



**1226 Prospect NE – Rowe House – 1910 Prairie** Local architect Eugene Osgood adapted this design from one by Frank Lloyd Wright that appeared in The Ladies Home Journal entitled "Fireproof House for \$5,000" for Fred Rowe, owner of the Rowe Hotel.

**2324 Lyon NE – Wagemaker House – c. 1865 Italianate** Built by John Doornick, this house was later owned by Isaac Wagemaker, founder of the Wagemaker Company, a leader in the design and development of modern office furniture.

**412 Lyon NE - Hopson House – c. 1880 Italianate** This was one of three houses which were moved to saved them from demolition to make way for the expansion of Central High School in the early 1970s.

**4158 Prospect NE – Gould House – c. 1870 Italianate** This modest house is typical of the post-Civil War structures built in the district. The porch is not original to the house.

**5152 Prospect NE – Loomis House – 1870 Georgian Revival** Robert Loomis, a founder of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, built this house for \$2,500. The Classical portico and doorway with fanlight and sidelights are later additions.

**6533 Fountain NE – Davis House – 1881 Stick** George A. Davis, founder of Sowe-Davis Furniture Company purchased this house in 1884; hiring architects Osgood and Hopkins to alter the exterior. It has been continually occupied by the Davis family.

**717 Lafayette NE – Wallen House – 1873 Italianate** Henry Wallen Jr. built this home and his brother-in-law, William S Shelby, built the house next door (65 Lafayette NE). Both men were in the railroad business and their houses feature the classical detailing that is typical of the Italianate style.

**874 Lafayette NE – McCabe Marlowe House – 1865 Italianate** Built for businessman, James Gallup, longtime residents Maria Bell McCabe and Wilma McCabe Marlowe give the house its name. Both women taught for many years at Grand Rapids Junior College. The house is now owned by the Community College Foundation.

**960 Prospect NE – Sicklely House – 1900 Georgian Revival** Albert Sicklely, founder of the Sicklely Brothers Furniture Company built this stately brick house that is now divided into apartments.

**10220 East Fulton – Truman-Lyon House – 1845 Gothic Revival** One of the city's few surviving Grand River limestone structures, this cottage was built by Truman Lyon. Like many of the early settlers Lyon was involved in numerous businesses as well as active in public life.

**11230 East Fulton – Pike House – 1845 Greek Revival** A notable example of the Greek Revival style in Michigan, this house features columns brought down the Grand River from Port Sheldon. The Grand Rapids Art Museum was located here from 1924 until 1980.

**12254 East Fulton – Sweet House – 1860 Italianate** Martin L. Sweet was active in numerous businesses, most notably Sweet's Hotel. The Women's City Club has occupied the structure since 1927.

**13302 East Fulton – Dikeman House – c. 1846 Federal** Aaron B. Dikeman, Grand Rapids' first jeweler, built his house where had recently been wilderness; in the style of the row houses found block upon block in Eastern cities.

**1431 Prospect SE – Sligh / Denison House – 1892 Shingle** A. William Rush designed this house for Charles Sligh, founder of the Sligh Furniture Company.

**15103 College SE – Lowe / Idema House – 1895 – Chateausque** Anglophile Edward Lowe modeled his house after the pattern of the English Manor house. Mr. Lowe introduced golf to Grand Rapids and the Kent Country Club was founded in his dining room.

**16115 College SE – Voigt House – 1895 Queen Anne** Carl G.A. Voigt founded the Voigt Milling Company. Now owned by the Grand Rapids Public Museum, the house is open for tours each Tuesday and the second and fourth Sundays of each month.



## Architectural Tour of Heritage Hill – presented by Rebecca Smith Hoffman, Architectural historian, Kent County Council for Historic Preservation, co-owner Past Perfect, Inc.

**T**hreatened with destruction by the city's various urban renewal plans of the 1960s, residents successfully fought to save their neighborhood. The result was a historic district that protects Michigan's largest and finest concentration of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses. Nearly every style of American architecture, from Greek Revival to Prairie, is represented by the district's 1300 buildings. At the turn of the century, this was the city's most prestigious residential area. This tour represents the neighborhood's architectural diversity.



**17125 College SE – Byrne/Hanchett House – c. 1891 English Manor** This is a fine American adaptation of the English style. A notable feature of the interior is a private chapel with magnificent stained glass windows. Italian artisans were brought here to create the wood and marble decoration.

**18455 Cherry SE – Fox House (The Castle) – 1880 Chateausque** William G. Robinson designed this interpretation of a Scottish baronial castle for lumber baron brothers Elhelbert and Charles Fox. An interesting feature is the cast-iron bay at the west side of the building.

**19445 Cherry SE – Hatch House – 1844 Greek Revival** Listed in the Historic American Building Survey, this is a Roman interpretation of the Greek Revival style, with a hipped roof and skylight over an atrium. The house underwent extensive interior changes in 1908.

**20434 Cherry SE – Morris Manor – 1865 Italianate** Lumberman Robert W. Morris along with partner, Martin Ryerson, ran the first steamer to make regular trips between Muskegon and Chicago where the firm operated its lumber yards. The house was converted into apartments in 1928.

**21540 Cherry SE – Sanford House – 1844 Greek Revival** One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in Michigan, this house is also listed in the Historic American Building Survey. The columns were hand-hewn from trees cut from the surrounding property.

**22600 Cherry SE – Metz House – 1888 Queen Anne** William G. Robinson, a prolific local architect, designed this house for George W. Metz, owner of the Grand Rapids Leather Company.

**23601 Cherry SE – Friant House – 1892 Shingle** Designed by architect A. William Rush, this house was built for lumberman Thomas Friant. Local legend states that Friant once dynamited a bridge crossing the Grand River to allow his logs to freely pass.

**2432 Union SE – Thompson House – 1866 Gothic Revival** This style was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing and A. J. Davis through their house pattern books which began to be published in the late 1830s. The pierced carpentry work is a typical decorative element of the style.

**25227 College SE – Keeler House – 1903 Georgian Revival** The architectural firm of Osgood & Osgood designed this house for Miner S Keeler, founder of the Keeler Brass Company. The interior features quarter-sawn woodwork and a grand staircase to the third floor ballroom.

**26222 Madison SE – McCormick House – 1890 Stick** This house reflects a transitional style that links the previous Gothic Revival with the subsequent Queen Anne. The applied stickwork and furniture-like porch detailing are defining characteristics.

**27332 Morris SE – McMullen House – 1908 Arts & Crafts** Rachel McMullen, widow of lumberman William McMullen, hired Chicago Prairie School architect, Lawrence Buck, to design this charming house. Buck also designed the house at 305 Morris for Mrs. McMullen's son, George.

**28419 Morris SE – Snow House – 1915 Dutch Colonial Revival** The gambrel roof with a full dormer is characteristic of this style. John and Agatha Letts lived here from the mid-1920s to the 1980s. Letts, who served on the Circuit Court bench, was Grand Rapids' first African-American judge.

**29434 Morris SE – Stiles House – 1921 Tudor Revival** This style was very fashionable during the 1920s and early 1930s. Businessman Harry F. Stiles purchased the last available lot on Morris Street to build this house designed by architect Donald Laskie.

**30455 Morris SE – Leonard House – 1914 Mediterranean Revival** William Clarke designed this house for Charles H. Leonard, founder of the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company, which evolved into the Kelvinator Corporation, one of the largest appliance manufacturers in the world. Winston Churchill was a guest of the Leonards when he visited Grand Rapids.

**31450 Madison SE – Meyer May House – 1906 Prairie** Frank Lloyd Wright's first Michigan commission, this house was designed for Meyer May, founder of May's of Michigan clothing stores. In 1985, Steedcase restored the house and its furnishings. The house is open for tours on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

**32515 Madison SE – Stockwell House – 1882 Queen Anne** Featured in Albert Baxter's 1891 History of Grand Rapids, this house was built for lumberman A. E. Stockwell.

**33510 Madison SE – Warren House – 1917 Prairie** Vernacular examples of the Prairie style became popular through pattern books and magazines. Benjamin & Benjamin designed this typical example with characteristic horizontal decorative emphasis achieved by a low-pitched roof, wide, overhanging eaves, contrasting wall materials, and bands of windows.

**34505 College SE – Amberg House – 1910 Prairie** Frank Lloyd Wright contracted to design this house, but the work was carried out by Marion Mahony. The Amberg's daughter, Sophie May, lived a block away in the Wright-designed Meyer May House.

**35516 College SE – Brayton House – 1889 Georgian Revival** James Brayton was a nationally known expert on the value of standing timber. The Adam shell detailing over the doorway is unusual.

**36550 College SE – Kotvis House – 1926 Tudor Revival** Alexander McColl designed this house for John H. Kotvis of VanDriele & Co. flour mills. McColl designed numerous Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style houses in East Grand Rapids, Ottawa Hills, Cascadia, and other post-World War I suburbs.

**37425 College SE – Harvey House – 1916 Mediterranean Revival** The wide, low-pitched tile roof, arched windows and della robbia detailing are defining characteristics of this style. The third floor once featured a large ballroom where the seven Harvey daughters entertained.

