

The Marshall Residential Survey
Final Report
Marshall, Saline County, Missouri
February 19, 2014 – September 30, 2015
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANT PROJECT No. 29-14-121161-009
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I. Objectives

The project consists of four primary objectives: (1) to complete a research design; (2) to conduct a reconnaissance level architectural survey; (3) to inventory and record research; (4) and compile a survey report that will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Saline County Historical Preservation Commission (SCHPC) will conduct a reconnaissance level architectural survey for some of the original plat of Marshall and some of the surrounding residential blocks. This area is bounded by Eastwood Street (North), Park Avenue (East), Arrow Street (South), and Odell Avenue (West). For the purpose of this document, this area is identified as "The Marshall Residential Historical District". The objective of the survey is to identify properties within the boundaries set forth that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as gain a deeper understanding of the history in this area.

II. Methodology

The methodology for the Marshall Residential Survey follows procedures outlined in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, the State Historic Preservation Office's "Minimum Guidelines for Professional Surveys of Historic Properties," and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. The Missouri Architectural Survey forms were completed, and the data was compiled in accordance to guidelines set by the state. Street views of all properties and outbuildings were photographed utilizing digital photographs and directions according to the state's guidelines. Jessica Goodman, Julie Larabee, Brad Bartlett and Bill Sleeper of the Saline County Historic Preservation Commission volunteered their time to complete the survey. On March 25, 2014, Jonathan Harwood and Rebecca Rost from the State Historic Preservation Office came to Saline County and presented the Saline County Historic Preservation Commission with survey training. Saturday, August 23, 2014, Michelle Diedrich, Rachel Barnhart and Kristi Chase from the State Historic Preservation Office visited with the Saline County Historic Preservation Office about field reviews, correct terminology and how to complete a survey form correctly. The group worked on E. North St. for about 2 hours and completed 5 surveys while discussing how to photograph the structures properly.

The research was completed by the Saline County Historic Preservation Commissioners, who conducted the necessary research from the Saline County Re-Assessment Office's property record cards, the Survey of Marshall, conducted by the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission in 1984, December 1889 Sanborn Maps, 1883 Sanborn Maps, and 1876, 1896 Marshall Plats and the 1925 Mc Chesney Photo Album. The Commission conducted a community meeting on Thursday, October 2, 2014 at the Saline County Courthouse to solicit information and volunteers, and to discuss the project in detail with the community.

Archival and field work was involved in this architectural survey of the area. Archival work was done to research the area as a whole and established a historic context for the development of the area in the survey report. The Commission concentrated on collecting pertinent information about the development of the area from files of original plats, Sanborn Maps, Saline County Re-Assessment Property Record Cards (PRC'S), the Survey of Marshall conducted in 1984 from the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission, and a photograph collection. Most of this information was found locally or online. Research collected about each property was evaluated to determine the historical significance, and the likeliness of listing on the Local Register, and the National Register of Historic Places. The research team conducted research at the Saline County Re-Assessment Office, Recorder's Office, the County Clerk's Office, and the Saline County surveys via the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

212 properties were surveyed within the project boundary. Individual survey forms were completed for each of the surveyed properties. The majority of the properties within the area are residential homes that were built in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. All properties within the survey boundary, regardless of integrity, were surveyed and recorded on the State Historic Preservation Office's architectural survey form. A lack of integrity and any modification/alterations to the property were noted on the form. Results were analyzed to determine which properties would be individually eligible or potentially contributing to a historic district.

The survey was completed following the State Historic Preservation Office's "Standards for Professional Architectural and Historic Surveys". The reconnaissance level survey of this area encompasses minimal archival research and a field survey by the Saline County Historical Preservation Commission under the direction of the SHPO. The Commission compiled information about each of the properties within the survey area, including architectural characteristics, retention of integrity, and pertinent ownership information. An architectural survey form was completed for each resource and at least one photograph taken for each property.

Final products from the survey are distributed as follows: Final inventory forms were provided in hard copy and on CD to the SHPO in Microsoft Word 2010. Photographs are 5 x 7 archival black and white prints from digital image files and were provided to the SHPO on CD and labeled according to the National Register standards, SA-AS-005-0001. Color images were uncompressed J-PEG files, 1600 x 1200 pixels at 300 pixels per inch. Black and white pictures were printed on paper and ink combinations meeting a

minimum 75 year archival standard. The photos were 5" x 7" labeled with an archival pencil with the survey name, survey number, property name (if applicable), street address, city, and date of the photo. Properties consisting of more than one structure include at least one photograph of each secondary structure in addition to the primary structure. If the first photograph shows the second structure a second photograph will not be included.

The final survey report was completed and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office upon completion of the project. The survey report discusses the results of the survey. The final report has the four primary sections as a research design: objectives, methodology, geographical description, a brief historical overview and the results. A hard copy of the report will be mailed to the SHPO along with an electronic copy on a CD.

III. *Geographic Description*

The historical area is situated in the northeastern part of the town of Marshall, Saline County, Missouri. Saline County is located in the central part of Missouri. The county encompasses portions of Townships 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, and 48 North; Ranges 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, and 18 West of the fifth principal meridian. Saline County is bounded by Carroll and Chariton Counties (North), Howard and Cooper Counties (East), Pettis County (South), and Lafayette County (West). Marshall is located in the central portion of the county, North of Interstate Highway 70 and South of the Missouri River.

The Study area, which is located in the original town of Marshall, is roughly bounded by Eastwood Street (North), Park Ave (East), Arrow Street (South), and Odell Street (West). Many of the residential homes within the study area appear to have been constructed during the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. A table is provided (in the Appendix) that lists the properties/addresses that were surveyed.

212 properties were surveyed within the project boundary, an area of approximately 320 acres. Most of the study area properties extend along Eastwood Street, which extends in a linear east/west pattern. The cross streets, include Park Avenue, Brunswick Avenue, Lincoln Street, Bell Street, and Odell Street. Streets within the study that run parallel to Eastwood Street include North Street and Arrow Street. These boundaries were drawn to encompass historically residential areas of Marshall.

The Saline County Historical Preservation Commission selected the boundaries of this survey due to the concentration of historic homes that appear to have been constructed during the late 1800's to early 1900's, and the amount of rich history this area holds, which was essential in the establishment of Saline County. Most of the properties within this area are residential homes, with some churches and a couple apartment buildings. These boundaries are similar to a previous survey that was conducted in 1985.

IV. *Brief Historical Overview*

Brief Historical Overview (By Gary Gene Fuenfhausen, 2015)

Marshall is situated on a high and rolling plain that commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, which at one time was prairie and almost entirely deficient of timber. Originally thought by early settlers as possibly barren, because of its lack of trees, the soil was found to be remarkably fertile and well drained and gifted with generous rains (42.17 inch of rain on average per year). The soil throughout the county and around Marshall is a "brown loam (loess)," which was later found to be perfect for farming and the prairie grasslands adaptable for grazing livestock. Directly east of Marshall is the timbered Salt Fork Creek, which is a large tributary responsible for draining most of the interior of county. The Sale Fork was also fed by nearly a dozen tributaries snaking their way across the County and around Marshall. Important also for early settlement was the blessing of amble bituminous coal beds and nearby springs, both saline and fresh, along with sufficient limestone, sandstone, and lead ore.

Saline County has been a site for settlement for well over 550 years. European explorers and traders, both French and Spanish, passed through the county from time to time mining and trading with the Native Americans, who had settled at the "Pinnacles," now known as Van Meter State historic Site. The Missouri Indians once lived at and hunted the "Pinnacles" and the nearby wetlands and prairies, as well as its smaller nearby streams. The site was the home of a prehistoric tribe that is the ancestors of the Missouri, known to archaeologists as the Oneota. The decedents of the Oneota founded their village on the Missouri River bluffs, which eventually became a 300-acre site occupied by the "Oumessourit," or Missouri, from 1450 to 1725. Disease and warfare took its toll on the local Saline County Native populations, and by 1777, the Missouri had left the area and territory for Nebraska to join the Otoes. When the expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's passed by here in 1804, the native Missouri population was all but extinct.¹

The first permanent American settlements were made near the Missouri River and its large tributaries, which include the County's former seats of government, Jefferson, Jonesboro (Napton), and Arrow Rock. A permanent settlement of Americans did not arrive in the

¹ Van Meter State Park, <https://mostateparks.com/page/55157/homeland-missouri-indians>.

County until 1810, when Jesse Cox and a small band of settlers moved across the Missouri River from Howard County. By 1811, Cox had cleared sufficient enough land and built a log house so that he could bring his family over. This settlement was known as "Cox's Bottom." In 1813, a trading post was also established near there at present day Arrow Rock by a St. Louis Indian agent and factor, George Sibley.²

During the War of 1812 and until peace with Great Britain was negotiated, the dozens of pioneers who lived in the Boonslick established themselves, their families and slaves, into small protected enclaves or Forts. Settlers, who had moved across the River in what would become Saline County, had left for Howard County because of the War's native Indian manifested hostilities. The first settlers, who returned to the Saline County side after the War's end, were quickly followed by an "avalanche" of emigrants in 1816. As with previous settlers, the new emigrants were primarily from the Upper South and had made their way past St. Charles and into the Boonslick and the County. One observer noted of the great migration passing near St. Louis that "it seemed as though Kentucky and Tennessee were breaking up." The pre-War settlement known as Cox's Bottom quickly filled, as did most of the bottom timbered areas near the Missouri River and up its tree lined tributaries. The population had grown to such an extent that the county of Saline was established on November 25, 1820, and named for the region's salt springs. Forced out by the flooding of the Missouri River and the vast tide of migration during the 1810s and 1820s, settlers began to make their homes on the prairie soils near present day Marshall by 1830.³

When settlement was in its infancy prior to the 1830s, a Missouri River location had been logical, as each up and coming community vied for the benefits of a government seat. Arrow Rock overcame all the others with its small industry, agricultural center, and trade on the Santa Fe Trail, as well as the merchant and professional classes who moved there to reap its benefits. The discussion for a centrally located county seat had been going on for some time, as the central prairies became increasingly attractive to farmers. By the mid-1830s, there was a heightened belief in a central location for the County government. For example in 1833, Daniel Snoddy recognized the possibilities of such a move when he wrote:

"(that he was moving within) six miles of the center of the County, on the south side which is laid off for the County Seat. It is not yet ascertained that it will be at that place; some are trying to get it on the River. I expect it will be a year or two before it will be ascertained where the County Seat will be fixed."

By this time, several settlers participating in the founding and development of Marshall were also already living in the area, and include William H. Lewis and Jeremiah Odell. Other settlers near Marshall were John Duggins, Cornelius Davis, Nathaniel Walker, Henry Pemberton, Doctor Reid, Stephen Smith, Aaron F. Bruce and Samuel Wall.⁴

In 1839, it was determined to move the county seat to the center of the county, or near to it as possible. On April 13, 1839, Jeremiah Odell signed a deed over to County for the town of Marshall and donated the 65 acres of land upon which the Original Town was plotted. Odell's donation came after the State Legislature empowered a commission to designate a county seat for Saline County on February 8, 1839. Five commissioners met at the house of David Batey on April 11th to discover the geographical center. Discharging their duties as directed, their report indicated a suitable centralized county seat was located at section 15 of Township 51, and range 21. In later years this area came to be known as "original town."⁵

On September 23, 1839, Circuit Judge William Scott had the approved Commission's land auction for the new County Seat. One hundred lots were ordered to be sold, and the sale came off as advertised in *Boone's Lick Democrat*. The first lot, number one, in block four, was sold to William Miller for fifteen dollars. The second lot, number eight, in block four, sold to William Hook for ten dollars. The third lot, number two, in block seven, to Clement Craig for nineteen dollars. The highest price lot was sold to Asa Finley for one hundred and thirty-six dollars, but Governor Marmaduke paid one hundred and eighty-five for lot three, in block nine, and William Lewis paid one hundred and eighty-two for lot two, in block twenty, being lots fronting on the public square.

With the founding of a new county seat, the development of Marshall was quickly underway as land speculators seized the moment. Included among those wishing to make money are Saline County planters, political and social nabobs C.F. Jackson, M.M. Marmaduke and W.B. Sappington. The first buildings in town were on the west of the present square in an area that was later named "Dog Row." Henry Simmons built a one story frame structure in 1839 and it was used as a saloon. Not far was a log house erected by Jerry Odell in 1837. Thomas Davis built the first two-story house for a dry goods store and Colonel William Lewis built another in what is the present Marshall Business district. Lewis also built a hotel and tavern, but the first was built by Alexander Skillen. It is believed that Skillen's Tavern held religious services for the Cumberland Presbyterians. The first permanent church was put up by the Methodist and a jail was also built during this period. The development of the town centered around the square and to the south in what is known as "original town," and on September 21, 1840, the first term of the County Court was held at the new county seat at Marshall.⁶

The land in which this study area focuses was also snatched up by land speculators and developers.⁷ For example, on November 10, 1841, David Kunkle, a prominent Virginia adventurer, merchant, planter, and slave owner who was living in Howard County, Missouri, received a land grant at Fayette for 80 acres in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 50, range 21. Today, this section is bounded by Brunswick, Eastwood, Lincoln and Lacy. Although, Kunkle did not officially receive ownership right until November, on June 12 of the same year

² HISTORY OF SALINE COUNTY, p 140-142; Arrow Rock: Crossroad of the Missouri Frontier, by Michael Dickey, The Friends of Arrow Rock, 2004, page 38.

³ Arrow Rock: Crossroad of the Missouri Frontier, by Michael Dickey, The Friends of Arrow Rock, 2004, page 50; PAST AND PRESENT OF SALINE COUNTY MISSOURI, BY HON. WILLIAM BARCLAY, B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS IND., CHICAGO, ILL., 1910, page 36-39.)

⁴ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, page 31; Past and Present, page 88-89.

⁵ Past and Present, page 111-112.

⁶ Past and Present, page 86-89 and 111-112; Marshall, Missouri Sesquicentennial, 1839-1989, page 6.

⁷ Survey: Section 15 of Township 51, and range 21, which is bounded by Eastwood Street (North), Park Ave (East), Arrow Street (South), and Odell Street.

he sold the 80 acre track to a Virginian from Monongalia County, now West Virginia, by the name of John Chadwick for \$250.00. It does not appear that the Chadwick's ever lived on this land, since John died some time prior to the Civil War and his wife, Harriet Eliza Lowry-Chadwick, and children remained in Virginia. In 1868, the widow Chadwick sold the land to Benjamin H. Hawpe, of Saline County for \$2,000.00.

By the 1870s, Benjamin Hawpe was actively developing this property and subdividing it into several town villa and individual lots. Among the largest owners is James T. Nichols, who purchased 14.5 acres from Hawpe for \$1,116 in 1871 for his home at 524 N. Brunswick. Rachel Shepherd, the mother in law of James Nichols and Jacob Van Dyke, also purchased 2 acres in 1876, as did Jacob Van Dyke who was the owner of 8 acres. Another large land owner in the tract was I. S. Nordyke, who held 20 acres. Vandyke moved to Marshall in 1866 and Nordyke in 1865. It was also in 1876 that all of the acreage facing Eastwood within the original Kunkle tract had been divided into 13 smaller lots.⁸

Similar histories are found in other sections of the survey district. For example, between 1840 and 1843, no less than six speculators and developers received land grants within the Survey area. Included are John A. Trigg (Sec. 11), William N. Oliver (Sec. 11 & 14), William Lewis (Sec. 12), John Watson (Sec. 12), Asa Finley (Sec. 14), and Abiel Leonard (Sec. 14). Prior to the founding of Marshall, Nathaniel B. Tucker patented 80 acres of the east ½ of the northwest quarter of section 13 on April 24, 1833.⁹

Land Patents

John A. Trigg – W ½ of the SW quarter, 80 acres, 10 Jan 1840, section 11

William N. Oliver – SE quarter of section 11, and NW quarter of section 14 containing, 320 acres, 10 Jan 1840

William Lewis – E ½ of the SW quarter, 80 acres, 1 Apr 1843 section 12

John Watson - E ½ of the NE quarter of section 11, W ½ of the NW quarter and the W ½ of the SW quarter of section 12 containing 240 acres 10 Aug 1841

Asa Finley – E ½ of the NE, quarter 80 acres, 10 Nov 1841, section 14

Abiel Leonard – W ½ of the NE quarter and the SE quarter of the SW quarter, 120 acres, 10 Nov 1841, section 14.

The most notable of the investors listed is the Leonard family, who lived in nearby in Howard and Cooper Counties. Both Abiel Leonard, owner of Oakwood at Fayette, and his brother Nathaniel Leonard, owner of Ravenswood near Boonville, were among the heaviest investors in region. Nathaniel invested around Marshall and to the northwest of town, as did Abiel, who received 1,560 acres in land grants in the County between 1819 and 1854. In total by 1852, Abiel owned 4,720 acres. Leonard established a plantation and slaves on part of his Saline County holdings and named it "Salt Branch Farm." Managed by his Howard County neighbor Charles Leland, the plantation and slaves grew an incredible 25 to 30 tons of hemp in 1855.¹⁰

Marshall and the county's population continued to grow throughout the 1840s and 50s, but the town remained a small village and government and trading center for much of this time. Dr. Glenn Hardeman, younger brother to John Locke Hardeman, owner of Los Mismo plantation near Arrow Rock, moved to Marshall in 1848 from Arrow Rock. Hardeman described the county seat as "a straggling village of but few inhabitants with prairie grass growing in the streets."

A more serious, but humorous, view from 1857 describes Marshall's antebellum society from the point of view of a New Yorker, John McKown, who was a carpenter, machinist, and town promoter and construction superintendent for the post-War courthouse. At the time he was considering to re-locating his mother, then a St. Louis resident, to Marshall. A family member cautioned McKown against the move, when they wrote:

"Our mother cannot live in Marshall. It's not suited to her taste, age or raising - one who has always been accustomed to good and genteel society (not meaning that there's no such thing in Marshall) where (are found) the abundance of good things, social, intellectual, society and comforts, pastimes and pleasures, the country cannot afford to one of her age, Would kill her outright to wear linsey woolsey, coarse cow hide shoes, go out into the barn yard and pail the cows, clean the fat off the bullock hog and try it out, make candles, soap and play "Rub a Dub" in the wash tub - eat corn bread and hog meat and put up with "common doings" after having so long 'wheat bread and chicken fixings."

I say she cannot do it - sleep in a log cabin with the chink all out where the wind, snow, hail and rain come rattling in, shivering cold to sleep on the floor and care with the door while the pigs, hens and chickens and geese all kept up their psalm tunes the live-long night under those puncheons - the howling wolf in the night, he is mournfully calling in piteous notes the hours of the place. Mrs. McKown stayed in St. Louis.¹¹

⁸ Nichols-Walker house at 524 N. Brunswick, in Marshall, Missouri, by Gary Fuenthausen, July 2015.

⁹ U.S. Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918, Saline County, Missouri.

¹⁰ An Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, page 30-31; U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907 for Saline County; Abiel Leonard, Yankee Slaveholder, Eminent Jurist, and Passionate Unionist, by Dennis K. Boman, 2002, page 165, 167-168.

¹¹ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, page 33.

By the eve of the Civil War in 1860, the town's population was only 250 in habitants, and the majority of the County was settled by persons primarily from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It was because of its dominating Southern culture and situated in Missouri's premier plantation district that Marshall, Saline County, and its nearby regions were later known as "Little Dixie." African American slaves were an important part of the County and town's social and economic culture by 1860, which in that year 33.2% (4,876) of Saline County's 14,699 inhabitants were African American slaves. The County had the 2nd largest concentration of slaves by population, followed by nearby Howard County. Bordering Lafayette County was third, but it held the largest slave numbers in the State. Likewise, Marshall Township had the second most concentration of slaves in the County. Arrow Rock's slave population was 40.23% while Marshall's was 39.12%. In 1860, the township's slave population was 696, compared to its 1,083 free inhabitants. Most of the slaves were engaged in agricultural pursuits, working in the fields or raising livestock. A few slaves also were domestics, or working in the town's numerous employments as laborers. The chief agricultural products for the township and the County were corn, wheat, oats and hay, but the cash crop was primarily hemp, which was followed by tobacco. Local home owners, farmers and planters also grew Irish and sweet potatoes for domestic use, as well as apples, peaches, and pears.¹²

The Civil War was devastating for both Saline County and Marshall and the town's economy and population growth came to a virtual stop. Federal troops were almost continually in the county, using Marshall as a garrison. After Southerners lost their control of the local government and ousted by 1862, Federal sympathizers held all the offices and power in the County. For the majority of the population, which was of Southern birth, it was said that "Federal rule was very obnoxious," rigorous, and oppressive. A major portion of the County's people were Confederates, or with a sympathy for the southern cause. For example, Saline County was home to several well-known Confederates, Missouri's first Confederate Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and John Sappington Marmaduke, a famous Confederate General. A number did try to remain neutral, because they did not wish to fight against their own Southern kindred or neighbors. For those who wanted neutrality at the beginning of the War, their Confederate leanings grew stronger with the Union men's conduct during occupation.

Several important events of the Civil War did take place within the borders of the Survey area, which the first was soon after the local Confederate units were formed. In July, 1861, about 3000 Confederate "State Guard" from north and central Missouri gathered at "Robion Springs," name for local French carpenter Benoni Robion (born c. 1797), between Lincoln and Park Street. It was here the men trained, gathered provisions, and waited to be sent to the eventual fighting. Naturally, many of these men were from Saline County and later fought at Boonville, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington. It is also During the Civil War when the first extant homes within the Survey District were built. The home at 806 E. Eastwood was built in c. 1860, while 316 E. Eastwood was built in 1862. The Old Napton Estate, which was located at 408 E. Arrow and demolished in 1993, was possibly built sometime prior to the Civil War.

It was after the Battle of Lexington in September 1861 that the first Federal Forces came to Marshall and Saline County. It was 6 months before the first Federal troops to be stationed at Marshall arrived in April of 1862, which was also when the first local Federal unites were formed. Federal troops remained stationed at Marshall for most of the War and viewed all locals as for the Union or against. No neutrality was observed and there was a compulsory compliance to commandeer both men and property for their cause, believing that if you were Union you would not complain and if a rebel it served you right. The rule was thus extended by Confederate and pro-South troops entering the County, who visited Union families and expecting their cooperation.

The next major event was the Battle of Marshall, which occurred in the western margins of the Survey district along East Eastwood and Park on October 13, 1863. The majority of the battle was fought near Salt Fork and in its deep ravines, but also within the survey district. The battle took place during Confederate Colonel Joseph O. Shelby's great Missouri raid, which was engineered to keep Missouri's Union troops from leaving the State, and thus reducing pressure on nearby Confederate states to the South. The 1,500 mile raid by the Confederates was also an attempt to obtain recruits, as well as rekindling the spirit of Missouri's Southern sympathizers under Federal control. After escaping Union troops by night at Boonville, Shelby and his 1200 raiders, and perhaps 200 fresh recruits, were pursued by Brigadier General E. B. Brown's 1800 Federals. The two sides met in Saline County and engaged each other briefly near Jonesboro (Napton.) Once again Shelby escaped in the night, and it was at Marshall where they met up on October 13, 1863. Brown divided his troops and sent a large body of Federals early in the morning to Marshall, which arrived and by sunrise established themselves on the Arrow Rock road (East Eastwood). Shelby's Confederates came from the east after spending the night near Arrow Rock and camping on the Nave Farm. The Southern troops swiftly forded the Salt Fork and obtained the high ground and engaging the entrenched Federals, as Brown's additional troops followed from the east. The fighting took place near a line that was "roughly between the viaduct of Business 41" and south to Watermill Road. Shelby's troops fought their way West and through parts of the Survey district and down the Arrow Rock Road (Eastwood) and towards town. After considerable fighting, Shelby's men broke through the Federal lines and escaped northwest towards Miami.

During and after the Battle, which raged on for several hours, the wounded Confederates were gathered up. At first they were cared for at the house of a Mrs. Johnson in the east part of town, near where the fighting occurred. It was here that one wounded Confederate waiting for treatment was executed by a Federal militiaman. Eventually, the five dead were temporarily buried at nearby Ridge Park Cemetery. The Federal hospital was at first in the house of Mr. Jacob Smith, but removed to the residence of Judge Bryant and occupied by the family of Judge Landon.

During the Battle, The Rock Presbyterian Church was also briefly used by Union troops as a hospital. The Church's congregation was organized in April, 1840, but first met at the county court house. A lot was donated by William B. Sappington of "Prairie Park" plantation near Arrow Rock, prior to 1860. The Sappington lot was sold and another purchased on the south side of the southeast corner of the public square and a frame building erected in 1860. During the Marshall fight, a Confederate cannonball went through the new building and another struck

¹² Unpublished statistical research by Gary Gene Fuenfhausen; The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, page 759.

it. Other cannon fire is said to have also struck a horse hitched to the public square fence, as well as a nearby store building. Sometime before the Battle, the church was used as a barracks and stables by Federal soldiers who commandeered it. For the remainder of the War and after, the structure was used by the county court and as a school. Falling into disrepair, the building was sold. A new building and location was decided, but it will be covered in detail later.

In August of 1864, another chilling event with an unpleasant outcome and significance was the burning of the Saline County Courthouse. Although, no known events took place within the survey area, its history is connected by the people who lived there and felt its repercussions. After the Federal Garrison was moved that month to Lexington, on August 10, 1864, a small detachment of a dozen or so Confederates serving under Colonel W. S. Jackson, son of Gov. C. F. Jackson, entered Marshall, and were commanded by Saline County natives Lieutenants Piper and Durrett. After making a significance stance and with no opposition, they held the place for some hours. Most of the Southern troops were from the County. Shortly after their arrival, one of the men lit fire to the Courthouse, which had been used by the Federals from time to time as barracks and sleeping quarters. Being that the lower rooms were littered with hay and straw, the building was quickly consumed and soon fell in.

Colonel Lazear, who had fought the Confederates at the Battle of Marshall, heard of the news at Marshall and returned to punish the town and County's people. Upon his arrival, a number of women and men were arrested and confined at Marshall and only released after taking the iron-clad oath and making large bonds. Some of the ladies who were arrested are Miss Sue Bryant, of Marshall; Misses Bennie Elliot, Jennie Flannery, and Sallie Pearson, of Arrow Rock; Misses Amanda and Missouri Jackson, of Saline City, who were sisters. The ladies were charged with feeding and furnishing information to the Confederates, while the teenage Miss Bryant, the daughter of Judge J. W. Bryant, of Marshall, and from the Survey District, was charged, for "encouraging bushwhackers by waving something in imitation of a rebel flag while they were burning the court house." The young lady was first taken to Boonville, then to Warrensburg, and from there to the female prison at St. Louis. She stayed there for some months, but was eventually released after taking the "oath" and filing a \$3,000 bond. She was said to have been seventeen years of age. Miss Flannery was taken to Warrensburg, where she finally took the test oath, while Miss Elliott was found to be so rebellious that she was eventually confined in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Others were not so lucky and died for their alleged participation or allegiance. A few days after the burning of the court house, a detachment of Jackson's command was at a church in the Blackwater Township. A Federal militia rode up in an attempt to capture the Confederates and was only able to seize the wounded Lieutenant Durrett. Durrett was tried at Arrow Rock and shot. While there, they arrested over a dozen locals along with planter Marshall Piper. Upon Piper's return the next day, as required by his probation, he was given a quick military trial and shot within an hour. It was only a year earlier that a similar execution occurred in Marshall. Doctor J. W. Benson was executed for his participation as a surgeon at the raid on Lawrence, Kansas. Several other Confederates and sympathizers met similar fates throughout the War in Marshall.

Soon after the burning of the courthouse at Marshall, Price's Missouri Expedition, also known as Price's Raid, of 12,000 men passed through the County. After the fourth Battle at Boonville, detachments of Price's army entered the County for about ten days, coming in on the 12th of October and leaving it on the 20th. While here, many of Price's men left him and went for a brief furlough to visit their families and homes nearby. Many of Saline's citizens greeted and met with Price and his Confederate legions, and retribution was carried out on Union sympathizer. Nearly every road was said to have been used by the Confederates as they passed, with Marmaduke passing through Marshall.¹³

The end of the Civil War did not bring peace or stability to Saline County or Marshall, nor did it begin an era of economic prosperity. Arrests and murders continued for a period. Many families and soldiers made their way back to their old homes, which only added to the retribution killings.¹⁴ Much of Marshall was in shambles at that time, with its burned out courthouse, damaged jail, and beat-up buildings caused by years of war and neglect. Great fortunes had also been lost during the War, as investments in human flesh vanished with the freeing of slaves in January of 1865. Others had also invested in the Confederacy, but lost wealth and savings in pro-South Missouri and Confederate money, bonds, and loans used to pay for Missouri's Southern troops. Dozens of Marshall and Saline County's business and political leaders, farmers, and planters were forced to pay back the 120 loans, which had been signed at the beginning of the War. Local families lost all of their property as they scrambled to pay the loans and court fees. For example, Walker H. Finley, a Saline County judge, large land owner, and owner of 13 slaves, lost his fortune by signing some 20 notes. Forced to pay the notes and court costs, which amounted to \$ 40,000, he and his family were almost destitute. By 1870, Finley was a tenant with only \$400 in personal property. In Marshall, John W. Bryant had two loans that ended up in the local courts, as did other Saline County families, such as the Browns, Bondurant, Chrisman, Deaderick, Field, Finley, Francisco, Jackson, Jones, Latimer, Laurie, Liggett, Marmaduke, Marshall, Parsons, Pendleton, Reynolds, Rogers, Smith, Sydenstriker, Thomson, Willis, and Winslow.¹⁵

Also during this period of time, and until 1870, Saline County and Marshall's Southern population was disenfranchised from the political process under Governor Hamilton Gamble's conservative and radical Republican administration. The majority of its population was kept out of both political, civic, and entrepreneurial activities by the "ironclad oath" of loyalty, which required the signee to confirm they did not directly or indirectly aid the enemy during the Civil War. The oath also stipulated that they "have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States." If they were unable to sign the oath, male or female, they could not hold "any office of honor, trust, or profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter

¹³ http://visitmarshallmo.com/pdf_files/battle%20of%20marshall%20pamphlet.pdf; History of Saline, pages 151 – 308; National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, First Presbyterian Church, 212 East North Street, Marshall, MO, 1976.

¹⁴ History of Saline County, page 375.

¹⁵ Financial Fraud and Guerrilla Violence in Missouri's Civil War, 1861-1864, by Mark W. Geiger, Yale University Press, 2010, Table D, Promissory Note Cases per County, and Table E, Defendants.

established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation.” The new constitution required that members of religious communities take the oath before preaching in public. The new ordinance also vacated all the state and county offices until the next general election in November 1866.¹⁶

The years immediately following the Civil War did not pass without significance, for in 1866 the town of Marshall was incorporated, and on February 10, 1870 the town was re-incorporated to take in more territory. In 1866, a railroad meeting was held at Marshall during the fall in support of the Lexington and Booneville line. The subject of a railroad was brought up many times before its final reality nearly 10 years later. It was also in 1866 that a need for assisting the families of Southern soldiers was recognized, and Saline County southern relief society was organized. A year later in 1867, the “Saline county agricultural and mechanical association” held its first fair after the War, which was its fifth annual fair since its formation in the 1850s.¹⁷

Marshall’s post war economic depression began to change in 1870, when during that same year its population increased to 924. The election of 1870 brought additional changes by way of the Southern Democrats regaining control, and their influence was even more present during the election of 1872. In 1871, the Saline County Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association were also organized, which held its first fair in late September.¹⁸

It was also during the first half of the decade and its period of budding prosperity that several structures were built within the Survey district. Two of these were built by known carpenters, Adam T. Swisher and Edgar Page, who influenced the architectural landscape of Marshall for decades to follow. In 1870, Adam T. Swisher built 525 E. Eastwood. Although, born Virginia in 1838, Swisher came to the County in 1857 with his parents. After serving in Missouri’s Confederate forces under Marmaduke and later Shelby, he returned to Saline County after the Civil War. Learning the carpenter’s trade, he moved to Marshall in 1870 and is listed in the census for that year as a “house carpenter.”¹⁹

The second house associated with a known builder is at 548 E. Eastwood, built by Edgar Page in 1870. Edgar Rives Page and his brother, Chastain Garland Page, were both from a Virginia family and their father was a millwright. The brothers are said to have arrived in Saline County in the mid-1850s, after being inspired by John B. Jones’ literary western adventures written from Arrow Rock. In 1860, Edgar and Chastain were living in the Grand Pass Township on the plantation of Hiram Farris Walker and working as “house carpenters,” presumably on Walker’s new house. During the Civil War, Edgar spent his years in Nevada contracting and mining, but returned to the County in 1866.

The Walker brothers were a continued influence in the building trade for both Saline County and Marshall, Edgar Page building the Henry Blosser home in 1880 and his brother managing the laying the cornerstone for the new courthouse in 1882. While Chastain entered into the milling business with P. H. Rea after the railroad arrived, Edgar continued his career in Marshall with “monumental proportions for a town” its size. In 1910, William Barclay Napton wrote of him that during his career “he erected more buildings than any other contractor, and to him as much as to any one man is due the material advancement of the city from that time to the present. It is a fact beyond dispute that he practically built the thriving county seat, the majority of the business blocks, public edifices and finer class of residences being the result of his mechanical skill, in addition to which he also erected many dwellings throughout the rural districts and in other towns. Among the more noted evidences of his workmanship in Marshall are the Missouri Valley College buildings, several beautiful and imposing church edifices, private residences of a number of the leading citizens and various other structures, all of which bear witness to his efficiency as a master of the calling and which will long stand as monuments to his energy and skill.”²⁰

Other Structures built at this time within the Survey District are more architectural and built in the Gothic style. The already mentioned Nichols House at 524 N. Brunswick Avenue was constructed in c. 1871. Purchased in 1879 by a William M. Walker, the house was quickly updated with an addition and bay window that are reflective of Italianate. Walker, who was from a prominent pro-Confederate land and slave owning family in Moniteau County, Missouri, had become the Saline County Collector and a Missouri Legislator by the late 1800s. He also owned a large 400 acre farm and was proprietor of the local “Coal Mountain” coal mine and health spa “Blue Lick Springs.” In 1879, it is believed that Walker added the north two-story wing bay window to the original southern Gothic block. Like the Nichols original block, the new wing includes basement rooms, a large dining room and a large upstairs bedroom, as well as an extended front porch and the 3-sided bay window. During Walker’s ownership the house and estate are described as “one of the most attractive homes in Marshall,” “comfortable and commodious” with “handsome grounds about the family residence.” Adding to the significance of the property are the numerous ancient oaks still standing on the property and within the original Nichols-Walker tract marking its boundaries. Two of these magnificent giants stand near the historic home. The Walkers sold the Gothic inspired house and property in 1897, and in the early 1900s it was subdivided into several smaller lots to the south to build new houses.²¹

The romantic Gothic form, from which the Nichols house was built, was popular prior to the Civil War, but was still in fashion to some degree for several decades after the War. The Gothic style had been promoted by numerous well-known American architects as early as the 1840s, and was available to the public in published carpentry books and fashion journals. One such romantic designer was William H. Ranlett, whose designs appeared in *Godey’s Lady’s Book*. Ranlett collectively offered his works to the public in his book *The Architect*, published in 1847. Several of Ranlett’s published “Ornamental Cottage” designs have a resemblance to the oldest section of the Nichols house

¹⁶ Oath of Loyalty Book, 1868-1871, Artifact of the Month for September 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/jeff/blogs/Oath-of-Loyalty-Book-1868-1871-Artifact-of-the-Month-for-September-2011.htm>

¹⁷ History of Saline County, page 377-378.

¹⁸ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, page 4; History of Saline County, page 398.

¹⁹ Past and Present, pages 639-641; US Federal Census For 1870, Saline County.

²⁰ History of Saline County, Missouri 1881, Page 785-786; Past and Present, page 633-635, and 644; An Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, Missouri, The Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission Marshall, 1984, 82; US Federal Census 1860-1880, Saline County.

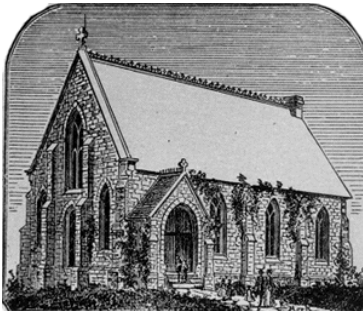
²¹ Nichols-Walker house at 524 N. Brunswick, Fuenfhausen.

in both ornamentation and plan, in particular his Gothic “English cottage style.” For example, “Design VI” uses the same floor plan and pitched gables as the Brunswick house. The floor plan and house also exhibit many similarities to Ranlett’s “Ornamental Cottage,” plate number 45. Farther to the back of the book is “fig. 1,” “Design XVIII,” which is the same window used on the front and sides of the original 1870s Brunswick house. It is most likely that a local carpenter or builder hired by Nichols was inspired by Ranlett’s book, or very aware and familiar with popular form.²²

Another significant Gothic structure within the District is the Gothic styled Rock Presbyterian Church, at 212 E. North Street. After the Civil War and the selling of their former edifice that had been damaged by cannon fire, the church’s congregation met temporarily at “Flynn’s Hall.” A decision was made in about 1871 to build a new church. The architects for the new building were Maurice and Dickenson of St. Louis, Missouri. Edward Dance was the contractor for the stone building and J. W. Thompson was the mason. The stone for the church was quarried on the property of R. H. Hawpe near Marshall. The new structure was built with more substantial building materials, and stone, and in Gothic Revival. Construction on the new church building began and the cost of the new building was about \$8,000. It was completed in about 1873.²³

Maurice and Dickinson, or John H. Maurice and Peter Dickinson, worked at the time from their offices on 7th Street, near Chestnut and Pine, in St. Louis, Missouri. The architectural and building firm had been established since 1865, but both men were engaged in their respective profession long before then. Peter Dickenson was an English born joiner and carpenter who later identified himself as a builder. Born in 1820, he was living in the 5th Ward and working in St. Louis by 1850.

John H. Maurice is a well recorded architect in late Victorian St. Louis, Missouri. Born in New York in 1818, he was in St. Louis and working by the late 1850s. In 1860, he was living in the 5th Ward and identified himself as an architect. John and his brother, William H. Maurice, who was a banker and developer, were instrumental in the development of the historic residential neighborhood of Lafayette Square. Once St. Louis’s most fashionable residential quarter, its homes were built around a central park square. The park was founded in 1836, and dedicated as “Lafayette Square” in 1851. The first homes were built after the Civil war, beginning in 1867 with the construction of a band stand and the opening of Benton Place, a private street, known as a “private place,” off Park Avenue. John Maurice designed at least four of the homes in Lafayette Square, which were built between 1870 and 1874. Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church (1881-1883) and Washington and Compton Presbyterian Church are also said to have been to his credit. The Lafayette Square Unitarian Church of the Unity, at 1322 MacKay Place, built c. 1870, is a rock-faced building with a striking similarity to the Marshall Presbyterian Church. Designed by architect Frederick W. Raeder, John’s brother William Maurice was one of its three original incorporators.²⁴



Above is the Lafayette Square’s Unitarian Church of the Unity before and after a destructive 1890s tornado.²⁵



Marshall’s Rock Presbyterian Church, c. 1910.

²² Nichols-Walker house at 524 N. Brunswick, Fuenfhausen.

²³ National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, First Presbyterian Church, 212 East North Street, Marshall, MO, 1976.

²⁴ National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, Lafayette Square Historic District, 1986; “[City Directories for St. Louis, Missouri](#),” 1865; “Pictorial St. Louis,” 1875; US Federal Census, 1850-1870, St. Louis, Missouri; Lafayette Square: St. Louis, By John Albury Bryan, 2007, page 9, 23, 27, 28, 66, 72, 73.

²⁵ <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/archive/neighborhood-histories-norbury-wayman/lafayette/photo9.gif>; <http://tornados.slpl.org/churches.html>, Churches #7

By the Nation's Centennial, Marshall had grown beyond its original antebellum half-dozen stores to a population that nearly doubled (1,800) from 1870 to 1876. The 1876 atlas map of the Survey District is an indicator of the prosperity that had finally arrived, as the town's people and local farmers and planters gained from opportunities offered by trading goods on a National scale. Once divided up into 40 acre or larger tracts, by 1876, the emerging Eastwood/North/Arrow district held dozens of small lots, with some an acer or more or elongated narrow lots with multiple acreages. Some lots were large and rectangular, while others were larger. The largest was 80 acres and owned by Julia A. Cowan. Neighborhood improvements were also made with wide 60 foot streets on what would become Arrow and Brunswick. The atlas map also shows several dozen houses within the district. In reading the individual names when given, it is clear that the post-Civil War neighborhood is a virtual who's who of developing Marshall.²⁶

List of Persons Living In Eastwood/North/Arrow/Brunswick District in 1876

Dr. C. Lester Hall, physician and surgeon, moved to Marshall in 1873 from Arrow Rock.

William H. Wood, merchant and banker, moved to Marshall in 1874 from Arrow Rock and entered into the banking business under the firm of Wood & Huston.

J. W. Bryant, Lawyer, State Circuit Attorney, County Attorney, moved to Marshall in 1844.

John Hardeman Cordell, banker, moved to Marshall 1868 form Glasgow, but from St. Louis.

George Rehm, German emigrant wagon maker came to Marshall before 1860.

John W. Nordyke, Nordyke & Spencer, druggists, moved to Marshall in 1865

Oliver Houx, Shoe store owner, came to Marshall in 1871 from Lafayette County.

Edward DeSaix Montague, merchant and banker, married to Mary Lawson Napton, daughter of Judge William Barclay Napton

Benjamin H. Hawpe, larger farmer and land speculator, moved to Marshall from Arrow Rock

George W. Standard, prosperous Saline County farmer and horse trader, father of Mrs. Claude Young, who later lived on Eastwood.

Joseph Huston, Banker, raised near Arrow Rock and owned a merchandise commission business there, partner in Wood & Huston, moved to Marshall in 1873 to open bank there.

Israel Smith Nordyke, merchant in Marshall

Jacob Vandyke, Real-estate and insurance agent.

(Source: Illustrated atlas map of Saline County, Mo, 1876, page 33 and 51; History of Saline County, Missouri 1881, Marshall Township Biographies; US Federal Census, 1850-1870, Saline County.)

V. Results

From 1876 and into the 1880s, Marshall entered a period of growth and great fortune while its population substantially grew. The 1880 census reported 2,701 people, but the following year it was reported that nearly 3,000 were living in town. The extensive growth can be attributed to the completion of the Chicago & Alton in October of 1878, which finally made its way into Saline County and town. The railroad took nearly two and half decades to realize, the first action by the County and town to bring a track to Marshall began as early 1852. Knowing of the opportunities that awaited the town in the next coming years, a great banquet was held amid free alcohol, fireworks, locomotive whistles, the ringing of bells, and cheers, all to celebrate the railroads arrival.²⁷

It was also during this period that the town's appearance underwent a dramatic changed, which its effects can still be seen to this day. An 1880 report said of the emerging railroad town, that "the village has a handsome appearance, contains many fine buildings and is well laid out." From 1880-1882, more than 200 new buildings where built, which included mercantile houses, shops, factories, school houses and

²⁶ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall page 56; Illustrated atlas map of Saline County, Mo, 1876, page 33 and 51.

²⁷ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall, page 57; Past and Present, page 134.

homes. Many of the new homes were said to be “handsome” and “chaste design and fine finish,” which lent a grace and beauty to the city. The business quarter was laid upon the four sides of the public square, which surrounded a new courthouse that was finished in 1882. The new buildings were built of brick, stone and iron, “after the best types of modern architecture.” The town square had begun to take on a “main street” appearance, and the Eastwood district clearly was the place where the fashionable Victorian middle and upper classes wanted to live. Among those who helped bring on this new appearance was previously mention builder Edgar R. Page. By 1882, Page employed a dozen men and is attributed to building the historic T. C. Rainey house, at 750 E. Eastwood, in that same year.



Lost in 2009 in a myriad of court and criminal cases, the Italian Villa style house was the former residence of Thomas C. Rainey. Rainey was a businessman with interests in Marshall, Arrow Rock and Kansas City. Moving to Marshall in 1879 from Arrow Rock, Rainey formed a real estate partnership with Jacob Van Dyke.²⁸

From the 1880s and into the early 1900s, the most prolific of the post-Civil War Victorian period styles found in Marshall is Queen Anne. Every street within the Survey District has several variations of it, which include the Spindle Work, Free Classic, Half-Timbered, and the Patterned Masonry forms. A majority of these homes are two and two-and-one-half-story homes, but a few are one and one-and-half-story.



305 E. Arrow St. – 1876



423 E. North St. – 1881

²⁸ A Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Marshall pages 57 – 61; The Marshall Democrat-News, Saga unfolds of how Eastwood house met its fate, Friday, July 17, 2009; Marshall, Missouri Sesquicentennial, 1839-1989, page 86.

The district also includes several distinct and monumental Neoclassical and Colonial Revival houses, exhibiting dramatic colonnaded front entrances and classic detailing. Inspired by the Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival and Greek revival traditions these homes built between c. 1900 and 1940 still retain a commanding presence. Include: 334 E. North Street, 345 E. North Street, 407 E. North, 334 E. Arrow, 421 E. Arrow, 610 E. Arrow, 116 N. Brunswick, 125 N. Brunswick (Buckner), 320 E. Eastwood (one of the few one-story examples), 526 E. Eastwood (Cooney), 531 E. Eastwood (Van Dyke, c. 1958 and last of the monumental), 741 E. Eastwood, 760 E. Eastwood, 836 E. Eastwood (Blosser for Women)



531 E. Eastwood (Van Dyke, c. 1958 and last of the monumental)



320 E. Eastwood (one of the few one-story examples)



334 E. North St.



345 E. North St.

Marshall's greatest building boom occurred in the early 1900s, from the late 1890s to the 1920s. The most popular architectural style of period was the Prairie and Craftsman house and its American bungalow or cottage form.



824 E. Eastwood St. - 1919



410 E. Eastwood St. - Bungalow c. 1910

As Marshall's middle class grew, they sought to claim the great American Dream of owning their own home. The Prairie and Craftsman design was popular with them for its simplicity, affordability, and efficient use of space with low pitched roof lines and overhanging eaves from the English-based Arts and Crafts Movement.

Also, during this period where affordable and low cost housing was in demand, several superior examples of urban apartment design were built. These apartment buildings include: 340 E. Eastwood, Steele Apartment's built c. 1920; 305 E. North, built in 1925 as Groschell Apartment Building; and 25 S. Brunswick, built c. 1930, as the Wells Apartments.



340 E. Eastwood, Steele Apartment's built c. 1920



305 E. North, built in 1925 as Groschell Apartment Building

Steele was a carpenter and also built the three bungalows east of the Bergman house. He lived in one of them while constructing this apartment building. Steele also held a public office at one time. The low area around Grimes house, Steele Apartments, and the Bergman's was once the city dump, upon in the center which the Steele's building stands. The four brick apartment complexes were the only ones in town until c. 1960.

With the growth of the Middle class came a demand for a new school to be built, 313 E. Eastwood – 1922 Eastwood School – Designed by Owen, Payson, and Carswell. Contractor was Ed. E. page, and Paul Groeschel the plumbing and heating.



Italian Renaissance

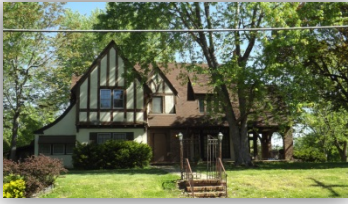


1044 E. Eastwood St. – Blosser Home for Crippled Children



1124 E. Eastwood St.

Good Tudor Examples/Designs



431 E. Eastwood – Beazley – Nicholas House built c. 1925



525 E. Arrow St. – McKinney Home c. 1920



525 E. Arrow St. – McKinney Home c. 1920

“The socio-economic relationships of Old Town and East Wood have been constant for over a century. In the mid-19th century developers platted narrow and deep lots near the town's square for sale to and occupancy by Marshall's professional merchant class. Odell Street was a part of this town planning, but 20th century commercial expansion has destroyed all but minimal vestiges of the historic suburban neighborhood. East Woods, however, retains numerous town lots 500' to 1500' deep and picturesque settings among tree lined streets.”
FROM - <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey-eg.htm>

Many of the houses within the survey area retain integrity and thus would contribute to a potential National Register Historic District. The majority of the properties are residential homes that would be individually eligible for the National Register. Of these homes, most appear to be in moderate-to-excellent condition displaying the original significance.

Marshall Residential Survey
February 19, 2014 - September 30, 2015
Project No. 29-14-121161-009

Survey Number:	Address:		Owner:	Effective Age:
SA-AS-005-0001	202	N. Allen Ave.	Rural Enterprises	c. 1925
SA-AS-005-0002	205	N. Allen Ave.	Federal National Mortgage Association	c. 1930
SA-AS-005-0003	210	E. Arrow St.	Southwestern Bell Co.	1950
SA-AS-005-0004	218 - 230	E. Arrow St.	First Baptist Church (Parking Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0005	225	E. Arrow St.	The United Methodist Church	1926
SA-AS-005-0006	302	E. Arrow St.	First Baptist Church	1900
SA-AS-005-0007	305	E. Arrow St.	Greuling, H Phillip & Denise	c. 1876
SA-AS-005-0008	307	E. Arrow St.	Lamkin, William	1929
SA-AS-005-0009	308	E. Arrow St.	Henly, Mark S & Kerry	1875
SA-AS-005-0010	314	E. Arrow St.	Brown, Michael D & Cara L	1897
SA-AS-005-0011	324	E. Arrow St.	Alfrey, Robert ETAL	1900
SA-AS-005-0012	325	E. Arrow St.	Pro Touch Investments, Inc.	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0013	331	E. Arrow St.	Wells, Andrew & Angela	1900
SA-AS-005-0014	332	E. Arrow St.	Reagles, Wendell L & Connie	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0015	334	E. Arrow St.	Millard, Mieka J	1919
SA-AS-005-0016	335	E. Arrow St.	Mc Kinney, Uel L Jr. & W ETAL	1937
SA-AS-005-0017	338	E. Arrow St.	Reagles, Wendell Lee	1890
SA-AS-005-0018	339	E. Arrow St.	Festa, Dan & Margaret Laura	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0019	343	E. Arrow St.	Duncan, Glenn Jr. & Fern	1900
SA-AS-005-0020	344	E. Arrow St.	Mc Guire, Terry J & W	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0021	405	E. Arrow St.	Van Buskirk, Kathy	1948
SA-AS-005-0022	406	E. Arrow St.	Wright, Aaron C & Sarah A	1929
SA-AS-005-0023	408	E. Arrow St.	Wright, Aaron C & Sarah A (Vacant Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0024	412	E. Arrow St.	Hieronimus, Julie A	1929
SA-AS-005-0025	421	E. Arrow St.	Welton, Henry	1876
SA-AS-005-0026	424	E. Arrow St.	Larabee, Jeremiah J & Julie M	1880
SA-AS-005-0027	425	E. Arrow St.	Rosenbaum, Marilyn	1907
SA-AS-005-0028	431	E. Arrow St.	Estill, Robert Sr. & Linda	1898
SA-AS-005-0029	503	E. Arrow St.	Long, Rebecca & Denver	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0030	504	E. Arrow St.	25 Peters Holdings, LLC	1875
SA-AS-005-0031	509	E. Arrow St.	Worstell, Owen R & Gussie ETAL	c. 1975
SA-AS-005-0032	512	E. Arrow St.	Styles, Nancy Negley	1875
SA-AS-005-0033	513	E. Arrow St.	Harvey, Hugh C & W	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0034	516	E. Arrow St.	Elfrink Trust	1870
SA-AS-005-0035	519	E. Arrow St.	Lamparter, David F & Cynthia F ETAL	1960
SA-AS-005-0036	525	E. Arrow St.	Mc Kinney, Kevin & Cheryl	1920
SA-AS-005-0037	526	E. Arrow St.	Hicks, Allen R & Sandra ETAL	1878
SA-AS-005-0038	529	E. Arrow St.	Schultz, Gregory & Shirley ETAL	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0039	534	E. Arrow St.	Smith, Kathleen ETAL	1876
SA-AS-005-0040	536	E. Arrow St.	Duffer, David P & Judith K ETAL	1900
SA-AS-005-0041	537	E. Arrow St.	Grant, Rochelle D	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0042	545	E. Arrow St.	Frank, Dan	1900
SA-AS-005-0043	547	E. Arrow St.	Bethel, Paul A & Carolyn J	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0044	606	E. Arrow St.	McKinney, Les & Cindy	1900
SA-AS-005-0045	607	E. Arrow St.	Whitney, Matthew J & Stephanie A	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0046	610	E. Arrow St.	Guthrey, Scott & Rachel	1920
SA-AS-005-0047	611	E. Arrow St.	Whitney, Matthew & Stephanie	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0048	620	E. Arrow St.	Fuquet, Gregory	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0049	625	E. Arrow St.	Whitney, Matthew & Stephanie	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0050	627	E. Arrow St.	Whitney, Matthew & Stephanie	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0051	628	E. Arrow St.	Fuquet, Gregory	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0052	631	E. Arrow St.	Whitney, Matthew & Stephanie	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0053	633	E. Arrow St.	Harvey, Ruth P	1903
SA-AS-005-0054	636	E. Arrow St.	Reiff, Andrew	c. 1885

SA-AS-005-0055	637	E. Arrow St.	Natividad, Rustum	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0056	641	E. Arrow St.	Johnson, Joyce A	2014
SA-AS-005-0057	643	E. Arrow St.	Ervin, Darrell & Christi Hopkins (Vacant Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0058	24	N. Bell Ave.	Nelson, Chris & Claudia Peterson	1973
SA-AS-005-0059	106	N. Bell Ave.	Wilson, Barbara & Troy	1923
SA-AS-005-0060	109	N. Bell Ave.	Mendez, Julio & Ana	c. 1885
SA-AS-005-0061	110	N. Bell Ave.	Mary Ann Abdon ETAL	c. 1885
SA-AS-005-0062	115	N. Bell Ave.	Peck, Shelly	1925
SA-AS-005-0063	202	N. Bell Ave.	Martin, William P.	1996
SA-AS-005-0064	207	N. Bell Ave.	Gulley, John & Cecolia	1918
SA-AS-005-0065	214	N. Bell Ave.	Bank Midwest	1890
SA-AS-005-0066	215	N. Bell Ave.	Brown, Carol Jean Cornine	1895
SA-AS-005-0067	216	N. Bell Ave.	Whitney, Matthew & Stephanie	1920
SA-AS-005-0068	218	N. Bell Ave.	Huesgen, James N.	1920
SA-AS-005-0069	221	N. Bell Ave.	Howard, Tina & Mickey	1908
SA-AS-005-0070	223	N. Bell Ave.	Hughes, John ETAL	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0071	14	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hooper, Sheldon & Anne	1925
SA-AS-005-0072	19	N. Brunswick Ave.	Huston, Corinne	1960
SA-AS-005-0073	20-22	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hartley, Fred E & W (Jane)	1981
SA-AS-005-0074	25	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hartley, Fred E & Jane	1940
SA-AS-005-0075	30	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hartley, Todd & Wendy	1895
SA-AS-005-0076	100	N. Brunswick Ave.	Vaillancourt, Paul & Darla Arni	1890
SA-AS-005-0077	104	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hartley, Fred E & W (Jane)	1895
SA-AS-005-0078	110	N. Brunswick Ave.	Ravenhill, Robert H	1896
SA-AS-005-0079	116	N. Brunswick Ave.	Raines Family Trust	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0080	120	N. Brunswick Ave.	Jones, Benjamin F & Karla L Eagan	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0081	122	N. Brunswick Ave.	Dautenhahn, Barbara	1883
SA-AS-005-0082	123	N. Brunswick Ave.	Buckner, William Gordon	1975
SA-AS-005-0083	124	N. Brunswick Ave.	Helm, Douglas	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0084	125	N. Brunswick Ave.	Hartwig, Scott B & Melissa L	1906
SA-AS-005-0085	317	N. Brunswick Ave.	Tietz, Jeff & Alisa	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0086	318	N. Brunswick Ave.	Sullivan, Sidney W ETAL	1896
SA-AS-005-0087	436	N. Brunswick Ave.	Jacobs, Douglas E & Wendy	c. 1930
SA-AS-005-0088	518	N. Brunswick Ave.	Shipp, Kloee S ETAL	1928
SA-AS-005-0089	520	N. Brunswick Ave.	Finley, Ray & Diana ETAL	1925
SA-AS-005-0090	522	N. Brunswick Ave.	Rea, Anne Warnick	1900
SA-AS-005-0091	524	N. Brunswick Ave.	Lerch, David	1871
SA-AS-005-0092	232	E. Eastwood St.	Ranes, Jill	1983
SA-AS-005-0093	302	E. Eastwood St.	Rigatti, Jeanette	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0094	312	E. Eastwood St.	Rash, Evelyn R	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0095	313	E. Eastwood St.	Eastwood School	1922
SA-AS-005-0096	314	E. Eastwood St.	Plexico, Mark C & Mary Ann	1930
SA-AS-005-0097	316	E. Eastwood St.	Copeland, Myra J ETAL	1862
SA-AS-005-0098	320	E. Eastwood St.	Porter, Paul & Rebecca	1928
SA-AS-005-0099	340-360	E. Eastwood St.	Eastwood Properties LLC	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0100	380	E. Eastwood St.	French, Thomas E & Marilyn Sue	1926
SA-AS-005-0101	400	E. Eastwood St.	Lopez-Salmeron, Jose A	1928
SA-AS-005-0102	410	E. Eastwood St.	Sleeper, William A & Mary Susan	1910
SA-AS-005-0103	431	E. Eastwood St.	Glassmaker, Brian R & Kelly J	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0104	503	E. Eastwood St.	Peterson, Mary Kay ETAL	1907
SA-AS-005-0105	509	E. Eastwood St.	Bartlett, John B & Ora Floann	1968
SA-AS-005-0106	511	E. Eastwood St.	Stapleton, John V ETAL	1914
SA-AS-005-0107	522	E. Eastwood St.	Williams, Clyde L & Mary L	1879
SA-AS-005-0108	524	E. Eastwood St.	Henke, Brian & Cynthia	1902
SA-AS-005-0109	525	E. Eastwood St.	Swisher, Betty	c. 1870
SA-AS-005-0110	526	E. Eastwood St.	Blalock, Robert W & W ETAL	1898
SA-AS-005-0111	531	E. Eastwood St.	Boedeker, Jeremy & Abrea	1958
SA-AS-005-0112	534	E. Eastwood St.	Day, Tony R & Sharon K	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0113	537	E. Eastwood St.	Harriman, Jacob & Amber	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0114	540	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Paul V & Kimberly	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0115	543	E. Eastwood St.	Guthrey, Charles G	c. 1885
SA-AS-005-0116	546	E. Eastwood St.	Wilson, Ann L ETAL	c. 1930

SA-AS-005-0117	548	E. Eastwood St.	Kennon, Bret D	c. 1870
SA-AS-005-0118	549	E. Eastwood St.	Butner, Timothy Mark & Kristi Anne	1910
SA-AS-005-0119	600	E. Eastwood St.	Naylor, Jamie L Gold	c. 1935
SA-AS-005-0120	601	E. Eastwood St.	Durham, Justin L & Grace A	1939
SA-AS-005-0121	602	E. Eastwood St.	Drake, Robert	1918
SA-AS-005-0122	614	E. Eastwood St.	Townsend, Thomas N & Leah A	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0123	623	E. Eastwood St.	McKinney, Brian	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0124	632-634	E. Eastwood St.	Guthrey Heirs	1966
SA-AS-005-0125	633	E. Eastwood St.	Brandt, Daniel W & Cynthia A	1894
SA-AS-005-0126	635	E. Eastwood St.	Roder, Nathan Kane & Jennifer J	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0127	638	E. Eastwood St.	Guthrey Heirs	1950
SA-AS-005-0128	646	E. Eastwood St.	City of Marshall	N/A
SA-AS-005-0129	703	E. Eastwood St.	Harris, Jeffrey & Bethany	c. 1916
SA-AS-005-0130	706	E. Eastwood St.	Hilburn, Elijah E & Stephanie Kay	1960
SA-AS-005-0131	710	E. Eastwood St.	Mc Inteer, Edward B & Carol S	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0132	712	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Damien F & Carol	1910
SA-AS-005-0133	714	E. Eastwood St.	Machholz, Richard J & W	1935
SA-AS-005-0134	717	E. Eastwood St.	Riffert, Frank ETAL	1918
SA-AS-005-0135	719	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Paul & Damon ETAL	1916
SA-AS-005-0136	720	E. Eastwood St.	Porter, Paul & Rebecca	c. 1935
SA-AS-005-0137	721	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Joshua	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0138	723	E. Eastwood St.	Jensen, Allan & Lynda ETAL	c. 1910
SA-AS-005-0139	730	E. Eastwood St.	Borchers, Dorothy Arline ETAL	1935
SA-AS-005-0140	806	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, James L & Barbara ETAL	c. 1860
SA-AS-005-0141	809	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Paul V & Kimberly A	1913
SA-AS-005-0142	823	E. Eastwood St.	Guthrey, Charles Bradley & Sarah Anne	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0143	824	E. Eastwood St.	Cooper, Charles A & W	1919
SA-AS-005-0144	829	E. Eastwood St.	Bieberly, James Matthew	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0145	838	E. Eastwood St.	Mc Clure, Lawrence R	c. 1882
SA-AS-005-0146	843	E. Eastwood St.	Mc Campbell, Betty E ETAL	1937
SA-AS-005-0147	903	E. Eastwood St.	Keller, David & W	1945
SA-AS-005-0148	906	E. Eastwood St.	Beeler, Terry J & Lenora Melinda	1953
SA-AS-005-0149	913	E. Eastwood St.	Carton, John W & W	1910
SA-AS-005-0150	914	E. Eastwood St.	Woods, Ryan L & Angela L	1923
SA-AS-005-0151	921	E. Eastwood St.	Borchers, Kevin & Cathy	1928
SA-AS-005-0152	922	E. Eastwood St.	Hird, Charles Allen ETAL	1928
SA-AS-005-0153	927	E. Eastwood St.	Reyes Properties LLC	1928
SA-AS-005-0154	933	E. Eastwood St.	Davis, Jeffrey L & Doris F	1932
SA-AS-005-0155	934	E. Eastwood St.	Lott, David & Jeannie	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0156	937	E. Eastwood St.	Elsa, Alden H & Kathryn G ETAL	1988
SA-AS-005-0157	1001	E. Eastwood St.	Mikels, Jeffrey & Mona (Vacant Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0158	1002	E. Eastwood St.	Aguilar, Jovita E	1985
SA-AS-005-0159	1003	E. Eastwood St.	Mikels, Jeffrey & Mona	c. 1975
SA-AS-005-0160	1005	E. Eastwood St.	Mikels, Cody	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0161	1012	E. Eastwood St.	Thomas, Jack L	1928
SA-AS-005-0162	1015	E. Eastwood St.	Mikels, Jeffrey & Mona	c. 1925
SA-AS-005-0163	1018	E. Eastwood St.	Miller, James W & Sandra L (Vacant Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0164	1023	E. Eastwood St.	Hernandez, Ester	1924
SA-AS-005-0165	1026	E. Eastwood St.	Bakert, Nicholas	c. 1925
SA-AS-005-0166	1029	E. Eastwood St.	Becker, Steven R	1928
SA-AS-005-0167	1033	E. Eastwood St.	Riley, Bradford I	1925
SA-AS-005-0168	1041	E. Eastwood St.	Bosley, Bruce W & Bobbi L	1928
SA-AS-005-0169	1044	E. Eastwood St.	Missouri Valley College	1932
SA-AS-005-0170	1103	E. Eastwood St.	Cato, Clifford N. Jr. & Sheila	c. 1960
SA-AS-005-0171	1109	E. Eastwood St.	Rozema, Jay & Dyann	c. 1900
SA-AS-005-0172	1113	E. Eastwood St.	Shroyer, Brian & Theresa	1984
SA-AS-005-0173	1117	E. Eastwood St.	Jones, Charles R & W	1903
SA-AS-005-0174	1124	E. Eastwood St.	Mills, Michael R & Debra A	c. 1930
SA-AS-005-0175	1129	E. Eastwood St.	Hahn, Alvin R Jr. & Dona M	1915
SA-AS-005-0176	1201	E. Eastwood St.	Staub, Erna A Revocable Trust	1902
SA-AS-005-0177	1210	E. Eastwood St.	Blosser, Georgia Home	1936
SA-AS-005-0178	1215	E. Eastwood St.	Garton, Steven & Mary	1908

SA-AS-005-0179	1221	E. Eastwood St.	Watson, Allen Dale	c. 1925
SA-AS-005-0180	1224	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Robert E & Kathryn C	1932
SA-AS-005-0181	1235	E. Eastwood St.	Ismay, Virginia S	1952
SA-AS-005-0182	1240	E. Eastwood St.	Thompson, Robert E & Kathryn C	c. 1920
SA-AS-005-0183	1245	E. Eastwood St.	Winning, Barry E & Theresa G	1930
SA-AS-005-0184	1306	E. Eastwood St.	Cook, Dorothy Trust	1935
SA-AS-005-0185	1311	E. Eastwood St.	Bakert, Patricia A Alspaw	1896
SA-AS-005-0186	207	E. North St.	Kansas Lumber Home Store	1979
SA-AS-005-0187	208	E. North St.	First Presberterian Trustees	1871
SA-AS-005-0188	215	E. North St.	Kitty's Corner LLC	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0189	221	E. North St.	Kitty's Corner LLC	c. 1880
SA-AS-005-0190	227	E. North St.	Kitty's Corner LLC	1883
SA-AS-005-0191	228	E. North St.	Nelson, Chris & Claudia Peterson	1878
SA-AS-005-0192	229	E. North St.	Kitty's Corner LLC	1922
SA-AS-005-0193	234	E. North St.	The United Methodist Church (Parking Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0194	305	E. North St.	Eidson Experiences LLC	1922
SA-AS-005-0195	308	E. North St.	Johnson, Jim L & Vickie	1895
SA-AS-005-0196	309	E. North St.	Gaskill, Bryan J & Norine E	1919
SA-AS-005-0197	314	E. North St.	Peterson Family Trust	1888
SA-AS-005-0198	324	E. North St.	Peterson Family Trust	1878
SA-AS-005-0199	331	E. North St.	Huff, George S & W	1875
SA-AS-005-0200	334	E. North St.	Petersen, Craig & Sabrina	1900
SA-AS-005-0201	342	E. North St.	Petersen, Craig & Sabrina (Vacant Lot)	N/A
SA-AS-005-0202	345	E. North St.	Huston, Matthew & Charla	1910
SA-AS-005-0203	404	E. North St.	Lundy, Shirley J & Matt D Jackson	1921
SA-AS-005-0204	407	E. North St.	Huston, Donna G Living Trust	1933
SA-AS-005-0205	408	E. North St.	Jackson, Jared W & Jeremi S	1920
SA-AS-005-0206	418	E. North St.	Bellamy, Tut	1896
SA-AS-005-0207	423	E. North St.	Olson, Steven & Elaine	1880
SA-AS-005-0208	434	E. North St.	Peterson, Robert Wayne & W	c. 1890
SA-AS-005-0209	78	N. Odell St.	First Baptist Church	1883
SA-AS-005-0210	24	N. Redman Ave.	Bennett, Katherine F	1940
SA-AS-005-0211	25	N. Redman Ave.	Bublitz, Norma C & Jerome E	1938
SA-AS-005-0212	27	N. Redman Ave.	Myers, Ruth & James	1968