

Mar. 1976

2nd history article (Chronology)

# YPSILANTI GLEANINGS

## PAST SCENES and OLD TIMES

YPSILANTI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ~ PUBLICATION ~



Ypsilanti Historical Museum  
~ 220 N. Huron Street ~

"Gleanings: March, 1976

"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING"  
(second article)

Foster L. Fletcher, City Historian

It is impossible to record all the events and happenings in Ypsilanti during the two decades from 1850 to 1870 even if our space was not limited. However, certain ones must be listed while many deserving mention are left out.

The Ypsilanti Normal Teacher Training School was dedicated October 5 1852 and there were three in the first graduating class: Helen C. Norris, Alzina Morton and J.M.B. Sill. On October 29 1859, the original building burned. It was replaced and classes resumed April 10 1860.

March 29 1857, the Seminary burned and did not re-open until August 17 1858. That building stood until it too burned in 1877. Prior to 1860, Primary Grades were conducted in the brick building on the East side of River Street which had housed the First Methodist Society; a brick structure on East Forest Avenue at River was a Grade School and another was in the building on the SW corner of South Washington and Woodward Street.

By 1857 the First Presbyterian Society which also included the Congregational Society, had outgrown the frame building on Pearson Street, North of the Westside Public Square. A handsome stone and brick structure with a single steeple was built on the NE corner of Washington at Emmet. The dedication that year had Rev. G. L. Foster as distinguished speaker.

The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1859 with a membership of 16. Mark Norris contributed the lot on which the first Church for Lutherans was built, NE corner of E. Michigan and Grove Street.

The Home Association was organized in 1857.

Charles Griswold Wiard, born June 25 1835, had married a widow, Mrs. Catherine Arnold Ackley in 1858. Later he purchased the Ezra D. Lay farm on East Michigan, which was formerly known as the Colby Stand which was taken up from the Government by Zolva Bowen. Zolva was an early Tavern Keeper at that location.

August 29 1859, the first oil well was drilled in Titusville, Pennsylvania, causing a greater change in our civilization than that other event in the same year: Charles Darwin published his "Origin of the Species" astonishing only a few scientific minds. Both events went unnoticed in Ypsilanti where citizens were doing very well with the horse and buggy, well water, the outhouse and unpaved streets.

The 'American Troubador', Stephen Foster, composed "My Old Kentucky Home", "Old Folks at Home" and other simple, sentimental appealing melodies; Henry Clay Work published "Carry Me Back to Old Virginie", the popular temperance song, "Father Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now", "Year of Jubillo" and many others. September 19 1858 Daniel Decatur Emmett composed the stirring song "Dixie". Music caused or follows the moods of the people.

October 6, 1859 the most militant of the abolitionists,

John Brown, and 21 of his followers, seized the little town of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and then captured the United States Arsenal there. Under command of Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee, the United States Marines, retook the Armory, killing 11 of the raiders including two of John Brown's sons, and five civilians. The Marines lost one man. On December 2nd, John Brown and five of his followers were convicted of Treason and publicly hanged in what is now Charles Town, West Virginia.

March 19 1860, William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Illinois. Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27 1858.

The Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1833 causing serious division of citizens in the United States with violence, bloodshed and death in several of the States.

Slavery was the greatest problem facing the Nation but there were many places where opinions differed on problems having nothing to do with Slavery. During the 1850s local problems led to anger and a division of Ypsilanti. The prominent men on the East side of the River Huron were determined to separate from the city on the west side of the river. It took state legislative pressure to join the two factions and establish the City of Ypsilanti in 1858 with Chauncey Joslyn as Mayor and Arden Ballard graciously retiring as President of the Village of Ypsilanti.

Benjamin Thompson came to Ypsilanti in 1828 as a young millwright and helped install machinery in many sawmills;

gristmills and pulp-paper mills on the Huron River. During the next decades the Thompson name was prominent in the business and civic affairs of the City. He established his own business making carriages and wagons.

When Mark Norris sold the triangle of land occupied by his Great Western Hotel - an imposing brick structure, on the NE corner of River and East Cross. Benjamin Thompson moved his wagon and carriage works into that building and was joined by his son Oliver E. Thompson who manufactured farm implements in that location for the next sixty years. The many Thompson properties located between E. Cross and Maple Street, were part of the growing 4th Ward of the city. The first Volunteer Fire Department, the Masonic Lodge in the Norris Block and many other Civic enterprises always found the name Thompson leading the way.

Oliver E. Thompson was Mayor of Ypsilanti. 1901-02 and it was his personal project which arranged bringing the big Parrot Rifle to Ypsilanti and having it mounted in Prospect Park where it stands after 112 years of lonely silence having never been fired in its lifetime. This unusual cannon was cast in a foundry at West Point, New York and in 1864 it was mounted at Fort McClery, Kittery, Maine, as part of the defense of the Atlantic Coast.

The intention is to make a modest outline of the history of Ypsilanti but it is so easy to expand on certain names and events. Those selected are not the only ones that deserve mention.

Daniel Lace Quirk and Asa Dow his close friend and business associate from Chicago, built handsome brick mansions side by side on North Huron Street with grounds extending down to the Huron River. Quirk, with Mansard roof style at 304 North Huron and Dow at 220. Both had carriage houses to match their homes. Two of the really fine homes in Ypsilanti.

Robert Lambie, who had come as a youth of 14 with his parents, Francis and Mary Lambie, from Strathaven, Scotland in 1839 to Superior Township, built a Greek Revival type house on the NE corner of Hamilton and old Ellis.

The John Gilbert residence, with square tower and other features, at 227 N. Grove Street, became an imposing show place for Washtenaw County when completed in 1860. Spacious grounds provided ample room for tennis courts, outdoor Roman type swimming pool with attractive fountain in the center, fruit orchard, flower gardens and fish pond. The Gilberts entertained graciously thru the years for many social gatherings in their lovely home.

The 350 mile Erie Canal opened in 1825 and several million people and tons of merchandise and household goods passed thru it until the 1850s when the railroads took over.

Toward the end of the 1850s, there was a great amount of building, both brick and frame, in the newly incorporated City of Ypsilanti.

One of the largest and finest brick homes, was that of John S. Jenness at 324 West Forest Avenue. John A. Watling

who became a world famous dentist, built his brick residence with handsome square tower, at 121 N. Huron Street. The Jerome Walton brick at 404 N. Huron is an example of how brick was used in building the Greek Revival style.

Edwin J. Mills, successful hardware merchant, built his large Victorian brick house at 130 N. Huron which twenty years later became the home of the John Starkweathers and then the location of the Ladies' Library when Mrs. Starkweather gave the property to that active association of women in 1890.

The Nathan Follett home at 219 North Huron is a combination of cobblestone and brick, a portion of the house having been built in 1845. Much of the Arden Ballard house at 125 North Huron is brick construction and commands attention after 140 years.

The Isaac W. Conklin house at 126 Adams Street is basically brick, and the Charles King at 103 North Adams is one of the fine homes built by Cecil Millington. Erastus Samson, a drug store owner as early as 1840, built and lived in the sturdy Italianate brick home at 302 West Cross Street. The William H. Deubels built and lived graciously for many years in the handsome brick at 211 North Washington Street, a site of many social gatherings. The Hiram Batchelder brick home at 210 North Washington Street was another of note in that block along with the Charles Bassett house at 201 North Washington. The brick house of Mark

Morris, dating back to 1834, stands at 213 River Street. George W. Kishlar, an early builder, built the impressive brick house at 221 South Washington Street. There were many more brick houses built during the time of Ypsilanti's expansion, so many none even though the ravages of time did not destroy them.

The Brick Yards of Charles McCormick and Murray P. Holmes & Co., were classed among the great brick yards of the State.

In 1860 the United States Census listed a population of 3956 for the City of Ypsilanti and 1357 for the Township. There was no distinct division of City and Township except on the maps showing the surveyed boundaries of the City. Chickens, cows, pigs and horses, though less in numbers were as common in the City of Ypsilanti as in the Township farms where there were elegant homes equally those in the City. Because of the great forests in Michigan, and the coming of the saw and abundant waterpower to operate the circular saw, the shift from log cabin to the clapboard house was rapid. The axe, hand hewn beams, studs continued as long as labor was cheap and plentiful. Log cabins and farm log structures were in evidence on Hitchingham Road, Willis Road and other parts of Ypsilanti Township even a decade or more after the turn of the Century.

The Greek Revival style of Architecture, conspicuous because of its simple balance, was brought to Ypsilanti



from New York State and New England and used extensively.

The Timothy Showermans built a home at 206 North Huron using this style as did Dr. Francis Rexford at 111 North Huron, on the West side of the Street. At the south end of old Cemetery Street, now Prospect Street, where it joins South Grove Street, Addison Fletcher built a Greek Revival house, side to be the finest example in Ypsilanti of that style. The lot on which it was built was part of the site of Woodruff's Grove, now lost as well as the house, to antiquity except for the Marker placed by the Ypsilanti Chapter of the DAR in 1923 to commemorate the location of Woodruff's Grove.

Charles Sherman Woodard, a Civil Engineer who came with the new railroad to Ypsilanti in 1838 made his home in Ypsilanti and his fine residence was at 301 North Grove Street. The Greek Revival structure at 218 North Washington Street has the name of Arden Ballard linked to it and became the home of Elijah Grant. It has been restored recently by the Ladies' Literary Club, the owner for sixty-two years, and is a very lovely structure of which Ypsilanti is proud.

Joseph Estabrook, an early influence in Education and Religion in the State of Michigan, built a fine frame house at the NW corner of West Forest and Lowell Street. Joseph Kitchen, a well known merchant, built an elegant home at 116 North Adams Street in which many beautiful stained glass windows were used. In Ypsilanti Township, an example of Greek Revival Architecture can be seen at 1276 North Huron

River Drive, built in 1842 by John Starkweather.

The Ezra Lay home, an impressive Greek Revival example with corner pilasters, was built at 1701 East Michigan (the Chicago Road) in 1834. It was saved from destruction and oblivion in 1966 by the Charles Haglers who moved it to 3401 Berry Road in Superior Township, restoring it, perhaps, even beyond its former elegance.

East of the Lay residence a quarter mile or more was the large handsome home of the Spencers, Grove and Edward with templelike pillars in front. The George Wiards, the Lyman Wiards, the Burrells and many others were on the East edge of the Township. There was a Tollgate on the Northside of East Michigan at Holmes Road. Following the Huron River south, we find Edward King whose land in the riverbottom was known as 'Kings Flats', Charles Crane, Ben Emerick, Alvin Cross, Adam Yeckley, Isaac Bumpus and many names long forgotten. South, along the Monroe Road, as Whittaker Road was known, Seth Arnold, Hiram Seaver, George Moorman, A. R. and Lyman Graves...along Stoney Creek Road was George Elliott, N.E. Crittenden, with David Gardner, Watson Barr and Robert Campbell in Augusta Township.

As the Monroe Road turns southeast, there was the Joseph McIntyre farm and that of Edward Gorton with the Paint Creek Post Office on Willis Road in Augusta Township. Others of note were Asa Darling and Aaron Childs.

Going toward the west on the Sauk Trail, (Chicago Road, now Michigan Avenue), there is the Gothic Victorian house,

the former farm home of Edwin C. Warner, 1024 Michigan Avenue. The Evan Berole home was just beyond the West edge of French Clair #690. Fountain Watling and George Sherwood, south of the Trail at the West edge of Ypsilanti Township, with excellent farm and well kept buildings; Philo Parsons, west of Evan Berole with a white frame house, a modified Victorian style; a mile farther West at the corner of Ellsworth and Carpenter Road, was the impressive home of H.H. Ellsworth, with balanced pilasters at the two front corners, a structure that only neglect could destroy with indifference. H.B. Hewitt's farm was in the NW corner of French Claim #691, on the eastside of Hewitt Road.

The Victorian frame house began to outnumber the Greek style, which had lasted with variations for thirty years in popularity. The home of Randall Ross, 5138 West Michigan, was a splendid example of the Victorian style. Today it is preserved and kept in excellent condition by the Joseph Schmidts. The Grove Sanders house at 4980 W. Michigan is another example of that style and giving evidence that the old builders produced sturdy, handsome houses.

North of Ypsilanti there is an unusual brick house, the Jeremiah Newton farm at 830 W. Clark Road in Superior Township, built in 1847 by Charles Francis Newton, son of Jeremiah, and now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Herbert H. Cornish.

Other handsome homes on the North and in Superior Township: James W. Voorhees, SE corner of LeForge and Geddes

a splendid Greek style home with attractive innovations; the homes of J.L.Strang and William Mulholland on Cherry Hill road; O.A. Sober and I.M. Loverridge on Geddes Road East of Prospect; L.L. Kimmel, Harris road and the sturdy brick of John Rooke on the west side of Gotfredson road..

Many of the roads were given their present names by the Detroit Edison Company after 1900.

As land was cleared to raise crops, crops for live stock, the crops and live stock were often housed better than the farmer's family.

During the 1860s, the name Worden was very prominent in Ypsilanti. Alva Worden, an inventor with several patents to his credit; Charles Worden, a drygoods merchant; William H. Worden with a gun shop upstairs in the building of the NE corner of North Huron and old Congress Street with John S. Worden in the same building on the first floor with a popular saloon. 105 North Huron was once a Worden home. Three Wordens built handsome brick structures, mansard style, one at twenty East Michigan, another at 24 East Michigan and one on the NW corner of River and Congress Street. Such elegant homes and now all gone, the last one in 1974 to make more parking space.

Ypsilanti had a Distillery as early as 1827, only two years after the Village was platted and named. A Temperance Society was formed in 1829.

For the first Independence Day Celebration in the County,

July 4 1824 and in Woodruff's Grove, Clark Sills, walked to Detroit to procure two gallons of whiskey which he brought back on his back...perhaps lightening the load a little by taking a swig now and then to reduce the weight. That first Distillery was located on the south side of Congress not far from the west end of the old bridge. Nearby was the Tannery of Isaac Crane. Another early Tannery was that of John Howland located on the north side of Forest Avenue at the west end of that bridge. Across the road, was the Jacob Grob home and icehouse, also the first established Brewery. Breweries make Beer and Distilleries make Whiskey and both used to make money.

April 3, 1860 the Pony Express began service between Sacramento, California and St Joseph, Missouri - 80 riders, 40 saddle horses and 190 relay stations.

Thirteen months later the Pony Express gave up, even though one of the riders was William Frederick Cody, later attaining dime-novel fame as 'Buffalo Bill'. 'Buffalo Bill' was in an Ypsilanti parade in the summer of 1899.

In May of that year, one George W. Washburne, a local butcher, was accused of killing his wife, Ypsilanti's first murder.

May 18, 1860 Abraham Lincoln was nominated as Republican Candidate for President.

Evidence of honor is found for those days in the 1860 City Directory for Ypsilanti where the following is found:

J.M. Howard, principal business is courting what few ladies there are that are willing to be bored with him, boards east side Huron between Emmet and Ellis (Washtenaw).

1860 - Edgar and F.B. Bogardus opened a private Bank in a frame building on the south side of Congress Street near the SE corner of Washington Street. 'The Barton Hotel' was built on the NW corner of Pearl and Washington.

The State Legislature denied Michigan State Normal School money for a Gymnasium. The Normal School now had 255 students.

Nov. 6- Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, with a salary of \$25,000. In ten of the thirty-three States he did not receive a single vote.

Dec.4- President Buchanan's Annual Message to Congress is read to that body. Buchanan holds that no State has a right to secede from the Union.

Dec 6.- A Committee of thirty-three is appointed by the Speaker of the House, one from each State, to consider and try to resolve the issues between the South and the North.

Dec.20. - The South Carolina Convention passes an Ordinance of Secession from the United States.

Dec. 31. - Judah Benjamin, in a dramatic scene in the Senate, declares "The North Can never subjugate the South - Never - Never!".

The 'War Between the States' was about to begin. There is no record of War ever being declared.

1861:-

January 9. - Mississippi voted to secede followed by nine other States.

The first shot fired in the 'War Between the States'. A cannon was fired at the unarmed merchant steamer, "Star of the West", as it entered the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina with supplies for the troops in Fort Sumpter.

January 29. - Kansas admitted to the Union.

February 4. - First meeting of the Confederate Congress.

February 5. - Moving picture Peep-show machine patented by S. D. Goodale.

February 9. - Jefferson Davis elected President of the newly formed Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama.

February 11. - Abraham Lincoln and family say farewell to Springfield, Illinois and the only home they ever owned.

March 4. - Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States.

April 2. - Dakota Territory created.

April 9. - Meanwhile, in Ypsilanti, Ralph W. Van Fossen was appointed Postmaster. Parmenio Davis elected Mayor of Ypsilanti and served for the next two years.

April 9. - Sixty-seven year old Edmund Ruffin fired on Fort Sumpter.

April 17. - President Lincoln sent out a call for 75,000 men.

April 20 - Col. Robert E. Lee resigned from the Army of the United States after having been offered Command of the Army of the North by General Winfield Scott.

April 23 - Robert E. Lee became Commander of the Army of Virginia the "Old Dominion State".

When the United States became a Nation after the Revolution, the Armed Forces were reduced to a small number. Every man was supposed to answer a call to Arms if necessary. Each State was to supply their own quota and recruit the needed men.

The Congress made the demand for men from the States in the time of the Civil War and after the first burst of Patriotism, the response was small. A Draft Law was put in operation, but again it was the problem of each State to enforce it. Bounties as much as \$300 caused forceful recruiting by Bounty Hunters and there was wide spread corruption by families able to pay for a substitute. The Draft Law included all men from twenty-one to forty-five and did not exempt anyone for occupation or married with a family to care for. Riots were frequent in the big cities, New York City having the largest and most destructive, 1000 or more being killed in the riots.

In 1861, Ypsilanti responded immediately to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. The names of Ypsilanti's first recruits are listed here followed by the old newspaper story telling of those spirited exciting times.



## ROLL OF PATRIOTS

First enlistment roll at Ypsilanti for Civil War

"The undersigned, citizens of the State of Michigan, do hereby by enlist and consent to be mustered into the Military Service of the State of Michigan, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Military Force", first approved March 16, 1861, and to hold ourselves subject to all liabilities and obligations, created by said Act, and for the period and purposes therein set forth"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age</u>
J. S. Whittlesey	Ypsilanti	34	Geo.W. Monroe	Dundee	21
David A. Wise	"	35	Cicero Newell	Ypsilanti	20
M.A. Parks	"	35	John Norton	"	21
George R. Anderson	Canton	21	Wm. H. Parker	"	25
Smith Babcock	"	22	R. J. Parkhurst	"	20
George W. Baker	"	23	C.P. Perry	"	29
Murray Baker	"	21	G.S. Phillips	"	20
Thomas Baker	"	27	Henry Post	"	25
James W. Bingham	Green Oak	20	David Panches	Belleville	41
Hiram S. Boutell	Ypsilanti	25	Nathan Putnam	Milan	21
Decatur Brundage	Augusta	21	Lewis C. Randall	Pittsfield	34
J.M.Carr	Belleville	23	Wm. H.Randall	Ypsilanti	20
Edward J.Carson	"	21	J.L.Ransom	"	28
Phillip Chivers	Ypsilanti	24	Henry Reed	Belleville	21
Peter Clark	Milan	22	Robert Reynolds	Ypsilanti	26
Addison Curtis	Belleville	21	W.W.A.Russell	Green Oak	20
Joseph Davis	"	21	H.R.Scovill	Ypsilanti	19
Thomas Davis	York	21	J.E.Schafer	"	23
F.Eaton	Saline	21	G.H.Simmons	York	18
Norman Ellis	Belleville	37	W.D.Simmons	York	22
Truman W. Elton	Ypsilanti	21	Alvah Smith, Jr.	Clinton	25
Alonzo Ford	"	21	Charles Smith	Livonia	21
Benjamin W. Fuller	VanBuren	40	Fenton W. Smith	Augusta	23
L. Haight	Saline	21	John Smith	Belleville	21
Wm. Herdman	Ypsilanti	18	Lewis Spawn	"	41
Edwin A. Herrick	"	19	Clinton Spencer	Ypsilanti	21
Jas H. Hodgkin	"	18	J.StClair	"	21
A. D. Hoffman	Belleville	28	Albert Stuck	"	23
Fred C. Joslin	Ypsilanti	18	Charles Twist	"	23
Michael Kean	"	25	Ira B. Tuttle	"	25
Wm. B.Kelly	Canton	21	Oscar VanValkenburg	York	21
Orin King	Ypsilanti	27	Marcus Vining	Ypsilanti	19
Rufus Lawrence	"	28	James N. Wallace	Ionia	21
Clark Macomber	Augusta	21	Harman Wise	Ypsilanti	18
George Marshall	Belleville	24	Wm. H. Worden	"	27
James McCoy	Ypsilanti	19			

From the front page of THE YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, published every Saturday morning at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Michigan, by C.R. Pattison, January 6, 1877:

Prior to the Civil War, there was a Militia Company existing in Ypsilanti, one of the best drilled in the State. J.W. Whittlesey was Captain of the Company; F.P. Bogardus, 1st Lieutenant. When news reached Ypsilanti of the fire on Fort Sumpter the Company disbanded. A public meeting was called at Hewitt Hall (3rd fl. of the building NE corner Michigan and Washington), the 22nd day of April 1861. The most intense enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, and before noon of that day the persons whose names are given were inscribed upon the roll of honor. Mr. F.P. Bogardus was among the most influential in organizing the Company, though his name does not appear on the Roll, on account of the necessity of his abiding by the bank of which he is now cashier. Mr. B. preserved the enlistment roll, each member signing his own name. We are indebted, however, to David A. Wise for the manuscript, having it in his possession. We requested it for publication. The next Sunday, April 28, 1861, was one of the most thrilling ever seen in this City. The Company, in the afternoon, were drawn up in the Public Square (The Public Square was open space on W. Congress between Adams and Hamilton) and religious services were held, participated by all the Clergymen of the City. The officers of the Company, as far as we can ascertain, were:

Captain - J.W. Whittlesey; First Lieutenant - David A. Wise; Second Lieutenant - M.A. Parks.  
Sergeants - C.P. Perry, Cicero Newell, H.R. Scovill, Fred C. Joslin.

The Company went to Fort Wayne, Detroit, and then to Washington, forming Co. H. of the First Regiment, Col. Wilcox commanding.

July 21, 1861, the Company was in the Battle of Bull Run, and acquitted itself nobly. The enlistment was for three months, and during that time it did splendid service. Not a single company was so favored in furnishing Officers for special duty as Co. H.

At the end of three months it disbanded and coming home a large number united with the First Infantry

Regiment organized at Ann Arbor. We are able to give a brief record and present whereabouts of a few members of this Company. Captain Whittlesey, after the capture of Alexandria was made Provost Marshal of that City, and though in a trying position received high encomium from his Superior Officers. He served as a Major at the Battle of Bull Run. Grand Rapids is his present place of residence.

Lieutenant Wise, at Alexandria was appointed Quarter master of the Regiment and placed in charge of the Marshal House.

M.A. Parks was promoted to the Captaincy of the Company and at Bull Run was taken prisoner. He lay in that hell of doom the remainder of the year and came out a wreck. He is dead. (Parks was given an Honorable Medical Discharge and returned to Ypsilanti where he established a jewelry store in part of the Samson Drug Store on West Michigan).

Fred Joslin is now in California. James W. Bingham was the son of Senator Bingham and died during the war. Captain Wallace, W.A. Russell and Bingham were students at the Normal College. Captain Wallace served for four years and at the close of the War was a Major. Captain Clinton Spencer, our Postmaster, was a brave soldier and left a leg at the battle of Gettysburg which was not as agreeable as his three months experience. Lewis Spawn was wounded at Bull Run. Captain Newell at the expiration of his enlistment entered the Cavalry and served during the War with high honor. Harmon Wise, age 18 when he enlisted was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, Phillip Chivers disappeared at the battle of Bull Run and has never been heard from. L. Haight from Saline was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville. H.R. Scovill at the end of his enlistment drove a lumber wagon to California, returning after the War to become a partner, with Follmore in the Sash and Blind business on Frog Island.

The old hand written list of these young men who were the first volunteers in April 1861, was given to the Ypsilanti Historical Society by H.R. Scovill's daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Scovill Bisbee Moon and it is in the Archives.

After the sobering disaster of the Battle of Bull Run, it was quiet along the Potomac for ten months.

1862

January 12- Timothy Showerman died, an old prominent pioneer in the area. Showerman built a fine home in the mid 1850s on the large double lot at 206 N. Huron which later became the home of the William Deubles and then was bought and rebuilt by D.L.Quirk, Jr.

February 1 - The Fowler Schoolhouse in Superior Township burned. The Fowler School was on the south side of Geddes Road 1/4 mile West of Ridge Road. James N. Wallace was the first teacher in that one room school which had 45 ungraded pupils.

February 5- "The Atlantic Monthly" printed "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Julia Ward Howe.

February 15 - Fort Donelson of the Cumberland surrendered to General Grant.

Rev. G.L. Foster resigned as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

April 11 - Charles Evans Hughes born.

April 16 - Slavery abolished in District of Columbia.

Thirteen members of the Presbyterian Church took letters of Membership Severance to form a Congregational Church and erect a building on the East side of the Huron River. The plan did not work out and people returned to the Presbyterian Church.

Benjamin Follett formed a Bank with R.W. Hemphill and located in the Follett block on E. Cross Street.

Mark Norris died, a remarkable man who

did much in guiding the growth of Ypsilanti.

May 6 - Henry David Thoreau died.

May 29 - The 17th Regiment of Infantry was authorized.

July 1 - President Lincoln called for 300,000 men - Governor Blair issued orders for 7 more Regiments of Infantry and 4 of Calvary.

The Ypsilanti Normal School was still in session. A Normal Company was planned but the Summer Session closed before it was organized and students had scattered to their homes.

Austin George was born June 15, 1841, on a farm near Litchfield, Michigan. At the age of 12 he lost his right arm in the machinery of a flouring mill in Jonesville, Mich.

Austin became a student in the Michigan State Normal School in Ypsilanti and was living in Ypsilanti when that July 1st call came in 1862 for more troops. Because of his disability, he was unable to enlist in the Army but being endowed with an excellent mind, unusual energy and engaging personality, he began recruiting for the Normal Company "E" of the 17th Infantry, writing the scattered young students and urging their enlistment.

He opened a Recruiting office in the Smith & Kinne Book and Drug Store on the North side of old Congress Street near Huron. The Normal boys responded to his letters and many came to Ypsilanti to enlist. Some replied but could not join the Normal Company as they had already enlisted in

their home community. Every morning Austin assumed the responsibility of handing out the flag at the Recruiting Office. The Normal Company was soon full.

When the 17th Michigan Infantry went to the front, he went as Company Clerk, later serving as Regimental Postmaster and Clerk for Brigade and Division Headquarters but never being too busy to keep track of his Normal Company with sympathy and encouragement for every homesick youth.

Austin George became Superintendent of Ypsilanti Public Schools in 1896 and he and his family lived out his lifetime in the handsome mansard roof style house at 111 N. Normal Street. A man who contributed so much to Ypsilanti and now the family name is gone except in our history.

Gabriel Campbell had graduated from Michigan State Normal School in 1861 and was a student at the University of Michigan the following academic year. Gabriel is credited with getting thirty of his former classmates to enlist and at the organization meeting was elected Captain; Thomas Mathews, First Lt., James T. Moran, 2nd Lt., This Company was not entirely young Normal men but it originated there and the three Commissioned Officers, four of the five Sergeants, four of the eight Corporals and nearly one third of the men were Normal Students.

The Company went to Detroit and mustered in on August 19th, 1862. They were assigned to the 17th Infantry as Company "E" and left for Washington August 27th.

The Confederates had crossed the Potomac below Washington into Maryland and marched north around the Capitol. The Union Regiment was soon sent into Maryland and marched forty miles north, passing thru Frederick the home of Betsey Ross, while crowds gathered and cheered as the Normal Co. sang in beautiful harmony as they marched.

Company "E" was in the battle of South Mountain, less than three weeks after the ovation given their departure from Ypsilanti. Four in that Company were killed, two of them Normal Students - David S. Howard and Lucian Jones - and many badly wounded. Alexander McKinnor, well known in Ypsilanti was one of those killed. The holiday spirit of adventure had vanished.

William H. Brearly in later years wrote the following poignant account to Daniel Putnam:

When I was at the Normal in 1861, I had as my seat-mate Alexander McKinnor. My age was then 14 and he was two years older. He tried to enlist with us but could not be taken as our number was complete. Although the Company was full, he went with us to the Barracks in Detroit, tried to get in and would not leave us; and he finally got accepted as a substitute for Stiles who was taken sick and discharged. We walked and talked and slept together on the way all along from Washington to South Mountain. He said he didn't expect to live but thought it was his duty to give his life to his country. You must know all about this and yet you didn't know him personally to such an extent as I did, nor know how sweet and patriotic a spirit he had.

He was at my side at South Mountain, and when he fell, I stopped for a moment beside him to see if he was dead, and then went on. No loftier or purer life went out that day on the slope of South Mountain than that of dear McKinnor. His name and memory cannot be

too highly honored by the Normal today. When the Regiment moved on, I was left in charge of the burial party and I saw McKinnon's body placed with the other Michigan dead in a long grave, and marked the spot with a head board for each.

It was in the battle of South Mountain that Captain Gabriel Campbell lost the handsome sword that was presented to him before the Company left Ypsilanti. (The Gabriel Campbell sword in the Ypsilanti Historical Archives is the splendid sword given as a replacement after the war ended).

On September 17 1862 was fought the great battle of Antietam in which the 17th lost 18 killed and 87 wounded. The loss to Company "E" was four killed including the Normal boys John H. Marvin, Webster Ruckman and Fred S. Webb. Antietam is now a small village on the north side of the Potomac and the battlefield National Historic Marker is on the south side of the river, nearly forty miles south of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

A plaque was made by the Michigan State Normal School "In Memory of the Students who Died at the Front in the 'War of the Rebellion'". Thirty names were placed on this plaque and room left at the bottom where more names when known could be added.

(The information given on Company "E" is from A HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at Ypsilanti, Michigan, 1849-1899 by Daniel Putnam, A.M., L.L.D., Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy. For more information and interest-



ing reading it is suggested you read Chapter X LV "The Normal School in the Civil War".

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The original hand-written list of the men of Company "E" was given to the Ypsilanti Historical Society Archives by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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KEY- (to Street names & geographical locations)

THE MONROE ROAD - South Huron from City limits - becoming Whittaker Road.

CHICAGO ROAD, (Chicago Avenue) - West Michigan Avenue from Ballard Street intersection

CONGRESS STREET - Ypsilanti's Main Street , Michigan Avenue, which was named 'Michigan Avenue' in 1914 when an attempt was made to have the Detroit to Chicago Road called 'Michigan Avenue'. Ypsilanti already had a 'Michigan Street' which in 1914 became 'Ferris Street', honoring Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan Governor 1913-1916.

SAUK TRAIL- The Indian name for the Detroit to Chicago trail which became the route of the United States Survey for Michigan Avenue and US 12

ELLIS STREET - Named for Elijah Ellis, prominent pioneer and changed in 1926 to Washtenaw when the road was paved making a direct road to Ann Arbor.

Enlisted men of Normal Company (E.) raised at  
Spilanti M.

Names	Rank	Residence	Where Enlisted
Gabriel Campbell	Captain	Augusta.	
Thomas Matthews	1 <sup>st</sup> Sicut.	Shut.	
James T. Morgan	2 <sup>d</sup> Sicut	Mustegou.	Spilanti
Delos Phillips	1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant	Spilanti	Spilanti
Benj. D. Safford	3 <sup>d</sup> do	Canton	"
George W. Hough	3 <sup>d</sup> do	St. Clair	"
John Mattman	4 <sup>th</sup> do	"	"
John M <sup>c</sup> . Dougall	5 <sup>th</sup> do	Superior	"
William C. Weir	Corporal	Manchester	"
Salmon E. Haight	"	Spilanti	"
G. Myron Hawley	"	Napoleon	"
Davis S. Howard	"	Fontiac	"
Henry C. Clark	"	Elyria - Ohio	"
George W. Harmon	"	Augusta	Ann Arbor
Philo M. Donstury	"	Allegran	Spilanti.
Fred. S. Welt	"	Pittsfield	"
James C. Siggett	Musician	Allegran	"
William Meeks	"	Napoleon	Napoleon
J. Michael Breining	Wagner	Augusta.	Spilanti.
1 Arndt N <sup>o</sup> H.	Privates		"
2 Ames Foster	"	Manchester	Manchester
3 Aulls Samuel F.	"		Spilanti.
4 Bush Edwin A	"		"

5	Billings Augustus	Private	Lausung	Ypsilanti -
6	Brearley Wm H.	"	Flint	"
7	Burr Henry D.	"	Superior	"
8	Brauder Henry	"	Napoleon	"
9	Chapman Arthur W.	"	"	"
10	Chapman Silas W.	"	"	"
11	Cady Chas J.	"	Ypsilanti	"
12	Dorr Wm S.	"	Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor.
13	Davis Wm J.	"	Sodi	Saline
14	Duell Herbert	"	Augusta	Ann Arbor.
15	Dibble Gregory E.	"	Gexter	Ypsilanti.
16	Eagle Seth E.	"	Augusta	Ann Arbor.
17	Eckler Wm H.	"	White Lake.	Ypsilanti.
18	Fleming Robert	"	Adrian	"
19	Foster Oscar	"	Brooklyn	Brooklyn.
20	Ferris Wm	"	Ypsilanti	Ypsilanti.
21	French Hayes C.	"	Saline	"
22	Fellows Byron W.	"	Manchester	Manchester.
23	Furnell Wm	"	Milan	Ypsilanti
24	Haight Edward A.	"	Ypsilanti	"
25	Gretton Thos W.	"	"	"
26	Hardy Henry	"	Tanterock	"
27	Hardy Alfred	"	"	"
28	Hopkins Dan G.	"	White Lake	"
29	Hotchkiss Francis J.	"	Saline	"
30	Guttenlocker Chas C.	"	Napoleon	"
31	Horning John	"	Manchester	Manchester.
32	Hillman Norman E.	"	Napoleon	Napoleon.
33	Hathaway George	"	Chelsea	Ypsilanti
34	Hudson Henry H.	"	Napoleon	Detroit.
35	Hopkins George H.	"	White Lake	Ypsilanti.
36	Herrick Austin	"	Genesee	Ypsilanti

37	Herriek George T.	"	"	"
38	Irwin Robert C.	"	Brooklyn	Napoleon
39	Jones Suen M.	"	Napoleon	Ypsilanti.
40	Jones Chas. H.	"	Northville	"
41	King Francis E.	"	Clinton	"
42	Kelley Andrew J.	"	Adrian	"
43	Lewis Alonzo	"	Napoleon	Napoleon
44	Lewis Ruf. C.	"	"	"
45	Lawrence John W.	"	Saline	York.
46	Lonsburg Herbert W.	"	Allegan	Ypsilanti.
47	Marrin John A.	"	Bedford	"
48	McFall Schuyler	"	Saint Croix	"
49	McFall Daniel	"	"	"
50	McFall Harrison	"	"	"
51	Maxfield Walter B.	"	Brooklyn	Brooklyn.
52	Moon Stuart C.	"	Napoleon	Napoleon.
53	Mathews Squier	"	Stout	Ypsilanti.
54	McMichael Geo. W.	"	York	"
55	Masters James	"	Saint Croix	"
56	Mason John	"	"	"
57	Peck Gilbert B.	"	Napoleon	"
58	Parr Thomas	"	Superior	"
59	Parker Raymond A.	"	Birmingham	"
60	Ruckman Webster	"	Saline	"
61	Sweezy A. H.	"	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
62	Slack Delavan D.	"	Napoleon	Ypsilanti.
63	Shepard Irwin	"	Chelsea	"
64	Smedley Albert L.	"	Vernon	"
65	Sney Grove	"	Brooklyn	Brooklyn.
66	Steele Theron A.	"	Stockbridge	Ypsilanti.
67	Sturdevant Herman B.	"	Keybridge, Mt.	"
68	Todes Seth A.	"	Napoleon	"

69	Thom Martin C.	Private	Spidanti	Spidanti.
70	Thompson S. Truman	"	Brooklyn	Brooklyn.
71	Vining Robert E.	"	Napoleon	
72	Wash Jacob	"	"	Napoleon.
73	Wilcox Albert F.	"	Saline	Dork.
74	Wood Jonathon M.	"	Napoleon	Spidanti.
75	Watson Vernon	"	"	Napoleon
76	Webb Hiram H.	"	Pittsfield	Spidanti.
77	Wood Andrew J.	"	Dexter	"
78	Wood Theodore E.	"	"	Dexter.
79	Woodard Wm A.	"	Pittsfield	Spidanti
80	Whelock Rolt F.	"	Superior	"
81	Jaw John S.	"	Augusta	"
82	McKinnon Alex.	"	Shelbygan Falls Wis.	"

Messrs Mills Foots, &c.

I herewith enclose  
you the list of our Company with the places  
of enlistment and residence opposite the names.  
Captain Campbell sends his compliments.  
Hoping this may be of service to you -  
I remain -

Your Obedient Servt.

Austin George,  
Clerk Company E,  
17<sup>th</sup> Mich Inf-ty.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Mr. & Mrs. Francis M. Burgess 1 Oak Street	Miss Dorothy James 516 Fairview Circle Apt #2
Mr. Robert C. Chadwick 708 Carver	Mr. Barry LaRue 915 Sherman Ct.
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Delano 1745 N. Prospect	Dr. & Mrs. Gary M. Oosta Winexburg Manor Apt #2 2227 Glenallen Ave., Silver Springs, Md. 20906
Thomas Ensign Family 1111 Maplewood	Mr. & Mrs Wm. Riccobono 503 Roosevelt
Mrs. Olive Franz Lutheran Retirement Center 1200 Earhart Road, A.A.	Clifford O'Rielly Family 2919 Carlton, A.A.
Edna W. Giar 'Pickwick Antiques' 756 Savage Rd. Belleville 48111	Miss Florence Schafarik 217 Woodward
Mr. & Mrs Wilfred Graubner 1442 Roosevelt	Mr. & Mrs Orlan Wilde 1305 Westmoorland
	Mr. Lawrence A. Wren 1711 South Blvd., A.A.

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IN REMEMBRANCE

Phelps Crouse was always a great help in the growth of the Historical Society and the Museum. As the old song says: "We shall meet but we shall miss him".

Irene Davis Williams - Irene served graciously two years as a Guide for the Museum and her unexpected passing was a shock to us. Irene and George were Charter Members of the Historical Society.

Mrs. Bradley Harris (Mildred L.), always giving her talents for so many Civic ventures, and having time to serve as Chairman for the Administrative Committee of the Ypsilanti Historical Society. We regret the loss for which no replacement can be found. Mildred was a truly devoted Charter Member of the Ypsilanti Historical Society.

In Memoriam (continued)

Mrs. Lorenz Kisor (Natalie Glover) will be greatly missed by Many Civic Organizations in which she took so much interest and gave freely of her talents. Natalie was a Charter Member of the Ypsilanti Historical Society. Her Glover progenitors came from Massachusetts to the Ypsilanti area in 1834 and were vigorously active in the growth of this area.

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We accept with grateful thanks contributions for the Upper Hall and Archives Expansion Fund from: Mrs. Spencer A. Davis, the J. Theodore Hefleys, and Mrs. Fred Dieterle.

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You can still buy the reprinted "Washtenaw County Atlas - really two combined Atlases - the 1874 and the 1915 combined in one book - for \$20. plus tax. The price will advance to \$25. after April 15th.

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WE NEED - The Old Frank Smith Druggist, stereo. views of Ypsilanti. There are 20 of these old stereoptician cards and we have only one of them. The others must be somewhere!

The 1892 Souvenir booklet of Ypsilanti Views is also needed. We have one copy of this interesting booklet promoted by B.Y. Peet and B.M. Damon for the Presbyterian Sunday School and selling for .25¢.

Ypsilanti City Directories for 1883 and 1878. We have a splendid collection of Ypsilanti Postcards - but if you have picture postcards of Ypsilanti before 1920, we would like to add them to the collection in the Archives.

Old diaries and letters are always welcome!

Recently the Trustees of the Historical Society of Michigan met in the Historical Museum thru the efforts of Nathalie Edmunds and Charles Hagler, who are members of the State Board.

Letters of praise for the Museum were received by the City Historian and we quote from a few.

John W. Gillette, President of the Historical Society of Michigan:

"Your Museum was a thoroughly delightful place for the Trustees to meet...thanks very much for the hospitality shown by you and the Museum Guides. There was only one blight for me; after me; after seeing your conservatory for plants, my wife wants one".

Robert M. Warner, Director of the University of Michigan Bentley Historical Library:

"I enjoyed very much my visit to the Museum. It is an attractive building and displays are most interesting. I am impressed with the fact it was accomplished by so much volunteer effort; that is remarkable because it does have a decidedly professional appearance".

J. Robert Dawson, Director of Public Relations Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum:

"I know I was just one of several of the Society Trustees who were most impressed with what you have done with your Museum in Ypsilanti. I have mentioned it to several of our curatorial people and I expect they will be visiting you".



REPORT OF THE YPSILANTI HISTORICAL MUSEUM -  
January 1975- January 1976

The Museum was open 160 days on a scheduled basis and was open for special exhibits and by special appointment for school groups and others who wished to visit.

Fifty-four Volunteer Guides have given approximately 15000 hours on scheduled days. One thousand two hundred and twenty-five signed the guest register. Many others visited who did not sign the register.

Forty nine groups which included some 1,025 persons (children and adults) visited the Museum.

Total visitors recorded 2250.

SPECIAL GROUPS THAT VISITED THE MUSEUM	SCHOOL GROUPS
Ypsilanti Historical Society	Ypsilanti
Dexter Historical Society	Adams -3 classes
Adult Education class	Ardis
Delta Kappa Gamma Educational Society	Belleville
P.E.O.	Willow Run
Church Groups	Cheney School
Newcomers Club	Ford School
Altrusa	Kaiser School
Persons from Half Way House	Kettering School
Boy Scouts (Ypsilanti & Lincoln Area)	Holmes Schcol
Girl Scouts	
Brownies	
Michigan Historical Commission	
City Manager, Mr. Warren and Heads of City Department.	

SPECIAL EVENTS

Valentine Making Workshop	Quilting Demonstration
Easter Egg Decorating	Candle making Demonstration
Needlepoint Demonstration	Woodworking demonstration
Dried Flower Demonstration	

NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Bicentennial "kick off" was an exhibit of Revolutionary Documents from the Smithsonian Institute. This was held for a month, with the Museum being open and staffed extra days during that time.

There was an outstanding exhibit from the Michigan Historical Museum in Lansing which featured several Michigan Governors.

Substantial additions have been made to our library of books relating to our furnishings, etc.

A special exhibit of new acquisitions is kept up to date.

The upper hall of the Museum was decorated. The money for this project was donated by members of the Historical Society and by other interested persons, some of whom live out of town.

New lighting fixtures have been installed in the upper hall.

Various accessories have been purchased by the Administrative Committee: A. rug for the upper hall. B. Reupholstering of some of the antique pieces.

A continual upgrading of the Museum is being done by changing exhibits and by having special exhibits.

All exhibit cases in the Museum have been lighted.

A library room on the second floor has been refurbished and furnished appropriately.

We have had excellent rapport with the local press. A record of our activities is available at the Museum.

A feature article appeared in the "Tri-Stateé Trader" about our Museum. This is a weekly publication that reaches thousands of subscribers in the Mid West, especially.

The Solarium has been well stocked with plants of the Victorian era.

A herb garden was planted and cared for.

Conferences have been attended by several persons -  
Southeast Regional Conference of Museums  
Michigan Department of State, History Division  
Michigan Museums Association  
Workshop for Problems of Small Museums

An Award of Merit Plaque was given by the State Historical Commission which reads- "The Ypsilanti Historical Society was cited because of the successful efforts in establishing and operating the Historical Museum".

The Historical Society's Christmas party is always an outstanding event.

## PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

We are continually working to improve the appearance of the Museum and its exhibits.

We are encouraging the cultural activity of the community.

We are making available our personnel, as well as the Museum, for community groups.

We are striving to increase the membership of the Historical Society.

We are working closely with the local schools' staff.

We are in need of storage space.

We are planning new floor coverings and the refinishing of some of the floors.

We are having a case made for the upper hall in which to put an extensive collection of dolls.

We are extremely proud of our Museum, our Director, and the many people who give unstintingly of their time and efforts to make the Museum a vital part of this community.

Doris Milliman  
Acting Chairman, Administrative  
Committee

LaRea Swarts,  
Director, Ypsilanti Historical  
Museum

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Mrs. A. C. Wortley	Amber colored hair comb
Mr. & Mrs. A. Stewart	Article by late P. Brundage - "Ypsilanti Church Histories"
Mr. Kenneth MacDonald	Ecru colored lace fan, with mother of pearl handle & spurs.
Mrs. J. G. Juett Birmingham, Mich.	Patchwork quilt about 120 years old.
Mrs. J. J. Woods (estate of late J. Breakey, Jr)	Programs from: "Ypsilanti Players" "Opera House", Commencement programs from: Normal, Ypsi. High School, Article on Frederick Alexander, poems by F. B. McKay, Three hair combs, silver mesh evening purse.
Bradley M. Harrie, M.D.	Old Buffalo robe
Mrs. Ellen Gaudy	Old trunk, autograph albumns, Bibles, baby clothes 141 yrs. old. Wedding dress -1893, Jenny Lind doll and cradle, school slates, photograph albumn, old books, shoes, etc.
Dr. Paul Hubbell	Article written by Dr. Hubbell on Augustus Woodward.
Mr. Foster L. Fletcher	Two pair of old Opera Glasses - originally from France: A. mother of Pearl: B: blue with silver flower design.
Mr. Donald W. Disbrow	"Ypsilanti Dairy E-Z-C request for extra dairy products" - to be put
Mrs. S. McCullogh	Photograph "County automobile Dealers of Washtenaw County-1946"

Acquisitions (continued)

Mr. Frank E. Ross	Photograph of Alexandros and Demetrius Ypsilanti given to Mr. Ross by Mrs. Gregory Ypsilanti whom he met in Athens, Greece recently.
Miss Frances Lister	American flag (1912), Pictures of Swift, Lister and Gardner families Programs of E.M.U. Music Dept. Portable desk carried by R.J. Gardner during the Civil War. Mineral Well advertisements, W.W. Two gasoline forms.
Mr. Robert Murray	Summary of the Main Points of History of First United Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti from founding to 1975.
Dr. A. P. Marshall	Information on Black Citizens of Ypsilanti from "Michigan Manual of Freedman's Progress" (pub.1915)
Mrs. Richard Warner	Documents from Spanish American War- appointment of Elmer Warner as Sec. Lt. Co G-31st Reg. Mich. Volunteers and his discharge paper, "Soldiers Memorial" 31st Reg.
Mr. Richard Hain	Antique saw cutter, Cranberry Glass bowl, Irish Hills plate.
Mrs. A.D. Allen	Minature "Ford Tool Chest: - all that is needed to fix a Ford"- From State Fair -1914-

# OLD-HOUSE STYLES

Published by The Old-House Journal

Reprint authorized by R.A.Clem Kabine, Editor, "The Old House Journal"

**T**HIS GUIDE IS DESIGNED to familiarize the reader with the architectural details of the most common old-house styles. Old houses derive their charm from the richness and variety of details that the old-time builders crafted with their hands.

EACH DETAIL BY ITSELF is subtle...it's the combining of different, related details that makes "style." Because of the subtlety of individual details, all too often they are destroyed during a remodeling. These character-destroying alterations could be better called "remuddling."

THE OUTLINE PRESENTED HERE enables you to identify the architectural heritage of most American old houses. Very few houses represent a "pure" style. Designers were continually trying out different combinations of traditional details. Also, many houses have been altered during the years in keeping with the latest fad. Today you're likely to find Colonial houses with Victorian additions...and Victorian

houses with Colonial Revival additions. Once having mastered a few basic principles, however, your eye will begin to discern what is original to a house, and what has been added—or removed—in keeping with the latest fashion.

**I**T IS HOPED that a greater appreciation of architectural detail will inspire more old-house owners to preserve and restore their houses in harmony with the original intent of the builder. It is relatively easy for the home craftsman to preserve detail that is already in place. But it is difficult and/or expensive to replace architectural detail once it has been thoughtlessly removed.

THE CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAIL that went into the construction of old houses is a cultural treasure that cannot be replaced. Keeping up an old house is keeping faith with past—and future—generations.



**Colonial 1690-1760**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Large central chimney; narrow clapboards; simple frames around doors and windows; few—if any—small windows (lights) around doors. Windows had numerous small panes—frequently 12 over 12. In South, similar designs were executed in brick. Few have survived without addition of wings, ells and lean-tos, and other changes in details.



**Saltbox 1700-1770**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: The roof line defines the saltbox. It evolved from the practice of adding a lean-to on the back of a house in order to gain extra space. Sometimes a change in the angle of the back roof shows where the lean-to was added. The design became so popular that some houses were built with the long back roof as part of the original structure.



**Cape Cod 1710-1830**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Frame structure, one and one-half storeys high; low pitched roof; large central chimney; no dormers. Light for attic comes from windows in gable ends. To increase attic headroom, builders sometimes used a bowed ("ship's bottom") roof. Originally covered on all sides and roof with wood shingles that weathered gray. Later houses used clapboards. Three basic designs: Half House—two windows to side of front door; Three-Quarters House—two windows to one side of door and one to the other; Full Cape—two windows to each side of door.



**Early Georgian 1720-1760**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Symmetrical design based on Roman classicism. Set on high foundation, with emphasis on entrance bay in middle of house. Wide panelled door had row of rectangular lights in door, or transom light above. Columns or pilasters frequently framed door, with pediment above. Plain colonial eaves were replaced with cornice, often with classical features such as dentils. When dormers were used, they had triangular pediments and were spaced symmetrically. Usually had pitched roof; sometimes hipped. Executed in brick or wood.



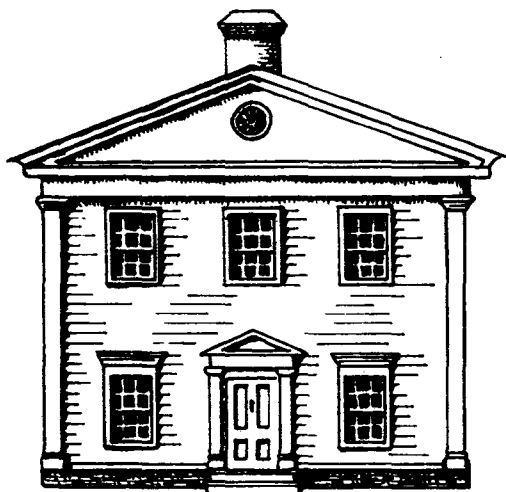
**Late Georgian 1760-1780**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Heavy use of classical details...doorways surrounded with pilasters or columns, surmounted by cornice and/or pediment; semi-circular fanlight over door. Palladian (triple) window on second floor in center. Cornice on window caps. More elaborate houses would have projecting entrance pavillion topped by a pedimented gable. Use of columns and pilasters became more lavish, as did use of classical details in the cornice. Corners on masonry houses usually had stone quoins; on wood houses the quoins were often simulated in wood.



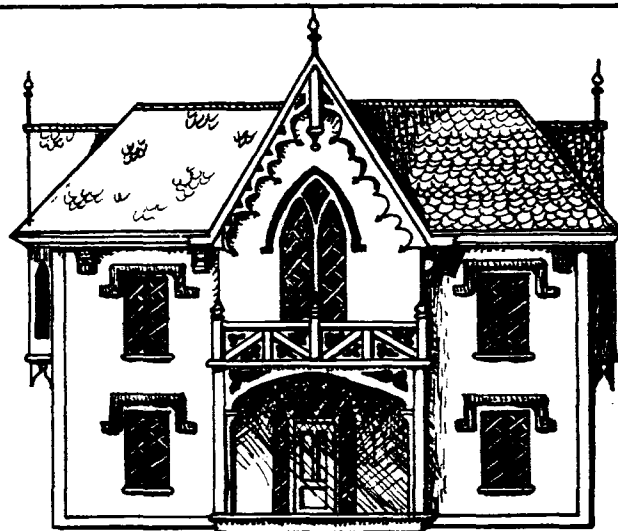
**Federal 1780-1820**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: After the Revolution, house designers rejected much of the classical decoration of Late Georgian, but retained basic Roman symmetry. The result is often hard to distinguish from Early Georgian. Doorways retained pilasters and columns, usually topped with flat entablature. Elliptical fanlights over doors were popular. Simple frames around windows; corners unmarked by quoins or pilasters. Hipped roofs became more common, sometimes rimmed by a balustrade. Flat boarding sometimes used on exterior for a more classical effect.



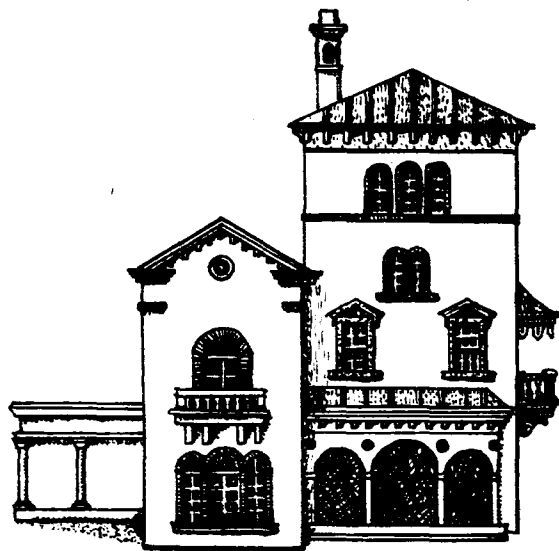
### Greek Revival 1815-1840

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Emphasis on columns (or pilasters), capitals and low triangular gabled pediment—all to create the effect of a Greek temple. Focus shifted from the long side of the house to the gabled end. Pedimented gable appears to rest on classical entablature, which is in turn supported by columns. More elaborate homes had a columned entrance portico—especially popular in the south. Windows are strongly vertical, with six-over-six panes. Lines are simpler and cleaner than Roman-influenced Georgian.



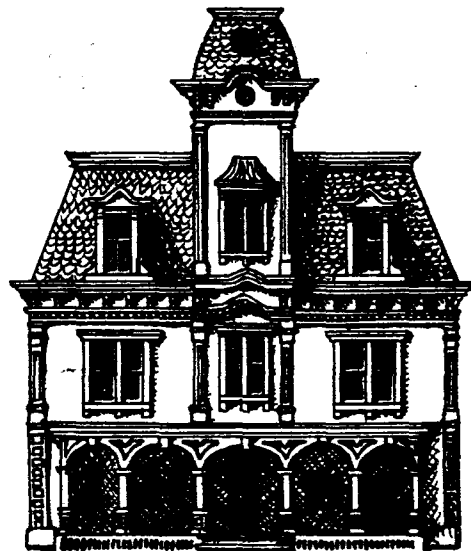
### Gothic Revival 1835-1880

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Objective was to recapture the romance of medieval buildings. Emphasis was on vertical effect, achieved through multiple sharply pointed gables with slender finials at the peaks. Windows were tall and slender, sometimes topped with a lancet arch. Casement windows with leaded diamond-shaped panes were also popular. Wooden verge boards under eaves—and other decorative woodwork—was cut with medieval motifs such as trefoils, quatrefoils, gothic crosses and other pointed symbols.



### Italianate 1845-1885

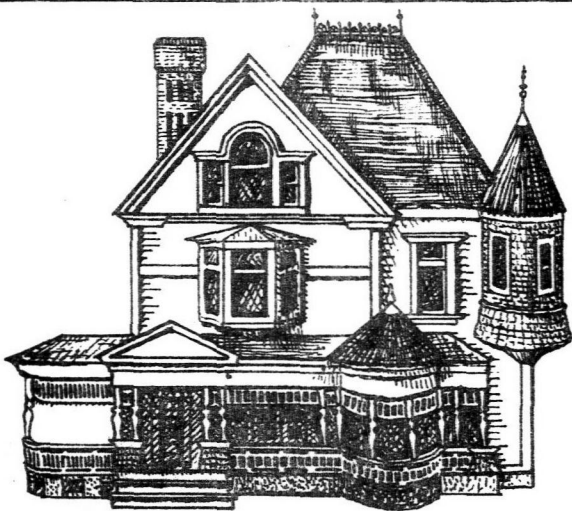
CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Designed to resemble Italian country villas. Asymmetrical arrangement of squared shapes and lines. Flat or low-pitched roofs; extended eaves that emphasize deep and heavy cornices set with ornate brackets. Plain horizontal decorative bands. Tall, slender windows, some with rounded heads. Square-pillared porches; semi-circular arches; tall square tower or cupola; balconies set on stout, ornate brackets.



### Mansard 1855-1885

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Easily recognized by highly distinctive roof line. Extra living space on top floor is gained by bending out the slope of the roof. The Mansard roof is pierced by a dazzling variety of dormer windows: Rectangular, pointed, gabled, round—even double rows of dormers. Dormers often ornamented with pediments and console buttresses. Slate often used on steep slope of roof. Also called Second Empire style.





**Queen Anne 1875-1900**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: A picturesque massing of variety of shapes and textures in a non-symmetrical composition. Gables, dormers, chimneys, round turrets and oriel windows used freely. Porches feature delicately turned spindlework; horizontal decorative bands. Brick chimneys usually fluted, with large caps. In brick, terra cotta used for decoration. In wood, smooth boards are mixed with clapboards and shingles for variety.



**Carpenter Gothic 1870-1910**

CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS: Sawn wood ornament at peaks of gables, in verge boards under gables, and on porches. Even porch railings and aprons sometimes have sawn patterns. Designs may be holes and slots cut out of wood—or pieces applied to other boards. Sawn brackets appear on porch posts and on cornice. Ornament depends more on whim of the carpenter-builder than on any architectural style. This type of ornament also called "gingerbread."



**Federal**

**Italianate**

**Mansard**

**Greek Revival**

**Queen Anne**

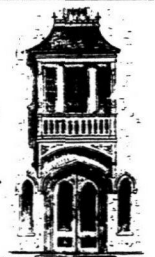
CITY ROW HOUSES: Although they had only the front surface to work with, designers captured the essence of various styles in row houses... Doorways with fanlights and sidelights in Federal; Arched windows and heavy brackets on

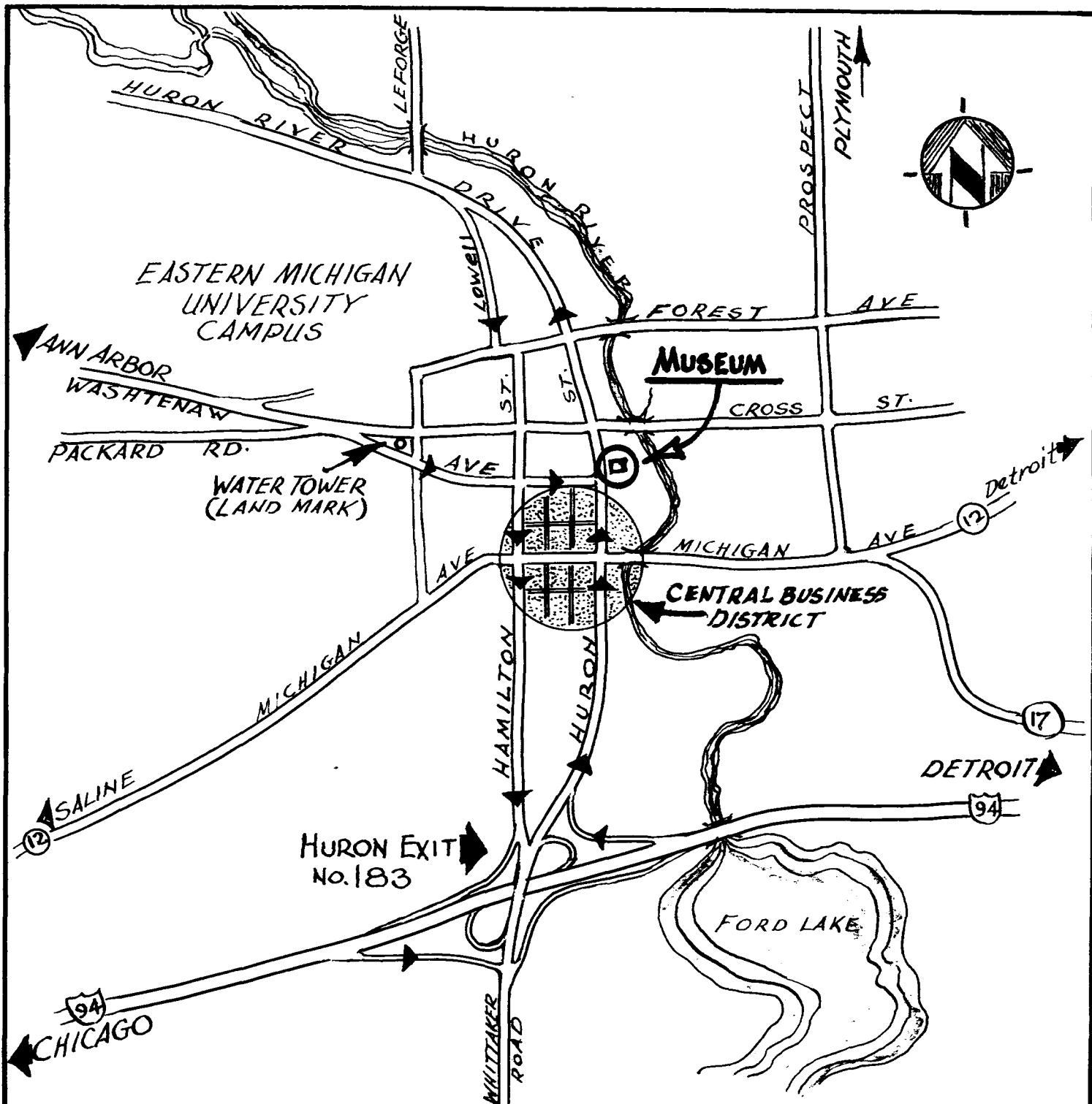
Italianate; Using the Mansard roof with countless dormer variations; Dentilled cornice with classical columns and architrave on Greek Revival; Dazzling variety of gables, bays, textures and horizontal banding on Queen Anne.

**The Old-House Journal**

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<p><b>MUSEUM HOURS</b>  <b>FRI ~ SAT &amp; SUN ~ 2-4 PM.</b>  <b>HISTORICAL SOCIETY</b>  <b>ESTABLISHED 1960</b></p>	<p><b>FOSTER FLETCHER ~ CITY HISTORIAN.</b>  <b>LAREA SWARTS ~ MUSEUM DIRECTOR.</b>  <b>DOROTHY DISBROW ~ ARCHIVIST.</b></p>
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