

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received JUN 1 1983

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Hochwald House

and/or common Franks Antique Shop & Doll Museum

2. Location

street & number 211 West Grand Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Marshall

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

code 048

county Harrison

code 203

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: antique shop

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Francis Franks

street & number 414 West Grand Avenue

city, town Marshall

N/A vicinity of

state Texas 75670

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harrison County Clerk's Office

street & number County Courthouse

city, town Marshall

state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date April 1983

federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin

state Texas

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hochwald House, a stucco structure of two-and-a-half stories, a prominent wrap-around porch on its main facade, stands frozen in an uneasy equilibrium between late-Victorian and Colonial Revival styles. Visual evidence suggests that the original structure, built in 1894-95 on an expansive lot, was designed with Queen Anne styling in mind. The house's asymmetrical massing, occasional half-timbering, steeply pitched cross gables, cupola (now removed), lateral bay overhangs, and bold, ribbed chimneys suggest the country manor. These features are all but eclipsed, however, by the monumental proportions of the two-story, Colonial Revival porch and porte cochere that stretch across the primary elevation of the site. These additions have transformed the original house, a picturesque building with clapboard siding, into a complex structure.

Facing south on a large lot at the corner of West Grand Avenue and Franklin Street, the Hochwald House is one of only three surviving large homes of the prominent Jewish community of Marshall at the turn-of-the-century. The original appearance of the Hochwald House cannot be determined with certainty, because no dated historic photographs or descriptions of the house have been located. An early zinc engraving of the house, believed to be 70 years old, reveals the irregularly shaped south and west elevations of the two-and-a-half story frame building, which rests on a brick foundation. An elliptical, Colonial Revival porch is supported by four fluted Ionic columns that rise through the second-story balcony to support an overweight, bracketed portico. Stylized leaves and flowers symmetrically placed between deeply carved volutes enrich the capitals. Three one-story columns with thinner shafts support the southern extension of the porch. The external door that leads to the second-floor porch is outfitted with deeply etched glass and bears the initials "I.H." These same initials also appear in the ornamental glass above the north end of the second-story hallway. The roofline is highlighted by a balustrade with turned wooden balusters that runs the length of the porch, an enormous cupola crowned with a weathervane, and several crossgables.

The main entryway can be seen through the columns on the first floor and consists of a door with sidelights and a transom. To the left of the door is found a three-part window with an oversized transom. All of the windows on the first floor are elongated and with the exception of the triple window, are singly placed. The external walls of the second floor are not visible. A one-storied extension of the porch with balustrade overhead appears on the west end of the main (south) facade; molded chimneys are attached to the east and west elevation. Mature trees and a cyclone fence define the yard.

Photographs taken in 1978 reveal more of a Queen Anne detailing. The half-timber construction on the east-elevation gable and the south elevation's lateral bay overhang, with its exquisitely cut brackets, provide a strong contrast for the rest of the house. No two elevations are alike, and the bold, ribbed chimneys are the only elements that are repeated on the entire structure.

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1894-1895 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hochwald House was completed in 1895 after two years of painstaking work. Located at 211 West Grand Avenue in Marshall, Texas, it is one of the major remaining structures that can be linked to the period of Jewish preeminence. Isaac Hochwald, an influential member of the city's burgeoning merchant class, and one of the primary organizers of the Moses Montefiore Synagogue, built the now much-altered residence. The house presently features a monumentally proportioned, two-storied semicircular porch in the conventional Colonial Revival style popular regionally during the early 1900s. However, its overall massing, occasional exposed timbering, and the bold relief of the roofline and ribbed chimneys suggest that the unknown architect of the Hochwald House also had some knowledge of the Queen Anne styling.

Texas' merchantile phase began to emerge during the late 19th century. The merchant class of Marshall, Texas, was constituted during the aftermath of Reconstruction, and it was the lure of this expanding post-war economy that attracted Lionel Kahn (d. 1896) to Texas around 1870. Khan was a French Jew from Lohr, Lorraine. In 1887 he brought a twelve-year-old boy named Isaac Hochwald (1865-1956), adopted from a New Orleans orphanage, to live with him in Marshall. There Lionel Kahn and his brother E. Kahn (d. 1909) opened the Great Railway Supply Store, a retail outlet modeled after the company stores that flourished during the plantation era. These businesses advanced credit to sharecroppers at the beginning of the season, supplied them during the year, and settled with them after the harvest had been gathered. The Great Railway Supply Store, which was a profitable venture, extended credit to employees of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, sold them merchandise, lent them money, and cashed their payroll checks.

The Kahn brothers and Hochwald enjoyed phenomenal success in Marshall. When the Kahns died, Hochwald became sole owner of the largest merchantile establishment in the northeastern part of the state. He built a home commensurate with his wealth and stature in 1894-1895. The two-story, clapboard Queen Anne mansion was an extraordinarily large and ornate house for Marshall, and was touted by local residents as one of the most splendid

As a prominent member of the business community, Hochwald participated in many civic activities. He was a trustee of the local school system, organizer and first president of the Marshall Rotary Club, organizer and president of the East Texas Baseball League (Hochwald was the owner of the Marshall team), and was a member of many fraternal groups. Hochwald was also an active member of the local Jewish community, and devoted much of his time to the establishment of the Moses Montefiore Synagogue, and he served the congregation as its president for more than 20 years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deed and probate records of Harrison County
The Marshall Messenger
Key and Lale, Of Money. . . And Men. Port Caddo Press, Marshall, Texas, n.d.
Archives, Harrison County Historical Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Marshall East, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	3	7	1	5	2	0	3	6	0	1	8	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 4 and 5, Mason's addition to the city of Marshall, Texas

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title (1) Max S. Lale, Chairman (2) Michael R. Moore, P.O.Box 7355, Austin, Texas 78712

organization Harrison County Historical Commission date (1) May 11, 1978 (2) May 20, 1981

street & number 3704 Fitzgerald telephone (214) 938-3579

city or town Marshall state Texas 75670

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

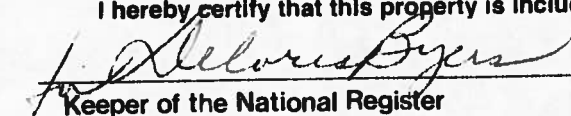
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 1 June 1983

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

 Entered in the National Register. date 7/14/83
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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A series of Sanborn Insurance maps of Marshall, assembled for the years 1904, 1909, 1915, and 1931 (the only applicable years available), show no changes between 1904 and 1909. During the interval 1909 to 1915, a masonry building labeled "Auto ho." was recorded just north and east of the main house. A moderate-sized room was added to the northeast facade. A small porch on the main facade was replaced with a massive, semi-circular projection which wrapped around the south and east sides of the house. And a shingle-roofed appendage, the porte cochere, was attached to the east side of the northern edge of the semicircular porch. A pair of stout, fluted, Ionic columns resting on a stone slab and brick piers stabilize the porte cochere today. Between 1915 and 1923, the northwest porch was filled in. No major construction changes are reflected in the maps dating from 1923 to 1931.

According to Isaac Hochwald's daughter, Miss Roberta Hochwald, the following alterations were made in 1912. (1) A garage with the owner's initials engraved on the door was built south of the carriage house ("Auto ho."). (2) A concrete drive equipped with a turntable large enough for the family car was laid to provide access to the garage. (3) A porte cochere was built to cover the house's east entrance. (4) The rear, west porch was glassed in. (5) A sleeping porch was added to the second story above this porch. (6) The cupola and roof balustrade were removed. And (7) the entire structure was stuccoed. With the exception of item (1), this list agrees with the evidence shown on the Sanborn maps.

Seven rooms were laid out on the ground floor: a central hall, kitchen, pantry, half-bath, parlor, music room, and dining room, the last three equipped with chimneys. An ornate, single-landing, wooden stairway is located in the central hall and leads to the second floor. Four bedrooms, three with fireplaces, and a bathroom are located on the second story. Handcarved oak columns with elaborate columns are used as dividers between the first-floor hall and parlor and the music room. Wainscotting and wide ceiling moldings crafted with beaded, carved woodwork are found throughout the house.

Every door in the structure was constructed with its own transom. A beveled-glass transom which complements the design of the door and sidelight sits grandly above the main entrance. The upper half of the entryway of the facade is finished with 15 small panes of glass.

The entire structure has been painted recently, rear porches were enclosed, and the roof was covered with imitation barrel tile some time ago. The Hochwald House boldly exhibits architectural features associated with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. That those features were coeval is doubtful, but they add up to a landmark worthy of study and preservation. The Hochwald House is being adaptively reused as an antique shop and museum.

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While the house has undergone major changes that have substantially altered its appearance, all of these changes were made more than 60 years ago, and have become an integral part of the historic fabric. In fact, the Hochwald House provides a rare and unusual opportunity to dissect and analyze the superposition of styles used in its construction and subsequent alteration.

In the absence of historical photographs or dated drawings of the structure, changes recorded on the Sanborn Insurance Company maps for Marshall from 1899 to 1931 are described in section seven in some detail. More than anything else, the Hochwald House is an amalgamation of building styles, namely the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne, and the owner's taste. Isaac Hochwald will be remembered as the powerful local merchant who owned the great Railroad Supply Store for many years, and who was instrumental in the building of the Moses Montefiore temple. He will also be remembered for his home, a legacy from a period of marked ostentation.

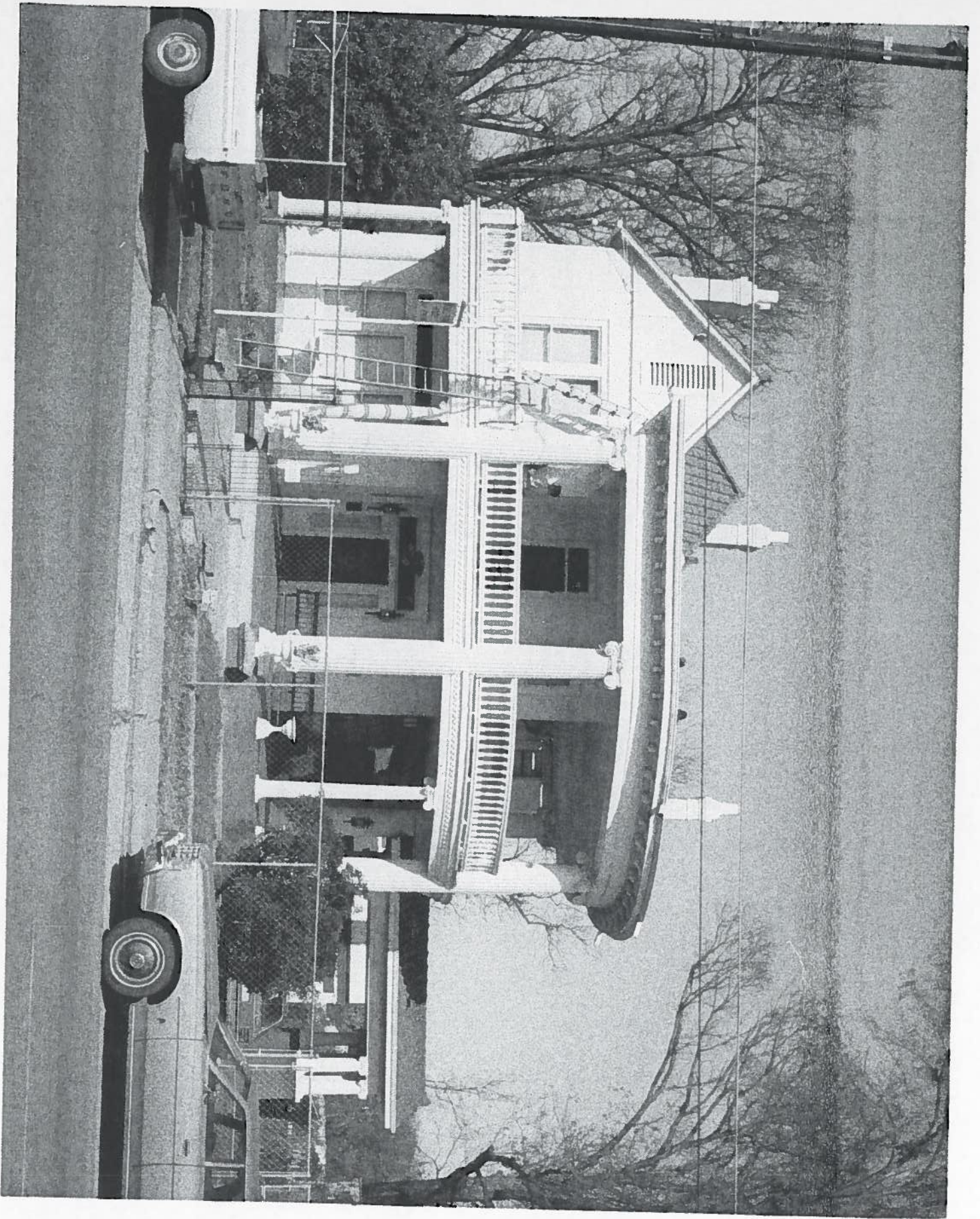
THE HOCHWALD HOUSE
211 WEST GRAND AVENUE
MARSHALL, HARRISON CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 15/371520/3601870

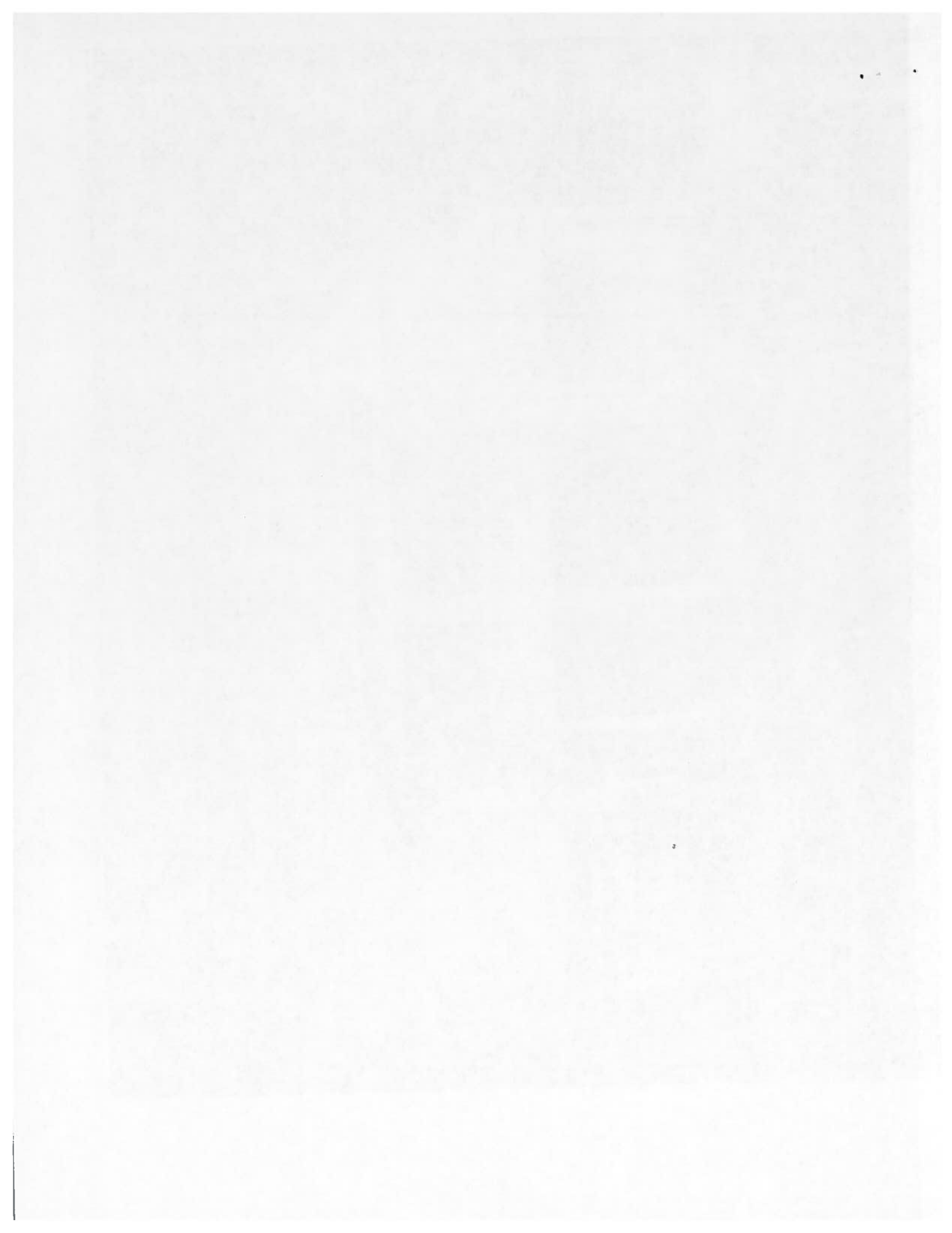
MI. TO INTERSTATE 20

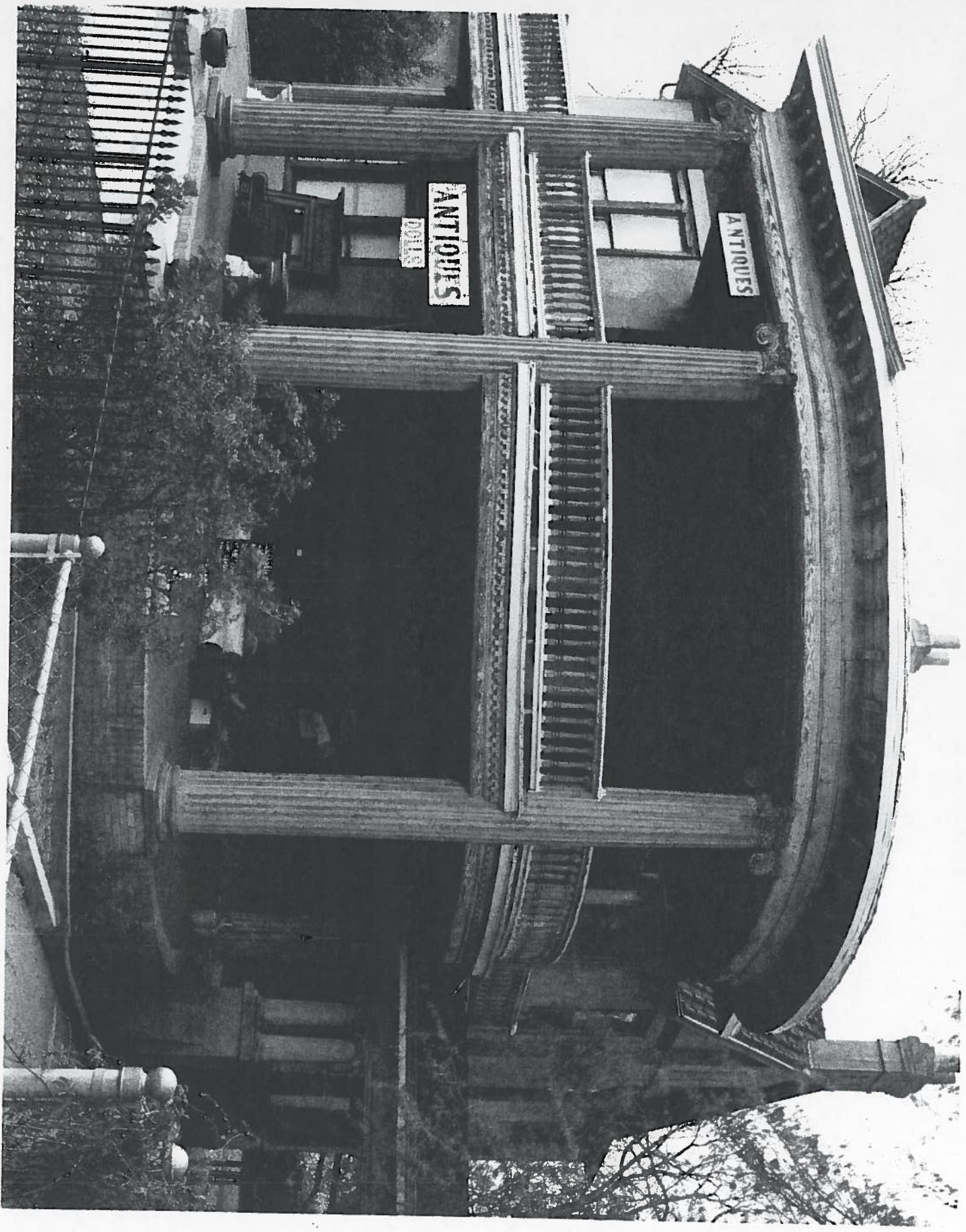
LONGVIEW 23 MI.
HALLSVILLE 13 MI.

7149 III SW
(MARSHALL WEST)



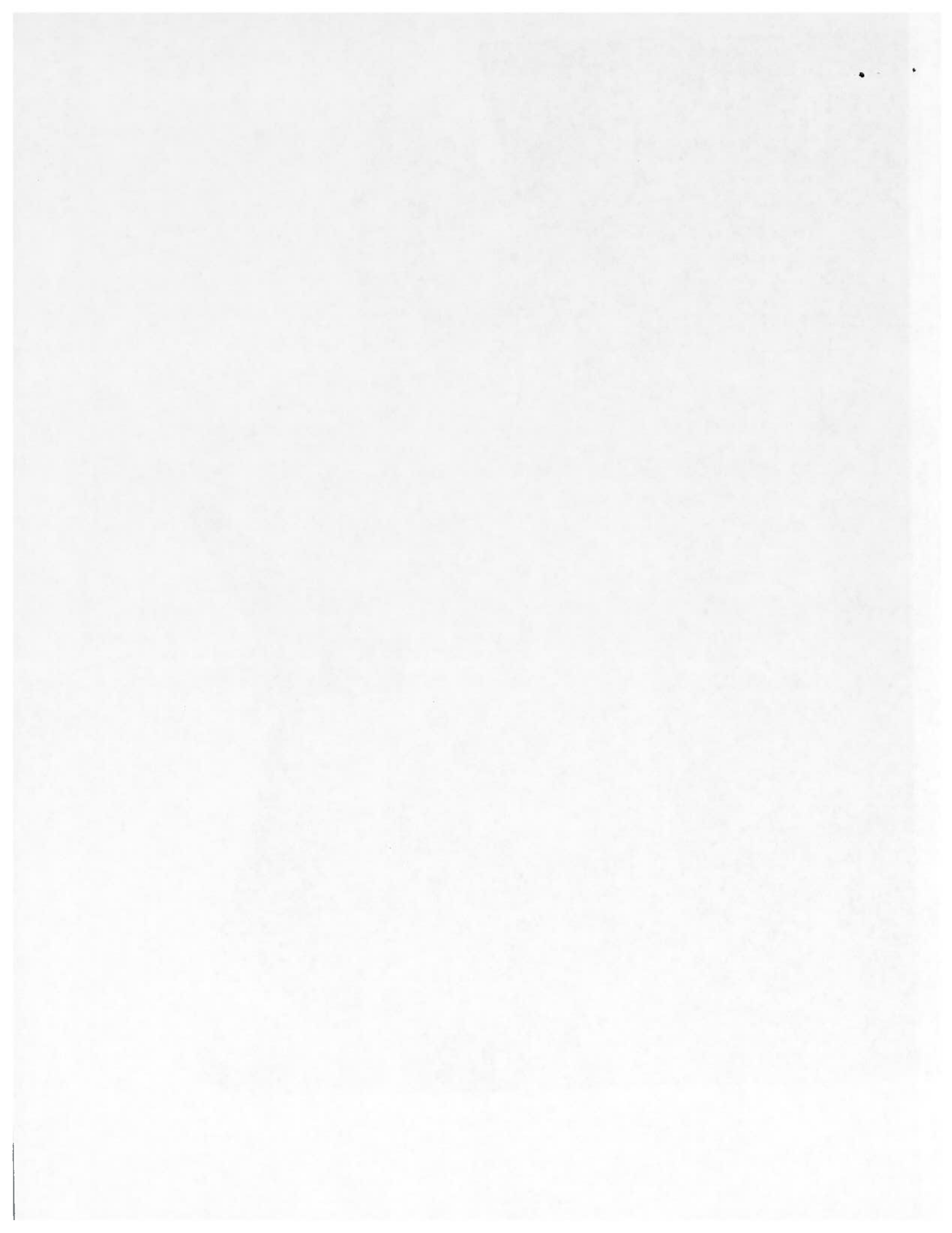


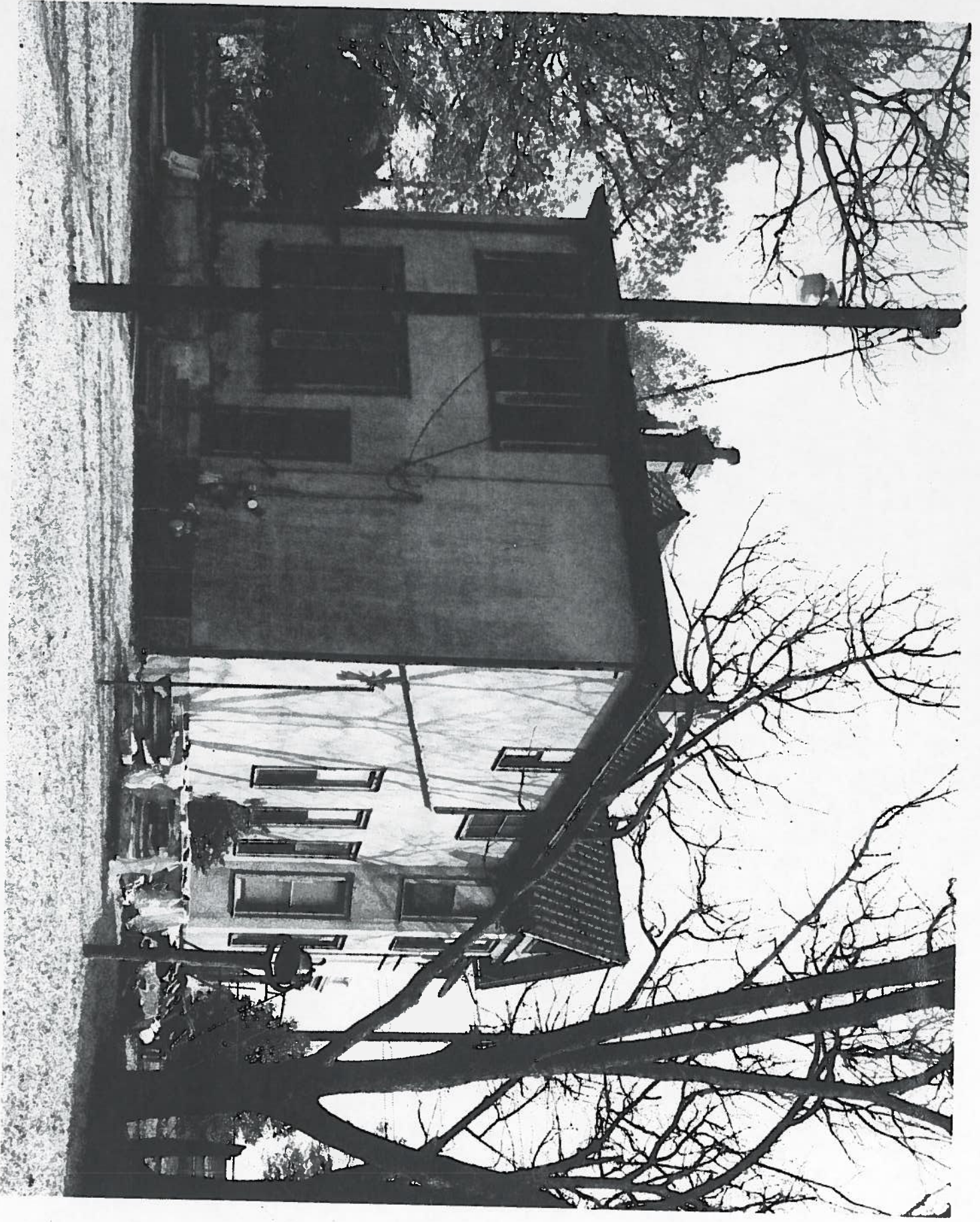












TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



