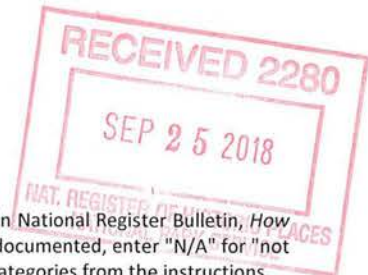


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Marshall, George A., House
Other names/site number WN01-028
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 301 North 8th Street
City or town Arlington State Nebraska County Washington
Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] SHPO/Director 9/20/18 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____
Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of Keeper _____
Date of Action 11-5-2018

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	Buildings
		Sites
1		Structures
		Objects
3	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick (Foundation); Wood (Façade); Asphalt Shingles (Roof)

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Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The George A. Marshall House is a two story residence located in Arlington, Nebraska, facing east on 8th Street. In 1920, this house was considered to be located near Lot Five in Block Fifteen in Arlington. The house has a brick foundation with original wood siding and windows, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house was built in the Prairie School style with a front-gable roof, a one-story porch on the east façade, and one-story wings on the west and south sides. The house retains a high level of integrity on both the exterior and interior as many original features and details remain. The site includes a matching garage and a gazebo that were built during Marshall's lifetime. The property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association all remain slightly or not altered.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

The George A. Marshall House, constructed in 1920, is situated on a one-acre lot located in Arlington, Nebraska (2010 Population: 1243) on 8th Street. Arlington is in Washington County in Eastern Nebraska and is 25 miles northwest of Omaha. The property consists of three contributing resources – the George A. Marshall House, a garage, and a gazebo – plus a small, modern storage shed which is a noncontributing resource. The original property included an agricultural area on the west side of the property, but the land has been sold to the Washington County Fair Board.

Exterior

The Prairie style American Foursquare residence is a rectangular shaped, two-story wood frame structure with an asphalt shingle gabled roof with flat pantiles. The house is supported by a fired brick foundation. Unique to Prairie style homes of the early 20th century, the moderate pitched roof is supported by five original cornice brackets under the wide eave overhangs of the facade and back of the house. On the roof, a brick chimney is located on the slope, leading down to the kitchen.

The front facade contains a symmetrical entrance with the original oak door featuring three narrow lite symmetrical windows. The original wood clapboard siding covering extends to the base of the roof. An oak frame separates the baseline of the roof and the body of the house. New coursed asphalt shingles have been added from the baseline of the roof to the peak of the gable. While the shingles required upgrades in recent years, the newly added shingles were designed to replicate the original 1920 design.

A one-story porch extends the full length of the front façade. The porch features the original fired brick closed rails running the width of the porch. Two brick columns extend from the base of the porch to the porch roof. The dropped, secondary hipped roof that covers the porch has been updated since 2011 with new asphalt shingles. The entrance to the porch is located on the northern and southern ends and contain five concrete steps each. The original location of the entrance was located in the front of the porch, in line with the front door. Prior to 1968, the entrances were moved to the north and south ends of the porch.

Above the porch roof, three double-hung windows are located directly underneath a wood framed overhang with replaced asphalt shingles that includes exposed rafter tails. The overhang is supported by two cornice brackets on each side of the group of windows. Below the windows is a horizontal bandboard that wraps the entire frame of the house. Its presence is emphasized by being painted white against the backdrop of the yellow clapboard siding.

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The north side of the house is covered entirely by the original wood clapboard siding. A brick chimney extends up the eastern half of the façade and through the eave. The north wall features an original paneled oak door leading into the basement stairway. Eight double-hung glass windows are dispersed in an asymmetrical pattern on the north wall. Both the first and second floor have two large and two small double-hung windows each. The north façade also contains two fixed glass windows – one on each side of the chimney. Two hopper glass windows are located in the brick foundation that extends two feet up from the ground along the entire base of the north wall.

The west side of the house is covered primarily by the original wood clapboard siding. The brick foundation continues to extend two feet up from the ground along the base of the wall. The house features the original one-story mudroom that extends 8 feet and 3 inches out from the rectangular design and extends 14 feet and 6 inches wide. A simple trellis and tin roof lean-to has been added and covers the rear entrance to the house. The original 4 feet and 6-inch-long storm cellar entrance is still in place on the west side. The one-story wing features a dropped hipped secondary roof with asphalt shingles. The wing contains four double-hung windows; two each on the south and east façades. Similar to the rest of the house, the windows are original glass windows covered with aluminum storm windows. A lone double-hung window is present on the first floor, while the second story contains four windows. On the upper story, three windows on the south end of the façade are separated from the lone window on the northern end by a small fixed window. A shingling pattern, similar to the design on the primary facade, is in place from the wood-frame baseline of the roof and extends to the roofline. On the west wall, the shingles are brown and have been replaced, but continue to mimic the original 1920 design.

The south façade includes the original siding and seven fixed glass windows. One fixed glass window is located on the western side of the south wall. On the first floor of the eastern side of the south wall, two glass double-hung windows are separated by a fixed glass window. On the second level, six glass double-hung windows are placed asymmetrically, as well as one fixed glass window. The south side of the house features an original one-story wing that houses the dining room. The one-story wing is similar to the one on the west side of the house with a dropped hipped secondary roof with asphalt shingles. The brick foundation continues to extend two feet up from the ground along the base of the wall. The original wood siding extends from the brick foundation to the top of the wall. In the foundation on the western side of the south wall, a hopper glass window opens into the basement.

Interior

The front facade's entrance opens into a small foyer, large enough only for a visitor to remove and store their shoes and coat before entering the house through the original oak, three-light door. The entrance is centered on the east wall and has an original double-hung window on each side looking from the interior on to the porch. The living room extends the width of the house and features the original brick fireplace built into the north wall. Surrounding the fireplace are original built in cabinets to the east and the original firewood box on the opposite side. Two fixed glass windows are on either side of the fireplace. The south wall has two double-hung glass windows with a large fixed glass window between them. The stairway to the second level is in the northwest corner of the living room. The living room has two openings; one in the southwest corner leading to the dining room, the other is to the left of the stairway and leads into a small breakfast nook and the kitchen beyond.

The dining room extends from the main body of the house into the south wing. The dining room also has seven double-hung glass windows, allowing for large amount of natural light and air movement on the sun-facing side of the house. The window layout is symmetrical with two of the windows in the east and west walls and three in the south wall. It has three doorways, one being from the living room on the east side. The other two are in the northwest corner with the north doorway leading to the breakfast nook, and the west doorway into an office.

The northern half of the first-floor interior has seen some alterations from its original state. Moving west from the living room, one passes through a small breakfast nook before accessing the small, yet updated, kitchen. Large eat-in kitchens were not common at the time of the house's construction and the kitchen and breakfast nook retain the much of the feel of the original design. The largest alteration to the layout was the removal of a closet to allow

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for the refrigerator to be set-back into the wall rather than to extend into the room. The door from the closet now serves as the table in the breakfast nook. Appliances, wall treatments, and countertops have been updated, while original cabinetry remains.

The second floor is accessed via the switchback stairway with original wood trim in the northeast corner of the living room. The stair opens into an east-west hallway. The hallway accesses four bedrooms, a linen closet, and a bathroom, as well as containing openings for both a laundry shoot and a dust shoot, both of which deposit in the basement. The largest bedroom is situated along the eastern third of the upstairs, over what would be the first floor living room and sitting area, and includes a large closet. Two smaller bedrooms are present in the south-center and the south-west segments of the upstairs, with the fourth bedroom occupying the northwest segment. The north-center section contains the floor's full bathroom that has seen some modern alterations within its original footprint. The stairwell, including both the first-to-second stairs and the second-to-attic stairs, is situated between the bathroom and the master bedroom. Outside of the updated bathroom, all second story spaces retain their original woodwork and flooring.

Both the basement and attic remain entirely unaltered and are used for storage.

Setting

The northern edge of the property contains the driveway, leading to a detached garage northwest of the house. The garage was built at the same time as the house and contains the same clapboard siding and bracketed eaves as the home. The vehicular entrance is on the east façade and the large, single opening is covered with a door with four vertical panels. The southernmost is hinged on the left and swing into the garage, while the other three are on a track that slides to the north then west to allow access to the space. There is a fixed window in the eastern façade gable, a small attic access in the gable of the west façade, a single double-hung window on both the north and south facades, and a pedestrian entrance at the eastern end of the southern façade. The garage is a contributing building to the property.

South of the house sits a rectangular gazebo with a ridge hipped roof. The gazebo sets on a poured concrete pad and has twelve square columns – three in each of the four corners. The roof consists of asphalt shingles over a low-pitch and a gutter system with a singular downspout in the center-rear of the gazebo. The opening to the gazebo faces the north with a simple hip-high railing with spindles between the corner and interior columns. The railing encloses the east, south, and west sides; the southern opening is screened in while the rest of the gazebo is open. The columns and railing are painted white while the fascia is a muted yellow, similar to the main house color. Simple bronze medallions adorn the gazebo's north façade – one in each corner and centered, plus one above each of the interior columns. The approach to the gazebo from the house is paved with irregularly stone pavers and stone steps at the lawn terrace flanked with half-height columns with muted yellow caps and small solar lights. The gazebo is a contributing structure to the property.

The yard around the house has a large amount of ornamental landscaping by contemporary standards. However, much of Marshall's elaborate landscaping from his time in the house has died off or been removed by subsequent owners.

Throughout the house the original materials, detailing, and layout remain. Outside of the kitchen, breakfast nook, and bathrooms, the entire house retains the original hardwood flooring, complete with eight-inch baseboards. The home retains all the original doors and the house retains the original wood windows and, on the interior, their original wood sills and casing. Wainscoting and chair rail is extant in a number of rooms, as is hardwood paneling around the staircase and fireplace. Plaster walls and ceilings remain intact and still contain many of the original light fixtures and push-button light switches. The level of integrity on the exterior is very high. It is diminished slightly by the presence of aluminum storms covering the original wood windows and the relocation of the front porch steps, neither of which greatly detract from the overall look and feel of this Prairie School style house. The vicinity around the George A. Marshall House has not changed from its original residential neighborhood.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** Removed from its original location.
- C** A birthplace or a grave.
- D** A cemetery.
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E** A commemorative property.
- F** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1920-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

George A. Marshall

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The George A. Marshall House in Arlington, Washington County, Nebraska is significant on the local level under Criterion B for its association with Mr. George A. Marshall a renowned horticulturist and owner of the Marshall Nurseries Tree Corporation. The house is also locally significant under Criterion C as a fine example of an early 20th century Prairie Foursquare home. It retains a high level of integrity of exterior and interior features. The period of significance extends from the house's construction for Marshall in 1920 until his retirement from active

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duty in the company in 1938. No other extant property is as clearly or closely associated with George A. Marshall and his contributions in horticulture.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION B: Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The Creation of Marshall Nurseries

George A. Marshall was born in Ohio in 1865 to a family of German descent, the second of three sons born to Benjamin Clark and Catherine Marshall.¹ His early years were spent in Ohio until the family moved near Arlington, Nebraska in 1881.² In 1893, Marshall married Iowa-native Dora.³ From a young age, George cultivated a love of trees, planting and tending 100 peach trees alone at age 10.⁴ Due to the splendid climate in the area surrounding Arlington, its rich soil and natural environment exhibited exceptional conditions for horticultural activity, and in 1887, George and his brother, Chester C. Marshall, organized a partnership under the name "Marshall Brothers". The business was incorporated in 1916, under a new name, Marshall Nurseries.⁵ Marshall himself remained the President of the firm from incorporation until his retirement in 1938.

Prior to the construction of the Marshall House in 1920, George and family held residence at their original home east of Arlington at 5028 Co Rd 15. Due to the current lack of historical integrity with the additions of modern conveniences such as vinyl siding, the house does not accurately represent the influence of Marshall Nurseries, and further establishes the 8th Street house as the best surviving property that represents George's productive life. Additionally, the newly established house was much more tailored to their personal preferences, combining the architectural styles of American foursquare, prairie, and craftsman into a unique creation that was quite grandiose for the time. Furthermore, though the original house was only built in 1911, the Marshalls decided to build a more extravagant home in Arlington in 1920, signaling the wealthy and prosperity of the Marshall Nurseries even in the early years of incorporation.

The brothers made it their lives work to fulfill the need for trees and plants of all kind in the area. George and Chester each borrowed an estimates \$1,000 from their father to start Marshall Brothers in 1899. As of 1937, Marshall Nurseries consisted of 100 acres of orchard land east of Arlington containing approximately 6,500 trees of four varieties of apples; 1,200 acres of additional land near Arlington and 25 acres near Omaha were used to cultivate the choicest trees, shrubs, and plants adapted to the region.⁶

The Marshalls brought prosperity to the city of Arlington through their involvement within the community and the many jobs that they provided. The Marshall Nurseries employed about fifty salesmen, thirty to thirty-five full-time trained nursery-men, and forty to sixty seasonal employees to help with landscaping and shipping.⁷ They also hired Native Americans on a seasonal basis from the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska to help with landscaping, providing jobs and opportunities to people of different areas.⁸

¹ 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Leamock County, Ohio. Head of Household, Benjamin Clark Marshall. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. (www.ancestry.com: accessed 2 February 2018).

² Earl Maxwell, *They Planted Trees* (Lincoln: Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, 1944), 6.

³ 1930 U.S. Federal Census, Washington County, Nebraska. Head of Household, George A. Marshall. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. (www.ancestry.com: accessed 2 February 2018).

⁴ Earl Maxwell, *They Planted Trees*, 6.

⁵ Shrader, Forrest B. *A History of Washington County, Nebraska* (Omaha: Magic City Printing Company, 1937), 149.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 149.

⁷ Shrader, Forrest B. *A History of Washington County, Nebraska* (Omaha: Magic City Printing Company, 1937), 150.

⁸ Lissa Spangler, interview by Barry Jurgensen, Arlington, NE, January 18, 2018.

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The name of Marshall is recognized, not only, for its production of common trees such as Apple, Peach, and Black Locust trees, but also for creating new species of trees.⁹ One species that they created was the *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Marshall's Seedless', which was a Green Ash tree known for not producing seeds. This tree was the most planted Green Ash tree for many years after its creation and can be seen on multiple college campuses such as Oregon State University (Corvallis, Oregon) and Purdue University (West Lafayette, Indiana).¹⁰ This tree was also recognized in newspapers, such as the *Lincoln Journal Star* for its unique seedless quality.¹¹

The Marshall's were less focused on the success of their corporation, but more on the overall care of trees, shrubs, and plants. To improve the care of trees and plants in the area, the Marshalls published a catalog in 1913 with examples of their products alongside tips for their care to assist their readers. They discussed the process of Marshall Nurseries in growing stock, packing, and shipping. They also include a suggestion on how to care for stock, plant, and mulch trees and plants through text and graphics.¹² The *Marshall Nurseries and Fruit Farms Catalog* included similar information, but also taking care of trees and plants seasonally.¹³

Expansion

Once the Arlington corporation became prosperous, the Marshalls looked to expand beyond the local area. The opportunity arose to display their products of the 1899 growing season at the 1900 World's Fair. The Marshall Brothers sent four varieties of apples: Ben Davis, Domine, McIntosh, and Northwest Greening. A letter was received from William A. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture, detailing the success of the Marshall crop in the Exposition. Though the collection contained fewer varieties of apples than from other states, the condition of the fruit was exemplary and was awarded first prize, "Premier Prix." Their apples were also included in the general collection of the United States, which also garnered the "Premier Prix." In the letter Taylor expressed beliefs that because of this grand honor, the effort to increase the European demand for American fruit was likely to succeed.¹⁴

In the early 1900s, one of the most convenient ways to gather a response was through advertising in the local newspapers. Such methods were used by the Marshall Brothers, as they published a wide variety of ads proclaiming their specialties and services in states outside of Nebraska (Figures 1 and 2).¹⁵ By highlighting their advantages in their areas of expertise, they were able to take the step from a small hometown business and reach out to areas beyond their community and home state. It was with these efforts, along with their evident skill and mastery that Marshall Nurseries steadily grew into their role as a state and even international influencer.

⁹ William H. Buss and Thomas T. Osterman, vol. 1 of *History of Dodge and Washington Counties, Nebraska* (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1921), 420.

¹⁰ Oregon State University Department of Horticulture, "*Fraxinus Pennsylvanica*, 'Marshall'," Oregon State University, <https://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/frpem.htm> (accessed February 10, 2018); "*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Marshall's Seedless'," Purdue University, http://mlp.arboretum.purdue.edu/weboi/oecgi2.exe/INET_ECM_DisPI?NAMENUM=252&DETAIL=1&startpage=1#.WoELQainHIU (accessed February 10 2018).

¹¹ "Can Be Gamble," *Lincoln Journal Star*, March 28, 1976.

¹² Marshall Nurseries. *Trees, Shrubs and Plants*. St. Joseph: Combe Printing Co., 1925, 2-3.

¹³ Marshall Bros. Company, Inc. *Marshall Bros. Arlington Nurseries and Fruit Farms*. Arlington: Marshall Bros. Company, Inc., 1913, 5.

¹⁴ "Honor for Nebraska Fruit." *Custer County Republican*, August 16, 1900.

¹⁵ Advertisement: "Landscaping? Why Should You Landscape Your Home?" *The Columbus Telegram*, February 12, 1977; Advertisement: "The Arlington Nurseries," *The Omaha Daily Bee Sun*, February 11, 1906.

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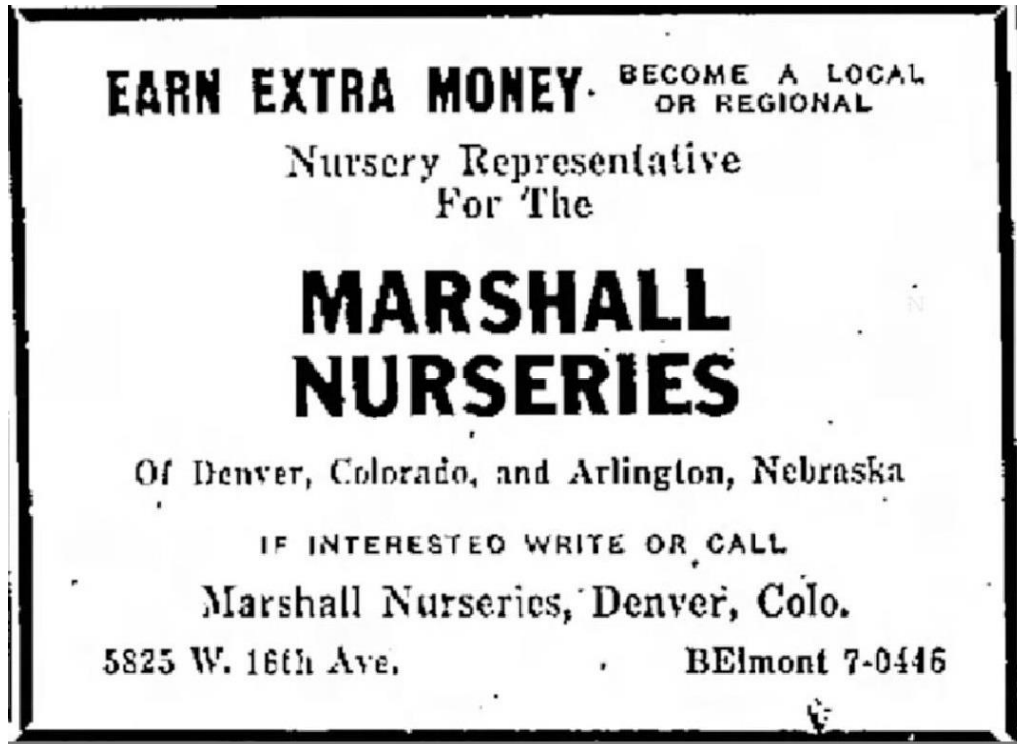


Figure 1: Advertisement for Marshall Nurseries, Denver (*Greeley Daily Tribune*).

While competitive, the Marshall Nurseries also reached out to other nurseries in Nebraska to generate better growing processes that could benefit all. In June 1919 they corresponded with the Harrison Nursery Company (York, NE) regarding not only their price lists, but also informing each other of the problems they were experiencing that growing season. This illustrates how the Marshall Nurseries perceived other nurseries as more than just competitors, but as partners who want to preserve and promote horticulture throughout the state.¹⁶

¹⁶ Smith, E. H. E. H. Smith to George A. Marshall, Arlington, Nebraska, June 14, 1919.

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Figure 2: Advertisement Marshall Nurseries (*Rapid City Journal*).

In 1933, at the construction of the third Capitol building in Lincoln, the fifth in the state, Marshall Nurseries was commissioned to provide some of the landscaping and trees, showcasing their stature and the level of trust that was placed in the organization.¹⁷ In 1934, a construction project, which had begun 10 years prior, was highly anticipated and became a landmark that paid tribute to the Cornhusker state. Many people were honored for their dedication to the project. One of which was George (Figure 3), who was honored for furnishing many of the trees on the landscape.

¹⁷ “Tree Planting Final Stage of Capitol Work,” *Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star*, Feb. 1934.

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Figure 3: Start Planting Trees at the Capitol (*Lincoln Journal Star* February 4, 1934.)

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The reputation of both George and the Marshall Nurseries grew from a state level to a national level after the business thrived and reached out to other states. The people of Nebraska recognized the quality of the trees and landscaping services, which made citizens of other states interested. As of 1916, Marshall Nurseries did business primarily in Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota, but was shipping goods all over the United States.¹⁸ The Nurseries decided to expand, opening more branches in Omaha in 1929 (Figure 4), Denver, Colorado, in 1941, and Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1969.¹⁹ The notoriety of the Nurseries are exemplified in newspapers around the country, including an article from the *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, which praised the Kuker Clinic - Medical and Surgical for choosing such a prestigious Nursery to landscape their grounds in 1958.²⁰



Figure 4: Marshall Nurseries Omaha location on 84th and Center (Bostwick-Frohardt Collect at the Durham Museum Photo Archives)

The Marshall Nurseries was also responsible for landscaping the exterior of the Joslyn Memorial Museum (now the Joslyn Art Museum).²¹ The Joslyn Memorial (Figure 5) was built in 1932 by Sarah T. Joslyn in memory of her husband, George A. Joslyn. Many newspapers recognized its opening as an end to the “Wild West” and the beginning of a “true prairie civilization.”²² The Joslyn Memorial has stood the test of time, spanning over almost one hundred years of modernization through their various works of art.

¹⁸ William H. Guss and Thomas T. Osterman, vol. 1 of *History of Dodge and Washington Counties, Nebraska* (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1921), 464.

¹⁹ Forrest B. Shrader, *A History of Washington County, Nebraska* (Omaha: The Magic City Printing Company, 1937), 23.

²⁰ “Congratulations to the Kuker Clinic- Medical and Surgical,” *Carroll Daily Times Herald*, November 14, 1958.

²¹ Bostwick, Louis and Homer Frohardt. “Marshall Brothers Nurseries.” Photograph. Omaha: The Durham Museum, c1931. From The Durham Museum: *Bostwick-Frohardt Collection*. <http://cdm16453.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15426coll1/id/21493/rec/63> (accessed May 18, 2018).

²² “Art Leads the Way to Simplicity.” *Oakland Tribune*, March 20, 1932.

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Figure 5: The Joslyn Memorial Museum in Omaha, featuring the landscaping done by the Marshall Nurseries (Bostwick-Frohardt Collect at the Durham Museum Photo Archives).

Additional Involvement

George's success in horticulture would allow him the resources to aid his country during war. In 1918 George received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thanking him for aiding the Navy during World War I. The Navy had sent out letters to many people during the war time asking for donations of spy-glasses, binoculars, and telescopes, and George was one that contributed. George donated spyglasses which supplied the "Eyes for the Navy." After the Navy was done using Mr. Marshall's donations, the articles were returned, along with an engraved certificate noting his participation and compensation for any damaged articles. Even though George did not leave his nursery to enter the military, he still wanted to support his country during the war.²³

George also lent his time and dedication to becoming the director of the Nebraska Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA),²⁴ as well as many contributions to horticulture statewide. Among these acts were attending

²³ Roosevelt, Franklin D. Franklin D. Roosevelt to George A. Marshall, Arlington, Nebraska, April 15, 1918.

²⁴ Smith, Henry F. Henry F. Smith to George A. Marshall, Arlington, Nebraska, April 5, 1919.

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Nebraska State Horticultural Society meetings to prepare estimates for agriculture and horticulture, being a member and vice president in 1922 of the State Nurserymen's Association, and serving as president of the State Horticultural Society from 1887 to 1901. These important roles on the state level and the continued years of involvement contributed to the gradually sweeping arch of influence that George A. Marshall and Marshall Nurseries obtained over the years and helped establish the Marshall name as one of the most significant and widely known.

George contributed to the ideas and practices of horticulture through not only his involvement in the horticulture society in Nebraska, but also as a member of the American Association of Nurserymen (AAN), which contributed on a national level. As stated in the bylaws of the organization, one of the purposes of the AAN was to investigate cases consisting of fraudulent dealings on the part of the nurserymen and anyone involved in the process of selling nursery products. They also proofread advertisements and catalogs to correct any statements that might be misleading when it came to selling nursery products.²⁵ The main goal of the AAN was to promote the upkeep of horticulture around the United States. To meet this goal, they sprayed many trees in large cities, such as Detroit, in order to keep them healthy.²⁶ Nurseries from all around the country could also pay membership to become involved. As of 1922, there were over 300 nurseries in the AAN, including the Marshall Nurseries.²⁷

George became involved with the AAN in 1922 as a member of the Arbitration Committee, in which he dealt with conflicts between members of the organization and worked to solve any controversy that arose.²⁸ He also held the position of the Nebraska State Vice President, which included the responsibility of supporting and promoting the ideas of the Association within the state of Nebraska.²⁹ In this position, he also helped nominate candidates for officer positions and recommendations for the locations of their next meetings.³⁰

Over the years, George continued his duties and expanded to higher roles and positions within the Association. In 1923, he became the National Vice President, along with his continued role as the Nebraska State Vice President.³¹ He also was appointed to be on the Special Committee to Meet Entomologists, and this role continued until 1928.³² In 1924, he became a member of the Executive Committee and worked with the President and other members to make decisions for the organization.³³ In 1925, George was elected the National President for the American Association of Nurserymen, along with the role as Ex-Officio on the Finance Committee.³⁴ His time as president came to a close after the year ended, and he did not continue his role the following year. His role with the organization started to fade as he grew older, and his role had been minimized to an Alternate on the Finance Committee, member of the Special Committee to Meet Entomologists, member of the Executive Committee, and a newly appointed member on the Radio Publicity Committee, as of 1926. His roles within the Association showed his dedication and passion for horticulture and the well-being of nurseries around the country.³⁵

²⁵ George W. Holsinger, E.P. Bernardin, and Chas. Sizemore, "American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.: Forty-Seventh Annual Convention," *Proceedings, Annual Convention American Association of Nurserymen* (June 1922): 10-11.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 25.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 15-24.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 13-15.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 9.; *Ibid.*, 15.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 15.

³¹ Charles Sizemore, "American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.: Forty-Eighth Annual Convention," *Proceedings, Annual Convention American Association of Nurserymen* 48 (June 1923): 10.

³² *Ibid.*, 13.

³³ Charles Sizemore, "American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.: Forty-Ninth Annual Convention," *Proceedings, Annual Convention American Association of Nurserymen* 49 (June 1924): 11-12.

³⁴ Charles Sizemore, "American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.: Fiftieth Annual Convention," *Proceedings, Annual Convention American Association of Nurserymen* 50 (June 1925): 8.

³⁵ Charles Sizemore, "American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.: Fifty-First Annual Convention," *Proceedings, Annual Convention American Association of Nurserymen* 51 (June 1926): 11-13.

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Outside of horticulture, George served as a deacon for the Arlington Community Church in 1946. He was dedicated to attending church services, so this was a great honor that was bestowed upon him.³⁶ The Marshall Nurseries community involvement was exemplified through the many auctions that they participated in to sell or purchase products relating to their company. They participated in an auction relating to the capitol building, and they were one of the largest buyers present at that auction. This shows how influential they were in their surrounding area.³⁷

The Legacy of the Marshall Family

George retired from his duties as president in 1938, but he was an active advisor in the affairs of the company until 1947.³⁸ Though there is no record of an active president from the years 1938-1955, his son, Vernon Marshall, who shared knowledge of the industry through his prior involvement, took over the business as president in 1956. Vernon strived to be just as involved in the nursery as George so this role was suitable for his interests. Vernon continued to be a key part in the Nursery's success for the next 11 years until his roles were passed down.³⁹

Additionally, their horticulture efforts yielded many prestigious awards that extended beyond the lifetime of George. The Game Commission and University of Nebraska sponsored a "big tree" competition in 1963; Marshall Nurseries demonstrated their expertise, winning by a landslide with their 30-foot 6-inch cottonwood tree. The closest specimen in height in the competition was a 17-foot 6-inch bur oak tree entered by Fred Duer of Staplehurst, not coming close to the grandeur presented by Marshall Nurseries.⁴⁰

Vernon Marshall retired from his role as president in 1967 and moved to Mesa, Arizona. His son, Lloyd Marshall, took his place at age 41.⁴¹ Lloyd had worked with the nurseries since 1951 as the superintendent of production. His education followed a trend with his family interests as he received a degree in landscaping design from Kansas State University.⁴² The roles of the president continued in the Marshall family and there is evidence in 1987 that Chester's granddaughter's husband, Tom Eason, was the president of the company.⁴³

Though many other Marshalls showed great influence to the area, Vernon was recognized by the town's people. In February of 1982, a Marshall seedless ash tree was planted to commemorate Vernon Marshall and everything he did for the nursery. This 20-foot tree was planted in the Arlington Bell Creek Park following his death that had occurred October of 1981.⁴⁴

George proved to be a very influential businessman in the town of Arlington and horticulturist in Nebraska and the United States. Although the nursery closed its doors in 1994 and was absorbed into Lanoha Nurseries of Omaha⁴⁵, many of George's practices and species of trees are still seen today, and the house he built still represents the influence of his industry in the early 1900s.⁴⁶

³⁶ "Two Pioneers of Arlington are Honored." *Nebraska State Journal Sun*, September 15, 1946.

³⁷ "Bids on Trees for Capitol Are Opened." *Lincoln Journal Star*, February 1, 1934.

³⁸ "Marshalls came to Arlington 60 Years ago," 1941; "Marshall Nurseryman Dies at 87: One of Founders of Leading Nursery Firm Dies in Lincoln," June 19, 1952.

³⁹ "Arizona Services for V. Marshall, Ex-Nurseryman," *Lincoln Journal Star*, September 30, 1981.

⁴⁰ "33-Foot Tree Disqualified from Contest: It's Twins," *The Lincoln Star*, Oct. 1963.

⁴¹ "Nursery Has New President," *Lincoln Star Sun*, April 9, 1967; "Tree Marks Marshall Memory," *Lincoln Journal Star*, February 8, 1982.

⁴² "Nursery Has New President," *Lincoln Star Sun*, April 9, 1967.

⁴³ Mark Thiessen, "Marshalls Celebrate 100 in the Nursery Business," *The Enterprise*, August 20, 1987.

⁴⁴ "Tree Marks Marshall Memory," *Lincoln Journal Star*, February 8, 1982.

⁴⁵ "Santa Station, Coat Drive Kick Off Next Friday at South Pointe." *Lincoln Journal Star*, November 22, 2008.

⁴⁶ Shrader, *A History of Washington County, Nebraska*, 149.

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CRITERION C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

The Marshall house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance. This home is an excellent example of an American Foursquare house, the most common vernacular form of Prairie Style residential construction. A high level of historic integrity is still extant and little has changed since its erection in 1920.

A Prairie style home is an American architectural style that distinguished itself from other European styles, such as the Queen Anne, that had dominated homes in the United States late into the 19th century. The Prairie style developed in Chicago a part of the Prairie School movement, led by Frank Lloyd Wright. Key features of Prairie style homes are low-pitched roofs (usually hipped) with wide overhanging boxed eaves, two-stories with one-story wings, porches with massive square supports, porte cocheres, and emphasis on horizontal lines.⁴⁷

The American Foursquare subtype is the most common vernacular version of the Prairie style. While American Foursquare houses largely retained the low-pitch, hipped roofs common in the Prairie style, gabled roofs are not uncommon and are identified as a principal subtype. The George A. Marshall House is an example of the less common front-gabled subtype, with the two-story body of the house containing front and back gables, moderately pitched, with hipped roofs on the front porch and one-story wing.⁴⁸

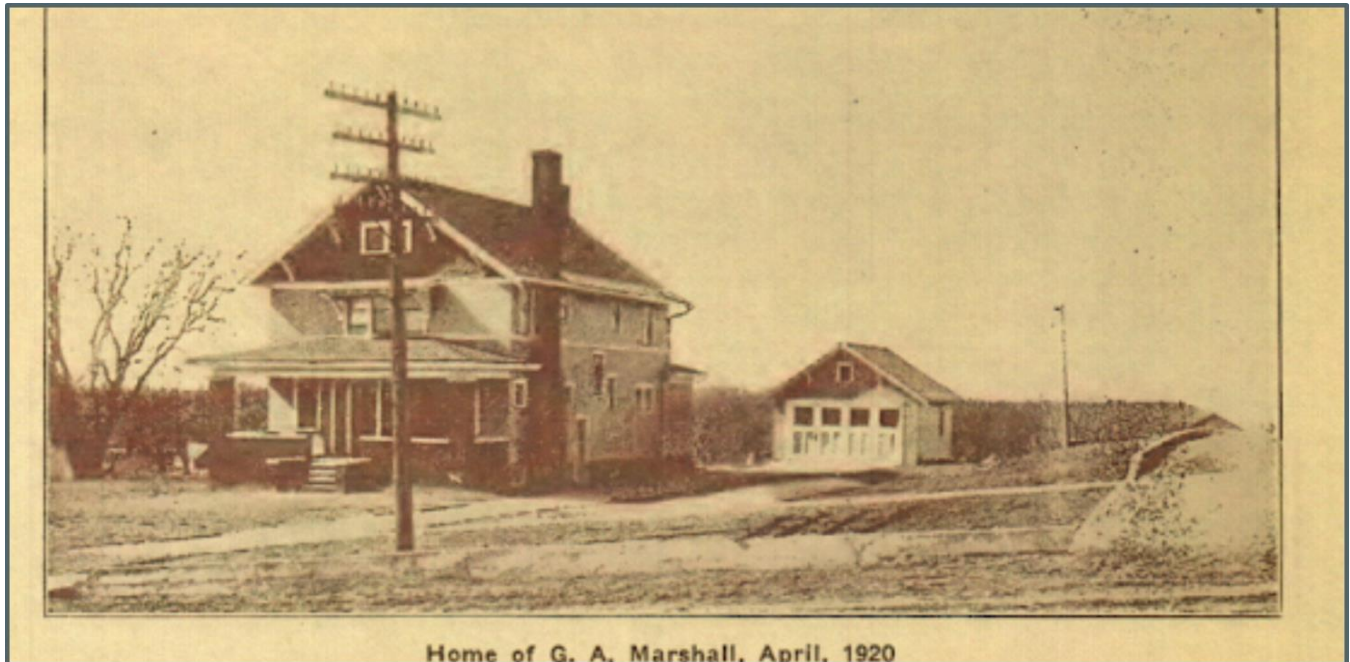


Figure 6: The George A. Marshall House shortly after construction, (Marshall Nurseries. *Trees, Shrubs and Plants*. St. Joseph: Combe Printing Co., 1925).

The American Foursquare has many variations within it, including both symmetrical or asymmetrical façade and the front entrance, which serves as a focal point, can be either centered or off-center. The Marshall House contains a symmetrical façade with a centered front entrance accentuated with a one-story porch that extends the full width of the east façade. The porch in the Prairie style typically has piers of masonry to support the roof and

⁴⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding American American's Domestic Architecture*, 2nd ed. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 551.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 551-2.

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those are visible on the Marshall House in the form of two dominant brick piers on either end of the porch. The centrally located entry is further emphasized in American Foursquare design with centered porch steps. Originally, stairs to the Marshall house were integrated into the center of the porch; that point-of-entry has been enclosed and stairs at either end of the porch (south and north) are present. This contributes to the largest visible exterior alteration to the property. Specific date of this alteration is unknown; however, evidence does conclude that it occurred after the close of the Period of Significance. Detailing that emphasizes horizontal lines is a hallmark of Prairie style architecture in all its subtypes. A bandboard, which varies from the siding in both texture and color, runs the entirety of the exterior level with the sill of the standard, second-story window openings of the Marshall House. A similar bandboard is clearly visible on the east and west facades, separating the gables from the body of the façade. While less visible, this bandboard is also present on the north and south facades, though obscured by the eaves. One variant feature of the Prairie style is the use of contrasting wall materials to emphasize the upper part of the upper story. In the case of the Marshall House, this emphasis is achieved by both the aforementioned bandboard, but the use of shingles as a siding material as opposed to the traditional wood siding the covers the first and second stories.⁴⁹

The floor plan is also indicative of the Prairie style American Foursquare home. American Foursquare homes generally contained floor plans that segmented the house into four relatively equal sections along east-west and north-south axes, but not necessary four rooms. In this case, the George A. Marshall House is consistent with the foursquare layout with the absence of a main, central hall on the main floor as the five rooms are accessed through room-to-room wall openings. As described in Section 7, the front rooms of the house contain a sitting area with a brick fireplace opposite a living room. A formal dining room, which incorporates the single-story wing on the south façade, along with a small study, make up the southwest quarter of the interior floorplan, with breakfast nook and kitchen occupying the northwest quarter.

The George A. Marshall House embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of architectural style – the American Foursquare variation of the Prairie style – and retains a high level of all seven aspects of integrity. It is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance as a fine example of vernacular architecture in early 20th century eastern Nebraska.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Marshall, George A. House

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County and State

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Marshall, George A. House

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Name of Property

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

Marshall, George A. House

Washington County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) State Historic Preservation Office
 previously listed in the National Register Other State agency
 previously determined eligible by the National Register Federal agency
 designated a National Historic Landmark Local government
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # University
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # Other (Name of repository)
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Arlington Public School

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WN01-028

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1.15 acres USGS Quadrangle Arlington, NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

1.	Latitude	<u>41.452576</u>	Longitude	<u>-96.35735</u>
2.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____
3.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____
4.	Latitude	_____	Longitude	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is located west of the intersection of West Eagle Street and North 8th Street. It is bounded by a private residence to the north, North 8th Street to the northeast and private property to the south east, light industrial development to the south, and a large vacant lot to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary includes all land associated with the George A. Marshall House that is identified by the Washington County (Nebraska) assessor. Parcel ID: 890033642.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julian Camden, Emily Kraemer, Evan Hammang, Alexis Stortz, Trent Borgmann, Alek Timm and Barry Jurgensen
organization Arlington Public Schools date July 25, 2018
street & number 701 North 9th Street telephone 402-478-4171
city or town Arlington state NE zip code 68002
email jurgensen.barry@westside66.net

Additional Documentation

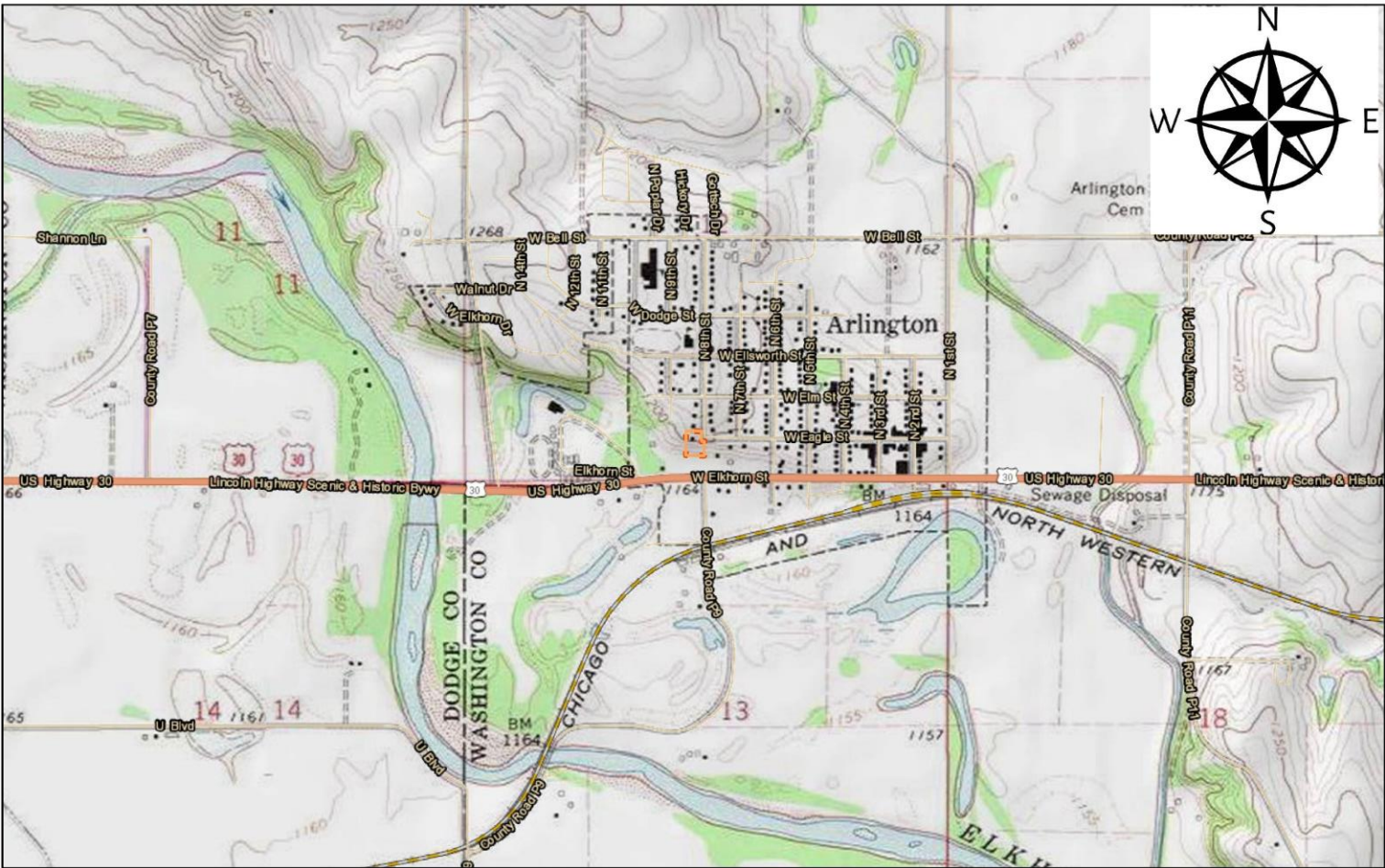
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)


Marshall, George A. House
Name of Property

Washington County, Nebraska
County and State

George A. Marshall House, 201 North 8th Street, Arlington, Washington, NE



7/25/2018, 11:58:57 AM

 Proposed NRHP Boundary

1:24,000
0 500 1,000 2,000 ft
0 245 490 980 m
Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Copyright © 2013
National Geographic Society, i-cubed
North U
Datum: WGS84

Marshall, George A. House
Name of Property

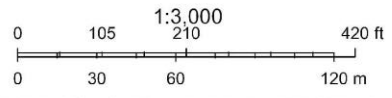
Washington County, Nebraska
County and State

George A. Marshall House, 201 North 8th Street, Arlington, Washington, NE



7/25/2018, 11:57:01 AM

 Proposed NRHP Boundary



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, North U Datum: WGS84

Marshall, George A. House
Name of Property

Washington County, Nebraska
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property George A. Marshall House

City or Vicinity Arlington County Washington State Nebraska

Photographer Emily Kraemer Date Photographed November 14, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

Photo 1 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_001: South façade. Camera facing north.

Photo 2 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_002: Southeast façade. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 3 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_003: North façade. Camera facing south.

Photo 4 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_004: Northwest façade. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 5 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_005: East façade of gazebo. Camera facing west.

Photo 6 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_006: Entrance of gazebo. Camera facing east.

Photo 7 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_007: Main living room.

Photo 8 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_008: Main dining room.

Photo 9 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_009: Breakfast area, originally laundry room.

Photo 10 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_010: Mudroom.

Photo 11 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_011: Staircase to second level.

Photo 12 of 12. NE_WashingtonCounty_GeorgeAMarshallHouse_012: Detached garage. Camera facing west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Marshall, George A., House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NEBRASKA, Washington

Date Received: 9/25/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/17/2018 Date of 16th Day: 11/1/2018 Date of 45th Day: 11/9/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003096

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 11/5/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Establishes local importance of Marshall as a horticulturist, and that home is last location associated with him during his productive life. Architecturally, a fine example of its period, although there is no real comparative context provided.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / B & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

September 21, 2018

Jim Gabbert
NPS-National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240



Re: George A. Marshall House, Arlington, Washington County, NE

Dear Mr. Gabbert,

Enclosed is the complete nomination packet for the George A. Marshall House, in Arlington, Washington County, Nebraska. The enclosed contents are as follows:

- The signed first page of the George A. Marshall House nomination;
- One (1) archival disc with the true and correct copy of the nomination for the George A. Marshall House to the National Register of Historic Places in PDF format; and
- One (1) archival disc with the photographs for the George A. Marshall House nomination.

If you have any questions regarding the submitted materials, feel free to contact me at the phone number or email address below.

Sincerely,



David L. Calease
National Register Coordinator
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office

Phone: 402-471-4775
Fax: 402-471-3100
david.calease@nebraska.gov

Enclosures (3): Signed National Register nomination cover sheet
1 disc with Nomination
1 disc with National Register Photographs

1500 R Street
Lincoln, NE 68508-1651
P: 402.471.3270
P: 800.833.6747
F: 402.471.3100
history.nebraska.gov