



## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented enter "N/A" for "not applicable." Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Ohio Baptist General Association Headquarters

Other name Foley House, Ohio Baptist General Convention

### 2. Location

Address 48 Parkwood Avenue Zip Code 43203

### 3. Historic Preservation Officer Certification

As the designated authority under the Columbus City Code Chapter 3116 and 3117, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the Columbus Register of Historic Properties and meets the procedural requirements set forth in Columbus City Code Chapter 3117. In my opinion, the property or properties  meet(s)  does not meet the Columbus Register criteria. I recommend that this property or properties be considered significant  locally  nationally  statewide.

*James C. Gorman* 7.3.19  
 Historic Preservation Officer Date

In our opinion, the property or properties  meet(s)  does not meet the Columbus Register criteria.

*Greg de Henning* July 3, 2019  
 Historic Resources Commission Chair Date

### 4. Columbus City Council Certification

- I hereby certify that this property or properties is/are:  
 entered in the Columbus Register.  
 determined not eligible for the Columbus Register.  
 removed from the Columbus Register  
 other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the City Clerk Date

I hereby certify that the Franklin County Recorder has been notified that this property or properties has/have been entered into the Columbus Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Historic Preservation Officer Date

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**  
(Check all boxes that apply)

- private  
 public – local  
 public – State  
 public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the Columbus Register**

0

**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

Residential

Office

**Current Functions**

Vacant

**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

Second Renaissance Revival

**Materials**

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

See Continuation Sheets

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**8. Statement of Significance**


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**Applicable Columbus Register Criteria**

A. The design or style of the property's exterior and/or interior is of significance to the historical, architectural or cultural development of the city, state or nation.

B. The property is closely and publicly identified with a person who has significantly contributed to the historical, architectural or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.

C. The property is identified as a significant work of an architect, artisan, engineer, landscape architect or builder whose individual work has influenced the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.

D. The property demonstrates significant craftsmanship in architectural design, detail, or use of materials.

E. The property is closely and publicly identified with an event, or series of events, which has influenced the historical, architectural, or cultural development of the city, state, or nation.

**Period or Periods of Significance**

1954 – 1969

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**Significant Date or Dates**


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**Significant Person or Persons**

(Complete if Criterion 2 is marked)

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**Architect/Builder**


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**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in the box if applicable.)

Property is:

less than 40 years of age or achieved significance within past 40 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

*See Continuation Sheets*

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**


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**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

*See Continuation Sheets*

**Primary location of additional data**

Columbus Historic Preservation Office  
 State Historic Preservation Office

University  
 Other

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property .24

## Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property, or properties or district on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated boundary includes Parcel ID: 010-014748-00, defined by the Franklin County Auditor.

## Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property includes the parcel containing the extant building that is historically associated with 48 Parkwood and the Ohio Baptist General Association.

**11. Form Prepared By:**Judy Williams and Nathalie Wright, Historic Preservation Consultants

Name/Title

Judith B. Williams, LLC

Organization

854 Pullman Way

Street Address

614-736-3540

Telephone

Grandview Heights

City

OH

State

43212

Zip Code

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Map (A to scale sketch map for individually listed property, or properties or historic district.)

Photographs (Representative black and white photographs of the property, or properties or historic district.)

Additional items (check with the Columbus Historic Preservation Officer for any additional items.)

**13. Property Owner**

(Use Continuation Sheets to list additional property owners.)

Reverend Otha Gilyard, President, Ohio Baptist General Association

Name/Title

c/o Shiloh Baptist Church, 720 Mount Vernon Avenue

Street Address

Telephone

Columbus

City

Ohio

State

43215

Zip Code

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 7

Zip Code 43203

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### Narrative Description

Located in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Woodland Park neighborhood, 48 Parkwood is across the street from East High School. Except for the c.1960 building to its immediate south, the house is mostly surrounded by residential properties of similar age and scale from the early 1900s. The adjacent houses are also predominantly of brick construction, and they have a uniform setback from the sidewalk. An alley is on the north side of the property. This block of Parkwood has several mature trees.

Woodland Park was one of Columbus' new upscale suburban streetcar neighborhoods on the east side. Although subdivided into urban lots, examination of the 1901 Sanborn map shows that little construction had taken place by that year. The 1910 Baist's Real Estate Map of Columbus indicates that an explosion of construction took place during that decade, and by publication of the 1920 Baist map, few lots were undeveloped. Parkwood Avenue was initially named Mulberry, and the name was changed between 1901 and 1910. The Long Street streetcar line extended east as far as Parkwood, where it turned south, passing in front of 48 Parkwood, and then terminated at E. Broad Street.

Constructed in 1904-05 by Jeremiah Foley as his private home, the brick house at 48 Parkwood Avenue remained residential until 1954. In that year, the Ohio Baptist General Association purchased the building for its statewide headquarters. Resting on a stone block foundation with a heavy stone water table, the building is faced with yellow/orange brick, with red mortar, at the lower portion of the house. The darker brick extends up to the sill level of the 2<sup>nd</sup> story windows. Above that, the brick is a contrasting blond color. Within the 2<sup>nd</sup> story and on the four blond brick chimneys, the orange brick is also utilized for decorative detailing. Triangular bands are at the angled chimney walls, and the chimney caps contain projecting courses that create a corbelled detail with pendants. Corner quoins at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor are created by horizontal bands of orange brick, and a row of brick dentils is at the cornice. The window openings have stone sills. The windows on the façade have splayed brick lintels, with brick keystone, while the window openings on the other elevations are plain and without lintels. Most windows have been boarded-over, but from the interior it can be seen the majority are intact. The house has an asphalt hipped roof, which was originally a clay tile roof. Exposed rafter tails are within the eaves of the house and the dormers.

The five-bay symmetrical façade contains a centered door, with small paired windows above it. The two end bays on each floor level contain a single window opening. A hipped-roof, brick dormer is within the roof on the façade. It has three square window openings. A hipped-roof porch covers the three middle bays on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The porch floor has a wood ceiling, a mosaic tile floor in a decorative pattern, and a simple round railing. The brick porch columns have wood capitals, with an inset rectangular panel. The porch fascia is arched at each opening and has carved brackets defining each arch.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 7

Zip Code 43203

---

### Narrative Description continued

The south elevation has four bays at the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors. Three windows are situated between the exterior chimneys, and the fourth is at the rear corner of the house. A brick dormer, with three windows, is present on this elevation within the roof.

The rear, east elevation has five bays on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and three on the 2<sup>nd</sup> story. A plain, hipped-roof, frame porch covers the back door and the window to its south. A brick dormer, with two windows, is present on this elevation within the roof.

The north elevation has four bays on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, including a side entrance, and three on the 2<sup>nd</sup> story (Photo 5). A brick dormer, with three windows, is present on this elevation within the roof.

On the interior, the Ohio Baptist General Association headquarters retains a great deal of wood trim, baseboards, doors, and flooring. Fireplace mantels have been removed, and fireplaces throughout the house now have brick mantels. The boarded-over windows are visible on the interior. They are wood 1-over-1, fixed, or single-pane casement style sash.

A small vestibule is inside the front door, leading to a central hallway, which roughly divides the 1<sup>st</sup> floor in half (Photo 7). The hallway has a wood panel wainscot, which appears to date to the late 1900s, although the original chair rail is intact. The wood floor remains in place in the hall. The formal, open wood stairway and an abutting, enclosed servants' stairway are situated on the north side of the hallway. The formal staircase is in damaged condition, and the bannister has been removed (Photo 8). However, the original carved leather wainscot is intact in the stairwell up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (Photo 15). The stair landing features a window, with a large, fixed pane over three small casement type windows. The servants' stairwell is intact and features a wood chair rail, wood newel post and bannister, and wood stairs (Photo 13). A side entrance on the north wall retains the original door and transom window.

Three connected rooms are on the south side of the hall, while two corner rooms flanking the stairwells are on the north side. The front northwest corner room has remnants of a linoleum floor over the wood floor and a decorative wood cornice. Not seen elsewhere in the house, the cornice may be a later addition. The southwest corner room has a linoleum floor and a simple wood cornice (Photo 9). A narrow room connects the southwest and southeast corner rooms (Photo 10). It has the same wood cornice as the adjoining front room. This small room retains the original, decorative, inlaid wood floor (Photo 11). The southeast corner room was likely the house's dining room (Photo 12). The ornate room features a wood beam ceiling, wood panel wainscot, and the same inlaid floor as the adjoining room. A small room is between the dining room and the northeast corner room (Photo 14), which likely were a butler's pantry and the kitchen respectively.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 7

Zip Code 43203

---

### Narrative Description continued

The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor contains four large corner rooms, with smaller rooms and closets in between them. Like the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor retains some wood trim, baseboards, doors, and flooring (Photo 16). Fireplace mantels have also been replaced with brick surrounds on this level (Photo 17). A kitchen was added to the northeast corner room (Photo 18).

The wood servants' stairs continue up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor (Photo 19). One small and two large rooms are present on this level. It is likely that the two large rooms served as studio apartments for the live-in staff of the original owners. The room in the southeast corner retains an early 20<sup>th</sup> century kitchenette. (Photo 20)

### Historic Integrity

The house at 48 Parkwood maintains historic integrity. The 1904-05 building still reflects an early 20<sup>th</sup> century house, as well as the time period it was occupied by the Ohio Baptist General Association

The overall Woodland Park neighborhood setting and location are intact. The surrounding streetscape remains largely as it was when the neighborhood was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. When constructed, 48 Parkwood was situated on a double lot, and this remains the case today, with a sizeable distance between it and the neighboring building to the south. The primary alteration to the property's setting is the loss of a matching two-story combination garage and apartment building at the rear of the lot. Historic maps note that the building was a garage, and an apartment for the original owner's live-in staff was likely above it. The Ohio Baptist group converted the "brick barn" to apartments after the property's purchase. The loss of the associated garage/apartment is unfortunate, but being at the rear of the property (it is also a separate parcel), it does not diminish the house's integrity or significance.

The former house retains many original materials on the exterior and interior. Historic exterior materials include brick, stone foundation and window sills, decorative wood treatment on the porch, mosaic tile porch floor, exposed wood rafter tails, and wood windows. On the interior, historic materials include wood floors, wood baseboards and window/door surrounds, wood staircases, wood ceiling beams and wainscot in the dining room, leather wainscot in the formal stairwell, wood doors and pocket doors, and ceramic tile wainscot in the bathroom. The primary alteration of original materials on the exterior is the replacement of the clay tile roof with asphalt (date unknown). The primary alteration of original materials on the interior is the removal of the fireplace mantels. The formal staircase has been damaged, but it remains partially intact, and the banister pieces are on site, allowing for the repair and reconstruction of the stairs. Overall, the removal of exterior and interior materials is minor, compared with the amount of historic materials that remain in place.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 7

Zip Code 43203

---

### Narrative Description continued

The design features of 48 Parkwood Avenue are intact. The Ohio Baptist General Association headquarters has elements of the Second Renaissance Revival style, and is an American Foursquare house type. Second Renaissance Revival elements include the rusticated base, created by repeated raised brick courses; the brick quoins; façade symmetry; the Classically-derived dentil detail in the cornice; and an overall horizontal emphasis created by the elongated quoins and raised courses in the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. The American Foursquare house type was a common house plan in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The type is characterized by a blocky, square (or nearly square) building of two or two and a half stories. Centered dormers and a three- or four-post front porch are the other primary characteristics of the house plan. Additionally, they are typically situated on a raised basement, necessitating stairs to the front porch. American Foursquares generally have a low-pitch roof, including the porch and dormer roofs. The design of the building's style, type, and floor plan configuration maintain historic integrity.

The Franklin County Auditor's records indicate that the conversion of the building from a residence to offices for the Ohio Baptist General Association was completed by 1958. Some materials and small alterations date to their use of the building. The front southwest corner room was converted to the general office, and a Dutch door was created from the extant pocket door. The alteration is seen in an historic image and the shelf in Photo #7.

The cumulative, intact elements of 48 Parkwood Avenue continue to reflect a sense of time and place. The building maintains historic integrity, illustrating its associated significance with the Ohio Baptist General Association.



## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 8

Zip Code 43203

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### Statement of Significance

The Ohio Baptist General Association headquarters building is locally significant for its association with African American history in Columbus during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it became the home for this important statewide organization of African American Baptist churches. Representing 350 churches and 100,000 members by 1969, the Ohio Baptist General Association has a long record of religious service, providing guidance and support to its member churches and district associations for over 120 years. In its location in the Woodland Park area of the Near East side of Columbus, the building is also representative of the area's transition after World War II into a neighborhood where African Americans were living. The 1954 purchase of this former residence and its matching garage/carriage house (no longer extant) was a significant investment for the state association and a symbol of its status at the time. It provided a handsome headquarters building for this important African American religious institution and its affiliates. Originally constructed in 1904-1905 as a residence, 48 Parkwood Avenue is architecturally distinctive, has integrity, and is a good example of the American Foursquare house type as well as the Second Renaissance Revival architectural style.

### Background on 48 Parkwood and Woodland Park

The house at 48 Parkwood Avenue was built for Jeremiah Foley and his family c. 1904-1905. Foley was a contractor in partnership with his brother John Foley, and he also seems to have had a number of real estate investments. It is not known if Foley might have built the house; the construction partnership "had charge of some of the principal highways of Ohio," so may have been in the cement or macadam business. In addition to the large main house, the property included a rear carriage house (no longer extant) that was designed as a companion building to the house. Jeremiah Foley passed away in 1915, his wife Mary Foley remained in the house until 1922 or 1923, when it was sold. The Foley property was located in the newly developing Woodland Park Addition, which was being heavily advertised in the Columbus Dispatch during 1904: "Woodland Park Addition is located 2½ blocks north of Franklin Park in the beautiful wooded section one block west of Woodland Avenue. The majority of lots in this plat of ground are thickly set with large forest trees which give it a park like effect. Situated in Fair Avenue (elementary school) and East High School District, with terraced lots, all streets paved or macadamized, high grade cement walks, electric lights, water and gas and one of the best sewer systems in the city, with houses to be set on a uniform line." (Columbus *Dispatch*, April 24, 1904) The layout of the Woodland Park Addition is shown in the attached sketch, which appeared in the July 17, 1904 *Dispatch*. (Mulberry Street was renamed Parkwood Avenue by 1910.) Like a number of real estate developments in the early 1900s, it was heavily promoted as a desirable tree-lined community where residents could engage in leisure activities such as tennis. The house had four additional owners between 1923 and 1954, when the building was sold to the Ohio Baptist General Association.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 8

Zip Code 43203

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### Statement of Significance continued

#### The Ohio Baptist General Association

The Ohio Baptist General Association was established in 1896 as the Ohio Baptist State Convention (colored). It was reorganized in 1919, becoming known as the Ohio Baptist General Association (OBGA). Like many religious denominations, Baptist churches use associations or conventions as an organizing principle for church membership and association. At the formation of the OBGA, the organization brought together three anti-slavery Ohio African American Baptist district associations that had been formed with a social justice perspective. These were the Providence Missionary Baptist Association (southern Ohio), established in 1834; the Eastern Union Missionary Baptist Association (an area that includes Columbus), established in 1872; and the Western Union Missionary Baptist Association, also established in 1872. Five members each from the Eastern and Western Associations met in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, to organize a state convention on May 28-29, 1896. Twenty-six churches were represented at this organizational meeting. These three districts were joined by the Northern Ohio Baptist Association, organized in 1905, and the Northwestern Baptist Association in 1915. These five district associations and their member churches, representing all parts of Ohio, continue under the umbrella of the Ohio Baptist General Association to the present day.

After a reorganization in 1919, the group had its first headquarters in “a store on Long Street” on the east side of Columbus. Dr. C. T. Isom was elected as the first general secretary. In 1921 the group purchased a building at 106 Lexington Avenue, which was located just south of East Long Street and immediately east of today’s I-71. Writing at his annual report in 1957, executive secretary H. O. Mason said the original location “had served us well, but time had wrought many changes in its community status, its lack of potential possible developments to meet the program and conditions of a fast growing state organization for the changing age in which we live.” At the time, the future of this location was uncertain due to the planned construction of the north-south freeway. The Lexington Avenue building no longer exists.

The new headquarters building on Parkwood Avenue was officially dedicated in October 1957. The interior included a reception room, main hall, executive secretary offices, and offices for the affiliated Laymen’s League, Women’s Auxiliaries, State Sunday School Convention, and Baptist Training Union. The General Association utilized the entire building, including a chapel that was outfitted in the basement. Additionally, the purchase had included the rear “brick barn,” a large carriage house with living quarters on the second floor likely for household help that had served the original family. The OBGA remodeled the first floor into apartments, bringing in extra income. This building no longer stands.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 8

Zip Code 43203

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### Statement of Significance continued

Writing in his annual report for 1957-1958, H. O. Mason stated that “Individuals, officials and groups of our City, State and Nation, have visited our Headquarters and expressed much praise. Our offices are becoming more representative. Our Women’s department is superb in equipment and beauty; our Hall of Fame soon to be inaugurated will give honor and recognition through coming generations. Many of our distinguished visitors claim that our Headquarters is the best organizational setup in America. This may be true, but it has been made possible through our leaders, Auxiliaries and Churches. Among the achievements cited by Mason in the report were development of a stronger program for missions, education, evangelism, and organizational solidarity. The new modern headquarters and provision of apartments for “more wholesome living for some of our constituents” yielded a “good Christian well-being of ownership.” By 1969, the Ohio Baptist General Association served 100,000 members in more than 350 churches throughout the state. This was on a par with other Baptist conventions in the state. In that year, the Columbus *Dispatch* (January 24, 1969) reported that the State Convention of Baptists in Ohio (Southern Baptist) represented 83,000 people in 400 churches and the Ohio Baptist Convention represented 102,000 people in 340 churches. As late as 2004, the OBGA<sup>1</sup> had 135,000 members in about 250 congregations. The Ohio Baptist General Association remained at its 48 Parkwood headquarters until about 1996, when the organization was housed elsewhere. Today the OBGA is partnering in an effort to return the headquarters building to a functional use, preserving its historic character in the process.

### Brief African American Historical Context

“African Americans migrated to Ohio under the most difficult of circumstances, whether they were free or enslaved. In spite of the presence of active abolitionists, and the state’s reputation as a “main line” on the Underground RR, not all white Ohioans welcomed blacks, whether transient or newly resident. As early as 1804, “black laws” were passed to discourage migration to Ohio. There was a major riot in Cincinnati in 1829 that led to the forcible removal of eleven hundred blacks from that city. Nonetheless, both free blacks and fugitive slaves continued to come to Ohio. Soon they had founded congregation and began to support denominations. Macedonia Baptist Church at Burlington (1849), founded by emancipated slaves from Virginia is one of the oldest African American Church buildings in the U.S. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first organized black denomination in the US, already had a significant presence in Ohio prior to the Civil War. In the 1860s it took over the operation of Wilberforce College (1856), the first college founded by African Americans in the US. After the war, several black denominations prospered in Ohio as the African American population increased, adding an important layer to the religious topography of the state.”<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The name of the organization was changed to the Ohio Baptist General Convention in about 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Butalia, Tarunjit Singh, and Small, Dianne P., *Religion in Ohio: Profiles of Faith Communities*, 2004, page 7.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 8

Zip Code 43203

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### Statement of Significance continued

In Columbus, African American churches were formed early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, beginning with St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in 1823. This was followed by Second Baptist Church in 1839, which was set off as a branch of the First Baptist Church, whose congregation voted in 1834 “That the colored brethren have liberty to be set off as a branch of this church...”<sup>3</sup> The third African American church to be established was Shiloh Baptist Church, which was founded in 1869. The number of African Americans living in Columbus was growing rapidly during the post-Civil War period, numbering over 3,000 in 1880, over 5,500 in 1890, over 8,000 in 1900, and nearly 13,000 by 1910.<sup>4</sup> The period following World War I began the “Great Migration,” a time when large numbers of African Americans left the south for jobs in northern cities. In Columbus, the African American population grew to over 20,000 residents by 1920 and to nearly 39,000 in 1940.<sup>5</sup> With this influx of residents, the near east side of Columbus became a predominant center of the African American community. Long Street and Mount Vernon Avenue became successful commercial streets, lined with African American-owned businesses, professional offices, services, hotels, theaters, restaurants, and churches. As the African American population of the near east side grew, the white residents of the affluent streetcar suburbs that had developed, such as Woodland Park, began to leave. According to Rory Krupp, writing in the nomination for Franklin Park Medical Center, “the residential color line had gradually moved east beginning in the middle of World War II when construction of Negro wartime housing pushed the edge of segregated African American housing to Taylor Avenue. After the war, African Americans moved past Taylor.”<sup>6</sup> It was in this context that the Ohio Baptist General Association, an organization of African American churches, was able to purchase the property at 48 Parkwood, just one block east of Taylor Avenue, for their new home in 1954.

Update: Along with two adjacent buildings, 48 Parkwood was placed on the Columbus Landmarks Foundation’s Most Endangered Buildings list in 2018 due to long-term vacancy. The Ohio Baptist General Convention is now partnering with a local development company to reinvest in these properties, with a planned rehabilitation of 48 Parkwood into residential units along with a return of the OBGC headquarters to the building. In addition to the requested City of Columbus designation, the building is being proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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<sup>3</sup> Recchie, Nancy, Shiloh Baptist Church, National Register Nomination, section 8, page 3, 2004.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, section 8, page 4.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Krupp, Rory, Franklin Park Medical Center, National Register Nomination, section 8, page 20, 2016.

City of Columbus, Department of Development  
Planning Division, Historic Preservation Office

## Columbus Register of Historic Properties Registration Form

Section Number 9

Zip Code 43203

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### Bibliography

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Butalia, Tarunjit Singh, and Small, Dianne P., editors, *Religion in Ohio: Profiles of Faith Communities*, Ohio University Press, 2004, page 7.

Columbus Dispatch, miscellaneous articles.

Columbus Landmarks Foundation, *African American Settlements and Communities in Columbus, Ohio*, 2014.

“History of the Ohio Baptist General Convention and Auxiliaries, Inc.,” unpublished manuscript, 2015.

Krupp, Rory, National Register Nomination for Franklin Park Medical Center, 2016.

Ohio Baptist General Association, Annual Addresses, 1957, 1958, 1963, 1968

Ohio Baptist General Association Executive Office, Annual Reports for 1950-1954, 1956-1960.

Ohio Baptist General Association Executive Office, 60<sup>th</sup> Annual Sitting, Souvenir Program, 1957.

Recchie, Nancy, National Register Nomination for Shiloh Baptist Church, 2004.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1921, 1951.

### Websites:

Ohio Baptist General Association:

<http://www.obgc1896.org>

Woodland Park:

<http://www.woodlandparkcolumbus.com/>

<https://columbusneighborhoods.org/neighborhood/woodland-park/>