

MARSHALL MICHIGAN HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Marshall Michigan Historic Landmark District

Other Name/Site Number: _____

2. LOCATION Roughly bounded by Plum St., East Dr., Forest St. & Hanover St.

Street & Number: _____ Not for publication: _____

City/Town: Marshall _____ Vicinity: _____

State: MI County: Calhoun Code: 025 Zip Code: 49068

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: X
Public-local: X
Public-State: X
Public-Federal: X

Category of Property

Building(s): _____
District: X
Site: _____
Structure: _____
Object: _____

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing
787
3
4
794

Noncontributing
69 buildings
sites
structures
objects
69 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 11

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ Entered in the National Register _____
- _____ Determined eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Removed from the National Register _____
- _____ Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

MARSHALL MICHIGAN HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic
Commercial
Domestic
Religion

Current: Domestic
Commercial
Domestic
Religion

Sub: single dwelling
specialty store
secondary structure
religious structure

Sub: single dwelling
specialty store
secondary structure
religious structure

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:
Italianate
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Bungalow
Beaux Arts
Tudor Revival
Federal
Second Empire
Prairie School
Romanesque Revival

Materials:
Foundation: sandstone, limestone
Walls: wood
brick
Roof: asphalt, slate, tin, copper
Other Description: _____

MARSHALL MICHIGAN HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Skjelver, Dr. Mabel Cooper; Nineteenth Century Homes of Marshall, Michigan; Marshall, Michigan; 1971.

Johnson, Johnson & Roy; Marshall, A Plan for Preservation; Marshall, Michigan; 1973

Hamlin, Talbot; Greek Revival Architecture in America; New York, N.Y.; 1924.

Whiffen, Marcus; American Architecture Since 1780; Cambridge, Massachusetts; 1969.

Blumenson, John J.-G.; Identifying American Architecture; Nashville, TN; 1977.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee; A Field Guide to American Houses; New York, N.Y.; 1984.

Reps, John W., Town Planning in Frontier America; Princeton, NJ; 1969.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

Previously Listed in the National Register.

Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.

Designated a National Historic Landmark.

Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # see continuation sheet

Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other: Specify Repository: Marshall Historical Society archives in GAR Hall in Marshall, MI.

MARSHALL MICHIGAN HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT**Page 6**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATAAcreage of Property: 325+

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	16	667440	4682830	B	16	667820	4682480
C	16	669175	4681820	D	16	667650	4681470
E	16	667230	4681740	F	___	___	___

Verbal Boundary Description:

A collection of individual parcels of land situated and being a part of Sections 23, 24, and 26 of Town 2 South, Range 6 West, City of Marshall, County of Calhoun and State of Michigan and described as follows, to-wit:

Boundary Justification:

Please see Section 7, continuation pages 3 & 4, Methodology of the description.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Susan K. Collins, Vice Chairman, Nancy Todd, Consultant,
Edited by Carolyn Pitts

Organization: Marshall Historic District Study Commission

Date: October 24, 1990

Street & Number: 222 N. Marshall Avenue

Telephone: (616)-781-4335

City or Town: Marshall

State: MI ZIP: 49068

January 11, 1991

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 1 Description

INTRODUCTION

The Marshall Historic District encompasses 844 residential, religious, civic and commercial properties in the historic core of the city of Marshall. There are 787 contributing buildings, three contributing sites, four contributing objects and 69 non-contributing buildings. Located in the rural agrarian township of Marshall near the geographic center of Calhoun County in south-central Michigan, the city once served as the bustling center of commercial, political, social, religious and industrial activity for the surrounding region, particularly between ca. 1840 and ca. 1870. Today, although serving partly as a bedroom community for the major cereal industries in nearby Battle Creek, Marshall is still the county seat and remains an essentially self-contained community with a broad range of commercial, light industrial and professional services. Original street plans, density of development and patterns of land use survive virtually intact in the historic core of the city. Typical of most nineteenth-century settlements in the Midwest in general and southern Michigan in particular, Marshall is laid out in a rough grid; variety and liveliness in the overall plan is provided by the different lengths and widths of the various streets, occasional diagonals and several public green spaces.

In general, Marshall's pre-World War II building stock consists of a wide variety of standard architectural types and styles popular in America during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Marshall features a broad range of houses, stores, churches, schools, libraries and government buildings, from vernacular utilitarian to sophisticated high style buildings, in the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Italian Villa, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Foursquare, Neoclassical, Beaux-Arts and Art Deco styles, as well as transitional and eclectic adaptations of the major styles. Commercial, religious and civic buildings are generally constructed in stone and/or brick and are often executed on a monumental scale. Most date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Most houses date from the 1840s to the mid 1870s, although there are several earlier as well as many later dwellings erected between the 1830s and the 1930s. Most houses are generally built of wood, although the more fashionable middle and upper-class dwellings are executed in brick or stone, especially Marshall Sandstone, a yellowish-brown stone quarried locally and recognized as a distinct geological form. Secondary support structures and outbuildings found in the district include many nineteenth century carriage houses/barns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 2 Description

and early twentieth century garages, along with occasional cast-iron fences, carriage steps, hitching posts and ornamental urns.

The proposed National Historic Landmark district encompasses a large portion of the historic building stock of Marshall. Most properties, both individually and as a group, retain an exceptionally high degree of integrity. The 325-acre district includes the entire extent of intact, contiguous historic resources in the city that meet NHL criterion 4 (National Register criterion C; see significance statement). In general, the district includes three solid blocks of two- to four-story attached brick commercial rows along Michigan Avenue with scattered churches and secondary commercial buildings along Mansion Street (parallel to and north of Michigan) and Green Street (parallel to and south of Michigan); fashionable middle-class dwellings and elegant mansions in the northern quads; and substantially intact middle-class and workers' houses in the southern quads. The boundary is drawn to include the greatest concentration of intact historic architecture and to exclude those historic areas that lack physical integrity due to alterations or modern intrusions.

Methodology: The present boundary was drawn after exhaustive visual analysis of Marshall's historic building stock in June and July, 1990 by Michigan State Historic Preservation Office staff and an independent historic preservation consultant. Extensive groundwork was laid by members of the Marshall Historical Society during the 1980s in conjunction with an on-site inspection by Ms. Carolyn Pitts of the National Historic Landmark staff in Washington, D.C. The methodology used in determining the boundary was a very simple one, because the district's national significance is so straightforward and narrowly defined: Justified simply in terms of criterion C, the district is nationally significant for the quantity and quality of its intact, contiguous historic architecture. Therefore, the methodology used was a visual assessment of the physical integrity of the historic building stock. Subtleties and obscurities were minimized rather than highlighted, thereby viewing the macrocosm and strengthening the significance of the whole rather than focusing in on the particular and analyzing the microcosm. In a seeming paradox, the Marshall Historic District is nationally significant for its tremendous wealth of relatively standard buildings. In and of themselves, few of Marshall's individual properties are architecturally significant at the national level, although most are undoubtedly exceptionally significant at the local and/or state level because of their

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 3 Description

remarkable retention of physical integrity and their generally outstanding display of fine design, materials and craftsmanship. Together, the individual properties combine to form a truly exceptional, nationally significant whole. Therefore, an intensive visual search for the most intact groups of contiguous properties was the only suitable methodology for determining the NHL boundary. (Note: if and when the district is expanded for consideration by the National Register, and criteria A and B are considered in addition to criterion C, and if local and/or state significance is sought, then a far more sophisticated methodology will need to be developed.)

The visual approach was augmented by two early 1970s publications, both of which support the conclusions drawn in June and July 1990. Nineteenth Century Homes of Marshall, Michigan (1971) by Mabel Cooper Skjelver and Marshall: A Plan for Preservation (1973) by Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc., proved indispensable for the present nomination. Skjelver's study is an exhaustive and intensive art-historical and qualitative/literary in nature, while Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc. approaches preservation from a community planning and qualitative/social science perspective. The two 1970s studies and the several 1990s site evaluations revealed remarkably similar evaluations of Marshall's historic building stock, thereby suggesting that the information and conclusions contained in this nomination are reliable.

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION

General: The following narrative provides detailed descriptions of the different neighborhoods within the district. For ease of discussion, the narrative makes use of the adequate geographic frame-work outlined in Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc.'s study: With Michigan Avenue as the east-west axis and Kalamazoo Avenue as the north-south axis, Marshall can be divided into four relatively equal (in terms of size) quadrants. Michigan and Kalamazoo intersect in a traffic circle around the Charles E. Brooks Memorial Fountain (1930; photo 1). The park and adjacent buildings, including the National House (Hotel; photo 2), the unique Honolulu House (Abner Pratt House; photo 3), and the Town Hall form the visual and physical hub of the district. The commercial strip runs three full blocks to the east along Michigan Avenue, residential arteries run to the north along Kalamazoo and to the west along West Michigan, while several religious and civic buildings are clustered to the south of the park. Occasional modern intrusions are scattered among the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 4 Description

primarily residential Mansion and Green Streets, partly in the form of mid- to late twentieth century buildings (such as a supermarket, the county office building, the fire station and an elementary school) and partly in the form of parking lots (particularly behind the rear alleys of the Michigan Avenue commercial strip.) Fortunately, however, there are fewer intrusions of modern commercial development within the district as a whole than one might expect in such a bustling community: virtually all late twentieth century development has occurred well beyond the historic core of Marshall, particularly to the west towards Interstate 69 (which provides access to Interstate 94).

Fountain Circle and Adjacent Buildings: Originally the hub of Marshall's "lower village," the Circle was the site of the first county courthouse, erected in 1837 and dismantled in 1871. Since the completion of the Brooks Memorial Fountain in 1930 (photo 1), the park within the traffic circle has served as the village green. Well-landscaped with shade trees, flowering shrubs, annuals, park benches and concrete sidewalks, the green space is a popular resting and strolling spot in downtown Marshall.

The park is surrounded by some of Marshall's finest specimens of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. To the northwest is the Honolulu House (Abner Pratt House, 1860; photo 3) at 107 N. Kalamazoo Avenue, an imposing Hawaiian-inspired house with elements of the popular Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. To the west of the park is the handsome National House (1835), a meticulously restored Greek Revival inn. To the south is the Town Hall, a massive stone livery stable built in the mid-nineteenth century and converted in the 1930s into a fashionable Colonial Revival-inspired government building. To the northeast is the former Crary-Frink House, originally a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate mansion, now remodeled into a bank. (The bank does not contribute to the significance of the NHL district; however, further research may reveal that the building still retains local and/or regional significance. The Crary-Frink House had been the home of one of the founders of the state school system which was later adopted by all the states in the Northwest Territory. Isaac Crary was also the inventor of the Land Grant for the state university.

The Central Business District: The commercial and civic core of Marshall runs eastward down Michigan Avenue from the Fountain Circle. One hundred feet wide, Michigan Avenue features six vehicular lanes (four for passage, two for parking) flanked by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 5 Description

mid-sized shade trees and broad concrete sidewalks. Solid rows of predominantly Victorian commercial buildings line the avenue. Most are two to three stories in height and two to seven bays wide and are united by consistent set backs from the curb and often uniform cornices and fenestration. The upper stories of nearly all buildings are virtually intact and the ground-level storefronts of many buildings are substantially intact, with several particularly notable examples of cast-iron facades. Most of the buildings are Italianate in design and date from the 1860s and 1870s, although scattered examples of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style buildings and early twentieth century Neoclassically or Modern-inspired buildings also survive.

Notable early/mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival buildings include the 1830s Mechanics Hall (photo 6) on the southwest corner of Eagle Street and Michigan Avenue, the Stuart Building at 121-123 West Michigan (photo 31), and the Miner Building at 154-156 West Michigan. The Cronin Block (southwest corner of Michigan and Jefferson), the 1876 Cronin Bros. Block (northwest corner of Michigan and Jefferson) and 209/211/213 East Michigan (including the Peters Block) are exceptionally intact Italianate buildings and provide strong visual focal points within their respective streetscapes. The entire block on the north side of Michigan between Jefferson and Madison (including the imposing Masonic Hall at 117 East Michigan) epitomizes the finest of Marshall's Italianate commercial rows. Notable commercial buildings post-dating the Victorian era include the imposing Second Empire Wagner Block at 143 West Michigan, and the Art Deco Michigan National Bank at 118 West Michigan (photo 32). Overall, the central business district retains a pleasing and uncluttered appearance, partly due to progressive signage restrictions. Traffic lights and modern street lamps, however, continue to compromise the otherwise remarkably authentic historic character of downtown - truly a rarity in modern America.

Moving further east along Michigan Avenue, the 1932 Neoclassical United States Post Office marks the end of the contiguous commercial blocks on the south side of Michigan. The imposing three-story, nine-bay Brooks Rupture Appliance Co. at 310 East Michigan Avenue with Beaux Arts facade lies beyond the post office. Further east, on the southwest corner of Exchange and Michigan, stands what is left of the once massive three-story, multi-part Marshall House. Built in the Greek Revival style during the 1830s and remodeled in the Italianate taste in the 1860s, all that survives of the once grand hotel is its west wing, a two-story rectangular block set way back from the street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 6 Description

North of the remainder of the hotel is now a pleasant public park with a cast-concrete fountain, sidewalks, shrubbery and park benches.

Further east, Michigan Avenue gives way to a few modern commercial buildings beyond the Colonial Revival G.A.R. Hall (former headquarters of the Colegrove Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, current archives of the Marshall Historical Society). Michigan Avenue then becomes residential in character, with nearly four blocks of substantially intact middle-class nineteenth and early twentieth century houses lining both sides of the street between Marshall Avenue and Lincoln Street. The house at 744 East Michigan, an exceptionally intact early twentieth century Foursquare, marks the end of the NHL district on the south side of Michigan, while the triangular traffic island at the intersection of Michigan Avenue with Mansion Street marks the northeast end of the district. This traffic island, a simply landscaped public green space, contains two commemorative markers: 1. The Adam Crosswhite monument, erected in 1923 in memory of the former slave and his family, and in honor of the citizens of Marshall who protected the Crosswhites' freedom and assisted in their escape in 1847 when their former master came to reclaim them. 2. The railroad union's monument to the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," commemorating the creation of America's first rail union, formed in the home of Jared C. Thompson. (The extant, but altered dwelling at 633 West Hanover Street lies one block beyond the southwest boundary of the NHL district.)

The northern quads: Returning again to Fountain Circle at the west end of the central business district, the traveller can move northward past the aforementioned Honolulu House into the residential northwest and northeast quads. In general, these quads contain the city's most imposing and best-preserved examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings. Prospect and Mansion Streets run east-west through both quads and contain literally hundreds of intact middle- and upper-middle class houses, while hundreds more line the fashionable north-south cross-streets of Linden, Mulberry, Sycamore, Kalamazoo, Grand, Eagle, Division, Madison, High, Marshall, Liberty and Gordon Streets. In these two northern quads, the NHL district boundary includes virtually the entire historic building stock: almost every historic streetscape survives with an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 7 Description

Northwestern Quad: Travelling north up North Kalamazoo Avenue past the Honolulu House, the observer reaches two of the finest mansions in Marshall. The 1837-38 Hays House at 303 Kalamazoo (photo 4) and the 1840 Fitch-Gorham-Brooks House at 310 Kalamazoo (photo 5). Both are massive five-column Greek Revival temple-fronts perched on prominent knolls overlooking Prospect Street. (Although the monumental porticoes are oriented toward Prospect, the primary entrances front on North Kalamazoo.) One block north of the Hays and Brooks mansions, North Kalamazoo Avenue veers off diagonally to the northwest while Brewer Street (Old Route 27 running north to Interstate 94) forms the due north extension of lower Kalamazoo Avenue. The NHL boundary encompasses all of North Kalamazoo Avenue (the premier residential street in Marshall) along with several blocks of intact middle-class architecture along Mansion, Prospect and Plum Streets in the northwest quad.

North Kalamazoo Avenue is a broad, tree-lined street featuring a mixture of both monumental and mid-scale nineteenth and early twentieth century houses on large, well-landscaped lots. Kalamazoo, where it intersects with Brewer Street in an acute triangular lot, is anchored by three massive Italianate style dwellings at 327, 333 and 337 N. Kalamazoo (the Cawood House) and a pristine, A.J. Downing-inspired Gothic Villa at 400 N. Kalamazoo (the Lawrence House; photo 17). Houses along the 400 and lower 500 blocks of Kalamazoo, especially between Union and Birch Streets, are generally older and occupy slightly smaller lots, thus conveying a strong nineteenth-century Victorian character. Houses along the upper 500 and 600 blocks are generally newer and occupy broader lots; thus, an early twentieth century suburban character prevails. There are several non-contributing ranch houses near the Hobart Street intersection (in the upper 500 block of Kalamazoo), but, in terms of the overall integrity of the streetscape, these ranches do not compromise the significance of the whole group. The northern anchor of the district is a remarkably intact vernacular Italianate style dwelling at 630 Kalamazoo.

The large triangular open lawn at the intersection of Kalamazoo with Linden Street just north of 631 N. Kalamazoo is excluded from the district for several reasons. First, it is not visually consistent with the built-up character of North Kalamazoo Avenue. Secondly, it was not consciously set aside during the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries as a designated public greensward; it simply just never was developed. Thirdly, all of the houses on the opposite (east) side of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 8 Description

Kalamazoo and those on Linden (to the west) are modern, thereby emphasizing the non-historic character of the open park-like space. However, even though the "park" is not significant in terms of the NHL criteria, and therefore cannot justifiably be included in the NHL district, city planners should take care to preserve this precious open area in the urban setting.

Returning south along North Kalamazoo Avenue, the NHL boundary extends westward to encompass all of West Mansion and West Prospect Streets to Plum Street and sections of the cross-streets of Linden, Mulberry and Sycamore. All of these streets contain remarkably intact concentrations of middle-class frame dwellings ranging from early nineteenth century Greek Revival style cottages to early twentieth century vernacular Colonial Revival style dwellings. Like most other residential neighborhoods in Marshall, these streets are relatively wide and feature pleasant shade trees and broad sidewalks. Visual highlights of this neighborhood include the three adjacent cottages at 121 and 123 Plum Street and 801 Verona Street. Built in the 1930s under the auspices of Mayor Brooks, these finely crafted, exceptionally intact Neo-grec and Colonial Revival style workers' cottages reflect the progressive mayor's successful experiment to provide affordable, high-quality housing for the working classes.

There is only one intrusion in the northwest quad of the NHL district. It is the 1951 Shearman Elementary School (built around a 1920 Neoclassical building) and playground that occupies the east side of Linden between Mansion and Prospect Streets.

The northeast quad: Moving eastward on Prospect, one passes by the aforementioned Hays and Fitch-Gorham-Brooks mansions and enters the exceptionally intact northeast residential quad where hundreds of nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings line Prospect, Mansion, Grand, Eagle, Jefferson, Division, Madison, High, Liberty, Gordon, Forest and Schuyler Streets and Marshall Avenue.

Focusing first on the north side of West Prospect just east of the Fitch-Gorham-Brooks mansion (photo 5), one passes the imposing A.J. Downing inspired Church-Frink and Taylor-Schuyler houses at 311 N. Grand (photo 14) and 224 W. Prospect (photo 11), respectively. (Although using a Grand Street address, the Church-Frink House is oriented towards Prospect Street.) Like the Hays and Fitch-Gorham-Brooks temple-fronts, the Church-Frink

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 9 Description

and Taylor-Schuyler Gothic Revival villas occupy large, well-landscaped lots and sit atop prominent knolls overlooking Prospect Street to the south.

The remainder of the northeast quad (with the exception of Mansion Street - see below) is entirely residential in character, with middle- and upper-middle class houses on medium-sized, well-landscaped lots predominating. Scattered mansions of the caliber of the Church-Frink and Taylor-Schuyler houses also survive (such as the Italian Villa J. Cronin, Jr. House at 407 North Madison and the Italianate Chauncey M. Brewer House [Oak Hill] at 410 North Eagle; photo 28), but the prevailing character of the northeast quad is one of solid, yet fashionable and finely crafted middle-class houses. Numerous outstanding individual properties could be singled out for discussion, but, for the purpose of the NHL nomination, it is the exceptionally intact collections and groupings of individual buildings that distinguish this quad, in particular, and the entire district, in general.

Mansion Street deserves a closer look because, unlike the rest of the northeast quad, it is not solely residential in character. Near the intersection of Mansion with Grand Street and N. Kalamazoo Avenue, the houses on West Mansion are large and elegant, e.g., the Romanesque Revival house at 216 W. Mansion, the Romanesque house at 222 W. Mansion, the Greek Revival/Gothic Revival house at 227 W. Mansion, the Greek Revival/Italianate house at 314 W. Mansion and the A.J. Downing inspired Gothic Revival cottage at 318 W. Mansion (photo 13). The three-block section of Mansion Street between Grand and Jefferson Streets (i.e., north of the alleys behind the central business district on Michigan Avenue) has suffered some unfortunate losses and unsympathetic additions during the mid- to late twentieth century. Modern intrusions include Oaklawn Hospital, which occupies the full block between High and Madison and was once the site of the S. Ketchum-C. Dibble mansion (1838; 1861), and several parking lots serving the rear entrances of the Michigan Avenue commercial properties. Despite these intrusions, this section of Mansion Street is held together by the Brooks Memorial Building on the southwest corner of Mansion and Hamilton (a Neoclassical/Prairie School brick building with massive Corinthian columns supporting a full entablature with dentils, modillions and a brick parapet), the imposing Prairie School Marshall Public Library on the northwest corner of Mansion and Madison, the Trinity Episcopal Church on the northeast corner of Mansion and Division (a Marshall Sandstone Neogothic edifice;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 10 Description

photo 21), and the Romanesque Revival Presbyterian Church on the northwest corner of Mansion and Eagle.

The Southern Quadrants: In general, the southern quads contain the city's historic working- and middle-class houses. Generally simpler in design, smaller in scale, and occupying smaller city lots, these dwellings housed workers who labored in the industrial concerns along the Kalamazoo River, Rice Creek and the railroad lines to the south. In these quads, the NHL district includes only a few blocks of substantially intact workers' housing, particularly along Hanover Street, which runs east-west through both quads (two block south of Michigan Avenue). Green Street, one block south of Michigan and parallel to Hanover Street, retains some fine working- and middle-class dwellings scattered amongst several major civic and religious properties. The third east-west thoroughfare through these quads, Spruce Street, contains few intact historic resources, and is therefore excluded from the NHL district. Also excluded are most sections of the north-south cross-streets of Cherry, South Linden, Mitchell, South Mulberry, South Sycamore, South Kalamazoo, South Grand, South Eagle, Jefferson, South Madison, Hamilton, Exchange, South Liberty and South Gordon. Although most of these blocks contain historic working- and middle-class houses, none retains sufficient physical integrity to meet the NHL criteria for national significance. Extensive visual analyses in June-July 1990, coupled with the conclusions drawn in Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc.'s 1973 report, resulted in drawing the NHL boundary to include most of Green Street between Mulberry and Liberty and most of Hanover Street between Mulberry and Jefferson. Major intrusions are excluded from the district, resulting in an irregular, but justifiable, southern boundary. As was the case in the northern quads, it was the integrity of the entire streetscape or group of buildings which was evaluated. Thus, a block which might have been weak in terms of specific houses but especially strong in overall integrity of setting, scale and massing of buildings, and general feeling and association, might have been included in the district while a block containing several high-integrity individual buildings but lacking integrity of general setting, design, feeling and association might have been drawn out. This is particularly true on the western fringes of Hanover and Green Streets, where even the soundest professional determinations are open to debate. In the end, however, State and local officials and private preservation consultants have come to a consensus about the boundary for the NHL district. It is important to mention, however, that the integrity of many of the properties along the southern edges is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 11 Description

marginal, and even a few inappropriate changes to any of the properties may compromise the integrity of the entire block and could warrant a reduction of the NHL boundary. Conversely, a few improvements to individual properties in some of the currently excluded blocks could raise the integrity of the entire block and warrant an expansion of the NHL boundary.

The southwest quad: An important architectural highlight of this quad (at the risk of singling out an individual property) is the Schellenberger Tavern at 507 West Hanover Street. Built ca. 1840 by Jacob Schellenberger, an immigrant to Marshall from Germany via New York State, the simple field stone building provides a dramatic contrast to the simple frame buildings in the neighborhood, in particular, and in Marshall, in general. Sufficient information is not currently available to draw any meaningful conclusions about German/Palatine building traditions in either Marshall or southern Michigan, but the Schellenberger Tavern may be an important source for studying ethnic building practices in the region.

The southeast quad: The NHL boundary in this quad is much clearer than it is in the southwest quad; in the southeast quad, the distinction between substantially intact and substantially altered is much easier to discern. A much higher proportion of the buildings, both individually and as a group, survive with greater integrity than those in the southwest, so that while only a few blocks of the southwest quad are included in the NHL district, more than a dozen blocks of the southeast quad are encompassed by the district boundary. Unfortunately, there are also far more modern intrusions in the southeast quad, thereby making it easier to adjust the boundary to exclude the non-eligible properties and to distinguish between contributing and non-contributing buildings within the district. For example, modern intrusions at the intersections of Hamilton with Green, and Grand with Hanover are excluded from the district, while the 1953 Calhoun County Office Building on Green, the fire station on South Kalamazoo, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, several parking lots and a supermarket are included in the district as non-contributing components.

Otherwise, the remainder of the southeast quad is characterized by remarkably intact working- and middle-class houses. One particularly noteworthy anomaly in the southeast quad is the imposing, high-style Pendleton-Alexander Octagon House (ca. 1856) at 218 South Eagle Street (photo 30). Stuccoed and scored to resemble cut stone, the octagon is elaborately

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 12 Description

embellished with ornate Italianate style detailing. Although in a state of early deterioration, the building is nonetheless a superb example of the octagon in America. It is known that Orson Fowler spent a week in Marshall in April, 1850 lecturing at Marshall House. Fowler was a phrenologist, marriage counselor and architect who advocated "healthful living" in octagon houses.

The two attached building lists (one for contributing buildings and one for non-contributing buildings) describe the properties in the district. Outbuildings and support structures are also noted in association with their respective primary properties.

CONTRIBUTING

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
123	Plum	wooden	2	Cape Cod	1927
119	Plum	wooden	2	Cape Cod	1927
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	1927
115	Plum	wooden	1	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
109	Plum	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
110	Plum	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1910
227	N. Linden	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
215	N. Linden	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	1926
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Dutch Colonial	1926
111	N. Linden	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1836
215	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
213	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
211	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1912
109	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Workmans Cottage	ca 1920
114	S. Mulberry	wooden	2	Foursquare	1924
224	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1884
220	N. Mulberry	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
216	N. Mulberry	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1920
109	S. Mulberry	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1935
111	S. Mulberry	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
223	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1885
219	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1885
217	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Workmans Cottage	ca 1900
215	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1920
213	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1920
114	S. Sycamore	brick	1½	Tudor Revival	ca 1936
116	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
224	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Barn	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1875
226	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1896
216	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
108	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Four Square	ca 1920
106	N. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
117	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1918
207	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
211	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
217	S. Sycamore	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
111	N. Parkview	stucco	2	Bungalow	1914
109	N. Parkview	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
100	S. Parkview	brick	2	Greek Revival	1835
114	S. Parkview	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
120	S. Parkview	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
631	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Tudor Revival	1940
617	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Colonial	ca 1940
613	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Cape Cod	1939
609	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Cape Cod	1925
607	N. Kalamazoo	sandstone	2	Tudor Revival	ca 1930
603	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Italian Villa	1869
	Well House	brick	1	Italianate	1869
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1869
517	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1857
	Barn	wooden	2	Board & batten	ca 1870
515	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	ca 1925
513	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic & Greek Revivals	1854
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
511	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Colonial Revival	1928
427	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1860
423	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1922
419	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
413	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1870
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Italianate	ca 1870
409	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1873
403	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italianate	1864
351	N. Kalamazoo	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
347	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1868
387	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italian Villa	1868
	Barn	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1868
333	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italian Villa	1870
327	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italian Villa	1870
317	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Four Square	1905
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Four Square	1905
303	N. Kalamazoo	sandstone	3	Greek Revival	1837
	Garage - 4 car	sandstone	2	Greek Revival	ca 1928
223	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1897
219	N. Kalamazoo	Brick & stucco	1½	Tudor Revival	1928
211	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1850
107	N. Kalamazoo	wood over stone	2	Italian Villa with Gothic Details	1860
206	S. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
212	S. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
218	S. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
222	S. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1905
650	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1862
628	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1923
624	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Bungalow	ca 1910
620	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Bungalow	ca 1910
616	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1940
612	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
608	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1925

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
602	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Italianate	1858
524	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1852
512	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1916
504	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Bungalow	1923
428	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Cape Cod	1931
424	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1½	Tudor Revival	1929
418	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1915
416	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Bungalow	ca 1910
412	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1902
400	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1857
	Barn	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1857
310	N. Kalamazoo	brick	2	Greek Revival	1840
	Carriage House	brick	2	Greek Revival	ca 1925
224	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2½	Italianate	1844
	(Modified in 1855 from Greek Revival)				
218	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1870
214	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
210	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	2	Princess Anne	1907
109	N. Park	brick	1½	Italianate	1847
108	N. Park	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	1834
311	N. Grand	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1855
225	N. Grand	brick	2	Greek Revival	1839
217	N. Grand	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1902
215	N. Grand	brick & wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	1929
115	N. Grand	wooden	2	Princess Anne	ca 1890
111	N. Grand	wooden	2	Italianate	1869
120	S. Grand	stucco	2	Modified	ca 1850
338	N. Grand	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1840
224	N. Grand	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
222	N. Grand	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1863
216	N. Grand	stucco	2	Vernacular	ca 1865
215	S. Grand	stucco	2	Four Square	ca 1920
213	S. Grand	wooden	2	Princess Anne	ca 1880
401	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1878
345	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
339	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Bungalow	ca 1915
333	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1885
329	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Princess Anne	ca 1880
325	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
319	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1875
315	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1870
311	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Modified Gothic	ca 1852
223	N. Eagle	brick	2	Italian & Greek	1844
219	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
214	S. Eagle	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	1885
218	S. Eagle	stucco	2	Octagon	1856
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1858
410	N. Eagle	brick	2	Italian Villa	1858
	1-stall garage	wooden	1	Vernacular	ca 1910
	triple carriage shed	wooden	1	Italianate	ca 1870
	4-man outhouse	field stone/wood			1858
	corn curing shed	wooden	1½		ca 1870
	Kitchen/washhouse	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1858
	barn	wooden	1½	Italianate	ca 1858
338	N. Eagle	wooden	1	Vernacular	1935
336	N. Eagle	wooden	1	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
332	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Queen Anne	ca 1880
330	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
320	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
316	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	ca 1900
312	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
222	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
220	N. Eagle	wooden	1	Workmans Cottage	1927
216	N. Eagle	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1890
212	N. Eagle	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1860
112	N. Eagle	cobblestone	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
104-110	N. Eagle	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1930
115	S. Eagle	brick	3	Italianate	ca 185
215	S. Eagle	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1890
219	S. Eagle	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
221	S. Eagle	wooden	2	Four Square	ca 1900
331	Division	wooden	2	Italianate	1855
	Barn	board & batten	2	Italianate	ca 1855
327	Division	wooden	2	Bungalow	1920
323	Division	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
	Barn	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
319	Division	wooden	2	Four Square	ca 1920
315	Division	wooden	1½	Workmans Cottage	ca 1850
311	Division	stucco	2	Queen Anne	1893
307	Division	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1880
301	Division	stone & frame	2	Classical Revival	1935
221	Division	wooden	2	Tuscan Villa	1858
	Barn	wooden	2½	Italianate	ca 1860
213	Division	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1920
209	Division	2	2	Italianate	ca 1860
430	Division	stone	2	Tudor Revival	ca 1920
406	Division	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1840
402	Division	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
342	Division	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
336	Division	wooden	2	Italianate	1872
	Barn	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1872

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
332	Division	wooden	2	Italianate	1870
328	Division	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1864
326	Division	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
320	Division	wooden	2	Italianate	1852
314	Division	brick	2½	Queen Anne	1886
306	Division	brick	2	Queen Anne	1895
	2 small carriage sheds -	wooden	1	Vernacular	ca 1900
224	Division	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1856
220	Division	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1914
216	Division	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1886
208	S. Jefferson	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
212	S. Jefferson	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
218	S. Jefferson	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
224	S. Jefferson	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
120	N. Jefferson	brick	1	Greek Revival	1930
123	S. Jefferson	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
421	N. Madison	stone & brick	1½	Tudor Revival	1929
419	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Tudor Revival	1928
417	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Tudor	1929
415	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1908
407	N. Madison	brick	2½	Tuscan Villa	1873
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1873
405	N. Madison	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
401	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
347	N. Madison	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1858
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1858
341	N. Madison	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1859
337	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1898
333	N. Madison	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1857
327	N. Madison	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
323	N. Madison	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
321	N. Madison	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
315	N. Madison	wooden	2	Italianate	1871
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1871
311	N. Madison	wooden	2½	Colonial Revival	1904
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Vernacular	ca 1904
301	N. Madison	wooden	2	Italianate	1881
227	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1910
223	N. Madison	wooden	2	Princess Anne	ca 1900
	3-stall Carriage House -	wooden	1	Vernacular	ca 1900
219	N. Madison	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
215	N. Madison	wooden	2	Italianate	1871
418	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1928
416	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Vernacular	ca 1880
414	N. Madison	wooden	1½	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1880
412	N. Madison	wooden	2	Tudor Revival	1929
410	N. Madison	stucco	1½	Tudor Revival	1930
408	N. Madison	wooden	2	Four Square	1925

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
404	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1880
402	N. Madison	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1870
348	N. Madison	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1870
342	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1906
340	N. Madison	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
336	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
332	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
	Carriage House	wooden	1	Queen Anne	ca 1890
324	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
320	N. Madison	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
316	N. Madison	brick	2	Tudor Revival	1930
314	N. Madison	sandstone	2	Tudor Revival	1930
312	N. Madison	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1880
122	N. Madison	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
116	N. Madison	stucco	1½	Bungalow	1921
429	High	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1880
427	High	wooden	1½	Queen Anne	1885
415	High	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
413	High	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
411	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
407	High	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
347	High	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
345	High	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
	Carriage House	wooden & cobble	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
343	High	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1880
	Carriage House	wooden	3	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
335	High	Open Space	-	City Park	
325	High	board & batten	2	Gothic Revival	1848
	Printing Shop	board & batten	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1848
323	High	wooden	3	Colonial Revival	1910
319	High	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
225	High	stone	2	Greek Revival	1856
219	High	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1861
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1861
215	High	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1908
	Carriage House	cut stone	1	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
432	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
420	High	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
416	High	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
414	High	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
410	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
406	High	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
402	High	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
346	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
342	High	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
338	High	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1880
334	High	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
326	High	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1837

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
322	High	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
320	High	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1907
316	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1904
	Lumber Wagon Storage Barn -	wooden	3	Vernacular	ca 1905
312	High	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
306	High	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
302	High	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
224	High	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1860
218	High	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
122	High	brick	1	Greek Revival	1841
114	High	wooden	2	Bungalow	1904
110	High	brick	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
118	S. Hamilton	brick & block	1	Vernacular	ca 1930
120	S. Hamilton	brick & block	1	Vernacular	ca 1930
130	S. Hamilton	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
111	S. Hamilton	brick	2	Vernacular	ca 1920
117	S. Hamilton	precast concrete	1	Colonial Revival	ca 1930
100	Exchange	brick	2½	Greek Revival	1838
431	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1860
421	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic	ca 1870
415	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
413	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
409	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1880
403	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
401	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
349	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
	Barn	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
343	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1858
335	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1855
333	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
327	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1880
323	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
321	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
313	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
303	N. Marshall	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	1887
223	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1874
215	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
123	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
111	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1910
106	S. Marshall	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1880
108	S. Marshall	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1880
110	S. Marshall	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
414	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Barn	wooden	1½	Queen Anne	ca 1880
410	N. Marshall	wooden	1	Bungalow	ca 1900
406	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
354	N. Marshall	wooden	2	Cape Cod	1928

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
222	N. Gordon	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	1937
112	N. Gordon	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
107	Forest	sandstone	1½	Tudor Revival	1937
203	Forest	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
211	Forest	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
215	Forest	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1860
219	Forest	wooden	2	Italianate	1854
325	Forest	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1871
	Well House	wooden	-	Board & Batten	ca 1871
421	Forest	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
212	Forest	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
218	Forest	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1920
515	Schuyler	wooden	2	Carpenter Cothic	ca 1900
521	Schuyler	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1880
619	Schuyler	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
520	Schuyler	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
740	Verona	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
734	Verona	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
730	Verona	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1908
801	Verona	wooden	2	Cape Cod	1928
718	W. Prospect	wooden	1½	Vernacular	ca 1930
714	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
708	W. Prospect	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1925
702	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1896
634	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
630	W. Prospect	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1900
626	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1860
620	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1860
612	W. Prospect	WOODEN	2	Italianate	ca 1860
608	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
604	W. Prospect	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	1884
514	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
506	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1907
504	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Italianate	1870
224	W. Prospect	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1843
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1843
208	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1899
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1899
130	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
126	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Carriage House	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
124	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1889
116	W. Prospect	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
508	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1923
502	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1919
420	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1867
	(Note:- this house was thoroughly modernized ca 1890)				
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Classical Revival	ca 1900
414	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1855
	(Note:- this house was remodeled in 1882)				
	Carriage House	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1905
404	W. Mansion	brick	2	Federal	1855
318	W. Mansion	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1853
	Carriage House	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1853
314	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	1842
	(Note:- This house was remodeled in the 1860's)				
310	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1906
302	W. Mansion	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1838
	(Note:- this house was converted from Greek to Gothic)				
222	W. Mansion	brick	2	Romanesque Revival	1893
216	W. Mansion	brick	2	Romanesque Revival	1880
	Carriage House	brick	2½	Classical Revival	ca 1880
210	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1875
200	W. Mansion	brick	2	Religious Gothic	1872
144	W. Mansion	brick	2	Italianate	1857
138	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1915
136	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
128	W. Mansion	brick	2	Bungalow	1930
120	W. Mansion	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
116	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1860
101	E. Mansion	sandstone	2	Religious Gothic	1861
103	E. Mansion	brick/stucco	2	Tudor Revival	ca 1930
111	E. Mansion	brick	2	Prairie School	1915
309	E. Mansion	brick	2	Federal	1856
401	E. Mansion	brick	2½	Queen Anne	1886
405	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
409	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1923
413	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	1857
555	E. Mansion	brick	2	Beaux Arts	1911
601	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1890
605	E. Mansion	wooden	2½	Colonial Revival	1902
611	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1855
701	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
705	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Workmans Cottage	ca 1915
707	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
711	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
715	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1865
723	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
729	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
735	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
739	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1868
745	E. Mansion	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1856
751	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910

Railroad Union monument & Anti-slavery monument are in a traffic island in front of this house.

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
729	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
725	W. Mansion	wooden	1½	Bungalow	1920
721	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1858
715	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
711	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1915
709	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
707	W. Mansion	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
701	W. Mansion	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
635	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1867
629	W. Mansion	wooden	1½	Italianate	ca 1850
625	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Tudor Revival	1940
619	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
615	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
611	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1911
605	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1915
601	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
523	W. Mansion	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1840
517	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
513	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1883
	Barn	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1883
509	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
501	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Italianate	1882
419	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1893
415	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1893
307	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1923
223	W. Mansion	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1866
213	W. Mansion	stucco	2	Greek Revival	1850
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Classical Revival	ca 1900
209	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1885
139	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1845
135	W. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
214	E. Mansion	brick	2	Prairie School	1923
410	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
506	E. Mansion	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
512	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1904
518	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1843
606	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Greek Revival	1842
612	E. Mansion	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1890
618	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	1858
	Barn	board & batten	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1858
710	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Bungalow	1918
712	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
	Barn	wooden	2½	Dutch Colonial	ca 1900
716	E. Mansion	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
732	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
728-730	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910
722	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
716	W. Michigan	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
714	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Vernacular	ca 1930
708	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
706	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
702	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1855
710-712	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
634	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1853
630	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	ca 1900
626	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
622	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
614	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
612	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
608	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
604	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1870
520	W. Michigan	brick	2	Greek Revival	1838
514	W. Michigan	brick	2	Greek Revival	1854
512	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
508	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1881
502	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1882
424	W. Michigan	brick	2	Federal	ca 1840
416	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
226	W. Michigan	brick	2	Vernacular	ca 1900
220	W. Michigan	brick	1	Italianate	ca 1870
212	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
210	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
208	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
202-6	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
154-6	W. Michigan	stone	2	Greek Revival	1847
152	W. Michigan	brick	1	Beaux Arts	1926
150	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	1883
148	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
146	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
144	W. Michigan	brick	1	Greek Revival	ca 1850
138-42	W. Michigan	stone	2	Romanesque Revival	1892
136	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	1862
132	W. Michigan	limestone	2	Beaux Arts	1915
130	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
128	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
118-120	W. Michigan	limestone	2	Art Deco	ca 1925
116	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
114	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	1878
112	W. Michigan	brick	2	Beaux Arts	ca 1900
108	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
106	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
102-4	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	1876
101	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
103-5	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1970
107	E. Michigan	2	Italianate	ca 1870	
109	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
111	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	1870
113	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
115	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
117	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1876
201	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
203	E. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1935
209	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
211	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
213	E. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
215-17	E. Michigan	stucco	2	Vernacular	ca 1930
219	E. Michigan	brick	2	Vernacular	ca 1930
221	E. Michigan	stucco	2	Vernacular	ca 1930
223	E. Michigan	stucco	2	Art Deco	ca 1925
227	E. Michigan	brick/stone	2	Greek Revival	1841
301	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
303	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
305	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
307	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
413	E. Michigan	brick	1	Beaux Arts	ca 1930
415-17	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1860
501	E. Michigan	wood & stone	2	Romanesque Revival	1898
511	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
513	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
523	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1885
601	E. Michigan	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1900
609	E. Michigan	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1910
613	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
619	E. Michigan	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1860
701	E. Michigan	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	1905
707	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
711	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
	Barn	wooden	2	Dutch Colonial	ca 1900
715	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
721	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
723	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 186
727	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
731	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
735	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
741	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1884
745	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1920
633	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
627	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
625	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
623	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
619	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
613	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
609	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
	Barn	wooden	1½	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
601	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Tudor Revival	ca 1930
	Garage	wooden	1	Octagon	ca 1870
	(Note:- this was the Express Office for the railroad station)				
521	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1853
513	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Bungalow	ca 1910
	Barn	cast concrete	2	Dutch Colonial	ca 1920
509	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1884
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Queen Anne	ca 1884
501	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	1883
401	W. Michigan	brick/stucco	2	Beaux Arts	1923
399	W. Michigan	city park	-	-	-
	Fountain	concrete	-	Greek Revival	ca 1930
	(Note:- Fountain was a gift to the city in 1930)				

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
323	W. Michigan	sandstone	2	Greek Revival	1857
309	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	1873
307	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1866
305	W. Michigan	brick	2	Religious Gothic	1851
227	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
225	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
215	W. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1900
213	W. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	1870
209-11	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
207	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
203-5	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
201	W. Michigan	brick	2	Greek Revival	1845
153-5	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
149-51	W. Michigan	brick	3½	Italianate	1869
147	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
143	W. Michigan	stone	4	Second Empire	1870
139	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
135-9	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	ca 1870
133	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
131	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
129	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
125-7	W. Michigan	brick/stone	2	Romanesque Revival	1896
121-3	W. Michigan	sandstone	3	Greek Revival	1852
119	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
117	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
115	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
113	W. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
105	W. Michigan	stucco	2	Beaux Arts	1915
101	W. Michigan	brick	3	Italianate	1873
102	E. Michigan	brick	2	Beaux Arts	1896
104	E. Michigan	brick	2	Beaux Arts	1896
106-10	E. Michigan	brick	2	Beaux Arts	1905
112	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
114	E. Michigan	brick	2	Italianate	ca 1870
116	E. Michigan	stucco	2	Beaux Arts	ca 1900
118	E. Michigan	brick	1	Beaux Arts	ca 1915
120	E. Michigan	wooden & brick	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
202	E. Michigan	sandstone	2	Greek Revival	1933
(Note:- Howard Young designed Post Office)					
310	E. Michigan	brick	3	Beaux Arts	1839
(Note:- this building was thoroughly modernized in 1912)					
320	E. Michigan Fountain	city park cast concrete		Late Victorian	
402	E. Michigan	brick	1½	Colonial Revival	1902
508	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
512	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
516	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
518	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
524	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
602	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
604	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Bungalow	1919
606	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Vernacular	1920
620	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
704	E. Michigan	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1885
706	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
710	E. Michigan	wooden	1½	Bungalow	ca 1900
712	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1895
716	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
728	E. Michigan	wooden	2½	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
730	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1860
734	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
736	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
740	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
742	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
744	E. Michigan	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
524	W. Green	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
516	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
514	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
510	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
506	W. Green	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
504	W. green	wooden	2	Colonial revival	ca 1900
502	W. green	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
430	W. Green	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
418	W. Green	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1880
310	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
220	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
216	W. Green	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
115	E. Green	brick	5	Italian Renaissance	1913
401	E. Green	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1880
405	E. Green	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
509	E. Green	wooden	2	Vernacular	1925
511	E. Green	stucco	2	Bungalow	ca 1910
515	E. Green	wooden	2	Carpenter Gothic	ca 1900
517	E. Green	Board & batten	2	Gothic Revival	1853
523	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
517	W. Green	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
511	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
505	W. Green	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
423	W. Green	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
415	W. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1890
411	W. Green	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
401	W. Green	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1925
201	W. Green	brick	3	Gothic Religious	1888
131	W. Green	Brick	3	Gothic Religious	1856
115	W. Green	wooden	2½	Queen Anne	ca 1900
107-9	W. Green	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1910

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
100	E. Green	Brick	4	Classical Revival	1922
516	E. Green	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
518	E. Green	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
524	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
516	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
514	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
510	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
424	W. Hanover	wooden	1½	Greek Revival	ca 1850
414-6	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
224	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1860
222	W. Hanover	brick	2	Gothic Revival	1864
212	W. Hanover	brick	2	Italianate	1888
134	W. Hanover	wooden	2½	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
130	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Italianate	ca 1850
126	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1885
	Barn	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1885
120	W. Hanover	stucco	2	Queen Anne	1908
118	W. Hanover	stucco/wooden	2	Colonial Revival	1910
116	W. Hanover	stucco	2	Colonial Revival	1910
114	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
110	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
106	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
523	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
517	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Vernacular	1925
515	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1890
507	W. Hanover	stone	2	Greek Revival	1838
505	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
421	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1880
417	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
411	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Vernacular	1920
215	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
211	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
141	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1870
135	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
131	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Queen Anne	ca 1900
129	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
121	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Greek Revival	ca 1850
115	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Colonial Revival	ca 1890
	Carriage House	wooden	1½	Colonial Revival	ca 1890
107	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Gothic Revival	ca 1850
105	W. Hanover	wooden	2	Bungalow	ca 1900

NON-CONTRIBUTING

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
555	N. Kalamazoo	wood/brick	1½	Split-level	ca 1950
533	N. Kalamazoo	brick	1	Ranch	ca 1950
525	N. Kalamazoo	brick	1	Ranch	ca 1950
540	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
536	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
532	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
514	N. Kalamazoo	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
333	N. Grand	wooden	1½	Ranch	1960
119	N. Grand	brick	1	Vernacular	1967
342	N. Grand	wooden	1	Vernacular	1960
336	N. Grand	wooden	2	Vernacular	1950
110	N. Grand	brick	1	Ranch	1960
115	S. Grand	pole building	1		1970
201	S. Grand	brick	1	School Vernacular	1960
215	N. Eagle	brick	2	Modern Gothic	1978
111-119	N. Eagle	brick	1	Vernacular	1955
342-4	N. Eagle	brick	1½	Ranch	1983
109-11	N. Jefferson	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
105	N. Jefferson	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
200	N. Madison	brick	3	Colonial Revival	1953
428	High	wooden	1½	Vernacular	ca 1950
348	High	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
214	High	brick	1	Ranch	ca 1950
339	N. Marshall	wooden	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
307	N. Marshall	wood/stone	1	Vernacular	1949
432	N. Marshall	wooden	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
428	N. Marshall	wooden	1½	Cape Cod	1950
611	N. Liberty	brick	1	Ranch	ca 1955
409	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Cottage	ca 1937
407	N. Liberty	wooden	1½	Cape Cod	ca 1950
405	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Cottage	1946
325	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Cottage	1949
321	N. Liberty	wooden	1½	Cape Cod	1949

page 2
 Non-contributing

#	STREET	CONSTRUCTION	STORIES	STYLE	YEAR
330	N. Liberty	wood/brick	1	Ranch	ca 1960
324	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1960
316	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1950
312	N. Liberty	wooden	1	Ranch	ca 1942
211	N. Gordon	wooden	1	Vernacular	1968
210	N. Gordon	wood/stone	1	Cottage	1950
601	E. Prospect	wooden	1	Cottage	1952
725	W. Prospect	board & batten	1	Cottage	1980
715	W. Prospect	wooden	1	Cottage	1942
505	W. Prospect	wooden	1	Cottage	1951
313	W. Prospect	wooden	1	Cottage	1952
207-9	W. Prospect	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1965
524	E. Prospect	brick	1	Ranch	1963
634	W. Mansion	brick	2	School Vernacular	1952
112	W. Mansion	brick	1	Ranch	1955
109	E. Mansion	brick	1½	Classical Revival	1948
215	E. Mansion	brick	3	Classical Revival	1988
719	E. Mansion	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
749	E. Mansion	wooden	1	Ranch	1955
706	E. Mansion	wooden	1	California modern c	1952
802	W. Michigan	cement block	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
302	W. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1940
228	W. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	1960
203	E. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1948
319	E. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1945
401	E. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
429	E. Michigan	brick/block	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
111	W. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	1950
107-9	W. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1950
420	E. Michigan	brick	1	Vernacular	ca 1947
714	E. Michigan	wooden	1	Ranch	1960
102	W. Green	brick	1	Vernacular	1980
105	E. Green	brick	1	Vernacular	1956
215	E. Green	brick	1	Vernacular	1960
315	W. Green	marble	3	International	1953
231	W. Green	brick	2	Neo-Gothic	1978

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 1 Significance

INTRODUCTION

The Marshall Historic District is nationally significant in the area of architecture under National Historic Landmark criterion 4 (National Register criterion C). Possessing an exceptionally high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the district is an outstanding collection of remarkably intact nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in a small-scale American city (1980 population: 7,200). The district's national significance is derived from the tremendous quantity and superb quality of Marshall's intact, contiguous resources, including a broad range of typical American residential, commercial, civic and religious architecture. Together, the hundreds and hundreds of standard interpretations of nationally popular types and styles make the district worthy of national merit. The district is a virtual encyclopedia of most of America's most popular styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Italian Villa, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Foursquare, Bungalow, Beaux-Arts Classical, Neoclassical and Art Deco, and is a visual catalogue of domestic and domestic-related types of architecture common in a small-scale urban setting, including houses (many with intact historic support structures), churches, stores, schools and local government buildings.

In addition to the individual buildings themselves, Marshall also displays a very representative, yet exceptionally intact, type of community plan, typical patterns of land use, and common patterns of development. Marshall is distinguished by a remarkably intact central business district at the geographic core of the city, defined by extremely dense commercial development along a primary corridor (Michigan Avenue), and fairly dense civic, religious and secondary commercial development along adjacent secondary corridors (Mansion and Green Streets). Residential development radiates outward from the commercial, civic and religious core with density decreasing in proportion to distance from downtown. At the hub of it all is a village green, created as a park during the early twentieth century rather than as a true commons (in the New England tradition) during the settlement period.

Most of Marshall was laid out and developed by the 1860s; subsequent historic development occurred on subdivisions of already developed land, resulting in the often diverse collection of periods and styles within a single block. For example, 210,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 2 Significance

214, 218 and 222 North Kalamazoo date from the 1890s, 1910s, 1870s and 1860s, respectively, and embody the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Similarly, 216, 220, 224 and 228 Division Street date from the 1890s, 1910s, 1850s and 1890s, respectively, and embody the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne, respectively. The stylistically dissimilar individual buildings in many of the built-up blocks are unified by similarities in scale, well-proportioned setbacks from the street and from each other, and continuities in the street amenities (sidewalks, neat curbs and rows of shade trees).

The district's period of significance is ca. 1831 to ca. 1941, marking the original platting of the settlement in the early nineteenth century, through the city's entire historical development right up until the eve of WWII. Particularly significant periods include the 1830s through the early 1870s when Marshall prospered as a county seat and center of railroad activity, and the 1920s and 1930s, when Mayor Harold C. Brooks (with the assistance of regionally renowned Kalamazoo architect Howard Young) virtually single-handedly revitalized the dormant city with a remarkably progressive political administration. Brooks's approach to community planning included an amazingly prescient approach to historic preservation: he shaped Marshall's physical and economic development with a respect for and appreciation of all existing significant historic resources. Subsequent administrations generally have continued Brooks's sensitive planning in many of their downtown community development projects, resulting in a level of overall preservation seen in very few other American cities of Marshall's type and size.

The following significance statement provides an overview of Marshall's historical development and a closer look at the various individual types, periods, styles and methods of construction manifested in the district. Marshall was settled in the 1830s by land speculators interested in developing an attractive location for the capitol of the soon-to-be state of Michigan. Although another site was chosen, Marshall prospered as a major center of rail industry and transportation until the Michigan Central Railroad removed its shops in 1874 to nearby Jackson. Marshall survived the late nineteenth century economic quiescence by creating a brisk trade in patent medicine. Virtually single-handedly, the Brooks family, whose fortune was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 3 Significance

founded on the Brooks Rupture Appliance Industry, sustained and revitalized Marshall during the early twentieth century. Harold C. Brooks (mayor of Marshall from 1925 to 1931) and his architect, Howard Young of Kalamazoo, employed a variety of progressive approaches to community planning, historic preservation and contemporary architecture, all of which had an extraordinary impact on the subsequent twentieth century history of Marshall and, indeed, made the city what it is today. Ironically, however, the specific details of Marshall's history are really quite irrelevant for the purpose of NHL designation. What is truly important is the simple passage of time and the general waxing and waning of periods of prosperity and quiescence that characterized the overall history of Marshall, and, indeed, could have happened in almost any given small-scale urban setting in America. Similarly, the specific details of Marshall's individual buildings within the district are not important for the purpose of NHL designation, but a closer look at the ordinary parts or pieces of the district will provide a better understanding of the extraordinary whole.

Much of the following historical overview is derived from Nineteenth Century Homes of Marshall, Michigan (1971) by Mabel Cooper Skjelver. Skjelver acknowledges the Marshall Historical Society and its members in general as well as Mrs. Anne Ells, former president of the Society, in particular. Voluminous amounts of genealogical, historical and architectural data, including the survey forms produced during the comprehensive intensive level survey of the city, remain on file and are available for public use at the Society's archives in the GAR Hall in Marshall.

Settlement and early prosperity

Marshall was officially platted and settled in 1831, one year after Sidney Ketchum, a land speculator from Peru, New York, had staked out his claim at the fork of Rice Creek and the Kalamazoo River. Unlike his ancestors who had settled the wilderness of New England and New York as simple farmers and early manufacturers, Ketchum arrived in the wilderness of Michigan as a sharp, young capitalist seeking his fortune in land speculation. Although Michigan had been sparsely settled by European-Americans as early as the 1810s, it was not until the 1825 completion of the Erie Canal through New York State to the Great Lakes that the midwest frontier was opened up to massive waves of eager settlers. Ketchum foresaw the future for Michigan Territory: surely it would soon become a state of the Union and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 4 Significance

surely it would need a state capitol. Ketchum was a man of some wealth and prominence in his home town, so, in the Spring of 1830, he left his young family behind and ventured westward in search of an ideal location for Michigan's future capitol.

The fork of the Kalamazoo River and Rice Creek appeared ideal for Ketchum's vision of the future seat of state government, particularly due to its convenient geographic location in the southcentral region of the territory and because of the area's proximity to several transportation networks, particularly the river and the Territorial Road between Detroit and, ultimately, Chicago. Secondly, the area had an abundance of potential hydro-power for industrial development, fertile soil for agriculture and plenty of timber for the building of shelter.

Early in 1831 Ketchum's wife, five children, parents, a sister, and a brother (George) returned to Michigan with him, along with several other fairly well-to-do central and western New York families presumably enticed by Sidney's promises of even greater wealth and success than they had already found in the Northeast. Temporary shelter was erected immediately in the form of crude log cabins. George Ketchum, a native of Rochester, New York (a thriving industrial outpost on the Genesee River), established a saw mill on the Kalamazoo River by August, 1831; on August 29, 1831, Marshall (named after Chief Justice John Marshall) was platted and recorded in Kalamazoo.

By mid-1832, records indicate that a log school house, a general store, a hotel and several mechanic shops had been established. Clearly, this was not a case of poor young pioneers struggling to survive. The settlers of Marshall were generally from well-educated and well-to-do families in the Northeast, particularly from several prosperous central and western New York communities. Not surprisingly, they brought their New York and New England building traditions with them, presumably along with copies of popular builders' guides and pattern books by author-architects such as Minard LaFever and Asher Benjamin. They also brought their notions of community design and landscape architecture. Within several years of its initial settlement, Marshall was a neat and prosperous community rivaling the finest of New York's central and Finger Lakes communities.

Just as Sidney Ketchum had hoped, Marshall became the governmental seat of Calhoun County and, when Michigan Territory joined the Union in 1837, Marshallites were sure that their burgeoning settlement would be chosen as the state capitol. Land

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 5 Significance

values soared, and entrepreneurs made (or lost) their fortunes in wild land speculation. An imposing tetrastyle brick county courthouse was built in 1837, signalling the advent of the fully developed Greek Revival style in Marshall. Several earlier buildings, such as the 1833 Exchange House and the 1835 National House (early stage coach inns and centers of community activity), embodied the general characteristics of late Federal/early Greek Revival style architecture: like many buildings in the Northeast and the near mid-west dating from the 1830s and 1840s, the extant National House features a simple overlay of Greek Revival elements on a basic Federal form. It is a large and deep brick building with a medium-pitched gable roof pierced by brick interior end chimneys. (In contrast, vernacular Federal and Greek Revival buildings in New England generally featured central chimneys while Mid-Atlantic buildings of the period usually featured exterior end chimneys.) Although slightly asymmetrical, the National House is five bays wide with a roughly central entrance, evoking the standard New York and New England double-pile interior. (In contrast, the popular Mid-Atlantic I house featured a one-over-one, rather than a two-over-two, center-hall plan.)

Several superb Greek Revival private mansions were also built in the late 1830s, including the imposing Hays House (303 N. Kalamazoo Avenue; photo 4) and the Fitch-Gorham-Brooks House (310 N. Kalamazoo Avenue; photo 5).¹ Both are massive five-column temple-fronts with their facades overlooking Prospect Street while their primary entrances are located on the side elevations overlooking N. Kalamazoo Avenue. The use of five, rather than four or six, columns on a Greek Revival temple is extremely rare in America. (Several other similar mansions are known to exist in Rochester, New York.) Complementing the Hays and Fitch-Gorham-Brooks mansions is the five-column Mechanics Hall (photo 6), a rare surviving example of Greek Revival commercial architecture and perhaps a unique example of the five-column form in a commercial building. While these five-column buildings are certainly extraordinary in Michigan, the Midwest and perhaps even in America, sufficient documentation on the entire scope of Greek Revival architecture in America is not currently available to justify the national significance of any of these buildings in terms of the National Historic Landmark criteria.

The D. Pratt-Wright House (122 High Street; photo 7) is also a superb example of the Greek Revival style and is exceptional

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 6 Significance

for its level of physical integrity, its fine proportions and its exquisite craftsmanship. The Pratt-Wright House (added to the HABS inventory in 1941) is a typical example of the nationally popular cottage temple form and could have been built virtually anywhere in the Northeast or Midwest between ca. 1830 and ca. 1860. One story tall, the rectangular brick building is surmounted by a low pitched gable roof with its ridge perpendicular to the street. The roof line is embellished with a broad entablature. The temple-front house features a full pediment supported by four elegant fluted Doric columns. The entrance is recessed and embellished with broad pilasters, a heavy transom and elegant sidelights, all of which are enclosed by a shouldered architrave surround. Without the portico and fancy entrance details, however, the underlying form, scale and detailing are extremely standard interpretations of the nationally popular style as seen, for example, in the house at 139 West Mansion Street (photo 9). This gable-end-to-the-street form is manifested in dozens of houses throughout the NHL district, with exceptional examples of a broad range of vernacular Greek Revival style houses, from modest, yet finely crafted, workers' cottages to fashionable middle-class dwellings. Another extremely popular Greek Revival form found in Marshall (and across America) is the three-bay-wide, gable-roofed rectangle with its roof ridge parallel to the street. The simple, yet exquisitely crafted, workers' cottage at 523 Hanover Street (photo 10) is an outstanding example of this particular Greek Revival form.

The construction of all of these Greek Revival buildings during the late 1830s and 1840s was fueled by the belief that Marshall would indeed become the state capitol. Furthermore, the advent of the rail industry in Marshall in 1844 ensured the continued prosperity of the community. The Michigan Central Railroad established their shops in Marshall and the ranks of skilled workers swelled quicker than housing could be built to shelter them. Commercial, public and professional services multiplied to meet the expanding population's needs. Skilled workers joined together and formed the Mechanics Association and, in 1845, they erected the imposing five-column Greek Revival Mechanics Hall (photo 6) on the southwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Eagle Street. As previously mentioned, the porticoed brick building survives virtually intact today and has the distinction of being included in the 1930s Historic American Building Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 7 Significance

Continued Prosperity

Much to the surprise of Michiganders in general and Marshallites in particular, the relatively unknown community of Lansing was chosen in 1847 as the state capitol. Marshall continued to thrive, however, due primarily to the booming commercial and industrial activity associated with the Michigan Central Railroad. Marshall's social, religious and educational development was also solidified during the boom years of the 1840s-1850s. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics were all well-established by 1850 and many had their own churches as early as the 1830s or 1840s. (None of these earliest edifices survives; most were replaced by "modern" churches in the 1870s. See below.)

The very anti-classical Gothic Revival made a startlingly early appearance in the 1843 Taylor-Schuyler House (224 West Prospect Street; photo 11). Originating in the Hudson Valley region of New York State by Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis during the late 1830s, the Gothic Revival mode quickly spread across America and was favorably received by Marshall builders. Numerous Gothic cottages and villas sprang up throughout the city during the 1840s and 1850s right along side of Marshall's finest Greek Revival buildings. Side-by-side with the new-fangled Gothic Revival cottages were the Italianate houses of the '50s and '60s. It would be a mistake to create neat and distinct time frames for the various styles, such as conveniently categorizing the 1840s as Greek Revival, the 1850s as Gothic Revival, and the 1860s as Italianate. While it is true that the Greek Revival clearly appeared first and was followed shortly thereafter by the Gothic Revival which was indeed followed by the Italianate taste, all three modes appeared during all three decades of Marshall's first and biggest boom period at mid-century. Builders did not abandon their old practices any more readily than customers abandoned their taste for firmly established and "reputable" styles. Accepted building traditions were carried over from one period or style to the next; for example, many of Marshall's finest Gothic Revival cottages are simply basic Greek Revival forms with an overlay of Gothic-inspired ornamentation. Similarly, many of Marshall's early Italianates used Greek Revival forms and plans, particularly the three-bay-wide, L-shaped, gable-end to the street form. This seemingly retardataire development was hardly unique in Marshall; all across America, building traditions generally evolved slowly and fitfully in response to the introduction of new ideas, materials and methods of construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 8 Significance

Not surprisingly, then, Marshall's Greek Revivals, Gothic Revivals and Italianates are extremely standard adaptations of those nationally popular modes found all across the Northeast and the Midwest. They are "standard" in that they all generally embody the distinctive characteristics of their respective types, periods and style and might be considered "text-book examples" of certain modes of architecture. The word "standard" is meant to connote "typical" and "representative" and in no way is meant to imply a judgement of quality. Although some buildings are indeed extraordinarily fine text-book examples of their particular type, few are unique at the national level. Outstanding examples of Gothic Revival domestic architecture in the district include the Taylor-Schuyler House at 224 W. Prospect (photo 11), the Gibbs-Lacey House at 327 High (photo 12), the Baker House at 318 W. Mansion (photo 13), the Church-Frink House at 311 N. Grand (photo 14), the Barger House at 735 E. Mansion (photo 15), the Beach House at 333 N. Madison (photo 16), the Lawrence House at 400 N. Kalamazoo (photo 17), the Chastian Mann Foster House at 219 High (photo 18) and the Smith-Dunham House at 413 N. Kalamazoo (photo 19). The Clark House at 123 W. Prospect (photo 20) is a fine example of the Gothic Revival adapted to a small workers' cottage.

Outstanding representative examples of several phases of the Italianate taste are also found in Marshall. The first type/form evolved from the Greek Revival gable-end to the street form. These Italianates are characterized by bracketed cornices and elaborate Victorian door and window treatment in contrast to the severe Greek Revival friezes and flat, often restrained door and window treatments. Notable examples of this phase of the Italianate include the Hall-Edgerton House at 320 Division (photo 23), the Wilmarth House at 413 E. Mansion, the Turner-Merrill House at 331 Division (photo 24) and the Reed House at 148 W. Mansion (photo 25). The second standard form was the boxy rectangle or cubic building surmounted by a low-pitched hip roof, often surmounted by a cupola. Some, such as the Montgomery Collins House at 222 N. Marshall (photo 26) and the Philo Dibble House at 309 E. Mansion (photo 27), clearly suggest their Federal/Greek Revival derivation, while others, such as the Chauncey Brewer House (Oak Hill; photo 28) at 410 N. Eagle, the Karstaedt-William Wallace Cook House at 603 N. Kalamazoo (photo 29) and the Cawood House at 337 N. Kalamazoo, are full-blown Italianates with few, if any, vestiges of the earlier classical taste. Finally, the standard Italian Villa type is also found in Marshall, in the superb Elson House at 619 E. Prospect and the fine J. Cronin, Jr. House at 407 N. Madison. Italianate stylistic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 9 Significance

details are also found on the imposing Pentleton-Alexander House at 218 S. Eagle (photo 30), an outstanding example of the Octagon type introduced in America by Orson Fowler.

The influence of the Italianate style is also seen in the Abner Pratt House (the Honolulu House; photo 3) at 107 N. Kalamazoo. Indeed, Skjelver discusses the house in her chapter "In the Italian Manner." The Honolulu House is not so simply categorized, however, for it displays a variety of unique and extraordinary design elements, many of which are derived from Hawaiian-European sources. A scholarly analysis of the specific architectural significance of the Honolulu House is beyond the scope of the present nomination; suffice it to say that the building is an extraordinary gem in the streetscape by virtue of its nearly perfect integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and setting, its unique blend of scrolled triple brackets, board-and-batten siding, Marshall sandstone construction and ogee-arched motif embellishing the raised basement.

Complementing Marshall's outstanding early Victorian residential architecture of the 1850s-1870s is a superb collection of Victorian commercial architecture of the period. Marshall contains one of the most exceptional collections of intact mid-nineteenth century Italianate commercial rows in America (in a city of comparable scale and type). When platted, Michigan Avenue was laid out 100 feet in width, an unusually broad thoroughfare in the early nineteenth century, considering the founders could never have imagined electric streetcars and, later, trucks, buses and thousands of automobiles congesting the lanes of travel and vying for parking spaces. Many of America's Main Streets have been rendered obsolete or lost altogether because they were un navigable in the modern world. Michigan Avenue in Marshall is an amazing exception to the norm: the wide thoroughfare is still the most efficient east-west route through the city; it retains its wide, comfortable sidewalks and is lined with pleasant shade trees. Even the old-fashioned traffic rotary survives intact, and, although congested at times, remains viable.

The entire commercial strip retains an amazing level of integrity: The upper stories of most buildings and the storefronts of many buildings survive with an exceptional level of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship. Outstanding commercial buildings erected between the early 1830s and the early 1870s include the superb Greek Revival Mechanics Hall (photo 6), the Stuart Building at 121-123 West Michigan and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 3 Page: 10 Significance

Miner Building at 154-156 West Michigan. Extraordinary examples of the Italianate taste include the Cronin Bros. Block on the northwest corner of Michigan and Jefferson, the Cronin Block on the southwest corner of Michigan and Jefferson, 209-211-213 East Michigan Avenue (including the Peters Block) and the entire block on the north side of Michigan between Jefferson and Madison (including the imposing Masonic Hall at 117 East Michigan). The imposing Second Empire Wagner Block at 143 West Michigan (photo 22) also dates from the Victorian era. All of these buildings, both individually and collectively, generally display an exuberance of fine Victorian ornamentation, particularly along cornices and above door and window openings. Often highly elaborate, these commercial rows ostentatiously proclaim the city's remarkable prosperity during the 1860s and early 1870s. This fine collection of nineteenth-century commercial architecture is virtually unrivalled in America. (See below for discussion of early twentieth century commercial architecture.)

1860s heyday followed by mid-1870s economic decline

Notwithstanding the tragedy of the Civil War, military activity brought prosperity to Marshall during the 1860s due to its role as a center of rail transportation and industry. However, a devastating economic blow occurred in 1874 when the city failed to raise sufficient funds to keep the Michigan Central Railroad in Marshall: The company removed its machine shops to the nearby community of Jackson. Suddenly, Marshall was thrown into a period of quiescence while Jackson, Battle Creek and Lansing rocketed into prosperity during the last quarter of the century.

Comparatively little building activity occurred in Marshall during this period. During the prosperity of the 1830s through the 1860s, Marshallites erected fashionable dwellings, imposing government buildings and fine schools as well as impressive houses of worship. During the financially straightened '70s through the '90s, however, Marshallites directed most of their construction efforts toward remodeling their old churches or erecting grand new edifices. Both the Methodists and the Presbyterians built their second churches in the 1870s, the Baptists remodeled their 1851 church in 1876 and the Roman Catholics erected their second church in 1883 (photo 22). What survives today in the NHL district is a virtually complete catalogue of late nineteenth century religious architecture, all of which remains with a high degree of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 11 Significance

The building of dwellings and other non-religious structures did not come to a compete standstill during the late 1800s. Several outstanding Eastlake, Stick Style and Queen Anne style houses are scattered among the older houses, often erected on the subdivided properties of those earlier residences. As is the case of most of the earlier domestic architecture in Marshall, these late nineteenth century houses are generally standard adaptations of nationally popular styles and methods of construction. Some are individually notable as exceptionally intact or finely crafted examples of their type, period, style or method of construction, but, for the purpose of NHL designation, all are collectively significant as manifestations of a broad range of late nineteenth century domestic architecture in an exceptionally intact setting. Some of these houses were newly constructed in the 1880s or '90s; other "Eastlake" or "Queen Anne" style houses were simply older dwellings that were "modernized" with a veneer of fashionable trim or the addition of towers, dormers and verandahs. Especially noteworthy examples include the Thomas L. Cronin House at 314 Division Street (photo 32), the Clinton T. Cook House at 401 East Mansion Street, the Bosley House at 303 North Marshall (photo 34), the M.B. Powell House at 419 West Mansion and the Townsend House at 223 North Kalamazoo (photo 35).

Early 1900s

Marshall's economy remained quiet, yet stable, long after its loss of the rail industry in the 1870s and well into the twentieth century, primarily due to lively commercial activity in the production and marketing of patent medicines. In addition, Charles E. Brooks had established the Brooks Rupture Appliance Company which was to become a major industry in Marshall during the first half of the twentieth century, particularly under the direction of Charles's son Harold C. Brooks. The city remained economically solvent and continued to devote its resources to improving the built environment of the community.

By the turn of the century, Neoclassicism re-emerged to challenge the popularity of Victorianism. Like virtually all Americans across the county, Michiganders were greatly influenced by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Interest in European classicism and American colonialism had been rekindled at the 1876 Exposition in Philadelphia, but Beaux-Arts Classicism re-emerged in grand fashion at Daniel Burnham's Chicago fair. Designed and executed primarily by conservative Eastern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 3 Page: 12 Significance

architects, monumental classicism dominated the exposition, and soon the effects of the fair's architecture were witnessed in communities throughout the Northeast and Midwest. Suddenly, the Victorian aesthetic was snubbed as gaudy, heavy and ponderous and classicism was hailed by many (but not all) as the clean, rational, historically sound style of the future.

Colonial Revival houses began to appear in Marshall on a relatively limited scale, particularly when compared to the residential building boom between the late 1830s and the early 1870s. Italianate bracketry and fussy Eastlake spindlework gave way to unembellished entablatures and severe Doric columns; exaggerated asymmetry and picturesqueness gave way to balanced and orderly rectangles and boxy Foursquares. In many cases, a restrained Colonial Revival porch was added to tone down a busy Victorian or fussy Gothic cottage. Palladian-inspired windows reappear in gable ends, and antiquated shingles from America's seventeenth and eighteenth century settlement period re-emerge as fashionable sheathing material. Dutch Colonials, simple Foursquares (usually with Colonial Revival detailing), Cape Cods and simple, classically inspired cottages were built on new lots or replaced older dwellings on old lots. Noteworthy examples include the Howard Young-designed Cape Cods on North Marshall Avenue and Plum Street, the Foursquare at 317 North Kalamazoo (photo 36) and the small Colonial Revival at 220 Division Street. There is even a fine manifestation of the California Bungalow style in Marshall. It is found at 509 East Green Street (photo 37).

As previously mentioned, the Brooks family had a tremendous impact on the development of Marshall during the early twentieth century. The story began when Charles E. Brooks founded the Brooks Rupture Appliance Company. However, the most profound impact was to occur when his son Harold C., born in 1885, came of age in the early 1920s. Harold began to acquire some of Marshall's neglected historic landmarks and, with the services of renowned Kalamazoo architect Howard Young, initiated a far-reaching and remarkably progressive campaign to preserve Marshall's significant historic architecture. In 1921 Brooks acquired and preserved the superb, five-column Fitch-Gorham-Brooks House at 310 North Kalamazoo Avenue in which he lived for more than forty years. (This house was entered in the Historic American Building Survey in 1941.) In 1922 Brooks acquired and Young restored the A.B. Cook House at 405 East Mansion and, between 1924 and 1927, the investor and architect teamed up again to restore the extraordinary five-column Hays House at 303 North

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number: 3 Page: 13 Significance

Kalamazoo Avenue. What perhaps may have started as a hobby or a passion in the early 1920s became public policy by the mid-1920s: Brooks was elected mayor of the city in 1925 and proceeded to implement his restoration, preservation and community development ideals on a grand scale. In a private venture between 1927 and 1928, Brooks purchased several large, undeveloped lots and proceeded to erect solid, high quality housing for the middle classes. There are two clusters of simple, yet finely crafted, cottages in the NHL district which were built under Brooks's direction. They are 121 and 123 Plum Street and 801 Verona Street, and 338, 342, 346, 350 and 354 N. Marshall. All are simple, yet superbly executed, frame dwellings designed to provide maximum quality and comfort at an affordable price.

Brooks and Young were responsible for restoring the imposing, five-column Mechanics Hall in 1930. Also in 1930, Brooks enlisted Young's services to convert the handsome stone livery stable of William Prindle into a fashionable town hall. In honor of his father, Brooks created the Charles E. Brooks Memorial Park, complete with an imposing Neoclassical fountain, in 1930. More than two decades later, Brooks was still in the preservation business; in 1951 he acquired and renovated the unique Honolulu House (Abner Pratt House) on North Kalamazoo Avenue.

Just as Marshall's residential development during the early twentieth century was dominated by classical and colonial-inspired design, so also is most of the city's early twentieth century commercial and civic development (what little there actually was compared to the heyday of the 1860s and 1870s). Outstanding examples of early twentieth century commercial architecture in the district include the Neoclassical United States Post Office at 202 East Michigan, small in scale but monumental in spirit and exquisite in detail; the massive Second Empire Wagner Block at 143 West Michigan; and the restrained Beaux-Arts Brooks Rupture Appliance building at 310 East Michigan. Several more subtle classically inspired buildings also survive, blending in, complementing and tempering the exuberance of many of the older Victorian commercial rows.

The aforementioned Howard Young also designed and built new buildings in addition to his involvement in the preservation of historic landmarks. Young was responsible for the Neo-grec Michigan Bell Building, erected in the late 1920s on North Jefferson Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page: 14 Significance

As previously mentioned, not all architects or clients embraced the classical taste. One striking example of a non-classical building is the Michigan National Bank at 118-120 West Michigan (ca. 1925), an imposing, finely crafted example of the Art Deco style.

Together, then, the broad range of architectural types, periods, styles and methods of construction found in Marshall combine to create an exceptionally intact collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in America. The exceptional nature of the NHL district derives from its tremendous quantity and remarkable quality of its standard and generic adaptations of some of America's most popular types and styles found in small-scale urban settings. The individual components of the district form a very extraordinary and exceptionally significant whole.

ENDNOTE

1. The NHL/NR nomination makes use of the historic names of houses and dates of construction as identified by the Marshall Historical Society and as used by Ms. Skjelver in her book, Nineteenth Century Homes in Marshall. Generally, Skjelver uses the commonly recognized names of the buildings as defined by the first owner/occupant of the building (if known) and/or by subsequent owners and occupants, particularly if they were of at least local renown. No attempt was made to confirm or refute Skjelver's or anyone else's genealogical or historical research. For the purpose of this nomination, Skjelver's and her predecessors' findings are deemed reliable and adequate. Furthermore, because Skjelver's book is such a useful companion to this nomination, all efforts were made to use the names and dates assigned in her book.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Benedict-Joy House
224 North Kalamazoo Avenue

Brooks, Harold C., House
(Jabez S. Fitch House)
310 N. Kalamazoo Avenue

Honolulu House
(Abner Pratt House)
107 N. Kalamazoo Avenue

Wagner's Block
143 W. Michigan Avenue

Wright-Brooks House
(Daniel Pratt House)
122 High Street

Stonehall
(Andrew Hays House)
303 North Kalamazoo Avenue

Town Hall
(Old Stone Barn)
323 West Michigan Avenue

Miner Building
154-6 West Michigan Avenue

Masonic Temple Building
115 East Green Street

National House
100 North Parkview Street

Oak Hill
(Chauncy M. Brewer House)
410 North Eagle Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 2

Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey:

Allcott, Sidney S., House (MICH-239) 302 West Mansion Street	Commercial Building Avalon Tavern (Mich-247) 305 East Michigan Avenue
Baker, Abner, House (Mich-236) 318 West Mansion Street	Commercial Building Drake Office Supply (Mich-248) 136 West Michigan Avenue
Baker, Abner, Carriage House (Mich-237) 318 West Mansion Street	Commercial Building Darlings Hardware (Mich-249) 106 West Michigan Avenue
Benedict-Joy House (Mich-240) 224 North Kalamazoo Avenue	Honolulu House (Abner Pratt House) (Mich-228) 107 North Kalamazoo Avenue
Brewer, Chauncey M., House (Mich-244) 410 North Eagle Street	Mechanic's Hall (Stagecoach Inn) (Mich-27-19) 201 West Michigan Avenue
Brooks, Harold C., House (Jabez S. Fitch House) (Mich-27-18) 310 North Kalamazoo Avenue	Wright-Brooks House (Daniel Pratt House) (Mich-27-20) 122 High Street
Commercial Building Bargainette-Hardware Surplus (Mich-245) 117 East Michigan Avenue	

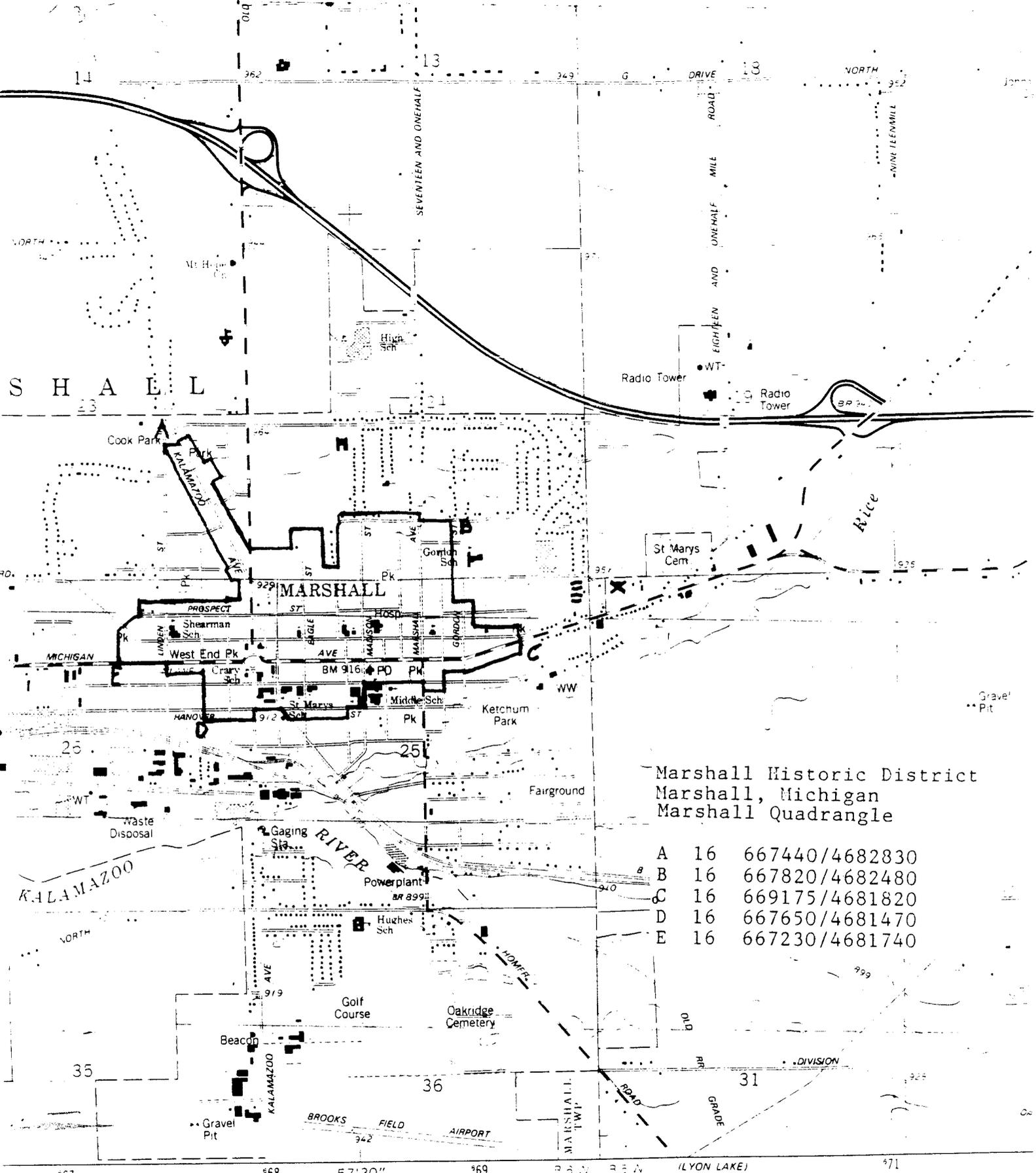
Primary location of additional data:

Library of Congress

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description

Begin at the intersection of the centerline of Kalamazoo Avenue with the centerline of Hanover Street; thence South along the centerline of Kalamazoo Avenue 132 feet; thence West 792 feet to the centerline of Mulberry Street; thence North along the centerline of Mulberry Street 709.5 feet; thence West 561 feet to the centerline of Linden Street; thence North along the centerline of Linden Street 181.5 feet to the centerline of Michigan Avenue; thence West along the centerline of Michigan Avenue 643.5 feet; thence North 520 feet to the Southwesterly line of Verona Road; thence Northwesterly along the Southwesterly line of Verona Road 100 feet to the intersection with the Northwesterly line of Prospect Street extended; thence Northeasterly parallel to Prospect Street 400 feet; thence East 1400 feet; thence North 132 feet; thence East 189.75 feet; thence North 220 feet; thence Northwesterly 2280 feet to a point on the East line of Linden Street 538 feet South of the intersection of the East line of Linden Street with the Southeasterly line of Kalamazoo Avenue; thence North 200 feet; thence Northeasterly at right angles to Kalamazoo Avenue 375 feet; thence Southeasterly parallel with Kalamazoo Avenue 1900 feet; thence East 640 feet; thence North 165 feet; thence East 520 feet; thence South 550 feet; thence East 264 feet to the West line of Division Street; thence North 840 feet; thence East 1320 feet to the centerline of Marshall Avenue; thence South 124.75 feet to the centerline of Forest Street; thence East along the centerline of Forest Street 495 feet; thence South 1290 feet; thence East 365 feet; thence South 400 feet; thence East 740 feet; thence South 415 feet; thence Southwesterly parallel to Michigan Avenue 970 feet to the centerline of Gordon Street; thence West 330 feet to the centerline of Liberty Street; thence South along the centerline of Liberty Street 280.5 feet; thence West 330 feet to the centerline of Marshall Avenue; thence North along the centerline of Marshall Avenue 107.25 feet to the centerline of Green Street; thence West along the centerline of Green Street 900 feet to the East line of Madison Street; thence South 404.25 feet to the centerline of Hanover Street; thence West along the centerline of Hanover Street 297 feet to the centerline of Jefferson Street; thence South along the centerline of Jefferson Street 165 feet; thence West 900 feet to the centerline of Monroe Street; thence Northwesterly 210 feet along the centerline of Monroe Street to the centerline of Hanover Street; thence West along the centerline of Hanover Street 438 feet to the place of beginning.

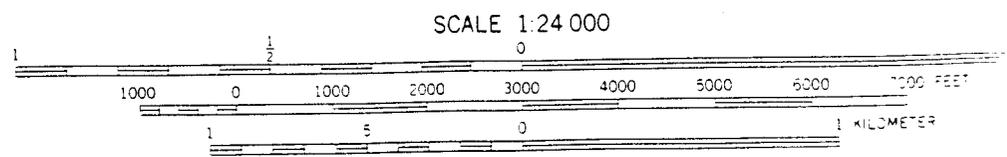


Marshall Historic District
 Marshall, Michigan
 Marshall Quadrangle

A	16	667440/4682830
B	16	667820/4682480
C	16	669175/4681820
D	16	667650/4681470
E	16	667230/4681740

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MN
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 214°
 44 MILS
 1°23'
 25 MILS



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929