This Gothic Revival two-story house has a very steeply pitched gable roof and a symmetrically placed large front gable dormer directly above the center hallway main entrance. The window of the gable has a horseshoe lintel with lancet windows and is centered between the pair of chimneys along the ridgeline. A hip roof above the front double doors has decorative latticework and round posts. Six over six double hung windows flank the main entrance while the sides of the house have small balconies with ogee cutouts under three paneled windows with horseshoe lintels. Extending from the rear wing of the house is an addition with a gable roof. This rear wing has small gable dormer directly above the center hallway main entrance. The window of the gable has a horseshoe lintel with lancet windows and is centered between the pair of chimneys along the ridgeline. A hip roof above the front double doors has decorative latticework and round posts. Six over six double hung windows flank the main entrance while the sides of the house have small balconies with ogee cutouts under three paneled windows with horseshoe lintels. Extending from the rear wing of the house is an addition with a gable roof. This rear wing has small gable dormers with the same vertical (cont.)

43. History and Significance

This house was built in 1853-54, on the site where Johnson House now stands, for James Dascomb, an early faculty member who came from New England in 1834 to teach chemistry and biology. Mrs. Marianne Dascomb was head of the female department of the college from 1852 to 1879 and she worked to organize local opposition to women's suffrage. The Dascombs rebuilt the house after a fire in 1863 and it was moved after Dascomb's death in 1899 (Blodgett). From 1896 to 1920 the house was home to Professor John T. Shaw, associate and then full (cont.)

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

This residential street has many well cared for homes, but rehabilitations and conversions to rental threaten many buildings and the neighborhood's historic integrity.

45. Sources of Information

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued from page 1)

board siding, latticework and posts as the front porch suggesting the same time of construction. The addition has weather board siding and slightly wider six over six windows.

43. History and Significance (Continued from page 1.)

professor of Latin. From 1931 to 1937 Axel Skjerne, Professor of Music at the conservatory resided in this home. From 1939 through their deaths the house was home to Adele Taylor (2000) and Warren Taylor, a faculty member.

This house is significant as Oberlin’s most distinguished example of the Gothic Revival style architecture and for its long association with Oberlin College faculty. This house was listed by the City of Oberlin as an Oberlin Historic Landmark in September of 1975. This house was listed on the National Register in 1978 as a structure in the Oberlin College’s Historic Resources thematic nomination.