### 6. Specific Address or Location

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<th>1. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>Lorain</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Address</td>
<td>99 East Lorain</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Maltby-Thompson House</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Historic or Other Name(s)</td>
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19a. Design Sources:  
19b. Architect or Engineer: 
19c. Material(s):  
19d. Style Class and Design Element: Greek Revival  
19e. Style of Addition or Elements(s):  
19f. View from Front Porch: Double  
20. Contractor or Builder:  
21. Building Type or Plan: Other House Type  
22. Original Use, if apparent: Single Dwelling Double  
23. Present Use: Single Dwelling  
24. Ownership: Private  
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:  
26. Property Acreage:  
27. Other Surveys:  
28. No. of Stories: Two story  
29. Basement?: Yes  
30. Foundation Material: Stone bearing  
31. Wall Construction: Balloon/ western/ platform frame  
32. Roof Type: Gable  
33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 4  
34. Exterior Wall Material(s): Aluminum or vinyl siding  
35. Plan Shape: Rectangular  
36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:  
17b.  
37. Window Type(s): 6 over 1  
38. Building Dimensions: 22' x 48'  
39. Endangered?: NO  
40. Chimney Placement: Lateral Exterior  
41. Distance from & Frontage on Road: 35' approx.  
42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)  
43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)  
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)  
45. Sources of Information  
54. Farmstead Plan:

- Door Selection: Single centered
- Door Position: Flush
- Orientation: Gable dominant with lateral smaller extension
- Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

Report Associated With Project:

NADB #: 

[Diagram of site plan with North Arrow]
and its contents on the way home from a trip to Europe. The newspaper describes Martha as 'a handsome young lady whose face betokens unusual culture.' Further, the report includes an amusing incident from the jury proceedings: 'When the jury were being asked to-day whether they were related to Miss Maltby, one member named Skinner responded, 'No, but I wish I was.' The attorney for the road was on his feet in an instant to challenge the offender, who marched off amid general laughter.' Margaret, also known as Minnie, graduated from OHS in 1877 and from OC in 1882. She received her A. M. from Oberlin in 1891, spent four years as a teacher at Wellesley College (1889-1893), and went on to teach for a long time at Barnard College (1900-1931). In 1895, the Oberlin News mentioned that Margaret 'had obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Gottengen University,' receiving 'a degree which few women have secured.' Martha and Margaret's mother Lydia was known in Oberlin as a devoted member of Second Congregational Church as well as for her hospitality to the student population. Though the family resided in Oberlin for several years, the Maltbys only lived here for a few years, moving on to West College street by 1877. The city directory lists an H. Woods as the occupant of this house that year. By 1883, the Thompson family lived here, residing in the house until the early 1920s. Reverend George Thompson and his wife Martha (nee Cook) had seven children, five of whom spent time living at this house: Moses Hunter, William Lamarculus, Rosa Maritta, Lillie Lavina, and John Winter. Two others, George C. and Flori, died at young ages.

Rev. Thompson was a fixture in the early Oberlin community, described as 'a man who was identified with the early history and who was a firm believer in the principles of the founders of the college and the colony.' Shortly after the college's founding, in 1834 and 1835, George Thompson made his way to Oberlin from Licking County, Ohio, to secure an education, traveling in a covered wagon. He studied at the preparatory department while working cutting wood four hours a day for six cents an hour. In 1835 he was one of the signatories to the constitution of Oberlin's Anti-Slavery Society. Around that time the college's population began to exceed its accommodations, and some students and teachers were sent to be educated in various other places. Thompson among them. He spent a year and a half at the new Austerberg Academy and then studied at Dr. Nelson's Mission Institute at Quincy. Rev. Thompson became an anti-slavery lecturer and worker, even spending five years in the Missouri State Prison as a result of his activities aiding the escape of slaves from bondage. Two years after marrying his wife, Martha in 1846, Rev. Thompson was sent as a missionary to the west coast of Africa as part of the Mendi Mission under the commission of the American Missionary Association. The Thompson's first child, George Jr., died in Sierra Leone in 1853. While serving as a missionary, Rev. Thompson gained a reputation as a peacemaker. The Thompsons returned to Oberlin in 1856, where George 'spent five years in publishing his book on Africa, entitled, 'Palm Land,' and in educating two boys whom he brought with him from Africa.' In 1861 the Thompson family relocated to northern Michigan, where George worked as a home missionary and pastor of a church he established. In 1879 Rev. Thompson moved his family again to Oberlin for the benefit of his children's education, moving into this house by 1883. Rev. Thompson continued his involvement in community and church affairs on his return, lending his support to Sunday-school and missionary organizations. In 1881 Rev. Thompson became embroiled in a town controversy about Henry Ward Beecher coming to Oberlin to deliver a lecture. Beecher, a theologically liberal Congregationalist preacher and social reformer, had been accused of adultery in the 1870s, inciting a nation-wide scandal. Rev. Thompson, along with many other community leaders, wanted nothing to do with Beecher, and wrote a letter to the Oberlin News to that effect: 'it would be a world-wide disgrace to Oberlin and a dishonor to God, to receive H. W. Beecher here as a public lecturer; for many believe him to be a bad man.' Rev. Thompson was mistaken, however, in supposing that the OC Trustees had given permission for Beecher to speak at First Church, when in fact it was under the auspices of the Union Library Association Beecher was invited, to speak elsewhere on the campus - a mistake that was summarily corrected in the News the following week. Rev. Thompson proved to be a prolific letter-writer on other issues as well, writing in favor of temperance, in support of missions, and against bad manners. Rev. Thompson died at this house in 1893 and was buried at Westwood. His widow and some of his children continued to reside here. Rev. Thompson's son William Lamarculus graduated from OHS in 1881, and proceeded to receive both A.B. and A.M. degrees from OC. In 1889 he received his M.D. degree from the University of the City of New York after study both there and at the University of Michigan. William married Mary Elizabeth McCormack and by 1908 was serving in Rhodesia as a medical missionary. Rosa Maritta's educational trajectory somewhat paralleled her older brother's: OHS 1881, OC A.B. 1886, A.M. 1889. She did not marry, however, and continued to reside in this house with her mother, teaching English and Latin in the Academy. In 1913 Rosa died after a protracted illness of tuberculosis. Lillie Lavina graduated from OHS in 1883 and OC in 1888. After teaching in Oberlin's public schools for several years, in 1894 Lillie married Rev. Isaac Terborg at this house. Rev. Terborg, from Illinois, had graduated from the Oberlin Theological Seminary earlier that year. In 1905 the Terborghs left Oberlin for western Canada to alleviate Lillie's chronic bronchial irritation. In their frontier Alberta community, Lillie Terborg taught in the first school organized in the region. Upon the Terborghs' return to Oberlin in 1916, Lillie became active in the community and, like her father, wrote prolifically to the Oberlin News. She wrote in support of school banks and in 1926 was instrumental in establishing a community opinion forum in the newspaper called the Telegraphic Exchange. The youngest Thompson child, John Winter, graduated from OHS in 1884, from the OC Conservatory in 1890 and from Leipzig Conservatory in 1894. He married Mary Jesse Moon in 1897 and went on to become a professor of piano, theory, and organ at Knox College Conservatory. The eldest Thompson son, Moses Hunter, married and had a daughter named Josephine. By 1916 his family had returned to reside in this house with his mother. He died in July of that year following health problems (dropsy). His widow and daughter lived on here with Mrs. Martha Thompson, who died the following year as one of the oldest residents of Oberlin. Mrs. Moses Hunter Thompson and Josephine continued to reside here through 1920, when both are listed by the city directory as working as nurses. By 1927 Fred Chauncey and his wife Pearl were the occupants of this house. Fred worked as a carpenter, upholsterer and furniture salesman. The Chaunceys owned the house until 1938, when the Bungards moved in. Alvin Bungard, a tinner, lived here for a little over a year with his wife Myrtle and two children. By 1940, Edward Younglas and his wife Rhea lived here. He worked as a plumber. For a brief period in the 1940s, Steve Verda and his wife Helen rented part of the house from the Younglas family. Helen's maiden name was Younglas but it is unclear how she was related to Edward. Probably Steve and Helen Verda's son Bruce was born here. By 1948, Edward Younglas was renting part of the house to William R. and Mary Jean Joy. By 1956, Edward Younglas had passed away, and Rhea resided here alone. She is listed in the city directory as a clerk at Wibbend Grocery. Rhea Younglas lived here through 1961. By 1970, this house was occupied by two families. Ralph H. Hiesser, a guard at Oberlin College, his wife Paulette and two children resided in one part of the house; Richard L. McCallum, an employee of the FFA, his wife Agnes, and two children lived in the other part.
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