



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

RPR Number:

Form with multiple sections: 1. No. LOR-02100-21, 4. Present Name(s) Livingston House, 5. Historic or Other Name(s) Henderson-Livingston House, 6. Specific Address or Location 44678 State Route 511, 19a. Design Sources, 35. Plan Shape Rectangular, 37. Window Type(s) 6 over 6, 38. Building Dimensions 6 over 1, 39. Endangered? NO, 40. Chimney Placement Three or more chimneys, 41. Distance from & Frontage on Road 80', 42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features, 43. History and Significance, 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings, 45. Sources of Information.

LOR-0210

2. County Lorain

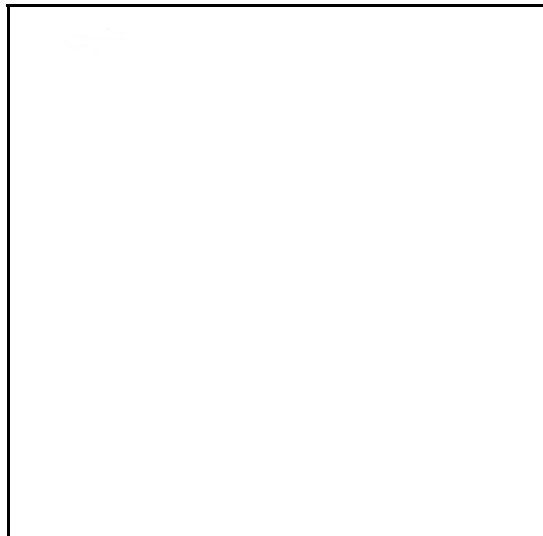
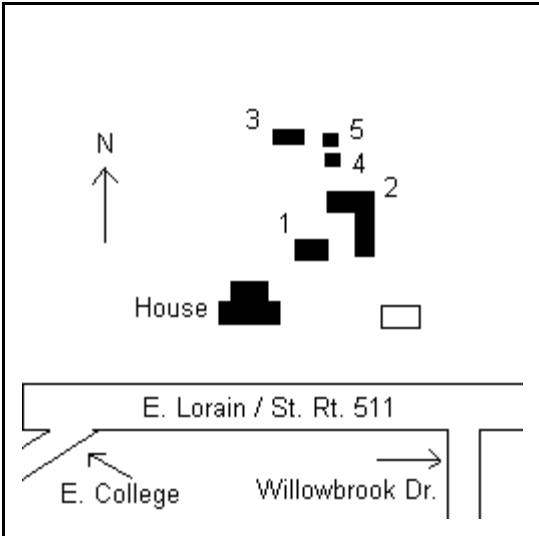
4. Present or Historic Name(s) Livingston House

6. Specific Address or Location 44678 State Route 511

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8. Site Plan with North Arrow

54. Farmstead Plan :



Door Selection:
Three or more

Door Position:
Flush

Orientation:
Lateral axis

Symmetry:
Bilateral symmetry

Report Associated With Project:

NADB #:



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

cornice. Each dormer has cornice returns. The side elevations are dominated by porches. The east elevation has an enclosed porch at the first story and four 6/1 double hung windows face north and south; five 8/1 double hung windows face east. Another window faces north at the first story of the main body of the house and is visible here. Above the porch, the flat roof contains a decorative balustrade with urns at each corner and a simple design laced into the center. The remaining balusters are plain. The second story has a door at the left and a 6/1 double hung window at the right of the exterior chimney. The chimney runs through a steeply-pitched gambrel roof. The third story has 6/1 double hung windows flanking the chimney. The rear portion of the house, which extends perpendicularly from the front of the house, has a pedimented portico entry at the center of the first story on the east elevation. The porch has paired, fluted Corinthian columns. The pediment itself juts out beyond the porch and has dentil molding and cornice returns. The returns are supported by decorative paired brackets. Flat, fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals flank the door. Brick steps lead up to the brick landing of the porch. Three 6/1 double hung windows are left of the entry. A single 6/1 double hung window is right of the entry. In the second story, a pair of 6/1 double hung windows are in the second story, above the entry, and a small 4/1 double hung window is left of them. Farther left in the second story, there is another pair of 6/1 double hung windows. A single 6/1 double hung window is to the right. Two gabled dormers extend from the roof and have 6/1 double hung windows. In the main body of the house, another gabled dormer faces north. Basement windows are visible at this elevation; they each have two vertical muntins. At the rear of the house, a two-car garage is attached at ground level and faces east. The west elevation also has a first story porch with a flat roof and balustrade that matches that of the east elevation. However, this porch is open, rather than enclosed. The porch has a brick floor with three square columns at each corner; they are in a pair at the center of the west side of the porch. The porch has a wide frieze and dentillated cornice. Along the house wall are simple pilasters. Within the porch, two pairs of French doors are located to the left and the right. The gambrel roof has cornice returns and dentil molding. In the second story, 6/1 double hung windows flank the exterior chimney, and narrower 6/1 windows flank the chimney at the third story. The rear of the house, which extends perpendicularly from the front of the house, has an irregular pattern to its doors and windows. At the far left corner of the first story, a wood door has nine lights in a portion that juts out in its own extension from the house. To its right, another section juts out; this one has a pyramidal roof. This section has a wood door with nine lights at the right and a wood screen door; to its left there is a 3/1 double hung window. Brick steps lead up to the door. To the right of this section, a set of three windows are comprised of a fixed center window, flanked by casement windows. Another similar set of windows is located to that window's right, but the windows in this case are larger. In the second story, above the casement windows, a box bay has five decorative brackets exposed, between the first and second stories. The bay window has three 6/1 double hung windows. Above the bay window, a gabled dormer in the roof has 6/6 double hung windows. A small, 6/1 double hung window is at the left of the box bay (in the second story). Farther to the left, there are two larger 6/1 double hung windows. The rear (north) elevation has a 6/1 double hung window at the far right of the ground level in a portion that juts out; above it is a rectangular window. The first story has five windows. Four of these windows are 6/1 double hung. The second window from the left is smaller and is 4/1 double hung. The far right window is shorter than the others. In the second story, a 6/1 double hung window is located at both the left and the right. A smaller 6/1 double hung window is located at the center. A gabled roof dormer has a 6/6 double hung window.

43. *History and Significance (Con't)*

built of stucco and tile believing it would be more fireproof. Thomas Henderson immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1881 and became a successful pioneer in the auto industry with partner Alexander Winton, producing Winton automobiles. In his obituary, it says that he had 'the distinction of selling the first two automobiles in the world.' He married Alexander's sister, Catherine Winton, also Scottish, and they had eight children. When their house burned in 1917, the other occupants listed in the news were Mr. G. M. Smith, Thomas' son in law, Mrs. Smith, 'four daughters, the Misses Elizabeth, Katherine, and Ida Henderson, and daughter Mrs. McGlashan and her two children of Washington, D. C., and Miss Georgie Brown of Orange, NJ.' It is unclear how many people continued to reside with the Hendersons in their new house, but their daughter Elizabeth and grandson Thomas did live with them in Oberlin according to the 1920 census. By the time the family moved to Oberlin in 1911, Thomas was retired, but his success in the auto industry was shown through the three car garage. During this time, the house and property were used as a farm. In town William served as an Oberlin College trustee between 1913 and 1925 and the family attended the Second Congregational Church. Thomas and Catherine celebrated their golden anniversary in 1921. After Catherine died in 1923, Thomas sold the house to Mary Arnold in 1924. In 1928 the house was sold again, this time to William and Mary Upham, by the Cleveland Trust Company. William Upham immigrated from England in 1889 and married Mary, an Ohioan. In the 1930 census his occupation was given as realtor, although his obituary stated he was in the restaurant business. During the time that he lived here, he ran a restaurant in the house called 'The Pines,' a name that the house still goes by today. In 1937, he died in his home, leaving behind his wife and daughter Viola, also living at The Pines. In 1939, Mary Upham sold the house to Vincent S. and Mary Hart. Though city directories listed a Vincent S. at a residence on E. Russia Rd 1, all other evidence points to them living at The Pines. They had at least one child, Vincent, Jr. Vincent S. was the assistant investment executive to Oberlin College and in 1942 was appointed as the investment executive under the treasurer, a position he had until 1954. In one directory, he was listed as the treasurer of the World Citizenship movement. Vincent was involved with Boy Scouts in Oberlin and the region, as was his son. Both Mary and Vincent were very involved in the community. They were both members of the Methodist Church and Mary was treasurer of the Women's Society of Christian Service and a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She hosted many different meetings and teas at her home, including one when the house was decorated in 'the atmosphere of China.' Weddings and other parties also took place in the house and grounds. During this time, the house was apparently functioning at least partially as a farm because Mary delivered eggs to town. Clare and Marguerite (Lyman) Van Ausdale, native Ohioans, became the occupants in 1954. Clare, known as Van, owned Van's Serv, a gas station, and Marguerite was a teacher at Prospect School. They had three daughters: Kathy, Patty, and Judy. During their residency, they added a pond with fish and attached the garage to the house. In 1965 Ann and Dayton Livingston bought the house, and remain the residents today. They moved in with their five children and had a sixth while living there. During the first three years they rented rooms to seven college students. Dayton retired as the VP of Business and Finance and assistant business manager at Oberlin College in 1988. Ann was always involved in volunteer work and raised most of the food for the house. They had about a half a dozen beef cattle, horses, milk cows, pigs, and chickens, as well as a garden which spanned about one acre. When interviewed, Ann said that the house as it is today is pretty much the same as the original, with only limited remodeling.

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

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6/6 double hung windows. Below the roof's eaves, the carriage house has exposed rafter-tails, which have rounded ends. Two shed dormers in the roof each have a pair of 9-light windows and shingle exteriors; they also have exposed 'rafters.' Outbuilding 2: Immediately east of the carriage house, another stuccoed outbuilding is L-shaped. This barn is a similar style to the carriage house in its exterior material, exposed rafters, and dormers. A large, double wood door is located at the center of the south facade. Three rectangular windows are situated to the right of the double doors. Each window has two vertical muntins. A shed dormer in the roof has three window openings (the windows are absent). The dormer has shingle exterior and decorative rafters. To the far left of the double doors, there is a wooden door. On the ell, to the southeast, the west elevation has multiple window and door styles. Farthest to the left, a half-door (open in its upper half) has two 3/1 double hung windows to its left, and a single 3/1 to its right. The next half-door to the right is flanked by three 6-light windows. Next, to the right, there is a pair of doors; each contains 6-light windows. The next pair of doors features 9-light windows. Finally, to the far right, the building has doors with vertical wood siding. At the northwest side of the building, a lean-to is attached to the barn. Next to it, a metal structure appears to be a cylindrical granary. The rear of this building (the north elevation) has a large double door, similar to that of the south elevation. A single, small door is located to the right of the double doors. To the left of the double doors, three small windows each have two muntins. To the far right, a larger wood door with small windows slides opens. The west elevation of the main portion of this building contains five small windows, each with two muntins. Outbuilding 3: Located behind Outbuilding 2, a garage-type building has four retractable, single-car doors. The building has a shed roof and wood clapboard exterior. Outbuilding 4: This simple structure has a gabled roof (the gable faces north and south) and a wood clapboard exterior, similar to that of Outbuilding 3. The 'front' of this outbuilding, which faces south, has a simple wood door that slides open on a metal track. The door is at the far left side of the elevation. At the right of the elevation, a small square hopper window has 4 lights. The east elevation also contains a small window. At the west elevation, a small hatch near the ground level indicates that this building may have housed animals. Outbuilding 5: This structure sits behind Building 4 (to the north). Its exterior is made of wood siding that is spaced out to allow for drying; it was possibly used as a corncrib. The building has a shed roof, like that of Outbuilding 3. It has two slatted doors at the east elevation; the left door is taller than the right door. Above the tall door, a hatch is positioned to open downwards. The building sits on a log foundation. Surroundings: This large property is located near the edge of the city of Oberlin, and is outside of the town limits. The land included in the property is large and contains two ponds and farmland.

45. Sources (Con't)

'Henderson Home Burned Monday,' Oberlin Tribune, 3/2/1917, Pg. 1; 'Thomas Henderson Erecting New Dwelling House,' Oberlin Tribune, 8/17/1917, Pg. 1.; 'Dies at Home Here,' Oberlin Tribune, 7/1/1937; 'Methodist Tea Wednesday,' Oberlin News-Tribune, 9/29/1941, Pg. 3; 'New Faculty Members Announced,' Oberlin News-Tribune, 6/4/1942, Pg. 3; 'Oberlin Troops win Highest Awards at Scout Camporee,' Oberlin News-Tribune, 6/21/1945, Pg. 6; "Oh, What Fun it Is!" Oberlin News-Tribune, 2/1/1945, Pg. 1; 'Two WCTUs will Combine for Picnic,' Oberlin News-Tribune, 6/10/1943, Pg. 1; Dunnington, Alexa K. 2000. 'The Social History of American Architecture: 'The Pines' of Oberlin, OH,' Oberlin; Oberlin Archives, Administrative History, <http://www2.oberlin.edu/archive/holdings/finding/RG8/adminhist.html>, Accessed 2009.