

Clintonville Art Walk Script – 6.1.11 FINAL DRAFT

410. Olentangy Amusement Park & Lost Weekend Records Stained Glass

If you stood at the intersections of Crestview Avenue and High Street in 1893 and looked west you would have see the entrance to Olentangy Amusement Park. First opened as The Villa in 1893, residents at that time classified it as a beer garden. In 1896, the Columbus Street and Railroad Company bought the property and renamed it Olentangy Park. In 1899, the Dussenbury brothers purchased the park. They were responsible for the construction of the theater, dance pavilion and amusement rides such as the loop the loop, shoot the chutes and the whirlwind. Four roller coasters graced the park as well as a pony ride, a train ride and a carousel. The brothers purchased Fair Japan from the St. Louis Exposition. It was a village in and of itself featuring a Japanese garden, wishing bridge and tea house. In 1923, the Park was purchased by the Olentangy Amusement Company and managed by Max Stern. In 1938, L.L. LeVeque redeveloped the property into the Olentangy Village apartments which stand there today.

Before you continue on, make sure to look for the blue and purple stained glass windows on the private residence next to Lost Weekend Records at 17 Crestview Avenue. Not original to the building, the glass represents the type of quirky modern embellishments you can find throughout many South Clintonville homes.

411. 1910 Bungalow at 45 East Crestview

The home at 45 East Crestview was built in 1910 in the Bungalow style has and looks completely unique from other homes on the street. The term Bungalow is derived from Hindu meaning “Bengal style”. These are homes that were originally built in India for British sailors with the East India Company. They are known to be low-crouching-usually one story and they have large porches. The design became popular in America post World War One. As you walk around the Crestview Area route, you’ll notice several other references to the British East India Company, such as the Streets Esmond and Tibet.

412. Clintonville Community Market and Mural

The Clintonville Community Market is a unique member-owned grocery store providing a full selection of organic, local and natural products.

The Market encourages lifestyles of awareness and well-being. Through their support of local farmers and vendors, partnerships with other community organizations, and democratically managed business practices, the Market strives to promote a sustainable economy and to educate consumers on how to align buying and investing habits with the values of peace, cooperation, and environmental protection.

On the Calumet side of the building, you'll find the Clintonville Community Market's mural. Created in 2002 by local artists Sueanne Goings and Mary Rakocy, the artists created the basic grid outline for the mural and then co-op members and community members were asked to pick part of the mural that they wanted to paint themselves. They used this to show the tight knit community they have. The grids or "plots" are reminiscent of community garden plots or the very grid pattern the Clintonville community platted in and contains references to various places in the neighborhood and Columbus, throughout.

413. 253 Crestview – the Oldest Home in the Crestview Subdivision

Built as early as 1901, 253 Crestview is an American Foursquare home and is believed to be the oldest home in the Crestview subdivision. This home pre-dates that boom Clintonville's building boom in the 1920's, making it a very special among its neighbors. The American Foursquare was a home style popular from the 1890s to the 1930s and Clintonville is full of American Foursquare examples. These homes are generally two and a half stories squares with center dormers and large and boxy rooms.

414. Crestview Presbyterian Church

The Crestview Presbyterian Church was built 1922 and is in the gothic style. The Crestview Presbyterian Church has always been the center of the Crestview subdivision. Each year, it is the site for the annual Strawberry festival as well as the Halloween Parade.

The Crestview subdivision has joined with the Glen Echo Ravine area to create an Urban Arboretum. Over the next few years, these community groups will be replanting the street lawns with native trees throughout the area.

415. Crestview Junior High and Indianola Alternative School

Indianola Junior High School was the first junior high school in America. Opened in 1909 in the University District, the school offered the nation's first junior high curriculum, created to lower school drop-out rates by easing the transition to high school. The junior high movement was a collaborative brainchild of Superintendent Shawan of Columbus Schools and OSU President William Oxley Thompson. Because of the school's close proximity to the University, college life and neighborhood concerns were always interwoven. In the decades before World War I, many children dropped out of school after grade eight to begin work, unless they were from more wealthy families. Elementary and junior high students attended the school together until 1929 when the school became too crowded and classes flowed into the school yard in temporary dwellings. A new school – which was the country's first junior high to be built specifically as a junior high – opened in 1929. Both the 1909 and 1929 buildings are featured on the

University District Art Walk. As part of the school's 100th Birthday, Indianola left its original buildings to have a new home in the larger, newly renovated Crestview Elementary school. The original Crestview Elementary School building was designed by Riebel and Sons, who were also known for designing the Great Southern Hotel in Downtown Columbus.

The move allowed the Crestview school to be renamed Indianola Alternative, allowing the school to house K-8 students in one building and significantly increase its enrollment.

Fun sites to see around the school include the bird feeders on the front lawn and the architectural molding surrounding the top of the building. Walk across the street on Calumet and you'll hear the sounds of burgeoning young musicians coming from the Clintonville School of Music.

416. Calumet Viaduct and Walhalla Ravine View

The Calumet Viaduct, or small-sectioned bridge, was originally built in 1924 by Elford Construction, a local construction firm that has been in business for over 100 years in Columbus, Ohio. In addition to the viaduct, Elford constructed 300 homes in the Zooland subdivision of Beechwold (to the north of this area). Construction of these homes was completed in rapid five months to accommodate soldiers returning home from World War Two.

Prior to the Viaduct, children walked through the ravine to get to school. There are many stories of muddy boots needing to be changed and some of the local businesses served as clean up locations for the kids to and from school. As you stand on top of the viaduct, you can see a great view of Walhalla ravine.

417. Crestview Subdivision Plat

Walk up from High Street to the pocket park area at the intersection of Tibet and Weber Road. The Crestview subdivision plat began here at what was called Webber Road, with 2 blocks. Other names in the subdivision include Esmond and Tibet. In 1902, T.W. Webber, a British citizen, visited Tibet and wrote of his travels. Perhaps this book was the source of the subdivisions street names? In the 1920s, 57 Weber Road was the headquarters for the Republican Glee Club. The Glee Club was founded 1872 to participate in U.S. Grants' political campaign. They marched in parades and sang at the inaugural celebration. The Club continues to be active today. As you walk back down Weber Road, look to the building at the south west corner of Tibet. In the winter of 2009 a fire burned the Terraces on Walhalla development to the ground. Water from the fire hoses instantly froze – creating an ice castle at this intersection. The fire burned so hot that that it charred the brick of the building across from it on Weber by building.

Walk across the street to see that the black charred ruminants can still be seen on the brick today.

418. Clinton Chapel/Southwick Good Fortkamp Funeral Home

Originally Clinton Chapel- built in 1838 on land owned by Jason Bull. The Bull Family arrived in Clinton Township in the early 1800s. They were strong abolitionists and Thomas Bull, Jason's father, was a Methodist minister. Jason was a known conductor on the underground railroad-helping slaves on their journey to Canada and freedom. Therefore, the Chapel served as a regular station of the underground railway, hiding many slaves in their escape to the north. James Bull, Jason's brother, served as the Mayor of Columbus in the late 1830s. In 1882, Mathias Armbruster purchased the chapel and converted into a private residence. Armbruster was a theater set designer. He named the streets in the area using character names from operas and other theater productions. Still a private residence during the prohibition era, visitors with the proper credentials could enter the home and gain access to a plush speak-easy. Since 1938, 3100 North High has been the home of Southwick, Good, Fortkamp Funeral Home. Continuously family owned and operated since 1924, the funeral home is currently run by the 4th generation of Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

419. Walhalla Ravine

One of this most unique and beautiful areas in Columbus is the Walhalla Ravine. Regarded for its exceptional natural beauty, the ravine offers great scenic views and wildlife, making you feel like you are in a nature preserve and not traditionally flat Columbus. The ravine was formed by flowing streams in the Olentangy River Watershed. Residents in the area take great pride in maintaining the ravine. Annually, they remove invasive plant materials replacing those plants with Ohio based plant material. Two groups, the United Crestview Area Neighborhood and the Friends of the Ravine, are working to create an Urban Arboretum in this and other area ravines. The Ravine homes incorporated into the hillsides and are surrounded by trees and native wildlife. Careful as you walk along the mile-long Ravine road - it is a one way street with little lighting. It is best to walk during the day.

420. Como Church

The Gothic style Como Church, located at 29 E. Como Avenue is also visible from high street at East Lakeview. Built in 1910 and Noted for its pointed windows and square bell tower, Como Church replaced Clinton Chapel for the Methodist congregation of the area when it was taken over by the funeral home. Howard Westervelt was the great grandson of Thomas Bull, founder of the Clinton Chapel and his home, which is the oldest home in Clintonville, still stand on the far west end of Como Avenue. Westervelt founded the Como Methodist

Church at this location. In 1924, the congregation moved to the North Broadway Methodist Church now located at site number 430 on the map.

421. Impromptu Community Garden

If you're not careful, as you walk down High Street just past East Longview you might miss the impromptu community garden that has sprung up in the parking lot of an office building. Two small garden plots growing are growing in the soil beds at the entrance to the lot. The garden is maintained by the nearby Corner stone deli and serves both the deli and community members living in the area. Ironically, this location was also the site of the 1958 Tornado strike in Clintonville

422. Clinton Elementary School, Mural, and Pedestrian Subway

As you walk toward Clinton Elementary School on High Street, make sure to stop at the intersection of Clinton Heights and High street to see Columbus' only pedestrian subway. This interesting architectural feature was constructed in 1928 after child was struck by a street car, losing a leg in the accident. As a result, the businessmen of Clintonville joined together and funded the construction of the subway and has since been used to insure the safety of school children crossing High Street.

The original Clinton Elementary School, visible from Clinton Heights, was built in 1904 by Riebel and Sons, the same designers of the Crestview School featured in site 415. It was the first high school in Clinton Township, is one of the few standing township high schools in Ohio, and is eligible for listing on the National Registrar of Historic Places.

A 1922 building addition faces high street and is presently being renovated to expand classroom capacity, include a substantial addition, and become more energy efficient.

"Skyline Mural" by Marlo Bartels is currently featured on the exterior of the building. The tile mural was originally located in North Clintonville in the Graceland area, but was moved in 2000. After the Clinton Elementary renovations are completed in April 2012, the tile mural will be moved indoors into the new first floor cafeteria.

423. Global Gallery and the Clintonville Farmers Market

We will say that the story of Clintonville began in 1812 when Thomas Bull arrived in Clinton Township. He and his family settled on 680 acres located on the east side of the Olentangy River. In 1847, Bull's son, Alonson established a business district at the corner of what we now know as Orchard and High streets. In 1847, James Ferguson became the first post master of the Clintonville post office. Many consider that date, 1847, as the founding year of Clintonville.

Fast-forward to today and would be adjacent to the first intersection in Clintonville – than dirt roads with a wood-planked High Street. Global Gallery opened in this location in September 2008. Hard to believe it now, but the store space is actually an old, refurbished gas station and service center. Today, the space is divided into 3 areas: a marketplace, featuring more than 500 hand-crafted items from more than 45 different developing countries; a coffee shop, offering Fair Trade Organic Shade Grown coffee from more than 14 countries, and a meeting space for community outreach and events. It took twenty to thirty volunteers three weeks to renovate and prepare the space for the transition

Global Gallery is also the site of one of the Clintonville Farmers Market. As one of Columbus' premier farmers' markets, over 60 producers fill the Saturday morning market with fruits and vegetables; poultry, beef, bison and pork; cheeses; honey and jams; baked goods of all kinds; eggs; cut flowers and more...all produced locally and brought to market at the peak of freshness

Throughout the 28-week season producers travel anywhere from half a mile to 90 miles to arrive in Clintonville each market day, often harvesting just hours before to ensure they sell only the highest quality products.

Both the gallery and the market feature regular arts events.

424. Memory Lane

West North Broadway was once the home of Memory Lane. Memory Lane was began as a tree planting project of the Clintonville Woman's Club in 1939. When America joined World War Two – the reason for planting trees shifted from beautification to a memorial to soldiers from the area who lost their lives during the war. A blooming crab apple tree was planted for each soldier lost and a plaque, with that soldier's name, rank, and unit, was located under the tree. Each year the local civic associations would place flowers and flags at each site. The Community would host a parade and bands from all over the country performed in the parade. For some whose bodies were not recovered for burial, this was their only memorial. Although Memory Lane was removed in 1981 to make way for State Route 315, the crab apple trees still provide a canopy over West North Broadway. Today, 100 out of the hundreds, of plaques are presently located at Northern branch area of Union Cemetery just up the road in the University District.

425. Longview Barber Shop

Longview Barber Shop-established in 1918 and has continually operated as a Barber Shop since-now the longest operating business in the City. Stop in a see the wall of Clintonville History. The current shop features classic Americana

décor, outfitted in classic 1940s barber regalia inside and out. The shop also showcases a display of the demolished Clinton Theater, featuring photos and a piece of the theatre's original façade.

426. Antique Clintonville

This stretch of High Street between Como and North Broadway features one of the densest concentrations of antique, second hand, and vintage shops in Columbus. The storefronts alone are some of the most visually interesting storefronts on High Street in Clintonville. Make sure to peak up at the Antique sign in front of Eclectiques Antique Mall at Como and High.

427. Pace and High Carry Out Mural & the Bus Project

Pacemont Ave was originally called Jason Aveune and was once the home of the Kimball and Grove Dairy where cows roamed the fields. The Pace and High Carry out is located here now and features a unique flapper mural on its building.

Glance into the storefront of Pace and High to see their collection of hundreds of vintage beer bottles and cans. Make sure to peek into Wholy Craft's store front next door too - they always have unique displays.

In addition, make sure to look carefully around the Pace and High Carry Out and you might find a deck of cards-sized, brightly painted, wooden school bus. If you're lucky enough to find it – you're invited to take it! Local Artist Matthew Logsdon began anonymously hiding these small public art works in 2007. Today, "The Bus Project" has blossomed into a civic pride project designed to promote places unique to Columbus, Ohio, advocate a pedestrian lifestyle, and bring together Columbus communities through active participation in public art. So far over 1000 buses have been distributed to public pedestrian-friendly places throughout Columbus – and are found hidden in store fronts, doorways, on ledges, and in other publically accessible locations all throughout the Art Walk Neighborhoods. This intersection represents a place where Matt usually hides a bus – so if you don't find one here keep your eyes peeled as you around Clintonville. Each bus is numbered and its distribution location is recorded. If you find a bus, take it home with you and visit www.thebusproject.com to record your bus number and become an active part of this public art project.

428. Nancy's

This was originally the site of Field's restaurant, which opened in 1946 and became Nancy's Home Cooking in 1968. There is no menu at Nancy's. If you ask for one, you will be giving yourself away as a greenhorn. Most of the breakfast menu is painted on the wall. Also - there is no Nancy - she was the owner decades ago. Cindy King, who is really the "Nancy" of Nancy's, took over the

restaurant in 1970 and was responsible for growing it into the Clintonville community staple that it has become. It is painted Scarlet and Gray to support the Ohio State University (OSU) Buckeyes. The place is often packed with students and OSU athletes. This is a diner of the stars, where the elite and not so elite of Columbus dine. The brick walls are lined with signed photos of OSU sports heroes, Bobby Rahal, and other local notables. Although Cindy retired in 2009, she handed the restaurant over to her niece, Sheila Hahn to continue management in the family name and in the family mission.

Nancy's is about community and was built around Cindy's love for the community. People speak to each other there, even strangers. Homeless people and those on a limited income receive special treatment – and special meals for firefighters and the homeless are among their regular special events.

Before you leave Nancy's, make sure to also look around at the creative building facades in this block – curtesy of the next generation of businesses blossoming in the wake of a success story like Nancy's.

429. Patty Cake Bakery Mural

The north side of the Patty Cake Bakery building features a rotating exhibition of public art works by local artist Stephanie Rond. Stephanie refers to these works as “street gifts” and receives permission from business owners to gift them public art displays. These Hand-Cut Stencils are made with Spray Paint on Paper and Wheat Paste, making them easily removable from the buildings and facades they've been installed upon. Rond's works deal with the subjects of human nature, animal instinct, gender, and the culture of graffiti and street art. Rond changes from time to time, but keeps the same locations. So stop back often to see if something new is in its place. Make sure to look for her works on buildings elsewhere in Clintonville at Lost Weekend Records and Wholly Craft. Patty Cake Bakery is the future home of Beet City Café.

430. North Broadway United Methodist Church

The North Broadway Methodist Church is a Gothic Revival style building. The trustees originally planned to use stone but that material was too costly. So, they used brick. The architect, Boyd Martin, lived on the street at 190. His home is also in the Gothic Revival tradition and used many of the same materials as the church. He built homes for his mother at 256 East North Broadway and sister at 155 East North Broadway as well. When the church relocated from Como Ave., the congregation marched to the new site from the old site carrying bibles, pews, and other church fixtures. The parking lot was once home to two large brick homes built in the late 1800s. 62 East North Broadway was originally owned by John Roberts. His wife was very involved in the Clinton League- a local organization focused on developing a community from the rough country side. The other home, 74, was owned by Charles Harrod, an Ear, Nose, and Throat doctor who, in the 20s became the first King Kleagle (recruiter) of the Franklin

County Ohio Ku Klux Klan-a title also held by Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia. At North Broadway Methodist Church, there is the Good Shepherd stained glass window. It is over the door to the children's center (visible from North Broadway).

431. North Broadway

On March 1, 1890, James M. Loren, his wife Annabel L. Loren and Herman G. Dennison filed a plat of 73 lots with the Franklin County Commissioners. This subdivision plat was comprised of 94 acres. It was to be known as Oakland. In 1891, it is determined that too many plats contain the name Oakland and Loren's plat name is changed to North Broadway. In 1890, North Broadway was the only paved street north of Fifth Ave. It was paved with brick. Prior to 1849, North High Street (then known as the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike was a clay road. In 1849, the Columbus Worthington Plank Road and Turnpike Company received approval to construct a wood plank road between Columbus and Worthington. The plank road was in the same location as the clay road. High Street was paved in brick in the mid to late 1890s.

431. Historic Homes at 77, 85 & 91 East North Broadway

The Homes at 77, 85 and 91 North Broadway were all built in the early 1920's, all feature Doric columns, and all also show features of the Georgian style of architecture. The Georgian style of architecture is known for its centered front door and arched crown with pillar.

77 has been in the same family for over 50 years but was once owned by Percy Dolle, the founder of Fireproof Storage Company-still in business today in what we call the Short North. It has all of its original light fixtures and woodwork. It even has some of its original plumbing. A "needle shower" is located in the home. These fixtures allowed the body to be wrapped in water spray. The exposed pipes look like a rib cage and each has needle sized holes that allow the water to cascade on the shower user.

91 is turned so that the front door actually faces west, not north. If you looked at the west face, it would mimic 85 and 77.

432. Historic Homes at 150, 215, 242 and 205 North Broadway

150 was built in 1920. In 1951, the house transferred to the State of Ohio Department of Public Works and was the home of the Ohio Penitentiary Warden. Rumor has it that the Warden would use prison help to tend the yard and to serve food when guests visited. Sometimes the prisoners would stay the night so the basement was outfitted with a jail cell. If that was the case, the cell was removed when the house was sold in 1976.

205 was designed by Walter Petit and Galen Oman. They have also designed homes in other areas of Clintonville. Oman is a graduate of OSU and established a scholarship program for aspiring architects. Petit is considered to be one of the founders of modern architecture. Together they developed much of the Indian Springs area.

215 East North Broadway as built in 1896. The home is known as the Dickey house, named for the home's first owner. Mr. Clayton Dickey and his family are listed as residents of Clinton Township on the 1900 census. He is the superintendent of schools Clinton, Sharon and Perry township schools. Later, Clayton Dickey organized the Columbus Oil Cloth Company. A room of this house was used for services of the St. James Episcopal church. The original stick and ball Victorian porch has been removed. The current owners hope to restore it.

242 has been restored by current owner Gary Means. This home was the second home built by the original developers. It is featured in the early advertising of the subdivision. Its first owner of record was Addie Montgomery-who purchased the property and home for \$10,000. In 1902, the home was purchased by Winfield Scott-son of OSU President William Henry Scott. William Henry also lived in Clintonville-on High Street just north of North Broadway. His home did not survive. Both 215 and 242 are considered to be the Queen Anne style.

433. Immaculate Conception Church and Grotto

Immaculate Conception School and Church sits on Lots 53-55 of the Loren and Dennison Subdivision. In 1916, a small wooden structure sat on the property and was used as a Church. In 1925, the school was built and contained a small chapel. Originally, Lot 53 was occupied by Dr. Wesley Emmet Gatewood and his wife Annie. Dr. Gatewood served in the Civil War. Several of his sons (one known as Blank or Gatewood Gatewood) studied at the Ohio State University and also became doctors. His home, no longer standing, was occupied by the Sisters of St. Francis. The Sisterhood built a convent in the 1960s-now the Children's Center. The Romanesque Style Church featuring artistic door headers was built in 1939.

The Grotto, a term meaning a small cave-like structure, was constructed in 1961. This particular grotto is one of the few in Columbus and is unique because the stones for it's construction were collected by parishioners. The stones --granite, marble, iron ore, obsidian, rose quartz, limestone and coal -- came from every state in the union, several countries, including Israel, and Columbus.

Immaculate Conception also features beautiful stain glass windows, visible from the exterior of the buildings. Since the early centuries of the Christian era, church

windows were decorated with stain glass. This material served a triple purpose. It kept out weather, admitted light and served to tell stories to a people who were for the most part illiterate, as we understand the term, but who understood perfectly the language of the pictures. The general character of much of the stained glass in Immaculate Conception Church is similar to the stained glass of medieval Europe. The dominant color throughout is blue and these windows feature all female saints.

434. The Missing North Broadway Circles

Generally, Columbus Circle, in New York City is considered to be the first traffic circle in America. It was built in 1905 and serves to intersect Broadway, Eighth, and Central Park South and West (59th street). The North Broadway circles, which used to sit here at the intersection of East North Broadway and Calumet and further up the road at the rail road tracks, were constructed in 1891-more than 10 years prior. The circular pattern of the sidewalk's location can still be seen today. Fredrick Olmstead designed New York's central park and Columbus Circle. Anne Neil Dennison, Herman Dennison's mother, in 1888, plats the historic Dennison Addition in the Short North. That area also features the circles and four are still in existence. It is known that Anne Dennison studied with Olmstead and continued contact with him for many years. Is it possible that Olmstead was influenced by Dennison in his creation of Central Park? In addition to the change in street design, in November of 1891, the name of the subdivision is changed from Oakland to North Broadway

435. St. James of the Woods

St. James Episcopal Church was founded in 1881. Originally the church was known as St. James of the Woods. The Clintonville Historical Society maintains its reading room and archive in the basement of this historic church. The archive and reading room is open the second and forth Saturdays of each month from 10 am to noon for anyone to stop in.

The English ivy growing on and around the church is truly English ivy. It was brought here from Kenyon College in Gambier Ohio. That College was founded by Clintonville native Philander Chase. Chase went to England to see Lords Kenyon and Gambier and obtained funding for the college. He returned with the funds and with ivy from their estates.

In 2011, community gardens have been added to the church property. These gardens, known as the garden of eatin will provide fresh produce to the food pantry that is run by the Clintonville Resource Center. If you go to the rear of the church, you will see the Garden of Eatin. You would also see a beautiful stained glass window. This window stands behind the alter in the original church. For years, it was covered. When the church replaced it organ last year, the window was "found" and uncovered. If you visit the church property on Thursday

evening, you may see the bag pipers of St. James Church. They parade in the wooded area to the north of the church.

436. The Yellow Farm House at 221 Oakland Park

The big yellow farm house at 221 Oakland Park was built in the 1883 and is the oldest home on the street. This date would place it on the street before the Loren and Dennison Subdivision was laid out in 1890. Prior to the platting of the subdivision this area was a farm and this home would have been one of only a handful in Clintonville. This is the house with the stone pillars marking the original lot line and may be this is an original founder's home. It has its original entry pillars. It is a great visual in that what would have been one lot now accommodates three.

Much of the rest of Oakland Park Avenue was built at the same time as North Broadway. You will note similar architectural styles. For the most part the homes were built in the 1920s. That said a section of Oakland Park-south side of the street east of Calumet-dates a little later. Property owner Batterson held out his land from the original Loren and Dennison development.

437. The Columbus Mennonite Church

The Mennonite Church located at Oakland Park and Broadway Place was the original home of the Presbyterian Church now located at Overbrook and High.

This church as well as the North Broadway Church are known for their bell towers. The bells play on the hour and depending on the time and day, songs can be enjoyed for miles around. The original structure is preserved inside a series of additions.

Across the street from the church you will see one of the original Clintonville Business. This yellow brick building opened in the early 1920s as a garage with mechanic. On the corner of Oakland Park and High Street is a yellow building. This building now serves as offices but in the early years, it was a doctor's office. When this building was built, the closest hospital to the area would have been downtown. This doctor performed minor surgery, set broken bones and delivered babies in the home.