



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

RPR Number:

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| 1. No. LOR-01908-21 | | 4. Present Name(s) Medical Arts of Oberlin | | 8-21 LOR-0190 |
| 2. County Lorain | | 5. Historic or Other Name(s) Medical Arts Building, Oberlin Clinic | | |
| 6. Specific Address or Location 224 West Lorain | | 19a. Design Sources | | 2. County Lorain |
| 6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number 0900075105078 | | 20. Contractor or Builder J. B. Annable | | |
| 7. City or Village Oberlin | | 21. Building Type or Plan Other Building Type | | 4. Present or Historic Name(s) Medical Arts of Oberlin |
| 9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name: Oberlin 17 397381 4572200 Zone Easting Northing | | 22. Original Use, if apparent Clinic | | |
| 10. Classification: Building | | 23. Present Use Clinic | | 6. Specific Address or Location 224 West Lorain |
| 11. On National Register? NO | | 24. Ownership Private | | |
| 13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO | | 25. Owner's Name & Address, if known Allen Medical Center 224 W. Lorain Oberlin, OH 44074 | | 2. County Lorain |
| 15. Other Designation (NR or Local) | | 26. Property Acreage 1.5 | | |
| 16. Thematic Associations: Health Care Medical Office | | 27. Other Surveys | | 4. Present or Historic Name(s) Medical Arts of Oberlin |
| 17. Date(s) or Period 1958 | | 28. No. of Stories One story | | |
| 17b. Alteration Date(s) Unknown | | 29. Basement? No | | 6. Specific Address or Location 224 West Lorain |
| 18. Style Class and Design Dominant Modern Movements | | 30. Foundation Material Poured concrete | | |
| 18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s) | | 31. Wall Construction Balloon/western/platform frame | | 2. County Lorain |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | | 32. Roof Type Cross gable Roof Material Asphalt shingle | | |
| | | 33. No. of Bays 3 Side Bays 5 | | 4. Present or Historic Name(s) Medical Arts of Oberlin |
| | | 34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Brick | | |
| 42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary) | | | | |
| <p>This building was constructed in 1958, according to a cornerstone in the building. The style can be referred to as Contemporary. The front/south elevation of the building features a very large, low gable at the center of the facade. The gable slants out away from the building at its peak. Three large beams/exposed rafters below the gable extend into the building and are visible through the large glass windows that dominate the wall of the gable and follow the shape of the gable. The gable is supported by thick columns. The entry is recessed within the gable, towards the right side. A steel/aluminum double door projects out from the glass windows under the gable. Wings with wide, overhanging eaves extend to the east and west of the gable; the eaves have simple, metal supports. The left/west wing is primarily brick, except one window, near the gabled section. The right/east wing has 2 ribbons of 4 windows with stone sills at the far left and right, flanking metal doors with transoms above and large windows between the doors. Each large window also has a transom above and 2 glass panels below. The east elevation features a gable at the far left and has a vent in continued...</p> | | | | |
| 43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary) | | | | |
| <p>A medical center in Oberlin was a long time coming. Prior to 1907, Oberlin patients in need of medical care had operations on a kitchen table or were transported by cot or baggage car to Cleveland hospitals. A cooperative effort began in 1907 when several doctors decided to collaborate. In 1945, Oberlin had four doctors, including Dr. A. C. Siddall, in private practice. He was instrumental in getting weekly luncheon meetings together to keep doctors updated on new medical developments. By the 1950s, doctors and patients were dissatisfied with their offices, which were often hard to access up long flights of stairs. In 1949 a \$295,000 bond issue passed to build an addition to Allen Hospital (built in 1925). Prior to the vote, Dr. Siddall wrote a paper, 'Hospital Service in Oberlin,' citing continued...</p> | | | | |
| 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) | | | | |
| <p>This building is located on a street that receives moderate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. It is surrounded by other medical buildings, Oberlin College buildings, and residences. A parking lot wraps around the west, east, and north elevations of the building.</p> | | | | |
| 45. Sources of Information | | | | |
| <p>O-High Alumni, Internet, http://www.oberlin-high.org, Accessed January 2008.; City Directories, Oberlin Heritage Center Resource Center.; Holsworth, Pat. Oberlin Pioneer Database; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Gordon, Stephen C. 'How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory.' Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992.; McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 'A Field Guide to American Houses.' New York: Alfred K. Knopf Inc., 2000; 'Alumni Register: Graduates and Former Students, Teaching and Administrative continued...</p> | | | | |
| 46. Prepared By: Elizabeth Schultz | | 47. Organization: Oberlin Heritage Center | | 2. County Lorain |
| 49. PIR Reviewer: | | 48. Date Recorded: 11/30/2008 | | |
| | | 50. PIR Review Date: | | |

1. No. **LOR-01908-21**

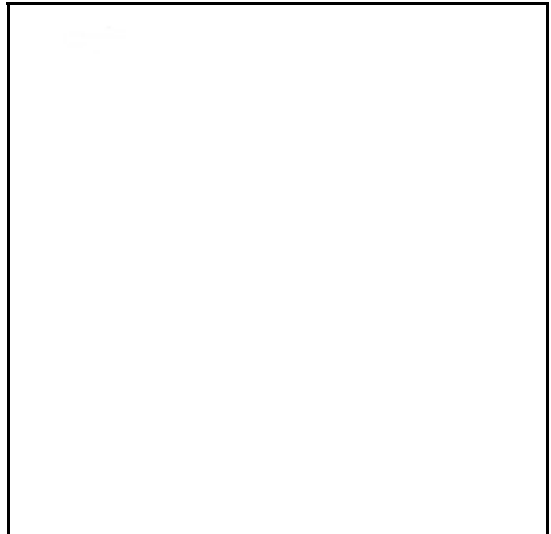
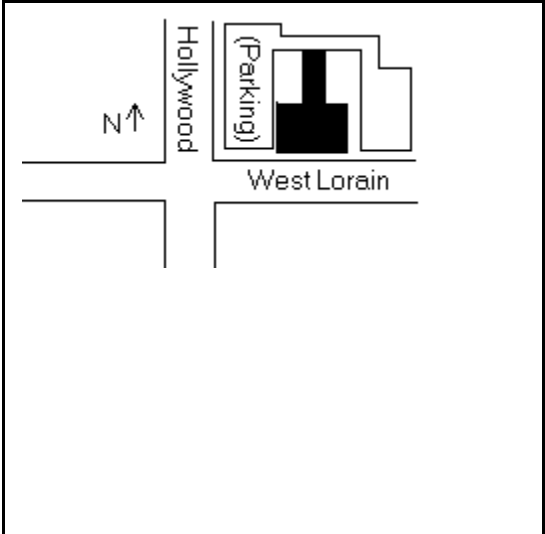
4. Present Name(s) **Medical Arts of Oberlin**

2. County **Lorain**

5. Historic or Other Name(s) **Medical Arts Building, Oberlin Clinic**

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

54. Farmstead Plan :



Door Selection:
Three or more

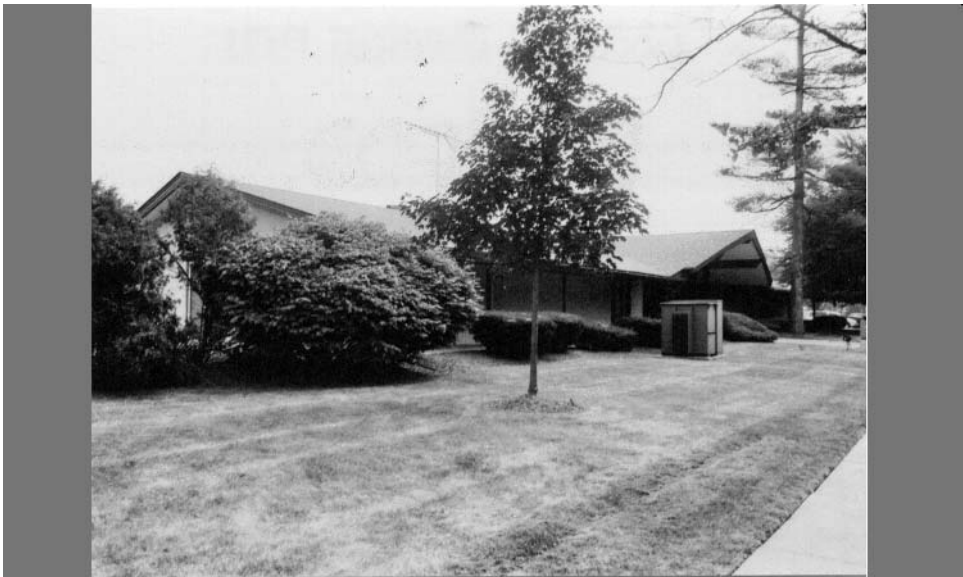
Door Position:
Protruding

Orientation:
Gable dominant with multiple smaller lateral extension

Symmetry:
Other

Report Associated With Project:

NADB #:



| | |
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42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

the upper portion. The gable extends out farther at its peak. A row of bricks projects out in a regular pattern, horizontally across the middle of this section. The majority of the east elevation is contained in a wing that stretches north and has ribbons of windows in sets of four, located high on the wall with stone sills. Some of the bricks project out below the windows, again in a regular pattern that forms squares. A door is located towards the far right side of the elevation. The west elevation is similar to the east, in that it features a gabled portion at the far right, which contains a door comprised mostly of glass. A wing stretches north behind the west-facing gable. Wide, overhanging eaves at this elevation are supported by simple, metal posts. A simple, solid door is located near the center of the wing. Mechanical/HVAC equipment is located right of this door, with a window to the right. At the right of the mechanical equipment, steps are visible that lead below ground level. A wood shed is situated near the right and abuts a parking lot. The rear/north elevation contains wide, overhanging eaves, and a steel/aluminum door is located near the right side of the elevation. The door has a transom as well as a window the height of the door to its right. A simple, solid door is located towards the center of the elevation. A row of bricks projects out in a regular pattern near the center of the wall.

43. History and Significance (Con't)

the need for a diagnostic clinic in conjunction with the hospital. 'Such a program would create a real medical center in Oberlin,' he wrote. Hospital additions began in 1958, without much word of a medical center. Doctors were again dissatisfied with their downtown offices and believed a location near the hospital would be best. Drs. C. Jean Cooley and James Stephens and dentist Dr. Ray A. Phipps asked local builder Mr. J. B. Annable to form a building corporation. The corporation would raise funds and develop plans for the building that would house all doctors and dentists with a mortgage to be paid off in rents. A lot owned by Mr. Wallace Smith, immediately adjacent to the hospital, was purchased for \$25,000. The building allowed doctors to move in and out of offices without going through waiting rooms - a step toward creating a group practice. A 1960 train wreck in Wellington prompted that village to build a 25-bed hospital. The impact was felt in Oberlin at Allen with fears it could erode the future safety and financial security of Oberlin's hospital and medical practice. Oberlin doctors decided to improve and extend their medical care with an even greater focus on group practice. On September 17, 1962, a group of doctors and consultants sat down and discussed incorporation, which would alter health care in Oberlin. The decision involved an immediate outlay of money for consultant fees, legal fees, insurance policies and pension plans. A group of seven doctors voted that, for better or worse, they were in this medical marriage together. Thus the clinic was officially formed. In 1961, the site became the Medical Arts Building. Housed at the building were two dentists and three doctors, including Dr. A. C. Siddall, an ob-gyn who at one time had his offices at the Monroe House and for whom the hospital's birthing center was later named. By 1970, the Medical Arts Building had three dentists, fifteen doctors and one pharmacist. By 1973, now known as the Oberlin Clinic, Inc., the facility housed fourteen doctors. In 1979, the Oberlin Clinic had an executive director, a credit manager, an audiologist and fifteen doctors. By 1989, the building was simply listed as the Oberlin Clinic with offices in Grafton, Amherst and Wellington. The building was purchased by the hospital in a merger of the Allen Memorial Hospital and Oberlin Clinic circa 1999. The Oberlin Clinic physicians were employed by the hospital and continued to operate as a group in the building until the end of June 2001, when their employment by the hospital was terminated. The physicians either left for other practices or reorganized as independent practices within renovated suites in the Medical Arts of Oberlin Building. Drs. Georgia Newman and Wuu Shung Chuang set up Internal Medicine Associates and Dr. Jungschaffer continued a pediatric office here. There were also 'timeshare' offices of part-time physicians employed by Community Health Partners Group Practice, which are still present. The building also houses the Hospital Outpatient Laboratory Services and continues to be operated by Allen Community Hospital, which merged with Community Health Partners circa 2004.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)

45. Sources (Con't)

Staff, (1833-1960). Oberlin: Oberlin College, 1961; Lorain County Court House, Auditor Property Record, Internet, <http://www.loraincounty.com/auditor/index.shtml>, Accessed 2008.