILY CO



THE BUDD DAIRY CO

THE BUDD DAIRY CO



THE BUDD DAIRY CO

THE BUDD DAIRY CO



THE BUDD DAY



1088

1088

THE BUDD DAIRY CO













tattletale



tattle







1XLD06056











10th St

NO PARKING
ANYTIME
ON THIS STREET





STREET CREEPING
NO PARKING
8AM - 6PM
MONDAYS BY DAY
EXCEPTED
EXCEPTED





THE BROAD DAIRY CO



NO TRESPASSING



























NO SMOKING



NO
SMOKING
































Growing Bigger--
To Serve You
Better!


MEALTIME MAGIC BEGINS
EST. 1918
Whirling Satellite
GROWING BIGGER
TO SERVE YOU BETTER


BORDEN


Growing Bigger--
To Serve You
Better!


BBF











RAVAN
BAR











FRAGILE
HANDLE WITH CARE









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Budd Dairy Company

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Franklin

Date Received: 1/6/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/21/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100000664

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<i>Submission Type</i>	<i>Property Type</i>	<i>Problem Type</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years

Accept Return Reject 2/14/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 2/14/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Dec. 30, 2016
For nomination of the Budd Dairy Co. to the National Register of
Historic Places: Franklin Co., OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____



December 30, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

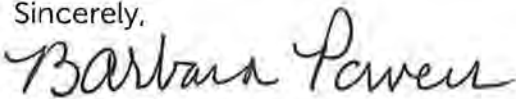
Enclosed please find five (5) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nominations submission.

<u>NEW NOMINATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
William Kelley Hardware-Hayesville Odd Fellows Hall	Ashland
Tinnerman Steel Range Company	Cuyahoga
Budd Dairy Company	Franklin
The Edna	Franklin
Lowrie, S. Gale and Agnes P., House	Hamilton

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Tinnerman Steel Range Company, Cuyahoga County and The Edna, Franklin County.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO2000
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures