42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)

This house was designed by Oberlin architects Douglas Johnson & Max Ratner, & was built around 1953-54 by Geyer of Wellington, Ohio & uses a floor heating system. The house, which Virginia & Lee McAlester would refer to as 'Contemporary' style, is dominated on its main facade by a ribbon of at least 7 1/1 windows on the main body of the house (which is actually an addition, according to Douglas Johnson). Each window contains a large window in the lower portion, & a smaller transom-like window above it. The upper windows may be awning or hopper style windows. At the right side of the main body, a tall wood fence obscures the view of the house & appears to surround a small patio area. To the far left of the main facade, a secondary portion of the house is set back & also contains a ribbon of at least 5 large windows (like those previously mentioned). At the corners of the house, slated piers angle out from the foundation to the over-hanging eaves. The east elevation is the only other visible elevation. It contains a shed roof that begins at the front of the house & angles up towards the center of the house, where it stops. A wall extends below the high part of the continued...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)

Along with the neighboring residence with which it shares a driveway, this house was built in 1954 by local architects Douglas Johnson and Max Ratner. The first known residents in 1956 were David L. and Madeleine 'Molly' Anderson and their four children (Philip Alden 'Denny', Stephen Andrew, Samuel Mather and Constance). The Anderson family resided here from 1956 to 1994. David L. Anderson (1919-1996) was a member of the Oberlin College faculty from 1948 to 1984. He was a Harvard graduate, physiologist, Navy serviceman, scientist at Los Alamos during WWII, and an Episcopal priest. In December 1943, Anderson began working on the Manhattan Project and contributed to the development of the atomic bomb. Anderson witnessed the two Bikini bomb tests. He said he never regretted his involvement in continued...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

This heavily-wooded lot results in a limited view of the house. The house shares an asphalt driveway with 422 Morgan, another Contemporary style house.

45. Sources of Information

Report Associated With Project:
NADB #: 

Door Selection: Unknown
Door Position: Unknown
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Repetition of bay arrangement
42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

shed roof, & goes down to a flat roof that covers the rear of the house. This elevation displays flush, horizontal wood siding. One skylight is visible in the roof.

43. History and Significance (Con't)

the development of the bomb, since it saved American lives and helped end World War II, according to newspaper interviews. Anderson taught popular introductory physics courses at the college and tried to make physics understandable to non-science majors. One class that he taught was nicknamed 'poet's physics.' Anderson chaired the department from 1963 to 1972. He also wrote several books: 'The Discovery of the Electron,' 'The Discovery of Nuclear Fission,' (co-wrote) and 'Discoveries in Physics.' Though he never attended the seminary, Anderson was able to pass Canonical Examination. He became a deacon and then an ordained priest in 1956. He served as unpaid associate rector at Oberlin's Christ Church. He was also active in growth and improvement of the town and became active in several local political campaigns, including supporting his neighbor Councilman Bill Long, the creator of the Oberlin College Co-op. By 1995, the Andersons had moved to Kendal Retirement Center.

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

45. Sources (Con't)