

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1662

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: Bourbon Residential Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

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: Main Street between Park and Shaffer Streets and the blocks bounded by Sunset Street and Park Avenue between Thompson and Harris Streets and Park Avenue and North Street between Harris and Washington Streets.

City or town: Bourbon State: IN County: Marshall

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

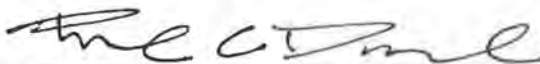
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_A ___B xC ___D

	<p>4.20.17</p>
<hr/>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or 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:)

Jay Elson H. Beall 6.12.17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

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Structure
Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>42</u>	<u>15</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>42</u>	<u>15</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

EDUCATION: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: library

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

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

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE: Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes 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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bourbon Residential Historic District is composed of approximately seven blocks lining Main Street north of the historic commercial district and a few blocks northeast of the historic commercial district. The district is predominantly composed of two-story, wood-frame, late-19th century homes and early 20th century homes from c. 1860 through the 1960s, though the period of significance ends in 1941. Many houses are best characterized by their type, with gabled-ell dwelling being most popular. Dominant architectural styles of the homes are Italianate, Queen Anne, and Bungalow. There are two churches, both Late Gothic Revival-styled buildings, and a library built in the Colonial Revival style also located in the district.

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Narrative Description

The Bourbon Residential Historic District extends northward from the north edge of the commercial historic district beginning at Park Street. One block east of Washington, along Park, is included. The district developed northward from the original town plat boundaries. The majority of homes are two stories tall and are of brick, brick veneer, or sided with vinyl siding. Ample lawns, street trees, and sidewalks form the street corridor on Main Street. There are three public buildings located in the district. Two churches, built between 1913 and 1914, and the town library built in 1940, contributed to the overall development of the area as a residential district.

Only the primary buildings located on town lots are included in the resource count; garages, carriage houses, or other outbuildings are not included in the count. Buildings are considered non-contributing either due to their construction date after 1941, or due to the cumulative loss of historic building materials or substantial alterations. These alterations or losses would include significant changes to door or window locations, change in building massing, or the significant removal of historic architectural features.

Main Street, west side (going north)

301 N. Main St. James Matchette House, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing
Left side of photo 0001

305 N. Main St. Bowman-Marshall House; Italianate, 1880. Contributing
Middle of photo 0001

The two-story brick house has a wing that projects slightly from its south façade and a wrap-around porch. The house has a granite foundation and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches of brick. The arches are composed of two courses of brick enframed with a course of projecting brick. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide overhanging eaves with internal gutters. The front façade has three bays of windows on the first and second floors. The south bay of the first floor of the wing has a wood door with a full window and transom. A wood storm door is on the entry. The front façade of the ell also has a wood entry door and transom. The front porch, c. 1915, wraps around the south façade to the front of the ell and has a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch has wood tapered square columns and a wood balustrade with tapered balusters. The porch has a wood floor and steps on the south end of its front wall.

The house is nearly identical to the house at 301 North Main which was also built about 1880. The Bowman-Marshall House was under construction by 1879 and completed in 1880. Dr. Daniel Bowman was a local physician who used the house as both a residence and office. His

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widow, Lucinda Bowman, sold the property in 1910. Dr. Marshall, the next owner, began to see patients shortly after World War I and into the 1920s.

307 N. Main St. Bourbon Public Library; Colonial Revival, 1940. Contributing
Leroy Bradley, architect (Ft. Wayne), Stanley Hennon, contractor.

Right side of photo 0001

The one-story brick building is on a raised foundation and has a side-gabled roof. The building has brick quoins on its corners and a nicely articulated wood entablature at the top of its walls. Gable ends have cornice returns. The building has wide 1/1 wood windows with rowlock brick sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wood cupola on a base composed of wood with quoins is centered on the roof. The cupola is octagonal with louvers on each of its wider north, south, east, and west walls. The cupola has a bell-shaped copper roof with a finial. A matching addition was placed on the back (west façade) of the building in 1990; it also has side gables and is composed of similar materials.

The symmetrically-arranged front façade has a projecting gabled entry bay and one window centered in the facade to each side of the bay. The entry is recessed and is composed of a wood surround with fluted Doric pilasters that support an entablature with "LIBRARY" in metal letters on the frieze, above which runs a dentil course and cornice. A pair of wood doors with windows in their upper halves and a transom divided into six panes of glass is recessed into the entry; the wood jambs are paneled. A header-brick-lined wood oculus window divided into nine panes of glass is centered in the front gable. Basement level wood windows flank the entry bay; the south window is a single pane of glass while the north window is divided into eight panes of glass. The north and south facades of the original building have two 1/1 windows and a round vent composed of wood louvers centered in their gable walls.

The Bourbon Public Library was organized in 1928 by the federated women's clubs of the community. At first the library acted only as an exchange, but soon a room in a downtown business block was utilized to store the collection which was available to residents of Bourbon and Tippecanoe Townships. The library received its permanent home after a donation of land by James Matchette in 1939 permitted the existing building to be constructed and dedicated on March 31, 1940. A fund established by local philanthropist, William Erwin, provided for the construction of the building. Miss Mary Fribley was librarian at the time of construction, and was the longest serving librarian from 1934-1975. The building was expanded in 1990.

401 N. Main St. I-House, c. 1870. Contributing

405 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The use of vertical board siding in combination with aluminum siding, changes to window opening proportions, and changes to the porch roof make this house non-contributing.

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407 N. Main St. First Presbyterian Church/First United Church of Christ; Gothic Revival, 1914.
Contributing. Left side of photo 0002

Clement Neidig, architect

The large brown-colored brick building is generally constructed in an L-plan with square towers that flank the front gable. The building has a dark brown-colored brick foundation capped by a stone water table. The brick above the water table is lighter brown-colored. The building has stepped buttresses with stone caps on the corners of its entry towers and flanking large windows in its gable walls. The windows have stone sills and lintels or pointed arch label hoods. Most of the windows are art glass. The building has gabled parapet walls and crenelated towers. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building is situated on the southwest corner of Main and Liberty Streets, which make the north and east (front) facades feature prominently in the district. The front façade's gable wall is flanked by a two-story tower on its south end and a tall three-story entry and bell tower on its north end. The gable wall has a large pointed-arch window divided into four lancet windows with awning sashes in their bottoms. Stepped buttresses flank the large window. A stone belt course is at the top of the gable wall. A narrower pointed-arch window is south of the large window, followed by the two-story tower. The south tower has pairs of art glass windows with transoms in its first and second floors. Stone-capped stepped buttresses mark the corners. The front façade of the entry tower on the north end of the building has a pair of wood doors with a transom of art glass on its first floor. The entry has a stone surround composed of a stone pointed arch and stone quoins. Stone-capped stepped buttresses mark the corners. The tower's north façade has two small art glass windows that are stepped to follow an interior staircase. The north tower entry projects slightly; the first floor wall above it is crenelated. The tall second floor of the tower has a building stone on its front façade and two art glass windows on its front and north facades. The third floor is the belfry and it has a stone belt course at the top and bottom of two wood-louvered openings on each of its four facades. Each tower's parapet is crenelated.

The front façade of the ell, which was the church parsonage, has a full flat-roofed porch with brick walls and corner piers. The porch walls have capstones and stone coping on its parapet walls. Steps are located in the porch's north end. The façade has a wide wood window with transom in the south end of its first floor, and a wood door in its north end. The second floor of the façade has a curvilinear "Dutch" cross gable with two 1/1 wood windows.

The Liberty Street (north façade) has the corner entry tower on its east end, followed by a two-story gabled wall flanked with buttresses to its west. The wall with stepped gable has two pairs of art glass windows with transoms on its first floor and a large pointed-arch window on its second floor. The window is divided into four lancet windows. A pair of art glass windows with a transom is west of the gable wall. A two-story entry tower is west of the pair of windows. The tower's entry is composed of a pointed-arch stone surround and a pair of wood doors with an art glass transom. The tower's second floor has a pair of art glass windows with a transom. A two-story gabled wall is at the west end of the north façade. It has two pairs of art glass windows with transoms on the first and second floors. A stone belt course is near the top of the gable wall.

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The congregation who constructed this building began as a Presbyterian congregation that met in a log cabin east of present-day Bourbon in 1840. They relocated to the site of this building in 1878, after ground was broken on a new brick building in 1877. The cornerstone was laid for the church on June 25, 1913 at a program attended by 3,000 people and featured famed evangelist Billy Sunday. The building was dedicated on February 22, 1914, debt-free at a cost of \$17,000. Reverend W. J. Gerlach was pastor during construction. The congregation became the United Church of Christ in 1963.

501 N. Main St. House; Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing
Right side of photo 0002

503 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1912. Contributing

505 N. Main St. House; upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Non-contributing
The house received new clapboard siding with a stone ashlar wainscot c. 1965. At approximately the same time, the window proportions were enlarged and the front porch enclosed. These changes render the house non-contributing.

601 N. Main St. House; T-plan, c. 1895. Contributing
Left side of photo 0003

603 N. Main St. House; gable-front, c. 1912. Non-contributing
Second from left side of photo 0003
The vinyl siding on the house and new windows render the house non-contributing.

605 N. Main St. House; Ranch, 1960. Non-contributing
Second from right side of photo 0003. The house is outside the area of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

607 N. Main St. Tyrrell House; Queen Anne, 1886. Contributing
Right side of photo 0003
The two-story gabled-ell house has a cut granite foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows and steeply-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a jerkin head gable on its south end. This gabled section has two windows on its first floor and two narrow windows on its second floor. North of the gabled wall section is a two-story, narrow tower-like section with a steep gabled roof. The tower section has a large window on its first floor and a two windows on its second floor and narrow windows on the first and second floors of its north and south walls. A porch and entry door is north of the bay. The porch has a wood floor and turned wood posts with brackets that support the roof. The shed roof of the porch has a center gable with an intricately carved wood gable wall. The entry door is wood with a window in its upper half and transom. A narrow, gabled, through-cornice wall dormer is in the second floor above the porch. It has a 1/1 window.

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H. H. Tyrrell had the house constructed for his family in 1886. Tyrrell was a Bourbon merchant who also served at various times as town marshal, treasurer, clerk, assessor, and trustee.

701 N. Main St. House; Gabled-ell, c. 1912. Non-contributing

The one-story house has a large, later addition on its north end. The house was covered with aluminum siding and received new windows that altered the historic configuration and proportion of window openings. These changes render the house non-contributing.

705 N. Main St. House; upright-and-wing, c. 1880. Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has a c. 1910 gabled addition to its side wing, possibly a former porch, which has been enclosed. The house has vinyl siding and new windows that appear to alter the historic proportions. The changes render the house non-contributing.

801 N. Main St. House; T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

807 N. Main St. House; Bungalow, c. 1920. Non-contributing

The one-story house has new vinyl siding and windows and includes a modern front porch and changes to historic window openings. These changes render the house non-contributing.

901 N. Main St. Slough-Vink House; Italianate, 1875. Contributing

David Kehler & Robert Spencer, builders

Left side of photo 0004

The two-story double-pile house has a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a fieldstone foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The 4/4 wood windows have wood segmental arched pediment hoods and wood shutters that are also arched. The house has intricately carved scroll brackets that support the eaves. A chimney is in the east half of the south façade and a small chimney is near the center of the roof ridge.

The symmetrically-organized front façade is divided into five bays with a window in the first and second floors of each bay, except for the center bay of the first floor. The center bay has a cast-concrete block porch with pairs of large wood Doric columns at each corner. The pairs of columns, along with massive scroll brackets against the wall support a large barreled porch roof. The front of the barrel is filled in with an arched wood window divided into multiple panes of glass. The wood entry door has a full window. The large brackets appear to be original while the concrete block foundation, columns, and roof appear to date to c. 1910.

Widow Margaret "Maggie" Slough purchased the property in 1875 and had the home constructed for her family in the same year. Her husband, Jacob Slough, had been a partner in the lumber firm of William Acker, but was killed in a railroad accident in 1871. Acker bought out Slough's interest, but not until 1878. The house at one time had a horse-drawn merry-go-round in the back yard for children. Maggie Slough died in 1895, after which time the house became the residence of Charles C. & Catherine (Steinbach) Vink. Charles Vink was born in Ohio and settled in Bourbon in 1876. He was a prominent resident of the county, was elected Marshall County Treasurer, Bourbon Trustee, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Vink was also the proprietor of Vink & Co., a dry goods

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establishment in Bourbon, and was the cashier at Bourbon First State Bank which was organized in 1905. He died in 1917.

903 N. Main St. Cottage, c. 1925. Contributing
Middle of photo 0004

905 N. Main St. Minard-Watkins House; Italianate, c. 1888. Contributing
Right side of photo 0004

The two-story house has a cut granite foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is hipped at the eaves, but is largely flat, similar to a mansard roof. The eaves are supported by pairs of scroll brackets on a tall frieze board and the roof is covered with rubber. The house has 1/1 metal windows. A wide projecting front bay is on the north half of the front façade; a three-sided, two-story bay is centered in the projecting front bay. Two windows are on the first and second floors of the bay's front wall. A window is on the first and second floors of the bay's northeast and southeast-facing walls. The cornice board and pairs of scroll brackets continue across the top of the projecting bays.

A porch is on front façade south of the projecting bays. It has square posts with arched brackets that support a flat roof with flared eaves. A short wood balustrade with turned balusters is located between the posts. The porch floor is wood and is supported by a brick pier on its southeast corner. Concrete steps are on the north half of the porch. A metal entry door with wood transom is in the north side of the porch's back wall; a window is located in the south side of the porch's back wall. A matching entry door and transom are located in the south wall of the projecting bay. A window is located south of center of the second floor on the front façade.

The house was built between 1885 and 1889 by Obediah Minard who lived in a portion of the basement while the house was under construction. Minard sold the house to Robert Watkins in 1911. Watkins, who lived in the house until 1942, was the youngest of several of his brothers to have served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

909 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

1003 N. Main St. I. B. Arnold House; Queen Anne, 1881. Contributing
William S. Matthews, architect (Plymouth, Indiana); R. L. Spencer, builder
Photo 0005

The two-and-a-half story brick house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables on its north, south, and front (east) facades. The house has a stucco covered stone base with a stone water table and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and wood hoods. A belt of two courses of light-colored brick is in the upper half of the first story walls. The entablature is composed of picket-style board and battens. The eaves have exposed, sawn rafter tails and enclosed gutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade has a lower cross-gabled projecting bay on its north half and a porch on its south half that wraps around to its south façade. The cross-gable section has a wooden, three-sided bay on its first floor and a balcony on its second floor. The bay has a window in each wall

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with framed wood panels above and below each window. Arched wood brackets project out above the angled walls of the bay to meet a drop finial. The balcony has square posts that support an extension of the gable roof and a wood balustrade with turned balusters between the posts. The front posts support a large full round arched truss with pierced wood panels that fill the gable wall above the balcony. A pair of tall 1/1 windows are located in the second floor on the back balcony wall under the arched truss. Simple wood braces support the gabled roof extension at the top of the second floor and the picket-style board and batten siding continues across the gable wall above the windows. A small wood window divided into four panes of glass is centered in the gable wall above the balcony.

The porch has a wood picket-style screen below its wood floor. The porch has square wood posts with arched brackets that support a frieze of spindles. The porch roof is hipped and has sawn rafter tails that support the eaves. A pair of wood entry doors is in the north half of the back wall of the porch. The doors have oculus windows in their tops. A window is centered on the second floor above the porch. The south façade has similar features as the front façade, but without a second floor balcony.

The Isaac B. Arnold House was designed by Plymouth, Indiana-based architect, William S. Matthews, who had recently moved to Indiana from Ohio, when he was commissioned to design the house in 1881. The house featured the first steam heat system in the county. Arnold was a partner in a Bourbon hardware store, coming to the community in 1867 and investing himself in the lumber milling business. Arnold was one of three incorporators of the Northern Indiana Manufacturing & Lumber Company which produced black walnut, poplar, and oak materials. The company also operated a dry goods store and dealt in boots and shoes. Arnold was elected Bourbon Trustee in 1869-1870 and died in 1916.

Main Street, east side (going south)

1002 N. Main St. Rev. Henry A. Snep House; Italianate cube, 1872. Contributing

908 N. Main St. House, contemporary. 2015. Non-contributing
The house is outside the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

906 N. Main St. Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing

902 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

808 N. Main St. American four-square, c. 1912. Contributing
Left side of photo 0006

806 N. Main St. Dr. A. C. Matchette House & Sanitarium; Italianate, 1870. Contributing
Middle of photo 0006
The two-and-a-half story, double-pile house has a fieldstone foundation and brick walls. The house has side gables covered with clapboards, but originally had a full third floor and mansard

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roof. The existing roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 metal windows with wood sills and full round arched hoods. The facades are enframed by brick pilasters that form quarter arches at their tops.

The symmetrically-arranged front façade is divided into three sections. The center bay has a c. 1965 wood entry door and side-lites on its first floor. A pair of narrow windows is located in the second floor of the center bay. The north and south bays have a three-sided, one-story wood oriel bays. The bays have a window in each of their walls with a recessed wood panel below each window. Two windows are located on the second floor above each three-sided bay. A pent roof extends across the tops of the three-sided bays and forms a shallow porch over the front entry. A wood porch floor and a pair of posts extends between the three-sided bays to form an entry porch.

Dr. A. C. Matchette moved to Bourbon in 1865 and immediately began a drug store and dry goods store. He constructed his home, which also served as a hospital & sanitarium, in 1870. In 1873, Matchette built a large three-story downtown corner brick business building that included a performance hall on the third floor, known as Matchette Hall. Matchette's drug store operated on the first floor of the building until 1930.

802 N. Main St. House; gable-front, c. 1912. Contributing
Right side of photo 0006

706 N. Main St. House; hall-and-parlor, c. 1865. Non-contributing
The two-story house has had several later, large additions to the rear (east) façade of the home. It has been covered with vinyl siding and has new windows, several of which have changed the historic proportion of the window openings. These changes render the house non-contributing.

608 N. Main St. James Fribley House; Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing
Left side of photo 0007

The two-and-a-half story brown-colored brick house has broad side gables with a low-pitched roof. The house has 5/5 Craftsman style wood windows with stone sills. The asphalt-shingled roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by large wood braces on the gable walls. A chimney is located on the west end of the north façade (facing Pine Street).

The front façade has a full porch with a low-pitched front gabled roof. The porch has brick walls and four piers with stone caps. Porch steps are centered on the front façade and the gable wall over the porch is covered with vinyl siding. The back wall of the porch has a pair of wood entry doors with windows south of center on the front façade. Wide windows flank the entry doors. A wood porch door with full window and side-lites is on the north end of the front façade. Two gabled dormers are on the front façade. The dormers have tapered walls covered with vinyl siding. Pairs of 5/5 windows are centered in the dormers' front gables.

The house was built for James and Grace Fribley. James was the proprietor of a gravel pit outside of Bourbon. He and his two adult children, Mary and Ernest, worked at the gravel pit as a bookkeeper and laborers.

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606 N. Main St. Cottage, 1941. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0007

602 N. Main St. Jeremiah Brillhart House; gabled-ell/Queen Anne, 1904. Contributing
McGriff brothers, carpenters
Left side of photo 0008

The two story gabled ell house has a cut granite foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a later (1905) brick porch on the south half of the front façade that wraps around to the west end of the south façade. The porch has brick piers and is enclosed with screens. The front façade has a gable on its north half. A three-sided, one-story bay projects from the center of the front gabled section of the gabled-ell. The bay has a shed roof and wood windows in each of its walls. The windows have picket-style mullions in their upper halves. A wide 1/1 window is centered in the second floor. Cornice returns supported by scroll brackets frame the bottom of the front gable. A gabled dormer with a wide 1/1 window is in the south half of the front façade. It also has cornice returns with scroll brackets that frame the bottom of its gable end.

Jeremiah Brillhart purchased this lot in 1903 from his father, Abraham, a widower, to construct the home for him and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Fribley Brillhart. Mary was the daughter of Charles Wesley Fribley, a Methodist minister, and was a milliner in the firm of her two brothers, James and Ferdinand Fribley known as Fribley Brothers Department Store in downtown Bourbon. Jeremiah Brillhart was a produce merchant who dealt largely in eggs and ran a creamery in Bourbon. Jeremiah was elected president of the board of education for Bourbon schools in 1915.

506 N. Main St. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing
Right side of photo 0008

This one-and-a-half story, wood-frame bungalow has a foundation, porch walls, and large chimney of glacial boulder stone. Its side-gabled roof sweeps forward and breaks to a more shallow pitch over the porch, where boulder stone piers and an arched beam support it. First floor walls are wood clapboard and upper walls are stained wood shingles. The roof has deep eaves and asphalt shingles, and a shingled shed dormer across the front slope.

504 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

502 N. Main St. House; contemporary, 2008. Non-contributing
The house was built after the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

410 N. Main St. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Non-contributing
The one-story house has a large, enclosed front porch, c. 1965, and aluminum siding and windows that were added about the same time. These changes render the house non-contributing.

408 N. Main St. House; gable-front, c. 1912. Contributing

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406 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1912. Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story house had limestone ashlar added to its foundation and porch c. 1965. At the same time the house had new aluminum siding and windows installed. These changes render the house non-contributing.

402 N. Main St. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

306/308 N. Main St. Apartment building, 1978. Non-contributing

The house was built after the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

304 N. Main St. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

302 N. Main St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

Sunset Drive

107 W. Sunset Dr. House; Prairie/Craftsman/American Foursquare, c. 1925. Contributing
Photo 0009

The two-and-a-half story house has a brown-colored brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 5/1 Craftsman wood windows with simple wood casings with drip caps. The first and second floors are delineated by a narrow trim board on each façade. The low-pitched hipped roof has flared, wide-overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is centered on the west façade and a sunroom is located on the east façade; its north wall is flush with the front (north) façade. The sunroom's north façade has a Craftsman wood door flanked by side-lites.

Centered on the front façade is a small porch with brick walls and tapered wood posts that support a hipped roof. The wide entry door is wood with a window. Flanking the porch are windows divided into a wide center sash with narrower sashes to each side. The tops of the sashes are divided into five panes of glass. The second floor has a pair of windows centered on the façade and wide 5/1 windows to each side. A gabled dormer with an arched window is centered on the front façade. The window is divided into four sashes.

It is unclear who constructed this home, but it appears to have been built between 1920 and 1930 and may have been built by Harold Wiles for his family. Wiles was a house contractor living on Sunset Drive (formerly Fourth Street between Main and Thompson Streets) with his family in 1930.

201 E. Sunset Dr. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

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Park Avenue

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107 E. Park Ave. I-House, c. 1865. Contributing

201 E. Park Ave. American four-square/Craftsman, c. 1910. Contributing

207 E. Park Ave. Tescher-Johnson-Banta House; Queen Anne, 1887. Contributing

Daniel Kehler, builder

Right side of photo 0011

The two-and-a-half story house has a cut granite foundation and its walls are covered with fiberboard shingles. The house has side gables with a symmetrically arranged front façade with a projecting front gable section. The windows are 1/1 wood or metal, some with art glass. The bottom of the gable walls are enclosed with pent roofs. The steeply-pitched roof has slightly flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade has a wood porch that wraps around the projecting front gable section. The porch has turned wood posts and a frieze composed of pairs of turned spindles. Wood steps are centered on the front of the porch and are flanked by turned posts that support a gabled section of porch roof with simple brackets. The porch's gable end is intricately carved. The remaining porch roof is hipped. Under the porch, the first story has a wood door centered on the projecting front gable section. Windows are to the outside corners of this front section and are on the east and west walls on its first and second floors. The second floor of this center section has two windows centered in it. A small wood window with a metal awning is centered in the gable wall. A wood door with transom is to each side of the center section and a window is on the outside ends of the first floor. The second floor of the front façade has cutaway corners with a 1/1 wood window in the angled wall. The top sash of the window has art glass. Large sawn brackets that join with a drop finial support the roof above the cutaway corners.

The house was built for Frederick Tescher, who immigrated to New York City from Bern, Switzerland in 1862 and then enlisted with the Union Army during the Civil War. Tescher moved to Bourbon in 1872 and married Emma Laubach. Tescher was elected Marshall County Treasurer in 1878, built the house in 1887, and then traded it one year later for a farm owned by Dr. Luther Johnson. Johnson was a Quaker and also a veteran of the Civil War. Johnson attended Rush Medical College and practiced medicine in Bourbon until his death in the 1920s. After that time the house was occupied by the Ray Banta family. Banta was prominent in county Republican politics, first elected chair of the party in 1934, and was close advisor to Charles Halleck during his time in Congress.

North Street

205 E. North St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1900. Non-contributing

The two-story house has a fully enclosed front porch and new aluminum siding and windows dating to c. 1965. These changes render the house non-contributing.

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Washington Street

307 N. Washington St. House; Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing

301 N. Washington St. House; gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

304 N. Washington St. House; gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

206 N. Washington St. House; Ranch, 1953. Non-contributing

The house was built after the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

204 N. Washington St. Bourbon First United Methodist Episcopal Church; Late Gothic Revival, 1913. Contributing

Photo 0012

The cruciform-planned brick building has a base with brown-colored brick and stone water table. The building's walls are of tan-colored brick and stone trim. The building has parapeted gable walls and corner entry towers. The windows, which are mostly composed of art glass, have dressed stone sills and lintels or pointed arches with stone voussoirs. Arches have a molded archivolt outer course. The roof of the sanctuary is covered with asphalt shingles and slate covers a two story education wing on the east side of the building.

The building is situated on the northeast corner of Washington and North Streets, which provides for two primary façades. The front (west) façade faces Washington Street and is composed of a front gable flanked by a three-story corner entry tower on its south side and a one-story entry tower on its north side. The stepped front gable has a large pointed-arch window composed of art glass and divided into four lancets with small awning sashes at the bottom of the lancet windows. The gable parapet is stepped and has a stone belt course near its top. The one-story entry tower has a modern wood door with windows and side-lites and transom composed of art glass. "M E CHURCH" is spelled out in the transom. The tower has a stepped parapet with a short pediment section of brick in its center.

The corner entry is composed of a wide stone surround with engaged piers, an archivolt-molded pointed arch, paneled spandrels, and splayed jambs. A pair of wood doors and transom fill the opening. The transom is art glass and has "M E CHURCH" spelled out in the glass. A granite building stone is located on the south corner of the tower; it reads "M. E. CHURCH REBUILT 1913". A pair of art glass windows with stone sills and lintels is on the south wall of the tower and a stone belt course is at the top of the first story. The second story has a narrow art glass window with stone sill and lintel centered in its west and south walls. The second story is capped with a stone cornice. The third story is the belfry and it has a pointed-arch opening composed of wood louvers on each of its four walls. The belfry is also capped with a stone cornice. A tall parapet wall with stone coping crowns the entry tower.

The south (North Street) façade features the south wall of the corner entry tower on its west end, followed by a parapeted gable wall identical to the front façade, and a two-and-a-half story entry

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tower terminating the east end of the sanctuary building. The two-and-a-half story entry tower has a pair of metal doors with full windows and a pointed-arch transom composed of art glass. A stone belt course is at the top of the first story walls. Centered in the second story is an art glass window with stone sill and lintel and an oculus window with stone, keystone surround near the top of its wall. The second story is capped by a stone cornice and a tall brick parapet with capstone crowns the tower. The east end of the south façade is dominated by a two-story education wing with a hipped roof covered in slate. The south wall of the wing has a row of three art glass windows with stone sills and lintels on its first and second stories.

The church is rooted in two congregations that began in the community during the 1840s, but merged at this location in 1969. Faith United Methodist traces its congregation to 1841 when a Plymouth, Indiana-based mission group organized classes in Bourbon. By 1850, regular meetings were held in a log school in the west part of town, then in a frame school that was built in 1854. In 1861-62 a brick church was built in lots donated by George Thayer and Dr. John Parks at the site of the present building. Between 1913 and 1914, the existing building was partially demolished and the current building constructed. Reverend Ross Becker was the pastor during the construction of the current building. A second congregation named Terrace Lawn United Methodist had begun as a United Brethren congregation that formed in 1848. In 1860, that congregation constructed a frame building at the southeast corner of Sunset Drive and Main Street. The building burned in 1864, but a new brick building was constructed and remained a part of the neighborhood until the merger in 1968, after which time it was razed.

Harris Street

208 N. Harris St. House; gabled-ell/Free Classic, c. 1885/1910. Contributing
Photo 0010

This two-story, wood-frame house is sided in wood clapboard. Gabled ends and side walls are capped with tall, plain frieze boards and corner boards were finished with pilaster-like caps. The roof is asphalt shingle. Ground floor windows are tall while second floor windows are more squarely proportioned. Nearly all windows are 1/1. The front (west) façade has transomed doors on both the forward-projecting gabled section and on the adjoining ell. In about 1910, the owners added a porch with second floor sleeping porch to the front. It rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and has a poured concrete floor. Piers of the same block support paired and tripled wood columns. A cased beam holds up the hip roof on the north half and the flat-roofed sleeping porch on the south half.

207 N. Harris St. House; Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Left side of photo 0011

205 N. Harris St. House; American four-square, c. 1915. Contributing

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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.)

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1865-1941

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Neidig, Clement

Kehler, David

Spencer, Robert

Matthews, William S.

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1865, the approximate year the first contributing building (a house located at 706 N. Main) was constructed in the district. The period ends in 1941, the year the last house located at 606 N. Main was constructed in the district which concluded the early expansive period of house building and development in the area.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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 Bourbon Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C under the area of architecture. Platted in 1853, just prior to the arrival of the railroad, Bourbon developed as a rail trade center for Bourbon Township. The residential area extended north of the railroad and commercial core. Most residents and builders chose gabled types as lots filled up along Main Street. Gabled-ell, upright-and-wing, and gable-front wood-frame houses are most common. A few residents built houses in styles such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Late Gothic Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Colonial Revival. As with residents, most of Bourbon's institutions chose building sites north of the railroad. Two church congregations rebuilt sanctuaries with brick and stone in the Gothic Revival style. Lastly, the trustees of Bourbon's library enlisted donor's funds to erect their first library in the district in 1940. The Colonial Revival library is one of twelve existing non-Carnegie funded small town facilities in Indiana built before 1941.

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

ARCHITECTURE

House Types

What appears to be the earliest extant house is located at 706 N. Main. It is the only example of a hall-and-parlor house in the district and is one-and-a-half stories tall. It is estimated to have been constructed c. 1865 and is located in an area that was platted after the original town plat of 1853, but may have been an original farmhouse whose land was platted in the second half of the 19th century. A similar house type with side-gables is the I-house, popular throughout the Midwest during the mid-to-late 19th century. Bourbon has two examples of this type located at 107 E. Park and 401 N. Main; they were constructed c. 1865-c.1870.

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The gable-front was also an early house type constructed in developing towns, often after the first generation of side-gabled homes were built. Narrow urban lots were more conducive to the gable-front house which had a narrow front wall compared to its longer sides. There are just four examples of gable-front houses in the district with most dating to c. 1912, later than what would be typical. The earliest example, built c. 1885, is located at 304 N. Washington. The gable-front houses are mostly one-and-a-half stories. There are four gable-front houses, all wood-frame, in the district.

Thought to have developed from the gable-front house type is the upright-and-wing type which is composed of a gable-front section (upright) with a side-gable section (wing) on the side of the upright section. This housing type is thought to have developed from the initial construction of one part or the other first, followed by the construction of the second part of the house as funds permitted or as the family grew. There are two examples of upright-and-wing houses in the district. They were built c. 1880, pre-dating the gable-front examples in the district, and are located at 505 and 705 N. Main. Both examples have one-and-a-half story upright sections and one-story wings.

Other variations on the gable-front plan with added ells to the house include the T-plan and gabled-ell. There are two examples of the T-plan in the district built between c. 1890 and 1895. They are located at 601 and 801 N. Main and are one-and-a-half stories. By far the most popular house type in the district is the gabled-ell represented by fourteen examples built between c. 1885 and 1912. Most of the examples are one-and-a-half stories with porches on the front façade of the ell. One of the largest and most architecturally significant examples is located at 208 N. Harris Street built c. 1885 (photo 0010). The house is two stories with a full porch and sleeping porch (c. 1910) built on the gable-front section of the house.

A house type that became popular in the early 1900s was the American Four-Square. The house type is two-stories with a pyramidal or hipped roof, and often with at least a front dormer in the attic, if not a dormer on each side of the roof. The house type is aptly named from its typical configuration of four rooms on the first floor with four rooms on the second floor over the first. The house type may trace its roots to the Italianate cube which, often in its stripped down form, became popular on farms throughout the Midwest. Researchers often trace the type's popularity to publications that helped disseminate plans and elevations of four-squares. An example of a foursquare is located in the district at 1002 N. Main St. The popularity of the type led to its nickname, the "corn belt cube". There are three examples of this type in the district. The example at 808 N. Main, c. 1912, has all of the features typical of the type including a full front porch and a dormer with a hipped roof on the façade (see left side of photo 0006). A large example of the type is located at 201 E. Park Ave. It was built c. 1910 and has Craftsman windows and a small front porch.

The final house types not necessarily associated with a style are cottages and ranch types. These were constructed between c. 1925 and 1960. There are three examples of cottages built between c. 1925 and 1941. All feature massed plans that economized space, typically on one floor. The example at 903 N. Main has side gables and was the first built in the district (middle of photo 0004). The other two examples, located at 606 and 906 N. Main were built in c. 1940-1941 and

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are similar in design with a front gable and ell. The cottage at 606 N. Main is brick and was built in 1941 (second from left side of photo 0007) and is the last contributing resource in the district. The two ranch houses, built in 1953 and 1960 at 206 N. Washington and 605 N. Main, respectively, fall outside of the period of significance for the district and are considered non-contributing. The ranch house at 206 N. Washington is most typical of the house type while the house at 605 N. Main has a front gable.

Architectural Styles

There are a few examples of architectural styles in the district that were popular during the period of significance. Some are exceptional representations with important stylistic elements. An early group of homes include examples of Italianate and Queen Anne styles built between the late 1870s and early 1900s. Another large grouping of houses were constructed in the Craftsman and/or Bungalow style during the 1910s and 1920s. The houses categorized into styles are about equally divided into these three styles. One house, located at 107 W. Sunset, was built c. 1925. Its builder incorporated Prairie Style and Craftsman features into a house that likely has a foursquare plan (photo 0009). There are also a few examples of the Late Gothic and Colonial Revival styles, particularly related to public buildings, constructed during 1913-1914 and 1940. Their presence in the district demonstrates the integrated role they played in the neighborhood.

Italianate

The Italianate Style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.¹ The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling, informal plans. Italian farmhouses offered a different model from Gothic examples, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style.² The first Italianate houses were constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19th century.

There are five examples of the Italianate style in the district built between about 1870 and 1888. Two two-story brick examples are very similarly-designed and were built next to each other at 301 and 305 N. Main in 1880 (photo 0001). The houses have simple brick arches over their 1/1 wood window and door openings and truncated hipped roofs with enclosed gutters at the eave line. Though in deteriorating condition, the wrap-around porch at 301 N. Main has its original posts with scroll brackets and sawn pickets forming a porch skirt. This house also has a three-sided, two-story bay with cut-away corners on its south façade. The Slough-Vink House, 1875, at 901 N. Main, is an impressive two-story double-pile house with a hipped roof and segmented

¹ McAlester, pg. 212

² McAlester, pg. 212

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wood hoods on its 4/4 wood windows (left side of photo 0004). The house has paired scrolled brackets under its eaves and an unusual rounded-roof front porch that appears to have been added or modified c. 1910. The porch roof is supported at the back wall by massive scroll brackets (likely original) and pairs of Doric columns (likely added c. 1910) on its front wall. The rounded-gable wall is enclosed with glass. The brick Dr. A. C. Matchette House at 806 N. Main was built in 1870 and has nicely articulated full arch window hoods with paired windows centered on the second floor of the front façade (middle of photo 0006). The house has projecting three-sided bays with cut-away corners flanking its entry. Despite their Italianate trappings, both 901 and 806 Main are vernacular, center-hall, double-pile houses.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne Style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of the Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century.

There are six examples of the Queen Anne style in the district built between 1881 and 1904. The example at 501 N. Main has a hipped roof with lower cross gables, but its most outstanding feature is a tall round corner tower with conical roof (right side of photo 0002). The Arnold House (photo 0005) at 1003 N. Main is the district's best example of the Queen Anne style and was designed by William S. Matthews, a Plymouth, Indiana-based architect who had recently relocated from Ohio. The brick house, built in 1881, has a hipped roof, lower cross gables, and a wrap-around porch with turned spindles. The most outstanding feature of the Arnold House is its three-sided bay with cut-away corners on the front façade. The bay has a balcony on its second floor with a broad arched top and pierced boards that fill the gable wall.

Gothic Revival/Late Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style had been popularized in house design books in the middle part of the 1800s and became popular in Midwestern towns by the 1850s. The pattern books gave hints for other building types. A.J. Davis' *Rural Residences* (1837) included a design for a Gothic Revival "Village Church" as well as Gothic Revival houses. A religious revival in Britain in the early 19th century renewed interest in church construction and in the English Gothic style. In religious architecture, Gothic Revival reached full expression in the United States. By the beginning of the 20th century, most new church construction employed Gothic features in the design of their buildings. The two churches located in the district were constructed within a year of each other in 1913 and 1914 by Methodist and Presbyterian congregations (photos 0012 and 0002, respectively). They are similarly designed with parapet front gables and tall corner entry towers. The Presbyterian Church (left side of photo 0002) is the better example of the Late Gothic Revival style. It features crenelated towers, pointed arch windows, and stepped buttresses on its corners.

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Craftsman Style/Bungalow

The Craftsman Style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Arts & Crafts details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period including Gustav Stickley's The Craftsman. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, as well as in local newspapers. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are six examples of bungalows in the district constructed between about 1915 into the early 1920s. Two very typical examples of bungalows are located at 402 and 304 N. Main. Both have side gables with incised full porches and a dormer centered in their front facades. The bungalows at 201 E. Sunset and 506 N. Main (right side of photo 0008) incorporate small uncut fieldstone into their front porches and chimneys. The porches have tapered columns and porch walls composed of stone and the gable walls are covered with wood shingles. The best example of a Craftsman bungalow is the Fribley House, c. 1920, located at 608 N. Main (left side of photo 0007). The large two-and-a-half story brick house has side gables and large wood braces that support the eaves. The house has a full porch with a low-pitched gable roof and two gabled dormers on its front façade. The dormers have tapered walls and Craftsman windows.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Bicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago also called for pavilions that emulated British-American Colonial architecture. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation. Just two examples of this style are located in the district. A house, c. 1920, located at 307 N. Washington has side gables and a broad arched porch roof supported by large wood corbels. The Bourbon Public Library, 1940, is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style (right side of photo 0001). The brick building has a symmetrical front façade, side gables, and quoins. The building has a nicely detailed wood entablature with dentils and cornice, pedimented front entry with fluted Doric pilasters, and an oculus window in the front gable wall. The building also has an octagonal louvered cupola with a copper roof centered on the roof. Though its plan probably differed little from those of most American small town libraries, the architect followed the trend toward the use of Colonial elements for civic buildings. Colonial Revival was popular for Depression-era post offices, for example, and was selected for several post-Carnegie-era libraries in Indiana.

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Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Bourbon was platted in 1853, though a loosely defined community had existed previously composed of families who had moved north from Bourbon County, Kentucky. With the completion of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, & Chicago Railroad in 1856 (later part of the Pennsylvania RR), business began to boom, particularly in connection to the lumber industry because of the vast stands of timber once located in the township. The town was incorporated in 1865 and within a year the community boasted six dry goods stores, eight grocery stores, three dealers in boots and shoes, three dealers in drugs, two hardware stores, and a wide variety of other establishments including a jeweler, meat market, clothing store, wagon shop, livery, saloon, millinery, and hotel. No other community developed in Bourbon Township, making the town of Bourbon the commercial hub for buying and selling goods from its beginning through the early part of the 20th century, particularly due to the town's location on the railroad and the markets that allowed area farmers to access.

Even as the railroad era came to a close, and freight transportation occurred overland by truck, the town of Bourbon fared well because of its location on the Lincoln Highway. When the first transcontinental highway was conceived in 1913 and routed through Indiana, the Lincoln Highway followed a northerly route on existing roads between Fort Wayne and Valparaiso via South Bend. By the mid-1920s, motorists were demanding a more direct route between Fort Wayne and Valparaiso, so the 1928 alignment of the Lincoln Highway was constructed through the cities of Columbia City, Warsaw, and Plymouth. In Marshall County, the highway paralleled the Pennsylvania Railroad and aligned itself through sweeping s-curves with Center Street through the middle of Bourbon. This brought significant motor traffic through town until 1965 when the highway was bypassed on the north side of town.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 099-061-32001-048, 099-061-33011-12, 099-061-33014-015, 099-061-33019-21

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 573827 | Northing: 4572796 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574153 | Northing: 4572827 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574190 | Northing: 4572026 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 573874 | Northing: 4572023 |

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of East North Street and North Harris Street, face west and continue in a line with the north curb of East North Street to the east side of North Washington Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east curb of North Washington Street to the north side of East Park Avenue. Turn west and continue in a line with the north curb of Park Street to the northeast corner of West Park Street and the alley between North Thompson Street and North Main Street. Turn north and follow the east

Bourbon Residential Historic District

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

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edge of the alley to a point in line with the south property line of 107 West Sunset Drive. Turn west and follow the south property line of 107 West Sunset Drive to the east side of North Thompson Street. Turn north and follow a line with the east curb of North Thompson Street to the south side of West Sunset Drive. Turn east and follow the south curb of West Sunset Drive to the east side of the alley between North Thompson Street and North Main Street.

Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley between North Thompson Street and North Main Street, which is not fully improved but follows the west property lines of parcels fronting North Main Street, to the north property line of 1003 North Main Street. Turn east and follow the north property lines of 1003 and 1002 North Main Street, crossing North Main Street, to the west side of the alley between North Main Street and North Washington Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to the south side of East Sunset Drive.

Turn east and follow the south curb of East Sunset Drive to the east side of North Washington Street. Turn north and follow a line with the east curb of North Washington Street to the north property line of 201 East Sunset Drive then turn east and follow a line with the north property line to the east property line of 201 East Sunset Drive. Turn south and continue in a line with the east property line of 201 East Sunset Drive to the south side of East Sunset Drive.

Turn east and follow a line with the south curb of East Sunset Drive to the west side of the alley between North Washington Street and North Harris Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east edge of the alley to a point where a line extended from the north property line of 207 East Park Avenue intersects. Turn east and follow a line with the north property line of 207 East Park Avenue to the west side of North Harris Street. Turn south and continue in a line to the south side of East Park Avenue, then turn east and continue in a line with the south curb of East Park Avenue to the west side of the alley between North Harris Street and North Thayer Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to the south property line of 208 North Harris Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the south property line of 208 North Harris Street to the west side of North Harris Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of North Harris Street to the north side of East North Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Most of Bourbon's significant residential architecture is concentrated in the boundaries described above. The SHPO-sponsored survey of resources of Marshall County identified two districts in Bourbon – the commercial core and a residential area extending north on Main Street. North Main Street was the prime corridor for building the finest homes in Bourbon, though some excellent examples of residential architecture extended both east and south of the historic downtown commercial area. Boundaries encompass the highest

Bourbon Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

concentration of historic residential architecture in the community beyond which smaller-scale and/or more modern dwellings were constructed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner

organization: Wythougan Valley Preservation/Indiana Landmarks PIP

street & number: 12954 6th Road

city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563

e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-936-0613

date: June 24, 2015

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 this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Bourbon Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 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: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Main Street from Sunset Drive

1 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Main Street toward Liberty Street

2 of 12.

Bourbon Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Main Street from Jefferson Street

3 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on Main Street from College Street

4 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Bourbon Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at Arnold House

5 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Main Street from College Street

6 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast on Main Street from Pine Street

7 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Bourbon Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from Main Street toward Jefferson Street

8 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward 107 W. Sunset Drive

9 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 208 N. Harris Street

10 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

Bourbon Residential Historic District

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from Harris Street toward Park Avenue

11 of 12.

Name of Property: Bourbon Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 14, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of North and Washington Streets

12 of 12.

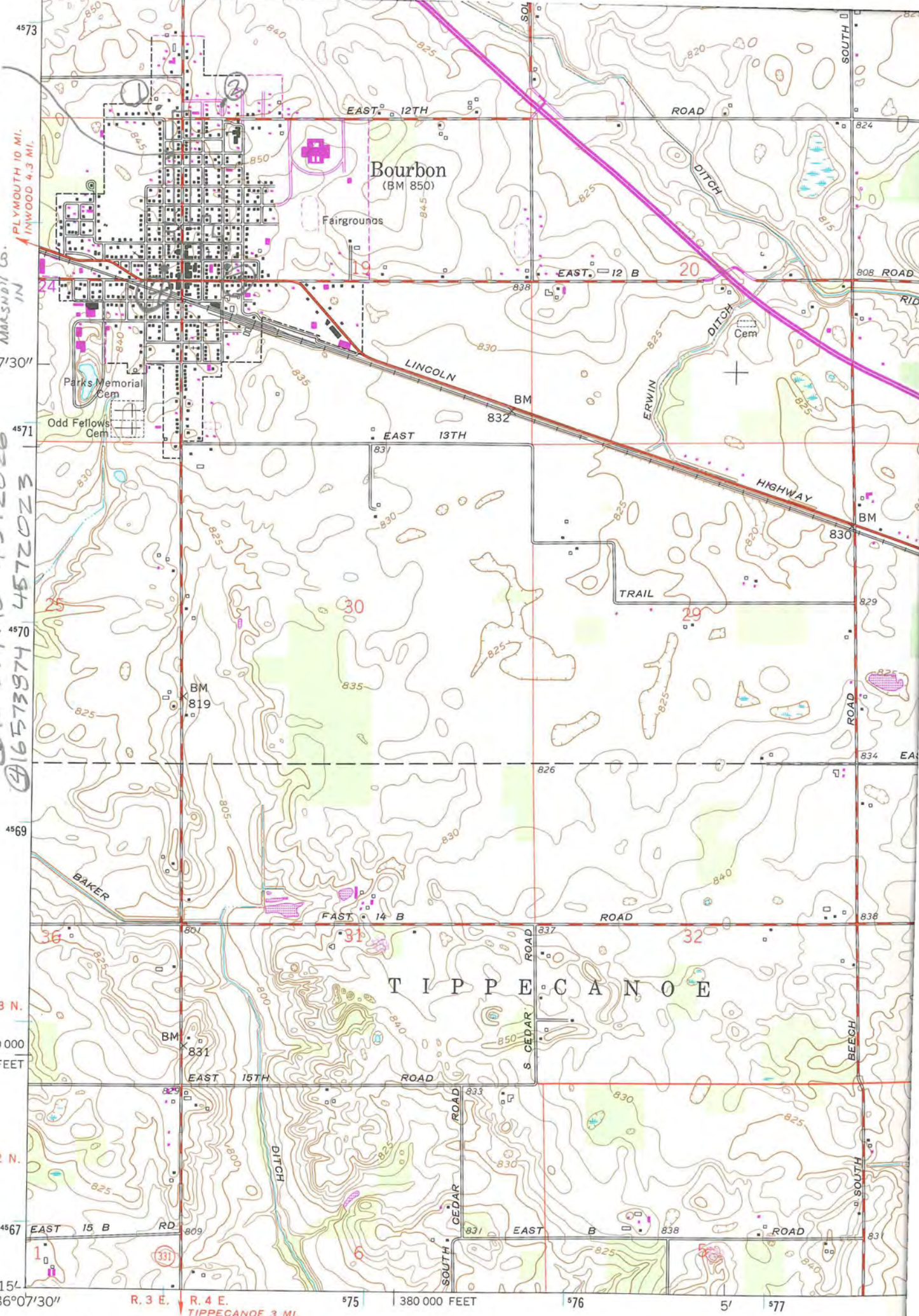
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Bourbon Residential Historic District
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 MARSHALL CO. IN

PLYMOUTH 10 MI.
 INWOOD 4.3 MI.

- ① 16 573027 4572 796
- ② 16 574153 4572 827
- ③ 16 574190 4572 026
- ④ 16 573874 4572 023

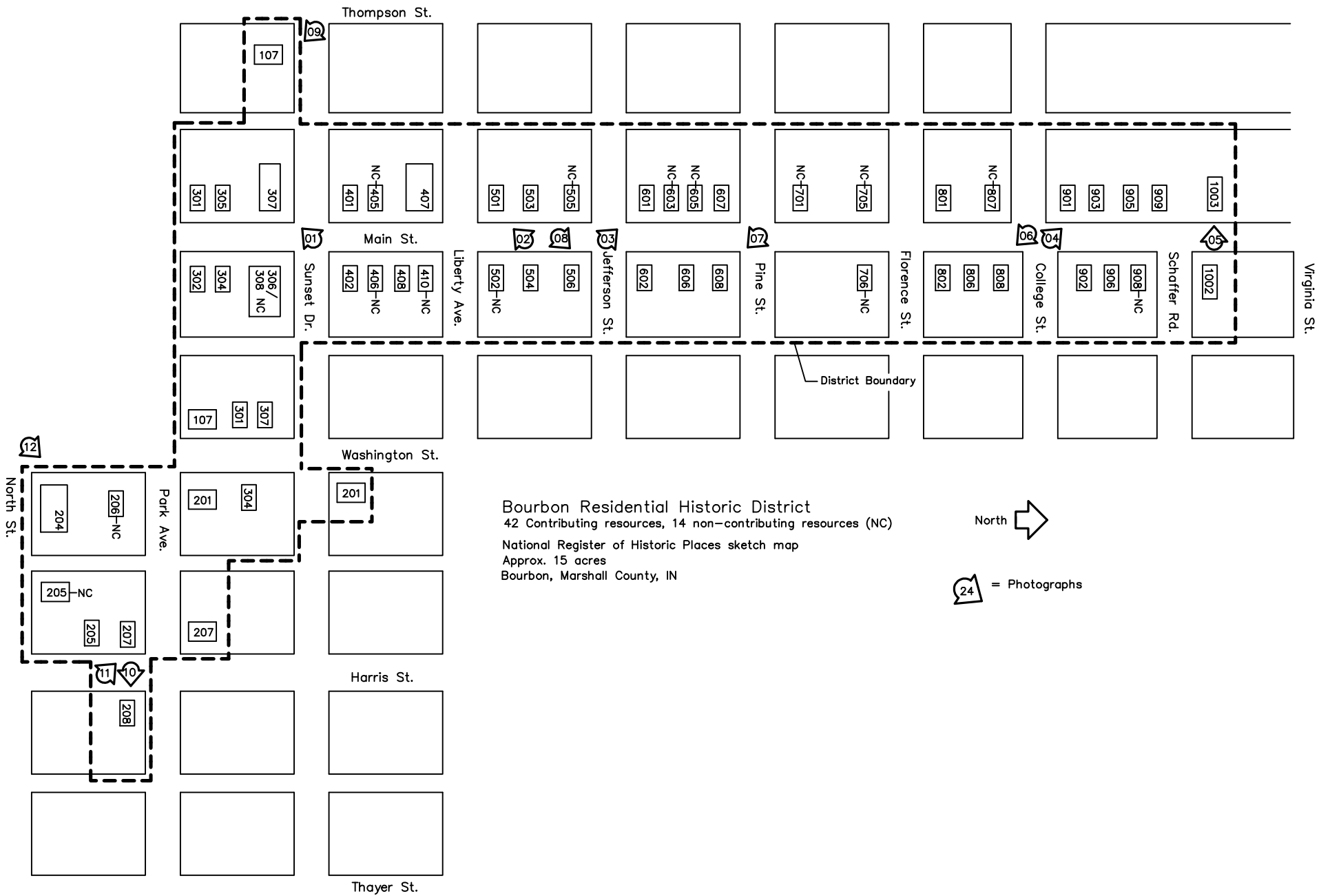


T. 33 N.
 1 370 000
 FEET
 T. 32 N.

41°15'

R. 3 E. R. 4 E.
 TIPPECANOE 3 MI.

575 380 000 FEET 576 5' 577



Bourbon Residential Historic District
 42 Contributing resources, 14 non-contributing resources (NC)
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map
 Approx. 15 acres
 Bourbon, Marshall County, IN



 = Photographs





35

SOLD











MAIN ST
PINE ST

SPEED
LIMIT
25
CHILDREN
PRESENT
25











WASHINGTON
NORTH

MEMORIAL SERVICE
FOR
LIEUTENANT
AND FIGHTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ 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.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 20, 2017

Dr. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Bourbon Residential Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Bourbon Residential Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Bourbon Residential Historic District, Marshall County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package