

INTRODUCTION

To make your visit with us a bit more enjoyable, this introduction will give you a portion of the history that caused all these lovely 19th-Century buildings and homes to be erected and the subsequently saved.

Marshall was founded in 1830 by Sidney Ketchum. He came from upstate New York looking for a site on which to create a new business and political center for Michigan Territory. He chose the confluence of the Kalamazoo River and Rice Creek. The river would provide shipping possibilities to Lake Michigan and the creek would provide power for the mills.

The first person he convinced to join him in settling the new village the following spring was his brother, George. They chose to name the town after Chief Justice John Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court whom they admired.

Two of the other early settlers were the Rev. John D. Pierce and lawyer Isaac E. Crary. Together they designed the school system for the state of Michigan. Crary, as chairman of the education committee for the state's first constitutional convention in 1835, saw to it that their plan was adopted. He was Michigan's first U.S. Representative to Congress. Pierce was the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction both for Michigan and the United States. He preceded Horace Mann of Massachusetts by several years.

When Michigan finally became a state in 1837 it was written into the state constitution that the capitol would be moved from Detroit within ten years.

State Senator James Wright Gordon led the campaign to make Marshall the new state capitol. He was so sure he would succeed that he built a Governor's Mansion (Pt#129 on map) in the area still referred to as Capitol Hill. He lived in the house while he was Lt. Governor and then acting Governor in Detroit.

In 1847 the state legislature was finally forced to take a vote. Marshall won in the House of Representatives and lost in the Senate by just one vote. The more centrally located Lansing was finally chosen as a compromise.

The second major surge in Marshall's economy was the arrival of the railroad in 1844 and the establishment of the railroad yards for the Michigan Central as well as the switching station for the Detroit-Chicago run.

In 1863, America's first railroad union was formed in a small house at 633 West Hanover Street. It was originally known as "The Brotherhood of the Footboard." Today we know it as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In 1872 the railroad shops were moved to Jackson and the town literally went to sleep. In the next fifty years only two streets were platted.

During that time there was one bright spot as Marshall became known as the Midwest center for patent medicines. The local residents were manufacturing "pills and potions."

Only one of them is still being produced. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could have been the Alka-Seltzer we know today if Mr. Stuart could have been persuaded to add the fizz.

In 1925 Harold C. Brooks became Mayor. He was a man ahead of his time. He saw the potential of preserving and restoring the rich architectural fabric of Marshall long before it was fashionable to even think of it.

Over the years he owned at least twelve of the key buildings in town. He derived his wealth from Brooks Rupture Appliance Co. and poured much of that money back into the town he loved. He was the town's patron for over sixty years.

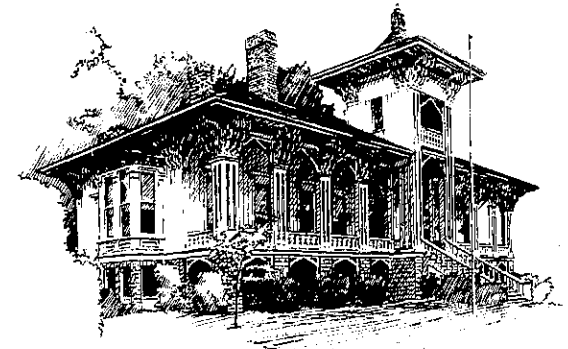


Today, many of Marshall's residents strive to continue his work. Due to the efforts of ten of those citizens, over 850 buildings were designated a National Historic Landmark District by the U.S. Department of the Interior in July 1991. It is the largest National Landmark District in the country in the "Small Urban" category. We hope that you enjoy your walk or drive around our fair city and will return to visit us again soon!

This brochure was paid for by the Marshall Community Foundation and the Marshall Rotary Foundation. SKC(6/99)

A Walking Tour of Historic Marshall Michigan

Featuring 144 Buildings
and over 50 Markers



Honolulu House

(Pt. #2 on map)

Open Daily 12-5 p.m. - May 1 to September 30
Thurs. thru Sun 12-5 p.m. - October 1-October 31
November 1 - April 30 by appointment

GAR Hall

(Pt. #122 on map)

Open Saturday 12-4 p.m.-June-August)

Private Museums

Open by appointment

The qualification for a private house to be listed in this walking tour, compliments of Marshall Historical Society, is that it has been opened to the public for one of the annual Marshall Historic Home Tours which is always held on the weekend after Labor Day.

We hope that you will consider a return visit for one of our Historic Home Tours.

- 22 **Vary-Kendall House** (Italianate, 1882) Little is known of the early history of this home. 501 West Mansion Street
- 23 **Heidenreich-Armour House** (Colonial Revival, 1919) This was the home of the Heidenreich family for well over 50 years. The Armours have lovingly brought it back to its former glory. 502 W. Mansion Street
- 24 **Nixon-Gorham-Sander House** (Queen Anne, 1867 - modified 1890) S. H. Gorham added the shingles and towers to this house in 1890 to make it "quite modern". 420 West Mansion Street
- 25 **Way-Lehman-Mererild House** (Modified Queen Anne, ca. 1853) This home was extensively remodeled in 1884 to achieve its current appearance. Notice the lovely carriage house at the back of the property that is post 1895. 414 West Mansion Street
- 26 **Benedict-Haskell-Perrett** (Late Federal, early Italianate, 1855) One of four buildings in Marshall of this style, this one has undergone three major remodelings. 404 West Mansion Street
- 27 **Perrett-Kellogg House** (Greek Revival, late 1830's) The roof-line on this home was modified in 1993 to create the Gothic appearance. 211 North Kalamazoo
- 28 **Hays-Brooks House** (Greek Revival, 1837) The house was called "Locust Hill" by its first owner, Dr. Hays, Marshall's first doctor and it is now called "Stonehall". It is recorded in the HABS. 303 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 29 **Palmer-Bedwell House** (American Four-Square, 1899) Standing almost exactly as it was built, this house has many characteristics of the Prairie School of architecture including a completely open floor plan on the main floor. 317 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 30 **Hughes-Babcock House** (Italianate, 1870) The Hughes sisters, Susan and Letitia, were dressmakers and milliners of renown. It has recently been painstakingly restored to a single family home. 327 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 31 **Larkin-Burris-Green House** (Italian Villa, 1870) The interior of this home remains relatively unchanged, having paneled ceilings and plain, deeply curved moldings to match those seen on the exterior. 333 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 32 **Cawood-Larson House** (Italian Villa, 1868) John Cawood, an engineer, was owner-builder. The original house was a simple square building having both a front and side entrance. 337 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 33 **Engleman-Hess-Larson House** (Gothic Revival, 1868) Mr. Engleman was a cooper-smith who came to Marshall to build the smokehoods for the roundhouse of the Michigan Central RR. 347 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 34 **Gilbert-Rayner House** (Italianate, ca. 1864) Elisah Gilbert acquired this property in 1866. In 1868 the Ruger map shows a dwelling similar to the present dwelling. 403 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 35 **Church-DuBois House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1873) Dr. W.B. Church built this home which is included in the "History of Calhoun County, 1830-1877. 409 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 36 **Smith-Carrel House** (Gothic Revival, 1868-69) Among the lovely features here note the lacy bargeboards with their decorative dropped pendants. 413 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 37 **Beuker House** (Colonial Revival, 1931) Built by Dr. Herman Beuker, this house is still in the original family, his son, Dr. John T. Beuker. It contains many original works of art by Carol Beuker. 501 N. Kalamazoo Avenue
- 38 **Lawrence-VanHorn House** (Greek & Gothic Revival, 1854-67) E.H. Lawrence built the north portion of this house about 1854. Mrs. J.A. VanHorn probably added the Gothic Revival wing when she bought the house in 1867. 513 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 39 **Fall-Ebner House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1857-59) This house has been maintained and improved by the Ebner family in recent years including putting the front porch back to its original glory. 521 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 40 **Karstaedt-Cook-Loomis House** (Italian Villa, 1869) Frederick Karstaedt built this house in 1869. William Wallace Cook wrote a novel a week for Street and Smith Publishers from this home from 1900 to 1933. 603 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 41 **Hulett-Meluish House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1862-64) This farmhouse is very similar to three others along this street. 650 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 42 **Osborn House** (Gothic Revival, 1850) Originally a farmhouse, by the 1920's it had become a plant nursery. This home was extensively cleaned up and restored in the late 1980's. 612 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 43 **Adams-Schuyler-Blank House** (Italianate, 1857) This altered Italianate farmhouse was built on land once owned by James Fenimore Cooper who was active in land speculation in this part of Michigan. 602 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 44 **Hughes-Lazar House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1852) The two-story gable main block has a recessed main entrance with sidelights and transom framed by simple Doric pilasters. The old name for this house is "The Pines". 524 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 45 **Lawrence-Walker/Zettel House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1857) E.H. Lawrence built this home with its drip-stone molding over the doors and windows. (It is almost a straight lift from one of Andrew Jackson Downing's books.) 400 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 46 **Fitch-Gorham-Brooks House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1840) The builder, Jabez S. Fitch, came to Marshall in 1838. In 1941 the house was recorded by HABS. It has been home to Charles T. Gorham (U.S. Minister to The Netherlands) and Harold C. Brooks (town patron). 310 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 47 **Joy-Hulscher House** (Italianate, 1844, 53, 57) Originally Greek Revival in style this house was modernized to Italianate in 1853 and the tower was added by Dr. Joy in 1857. It is now a Bed & Breakfast Inn. 224 North Kalamazoo Avenue
- 48 **Church-Frink-Mees House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1855) Frederick Nelson Church built this house directly from Andrew Jackson Downing's "English Cottages for Country Gentlemen". The colonial revival porches are a later addition. 311 North Grand Street
- 49 **Taylor-Schuyler-Berry House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1844) Henry W. Taylor built a house from Andrew Jackson Downing's "The Architecture of Country Houses". It has always been the home of a prominent Marshall citizen. 224 West Prospect Street
- 50 **Butler-Porter-Sherman House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1844 & 1870) Little of the original house remains. The second story was added in 1870 and it now has the appearance of an Italianate. 223 North Eagle Street
- 51 **Brewer-Belew House** (Colonial Revival, 1899) Charles Brewer had this home designed by William Williamson of Grand Rapids. It is an outstanding example Colonial Revival. 208 West Prospect Street
- 52 **Brewer-Miller House** (Gothic Revival, 1878) This home was a wedding gift from Chauncey Brewer (up the hill) to his son Charles. It was later the home of Anne Ells, the founder of the Marshall Historical Society. 401 North Eagle Street
- 53 **"Oak Hill" Brewer-Franke House** (Italian Villa, 1858) The Brewer home remained in the family for 110 years. It is listed in both the Historic American Building Survey and the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the Brewer family furnishings remain in the house. 410 North Eagle Street
- 54 **Taffee-Peters House** (Queen Anne, 1893) Built by retired farmer, Thomas Taffee for himself and his three daughters, this home retains many of its original interior features. The Peters have rebuilt the porch to the original specifications. 332 North Eagle Street
- 55 **Galloway House** (Dutch Colonial, 1900) Extensively restored since 1972, this home is an outstanding example of Dutch Colonial. There are very few structures of this style in Marshall. 316 North Eagle Street
- 56 **Adams House** (Queen Anne, 1900) The exterior of this house was completely restored in 1992 including the wonderful color scheme and rebuilding of the porch. 312 North Eagle Street
- 57 **Church-Nager House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1898) Dr. Church built this home for his bride. The Nager family has brought it back to the grand appearance it had when it was built. 126 West Prospect Street.
- 58 **Cook-Hodge House** (Romanesque Revival, modified 1881 & 1890's) Governor Gordon lived in a small house at this location while he built his Governor's Mansion. The next occupant was Abner Pratt, of Honolulu House fame. The Edgerton brothers expanded the house in 1881. 124 West Prospect Street
- 59 **Clark-Wirtz House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1877) This little board-and-batten house is an outstanding example of an unassuming cottage built for the laboring man in the last quarter of the 19th-century. 123 West Prospect Street
- 60 **Monroe House** (Transitional, ca. 1895) The modest facade of this home is deceiving. It has several additions to the back. 115 West Prospect Street
- 61 **Buck-Sullivan-Smith House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1858) Mr. Buck, the carpenter who built the Honolulu House made many modifications to his own home, after completing Judge Pratt's home. Note the lovely tower. 221 Division Street
- 62 **Kirby-Mengel House** (Queen Anne, 1886) E.J. Kirby designed the interior himself, even though he hired the Detroit architects, Spier and Rohn to design his home. 216 Division Street
- 63 **Myers-Lepper-Weber House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1856) This pretty Gothic Revival home is distinctive for its two small Italianate windows in the Gothic arch over the front door. 224 Division Street
- 64 **Hensick House** (Georgian Revival, 1898 & 1932) Originally one of a pair of houses built in 1898 (the other is non-extant) this house was thoroughly rebuilt in 1932. The interior detail is even more wonderful than the exterior. 301 Division Street
- 65 **Dobbins House** (Romanesque Revival, 1895) James L. Dobbins erected this large brick dwelling on the corner of Prospect and Division. It has the finest interior woodwork in the city. 306 Division Street

- 66 **Thomas Cronin-Wickard House** (Queen Anne, 1886) This unusual home is one of Marshall's most ornate. It was designed by the firm of Spier & Rohn which is renowned for its work for the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railroads. 314 Division Street
- 67 **Hall-Edgerton-Tarnacki House** (Italianate, 1852) Built by Ransom Hall, a clock/watchmaker, this house belonged to the Edgerton family from 1884-1985. The Edgerton brothers were renowned builders for many years. 320 Division Street
- 68 **Seaman-Metzger House** (Stick, 1890) One of very few examples of this style in Marshall, this house retains all of its original trim and a carriage house to match. 323 Division Street
- 69 **Robinson-Sharpley House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1864) This unusual home was built by an early Marshall grocer. The Italianate windows on the second floor add to its charm. 328 Division Street
- 70 **Turner-Isaac House** (Italianate, 1853) Built by Charles Turner who was renowned all along the Michigan Central RR for his Marshall Crackers. The west wing was added in 1860 by Samuel Tyler. 331 Division Street
- 71 **Hulett-Overhiser House** (Italianate Villa, 1870) H.C. Hulett, a jeweler, had this home built by the Marshall carpenter, Alanson Millsbaugh. 332 Division Street
- 72 **Jeremiah Cronin, Jr. House** (Tuscan Villa, 1873) Mr. Cronin erected this distinctive brick home at the same time that he was building a new structure for his dry-goods store on Michigan Avenue. 407 North Madison Street
- 73 **Ruddock-VandeBurg** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1858) Many changes were made to this home in 1937 by the Ruddock family when they reverted it to a single family residence. 347 North Madison Street
- 74 **Grant House** (Queen Anne, 1881) The unusual features of this home are the front door set at a 45 degree angle and the steps leading to it. It was extensively restored in the late 1980's. 337 North Madison Street
- 75 **Powers-Lawson House** (Colonial Revival, 1910) The current owner has added many interesting embellishments to this fine home. 340 North Madison Street
- 76 **Beach-Hart-Winter House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1857) The most distinctive feature about this home is its undulating swag bargeboards. Also note the lovely porch that was moved from the front to the side of the house. 333 North Madison Street
- 77 **Hitchens-Knafel House** (Colonial Revival) Notice the wonderful fieldstone porch on this house which was home the town druggist, Howard Hitchens and his family for many years. 311 N. Madison St.
- 78 **Barrett-Rozsi** (Italianate, 1871) This beautiful home is made even more distinctive by its "arrow in heart" designs in each of the window pediments. Also note the period barn at the rear of the property. 315 North Madison Street
- 79 **Dobbins-Washatka House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1895) This was the parsonage for the First Baptist Church for many years. 115 East Prospect Street
- 80 **Mann-Foster House** (Gothic Revival, 1861) This fine example of the Gothic Revival style was built by Chastain Mann, editor of the Calhoun County Patriot and Democratic Expounder. 219 High Street
- 81 **Storr-Warren House** (Italianate, 1852) Originally built around 1852, the front of this house was added about 1871. It is believed that the owners at that time ran out of money on the interior embellishments before they could add brackets and porches. 224 High Street
- 82 **Brown-Tabor House** (Queen Anne, 1887) Robert Ripley used this house in his daily syndicated feature because of the very unusual window in the chimney - Believe It or Not! 329 East Prospect Street
- 83 **Weathervane Apts.** (Warehouse Adaptive Re-Use, ca. 1929) Originally built as a warehouse, this building has served as a capon hatchery, war-time housing and now is luxurious apartments. 216 Forest
- 84 **Robinson-Manke House** (Italianate, ca. 1854) The recessed porch and shed-roofed wing were added in 1868. This house was moved from 110 North Madison in April 1985. 219 Forest Street
- 85 **Simmons-Pierce House** (Gothic Revival, 1871) By the 1870's Gothic had become very vertical. Note the steep gables begin at the ridge-pole on the main gable. The rounded center window and door frame are whimsical Italianate touches. 325 Forest Street
- 86 **Wilcox-Albright House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1840) This lovely little farmhouse was abandoned for many years before the Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Wilcox revived it in the early 1950's. 421 Forest Street
- 87 **Hanchett-Watson House** (Early Italianate, 1869) When built this house stood on a 12.5 acre plot of land. It has been extensively restored by the Watson family in recent years. 323 North Marshall Avenue
- 88 **Bosley-Lincoln-McClain House** (Queen Anne, 1887) William E. Bosley Installed a central steam-heating system in this home when he built it. He was also the inventor of the famous Marshall Folding Bathtub. 303 North Marshall Avenue
- 89 **Townsend House** (Queen Anne, 1889) Lewis Townsend built this as a retirement home using a great deal of golden oak for interior floors and trim. 306 North Marshall Avenue
- 90 **Townsend-Wills House** (Queen Anne, 1889) The interior of this house is almost completely restored as it was built over 100 years ago. The gardens contain many Victorian plants as well. 302 North Marshall Avenue
- 91 **Montgomery-Collins House** (late Federal, 1850) When Marshall's second physician, Dr. John H. Montgomery, built this lovely home it was described as being east of Marshall. It was originally both office and home and is one of four Federal style buildings in town. 222 North Marshall Avenue
- 92 **Udell-Andrysiak House** (Queen Anne, 1894) Built by an early farm implement and automobile dealer, this house stands almost as it was built. A large front porch was removed in the early 60's. 220 North Marshall Ave.
- 93 **Savory-Eisenhauer House** (Queen Anne Cottage, 1903) The design for this house was taken from an 1892 book by George F. Barber of Knoxville, TN. The present owners added the screened porch to the south. 213 North Liberty Street
- 94 **Blankenthorp-Robbins House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1885) This house remained in the Blankenthorp family until the Robbins' purchased it in 1989. 305 North Liberty Street
- 95 **Camp-Vernor-Riser House** (Greek Revival, 1843) James Vernor eventually moved to Detroit where he founded Vernor's Ginger Ale. His great-grandson, Dudley Vernor, wrote "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi" while at Albion College. 221 North Gordon Street
- 96 **Bramel House** (Gothic Revival) Little is known of the early history of this house, but do notice the arched window in the front gable. 723 East Mansion Street
- 97 **Barger-Montgomery-Larson House** (Gothic Revival, 1868) 739 East Mansion Street A lovely Gothic Revival home that has been lovingly cared for over the years. 739 East Mansion Street.
- 98 **Murray House** (Colonial Revival, 1904) The interior is a fine example of the Arts & Crafts movement so popular at the turn of the century. 126 Lincoln Street
- 99 **Banks-Davis House** (Carpenter Gothic, 1858) The original owner was a carpenter, constable & grocer while his wife was a seamstress. The house has been extensively restored since 1991. 601 East Mansion Street
- 100 **Gibbs-Vogelreuter House** (Greek Revival, 1842-44) This is one of the oldest remaining houses on the eastside of Marshall. The Vogelreuters lived here for more than 60 years. 606 East Mansion Street
- 101 **Greves-Shirey House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1840) This early home once faced both Michigan Ave. and Mansion Street. Because of the construction methods, it is felt that the smaller west wing is the original portion of the house. 518 East Mansion Street
- 102 **Moore-Peters House** (American Foursquare, 1904) This well-balanced house is a great example of the Foursquare. It has beautiful leaded-glass windows. 512 East Mansion Street
- 103 **Pratt-Wright-Brooks-Carey House** (Greek Revival, 1841) Classified as a "Cottage Temple" this pure Greek Revival structure is one of Marshall's architectural jewels. It's listed in both the Historic American Building Survey and the National Register of Historic Places. 122 High Street
- 104 **Cook-Krug House** (Queen Anne 1886-7) Clinton Cook completed this house in 1887 for a total cost of \$6,000. That included the architectural fees of Spier and Rohn of Detroit, famous for their railroad stations. 401 East Mansion Street
- 105 **Dibble-Boley, Jackson, Crosby & Co.** (Late Federal, 1856) One of only four Federal-style buildings in Marshall, this one has been tastefully adapted to become a professional office. It was thoroughly upgraded in the late 1980's. 311 East Mansion Street
- 106 **Marshall Civic Center** (1923) Originally built as the Brooks Memorial Methodist Church, it was purchased by the Marshall Civic Foundation in 1970 and converted to a civic theater with space for several other uses as well. 214 East Mansion Street
- 107 **American Museum of Magic Library** (Vernacular, 1914) Built by the Henry Reninger Construction Co. of Lansing, this library reflects many characteristics of the Prairie School of design. The most notable of these are the windows. 111 East Mansion Street
- 108 **Trinity Episcopal Church** (Gothic, 1864) The only church built of Marshall sandstone, it was designed by Gordon Lloyd. This congregation began the Marshall Historic Home Tour. The Parish House was completed in 1905. 101 East Mansion

- 109 **Dodge-Hill-Ebner House** (Greek Revival, relocated 1868) This house was relocated to this site in 1868 and is most famous for its occupancy by Sam Hill, an associate of Dr. Houghton in the surveying of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. 139 West Mansion Street
- 110 **Read-Markham-Riley House** (Gothic Revival, 1855) Joseph Kidd built this house for Rev. Read. The garage at the rear was originally a detached carriage house. 148 West Mansion Street.
- 111 **Presbyterian Church** (Gothic, 1872) The cornerstone of this church was laid in July 1872 and the newspapers reported that its design was similar to that of the Presbyterian Church at LaPorte, Indiana. 200 West Mansion Street
- 112 **Hart-Woodard House** (Vernacular, ca. 1832) This house is thought to be built around the Dr. Luther Hart cabin, it was extensively modernized by William Trupiano in 1920. 213 West Mansion Street
- 113 **Brewer-Saber House** (Romanesque Revival, 1892) Marshall merchant, Edgar Brewer built this massive house. The only change on the facade is the moving of the stairs from the front to the side of the porch. 216 West Mansion Street
- 114 **Wheeler-Casper-Maybee House** (Romanesque Revival, 1893) built by Mary Brewer Wheeler, this home has had few exterior changes. It has been in the sensitive hands of the Maybee family in recent years. 222 West Mansion Street
- 115 **VanHorn-Perrett-Wheeler House** (Gothic Revival, 1860) One of the purest Gothic Revival houses in Marshall, this home was built by the German VanHorn family. It was home to the Perretts for over a century. 223 West Mansion Street
- 116 **Alcott-Ingersoll-Brundage House** (Greek Revival, 1860) Much of the political activity in Marshall's early decades took place in this house. The roof-line was changed when the second floor was added during the Gothic Revival period. 302 West Mansion Street
- 117 **Mann-Ludington House** (ca. 1842) This home is said to have been built around a large log house dating from 1832. Here the first sermon was delivered in Marshall by Rev. John D. Pierce, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the U.S. 314 West Mansion Street
- 118 **Baker-Mabin House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1853) This outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture merits two entries in the Historic American Buildings Survey: one for the house and one for its carriage house. 318 West Mansion Street
- 119 **Cain-Hasenick House** (Queen Anne, 1907) This simplified Queen Anne remains virtually unchanged since it was built. It features fish scale shingles, decorative trim around the porch and leaded glass windows. 210 North Kalamazoo Avenue.
- 120 **U.S. Post Office** (Greek Revival, 1929) Designed by Howard Young of Kalamazoo and partially paid for by Mayor Harold Brooks, this was one of the very last buildings constructed of Marshall sandstone. It is also home to the third largest postal museum in the country. 202 East Michigan Avenue
- 121 **Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.** (1838) Known for many years as the Dibble Block, this building was extensively remodeled in 1912 by the Brooks Co. 308 East Michigan Avenue
- 122 **G.A.R. Hall** (1902) Built by the Grand Army of the Republic, it was a meeting place for the veterans of the Civil War and their

sons. It now houses the Marshall Historical Society archives. East Michigan at Exchange

- 123 **Dobbins-IIA House** (Romanesque Revival, 1898) Built by the founder of the Marshall Furnace Company, this is one of the best fieldstone buildings in town. It is now the home of the Independent Innkeepers Association. 501 East Michigan Avenue
- 124 **O'Leary-Corlett Home** (Queen Anne, 1900) Having remained in the O'Leary family for the first 85 years of its existence, this home has changed little over the years. The house was stabilized and restored in 1985. 601 East Michigan Avenue
- 125 **Johnson-Carr House** (Gothic Revival, ca. 1852) One of the loveliest board and batten structures in Marshall, this home has seen many families. The Stagg family lived here for more than forty years. Notice the pretty windows in the dormers. 517 East Green Street.
- 126 **Sharpsteen House** (Bungalow, 1925) Verne "Doc" Sharpsteen was known far and wide for his many patent medicines. He built this house all on one level for ease of movement after losing a leg. This is one of the purest bungalows to be found. 509 East Green Street
- 127 **Duel-Zabolsky House** (Queen Anne, 1880) This house was originally at 303 East Mansion Street and was moved here, along with its marvelous carriage house, in 1990 to make room for the expansion of Oaklawn Hospital. 211 South Marshall Avenue
- 128 **Capitol Hill School** (Gothic Revival, 1860) One of three such schoolhouses designed by architect Sheldon Smith in 1860, this was used as a school for 101 years. It is now used as a museum for children. East Washington Street
- 129 **James Wright Gordon-Governor's Mansion** (Greek Revival, 1839) Governor Gordon built this house to be the Governor's Mansion for the State of Michigan. After many years as a private residence, this home became the headquarters for the Mary Marshall Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1967. 612 South Marshall Avenue
- 130 **Galloway-Lafferty House** (Country Vernacular, 1849) Almost a cottage, this home was lovingly restored by the Galloway family in the early 1980's. 402 S. Jefferson Street
- 131 **Hornberger-Feldpausch House** (Queen Anne, 1894) Built in 1894 by Marshall brewer and saloon owner Christen Hornberger, this house has been extensively restored by the Feldpauschs since they purchased it from descendants of Mr. Hornberger in 1990. 116 West Spruce Street
- 132 **Johnson-Tuski House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1856) Originally a much simpler house, the Amos Wilson family extensively reconstructed it to give it today's appearance. It is currently being restored to its 1890 design. 126 West Hanover Street
- 133 **Prindle-Wojcik House** (Greek Revival, 1836) With fifteen different owners, this house has seen many modifications over the years. The original portion of the house is the two-story section. 130 West Hanover Street
- 134 **Marshall House Antique Centre** (Ketchum-Williamson, 1838) In 1838 this building cost \$30,000. It was three stories high and had another wing along Exchange Street. It was the largest hotel between Detroit and Chicago. 100 Exchange Street
- 135 **Zion Lutheran Church** (Gothic, 1901) This congregation traces back to 1848 when it was served by a circuit from Ann Arbor. The

present site was purchased in 1857 from Trinity Episcopal and rebuilt in 1901. 135 West Green Street

- 136 **Pendleton-Alexander-Butson House** (Octagon, 1856) Calhoun County has more octagon houses than any other county in the United States except Orson Fowler's home county in upstate New York. 218 South Eagle Street
- 137 **St.Mary Roman Catholic Church** (Romanesque, 1888-91) This parish dates back to 1838 and the first building at this site was completed by 1852. The early members were mostly Irish, but the influx of Germans and Spanish made it quickly grow. 214 South Eagle Street
- 138 **Martin-Zuehlke House** (Queen Anne, 1906) The builders of this home lived here for 48 years. This home has been completely restored. 511 West Green Street
- 139 **Stone-Redfield House** (American Four-Square, 1918) William Stone built this house and its next-door neighbor to the east as rentals. The east wing was added in 1954. 704 West Hanover Street

INTERESTING RURAL HOUSES

- 140 **Hubbard-Connelly House** (Italianate, ca. 1859) This house exhibits characteristics of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. 15301 16-1/2 Mile Road
- 141 **Wirtz Family Centennial Farmhouse** (Greek Revival, 1838) This pegged, timber-framed cottage has been abandoned and rescued three times. The original house measured 15' x 26' and had two bedchambers on the second floor. 16137 N. Old U.S. 27
- 142 **Hasbrouck-Bushong House** (Greek Revival, 1837-41) This house is owned by the descendants of the Hasbroucks; Huguenots who settled in Marshall from New Paltz, New York. The design of the house is similar to homes built in New York by Huguenot settlers. 18600 16-1/2 Mile Road
- 143 **Bryant Centennial Farm** (Italianate, 1855) This farmhouse and its outbuildings still appear the same as they did during the Civil War. One early resident, Mary Bryant Mayo was a leader for furthering the education of women in Michigan. 12557 L Drive North
- 144 **Lockwood-Quinn House** (Italianate, 1853-55) Isaac Lockwood was one of the leading farmers & citizens of the area when he built this high-style home. 14011 Verona Road

HISTORICAL MARKERS

- A) History highlights of City of Marshall
- B) Honolulu House
- C) Isaac E. Crary, Michigan's first congressman
- D) First Baptist Church
- E) "Old Stone Barn," Marshall's Town Hall
- F) Sesquicentennial & National Historic Landmark Markers
- G) National House Inn, oldest in Michigan
- H) Plaque commemorating founding of Michigan School System and H.C. Brooks marker
- I) William Wallace Cook, prolific dime novelist
- J) John D. Pierce, America's first state school supt.
- K) First School - Eliza Ketchum, teacher
- L) Sam Hill, legendary figure of the Upper Peninsula
- M) Trinity Episcopal Church - Montgomery Schuyler
- N) Jeremiah Cronin, early merchant - John Bellairs, 20th-century children's author
- O) James A. Miner, Utah's first Chief Justice
- P) Charles T. Gorham marker
- Q) Original Schuler's restaurant
- R) Isaac E. Crary - John D. Pierce marker
- S) American Museum of Magic
- T) Thomas J. O'Brien, U. S. Ambassador
- U) U.S. Postmasters - Howard F. Young, architect
- V) Marshall House - Sidney Ketchum
- W) Territorial Road, an original pioneer route through Mich.
- X) First Michigan Engineers monument and GAR Marker
- Y) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers monument
- Z) Adam Crosswhite monument
- AA) Oliver C. Comstock marker
- BB) Ketchum Park, site of first Marshall settlement
- CC) Governor's Mansion, James Wright Gordon
- DD) Capitol Hill School
- EE) Calhoun County Fairgrounds, oldest fair building in state
- FF) George Woodruff (In Oakridge Cemetery on Homer Road)
- GG) Schellenberger Tavern
- HH) Birthplace of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
- II) William D. Boyce, founder of Boy Scouts of America (at 1110 Verona Road)
- JJ) Mary Bryant Mayo (at 12557 L Drive North)
- KK) Hasbrouck House (at 18600 16 Mile Road)
- LL) Cornwell's Turkey Farm (at 15 1/2 Mile Rd & N Drive North)
- MM) Lockwood Farm (On Verona Road)

CENTENNIAL BUSINESS MARKERS

There are plaques on the fronts of the following businesses denoting they are each recognized by the Historical Society of Michigan as an official Michigan Centennial Business.

- Stage Coach Inn
- Sullivan's Insurance
- Stuart & Stuart
- Michigan National Bank
- Cronin's
- Hemmingsen's Drug Store Co.
- Schuler's Restaurant
- National House Inn
- Southern Michigan Mutual Insurance Co.
- Standard Printing Company

ROTARY STREET IDENTIFICATION MARKERS

This is a program introduced by the Marshall Rotary Club as a part of its 75th Anniversary celebration. You will find blue and gold markers throughout the city explaining the derivation of the street names. It is just one more of the many services that the club provides for the community.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

- 1 **Brooks Memorial Fountain** (Greek Revival, 1930) This fountain was given to the city at the time of its 1930 centennial celebration by Harold C. Brooks in memory of his father. It was designed by architect Howard Young of Kalamazoo.
- 2 **Honolulu House Museum** (Eclectic, 1860) Built by Abner Pratt, a Marshall justice who became U.S. Consul to the Sandwich (now Hawaiian) Islands in the 1850's, this unique structure is listed in both the Historic American Building Survey and the National Register of Historic Places. The outstanding paint-on-plaster wall decorations have been restored by the Marshall Historical Society which uses the building as its headquarters. 107 North Kalamazoo
- 3 **Crary-Frink House** (Marshall Savings Bank, Italianate, 1843) Constructed by Judge Abner Pratt as a wedding gift for his daughter, Bellona, when she married Isaac Crary, Michigan's first U.S. Representative. 107 North Park Avenue
- 4 **The Crary Fragment** (Bayberry House Interiors, Greek Revival, 1834) This small structure is the rear wing of Isaac Crary's first home in Marshall. The front portion of the house was moved to 111 North Linden St. in 1912. Together they are the oldest "residence" still standing in Marshall. 108 North Park Avenue
- 5 **First Baptist Church** (1851) Up until 1851 the Baptist Society worshipped in Mechanics Hall, the courthouse and homes. That year they built this church. It remains the oldest church building in Marshall. 305 West Michigan Avenue
- 6 **Church-Marshall-Sherman House** (Italian Villa, 1873 - attached office, 1866) This building was used as a combination home and doctor's office from the time that it was built until 1972 and since then as a real estate office. 319 West Michigan Avenue

7 **Town Hall** (Greek Revival, 1857) Originally built as a stage coach stop and livery stable, this building was converted into a combination police station, fire station and town hall by Harold C. Brooks and his architect, Howard F. Young in 1929. 323 West Michigan Ave.

8 **Crary Hall Condominiums** (1924) There have been 3 schoolhouses on this site. The last one was converted to condominiums in 1977. These were the first condominiums in Calhoun County. 411 West Michigan Avenue

9 **National House Inn** (Greek Revival, 1835) The old National House Hotel was the first brick building erected in Calhoun County. It is also the oldest operating inn in the state, 102 South Parkview

10 **Sibley-Johnston House** (Federal, Dutch, ca. 1840) Once used as a store, this building has now been converted to apartments. 424 West Michigan Avenue

11 **Webster-Lund House** (Italianate, ca. 1848) Claudius Webster was a builder and operated a planing mill. He added the porches and brackets around 1853. The Gothic trim on the front door and windows is unusual on an Italianate home. 521 West Michigan Avenue

12 **Lord-Brooks-Driver House** (Greek Revival, 1838) Joseph L. Lord built this small dwelling. It is one of the oldest brick residences in Michigan. 520 West Michigan Avenue

13 **Butler-Boyce-Lehman House - Rose Hill Inn** (Italian Villa, 1860) Built by Edward Butler, in the 1890's this was the summer home of W.D. Boyce, founder of the Boy Scouts of America. It is now a country inn. 1110 Verona Road

14 **Thunder-Raynor House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1889) The interior woodwork in this house is splendid and all original. 348 North Linden Street

15 **Sears-Osborne House** (Mail-order, 1907) This sturdy masonry home was ordered from a Sears & Roebuck Mail Order Catalog in 1908 for \$1,995; for another \$3,000 Sears would have built, painted and finished it. 314 North Mulberry Street

16 **Peters-Traver House** (Williamsburg Revival, ca. 1968) Many of the details of this home are copied from the Williamsburg home of George Wythe. 327 North Sycamore Street

17 **Adams-Behmer House** (Italianate, 1870) This grand old home was restored in the early 1970's. It was built by the Edgerton brothers who were prominent local craftsmen. 504 West Prospect

18 **DeGood House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1899) The porch on this house is unusual with its horizontal siding on the outside and vertical beadboard siding inside. Also note the window set on the diagonal. 506 West Prospect Street

19 **Petrulis House** (Modified Queen Anne, 1897) This is a good solid example of this style of architecture. 306 North Mulberry Street

20 **Durand-Stout House** (Queen Anne, 1897) This lovely home was built by Dr. Durand, a Marshall dentist and historian. 224 North Mulberry Street

21 **McCall-Blakslee-Fuelling House** (Greek Revival, ca. 1840) Most of the additions to this house were made prior to 1868, as evidenced by the Ruger birds-eye map. 523 West Mansion Street



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144
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NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT