

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 19 1986
date entered SEP 22 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Pusch-Randell House

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number 1000 Elm Street _____ not for publication

city, town Marysville _____ vicinity of

state Kansas 66508 code 15 county Marshall code 117

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Frank S. Anderson

street & number 1000 Elm Street

city, town Marysville _____ vicinity of state Kansas 66508

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marshall County Courthouse

street & number Thirteenth Street and Broadway

city, town Marysville _____ state Kansas 66508

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kansas State Historical Society Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 7-10-69 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West Tenth

city, town Topeka _____ state Kansas 66612

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pusch-Randell House (ca. 1904) is located at 1000 Elm Street in Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas (pop. 3,681). The two-and-a-half-story, red brick Queen Anne, single family residence, stands on the northeast corner of Elm and South Tenth Streets, with a southern facade orientation. Its perimeter measurements are approximately thirty-four feet from east to west and fifty feet from north to south. A limestone retaining wall surrounds the lot, which measures ninety-eight feet from east to west by one hundred and twenty-six feet from north to south. A series of limestone block steps run from the sidewalk to the porch. The Pusch-Randell House stands one block south of Marysville's commercial district. The Koester Block (ca. 1873, NR 1975), a grouping of Victorian houses and commercial structures, stands directly west and northwest of the Pusch-Randell House. A residential neighborhood, comprised mainly of smallish bungalows, stands to the south and east of the house. The Pusch-Randell House maintains a very high degree of external and internal architectural integrity.

The Pusch-Randell House is rectangular in plan but gabled projections and a projecting octagonal tower make its massing appear asymmetrical. The building displays a steep, slate tiled, hipped roof with cross gables and wide, overhanging eaves. Galvanized metal crestings and peak ornaments accentuate the roof ridges and apexes. A large, corbelled brick chimney rises from the eastern roof slope, this is the building's only chimney. The hard, red brick structure stands on a raised, tooled limestone foundation with a smooth, limestone block watertable. The brick is laid in common bond with incised mortar joints, colored to match the brick. A one-story, pedimented wooden porch with a standing seam tin roof wraps around the south and west sides of the house. Its fluted, Ionic columns support an austere, classical entablature with a dentil course. Most of the fenestration is comprised of 1/1 double hung windows with rusticated, red sandstone lintels and smooth cut, red sandstone sills. There are some fixed, rectangular and arched windows with leaded glass transoms. Basement windows pierce the foundation above grade, generally underneath window groupings.

Three units comprise the building's facade: a three-story, octagonal tower, with five sides exposed, stands to the west; a one-bay unit containing the entrance stands in the center; and a three-bay, two-and-a-half-story, bowed and gabled unit stands to the east. The fenestration on the first and second levels of the tower unit is confined to the interior three panels. These windows are 1/1 double hung, wooden windows with smooth cut, sandstone sills and rusticated, sandstone lintels. The sills and lintels on the second level form continuous courses around the five exposed sides of the tower. Above the tower's second story fenestration stand three-moulded brick, rectangular panels. These are comprised of a center-checkerboard pattern made of alternating rows of dentil blocks. The dentilled panel is surrounded by three mouldings, an inner egg and dart moulding; a center, unembellished moulding; and an exterior, bundled reed moulding. A projecting sill runs below each panel, beneath which runs a dentil course. The tower's third floor fenestration is comprised of five, 1/1 double hung arched windows. These windows exhibit a continuous, smooth cut sandstone sill course; radiating brick voussoirs with tall, moulded brick, console keystones which run from the center of the arch to the cornice line; and a continuous, double course of moulded brick egg and dart moulding outlining the top of the arches.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

1

Item number

7

Page

2

The fenestration is broken by a moulded brick stringcourse at the imposts of each arched window. Wooden brackets support the projecting cornice of the eight-sided roof. A metal ornament caps the apex of the tower roof.

The facade's center bay is composed of a single portal on the first level, surmounted by a 1/1 double hung window. The window is surrounded by rusticated, sandstone quoins, surmounted by a rusticated, sandstone lintel, and underlined by a smooth cut, sandstone sill. A wide eaved, hipped roof with a six-paned, pinwheel light pierces the center of the facade's roof slope, slightly to the east of the bay's door and window line. A dentilled course decorates the dormer's cornice line. The dormer is capped with a metal ornament. The dormer's body is sheathed with wooden shingles.

The eastern most unit of the facade elevation is composed of a two-story bowed bay surmounted by a gabled roof. Two, 1/1 double hung windows with smooth cut sandstone sills and rusticated sandstone lintels flank a center window with a fixed, leaded glass transom on the first and second stories. Two flat planes flank the bowed fenestration unit. Two corbelled brick consoles project from the top corner of each plane, "supporting" the flared eave above them. A wooden entablature with a projecting cornice runs above the center and the eastern bays. A moulded brick egg and dart course runs directly below the entablature. The entablature and moulded brick treatments are employed on all of the building's elevations.

The triangular gable is outlined in wood. A pressed metal, floral typanum ornaments the gable's upper triangle, below this is a trapezoid which has been divided into three spaces. A pair of 1/1 double hung windows with a six-paned pinwheel treatment to the upper sashes pierces the center of the gable's face. The window surrounds are narrow, black wooden strips outlined by wider, white, wooden strips. A triangular panel of fishscale shingling flanks either window. A white, wooden strip divides each triangle in the center. A metal ornament caps the roof apex of the gable's face. Circular, metal cresting runs along the gable's roof ridge. This entire treatment is repeated on the building's three other gables.

The one-story wooden porch which extends across the building's facade and southern half of its western elevation is comprised of four major roof units. A gabled roof pediment projects from the center bay of the facade. The pediment is supported by two pairs of fluted ionic columns placed one behind another. A pressed metal floral face ornaments the pediment's typanum. The porch roofs which flank the pediment are supported by two ionic columns on its east side and one ionic column on its west side, the former standing at the porch's corner against the wall and the latter standing at the angled roof joint. The third porch component is the short roof span which extends at approximately a forty-five degree angle from the tower. This unit shares porch supports with the true south and true west porch elevations. The western porch roof is supported by three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 3

fluted ionic columns at the front and one fluted ionic column against the wall at the porch's northern conclusion. Lathe turned balusters standing on elevated bases and capped with railings run between the columns. A pressed metal, floral face ornaments the triangle formed by the intersection of the facade's eastern roof and entablature. The porch has a wooden floor and ceiling.

Four units compose the building's western elevation: the aforementioned tower to the south; a large, flat, central area with unique fenestration; a three-bay, five-sided, gabled projection to the north; and a flat, unfenestrated wall to the gabled projections's north. A hipped roof dormer, similar to that used on the southern roof elevation, pierces the center of the western roof slope.

The wide, flat wall between the tower and the gabled projection has three windows, located to the north of the porch's conclusion abutting the gabled projection. On the first level, a circular, fixed, leaded glass window abutted on the south by a 1/1 double hung arched window pierces the brick wall. The circular window is set into a recessed, wooden surround; a moulded brick surround concludes the exterior moulding treatment. Radiating brick voussoirs surmounted by an arched and projecting moulded brick course surmount the 1/1 arched window; a smooth cut sandstone sill runs beneath the window. A 1/1 double hung window with a fanlight surmounts the first level fenestration. Its upper sash is made of leaded glass, as is the fanlight. A rusticated sandstone arch surrounds the fanlight, a tall keystone penetrates the arch's apex, following through to the conclusion of the wooden frieze above it. A smooth cut sandstone sill runs beneath the window.

The first and second level fenestration of the projecting gable is comprised of a 1/1 double hung window on each level of the center three bays, with the exception of the first floor center window, which has a fixed leaded glass transom. Rusticated, sandstone lintels surmount these windows and smooth cut sandstone sills run beneath them. The overhanging gable is "supported" by a pair of scrolled wooden consoles. The gable face and roof treatment is identical to that found on the facade gable.

The rear elevation is comprised of three bays and a projecting gable. The gable is identical to that found on the facade and western elevations. A one-story, flat roofed, wooden unit projects from the center of the first level. Rectangular transom window banks line the unit's three sides. A single width door penetrates the east side of the north wall. One-over-one double hung windows flank the wooden unit. Rusticated sandstone lintels surmount the windows, smooth cut sandstone sills run beneath them. Three different sized, 1/1 double hung windows comprise the fenestration on the second level. The eastern most window is of the size most commonly used on the building, the central window is door length, and the western window is smaller than the standard size. The windows are surmounted by rusticated, sandstone lintels, smooth cut, sandstone sills run beneath them.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 4

The building's eastern elevation is comprised of three units, its center, three-sided, three-bay, gabled projection is flanked by two flat walls, each being one bay. The standard sized, 1/1 double hung windows which comprise the elevation's fenestration are surmounted by rusticated, sandstone lintels while smooth cut, sandstone sills run beneath them. The face of the gabled projection is identical to the three faces previously described. A tall brick chimney with a small amount of corbelling rises from the center of the northern half of the eastern elevation's roof slope.

The interior of the house exhibits a modified, center hall plan, with six rooms on the first floor, eight rooms on the second floor, and three rooms in the various attic spaces. A right-angled, oak panelled staircase with four levels rises from the main hallway along the west wall of the first floor to the second floor. A rear staircase rises two-and-a-half stories. One central chimney connects a gas furnace and two working fireplaces, which are located in the rear parlour on the first floor and the second story room directly above the rear parlour. There are an additional two ornamental fireplaces located in the main hall and in the dining room on the first floor. The fireplaces have classically inspired wooden mantles, encaustic tiled faces and hearths, and cast iron grills.

The interior of the house exhibits Neo-Classical and Victorian Steamboat Gothic oak woodwork, stencilled Arts and Crafts influenced ceilings, and original hardware and light fixtures. Oak wainscoting defines the vestibule, main hall, and dining room on the first floor. This panelling treatment is continued on the staircase, which incorporates classically inspired motifs in its newel posts, railings and balustrades. A wrought iron grill done in a vine motif decorates the open frieze below the railing. A classically inspired oak entablature decorates the open spaces between unit-room divisions and doors in the main hall and dining room on the first floor.

Most of the doors in the house are of the five panelled, hinged variety, with moveable transoms. Sliding, pocket doors separate the two parlours on the east side of the house from the main hall. A colored glass transom stands above the dining room door. The front door is transomed with a half pane of glass on its upper half and one recessed wooden panel on its lower half. The vestibule door is wooden with a large, oval bevelled glass pane. The door and window surrounds are classically inspired with moulded architraves and entablatures.

The floors on the first level are laid in 2½ inch oak strips. Parquet floors are used on the second level each room having a different treatment. The kitchen, butler's pantry, vestibule, and bathroom are floored with hexagonal ceramic tiles.

Elaborate floral stencilling done in the Arts and Crafts manner decorates the ceilings of the main hall and the dining room on the first floor, the stairway,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 4

Item number 7

Page 5

the second story hallway, and all of the bedrooms on the second story. Each ceiling exhibits a different treatment. The stencilling was retouched in the 1950s.

A small, one-story, gable roofed, German lap sided shed is also included in this nomination. This structure stands to the rear of the house, abutting the northeast property line. It stands on a limestone block foundation and is covered with a standing seam tin roof. Two, four panelled doors of identical size pierce the shed's west elevation, a gable side. A centrally located door, of identical design and proportion, flanked by two square windows, comprise the shed's fenestration and portal treatment on the south elevation. Two square windows pierce the shed's north wall. The east wall, a gable wall, has no openings. A stove pipe rises from the western part of the shed's southern roof slope. Corner posts define the shed's corners. Limestone blocks serve as steps for the shed's west and south entrances.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates ca. 1904 **Builder/Architect** Robert & Jacob Wullschleger, Builders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pusch–Randell House (ca. 1904) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria B and C for its historical association with Charles F. Pusch (1851–1923) and for its architectural significance. Pusch was responsible for introducing the cigar manufacturing industry to Marysville, Kansas, an industry which played an extremely important role in the local economy from the 1880s through the 1920s. The Pusch–Randell House is a good example of late, Queen Anne architecture and maintains a very high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity.

Pusch, a Prussian immigrant, settled in Marysville in 1872, bringing with him the knowledge and tradition of his family's cigar manufacturing business. By 1882, the Charles F. Pusch Cigar Store and Factory had two local competitors but it maintained its preeminence until after Pusch's death in 1923. In 1900, the Pusch factory was producing 3,500 to 4,000 cigars daily and employed almost ten percent of Marysville's two thousand people. The cigars produced by the Pusch factory included nickel cigars such as the "Handmade", "Little Tycoon", "Big Five", "Sincerity", and "State Journal", and dime and quarter cigars such as the "Anna Rosa" and "Abdullah". Pusch's son Oscar operated the factory until 1933, when competition from cigarettes forced the industry's demise.

Pusch was a prominent Marysville citizen, serving four terms as the city's Mayor from 1911 and 1919. He sat on the Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, which merged with the Union Pacific Railroad in 1918, from 1911 until his death. Pusch's position as mayor and board member likely contributed to the Union Pacific's 1917 decision to locate its Central Division in Marysville.

The Pusch–Randell House was constructed by Robert and Jacob Wullschleger, Swiss brothers who immigrated to Marshall County in 1884. The brothers were responsible for many of the buildings constructed in Marysville and Marshall County between 1884 and 1906.

The Pusch–Randell House remained in the Pusch family until 1930, when it was sold to Dr. and Mrs. J.W. Randell. Dr. Randell (1891–1974) came to Marysville in 1921 to serve as a surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1931, he established Marysville's Randell Hospital. The house remains in the Randell family and is used as a private residence.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 98' x 126' (less than 1 acre)

Quadrangle name Marysville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 14 701370 441261310
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property sits on the west 24 feet of lots 1, 2, 3, 9, and 10 in Block 11 of Ballard and Morrall's addition.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn, Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society date 7-1-86

street & number 120 West Tenth telephone 913 296-5264

city or town Topeka state Kansas 66612

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *[Signature]*

title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society date 8-5-86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

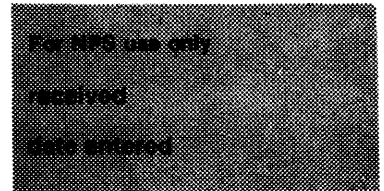
date 9/22/86

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 5

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

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