United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Arnold, Isaac and Ruth, House
   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: 1003 N. Main Street
   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   Not For Publication:  Vicinity:  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 ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the
   documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places
   and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___ national  ___ statewide  x local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   __A  ___B  x C  ___D

__________________________________________________________
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

__________________________________________________________
Signature of commenting official: Date
Title: State 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:) ____________________

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:    x

Public – Local  
Public – State  
Public – Federal  

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)    x

District  
Site  
Structure  
Object  

Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Sections 1-6 page 2
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

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

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: Limestone

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 Isaac and Ruth Arnold House is an exceptional brick Queen Anne house with Eastlake influence found in its porch and exterior and interior trim. As an architect-designed residence, the plan reflects attention to circulation and fenestration, while its carved wood details, both inside and out, demonstrate a high level of craftsmanship. The house is located at the north end of Bourbon’s residential historic district lining Main Street and features a large lot with mature trees and a driveway on its south side. Stone walks lead from the front porch to the street and an early 20th century garage is located in the southwest corner of the property.
Narrative Description

**Isaac & Ruth Arnold House, 1881. Queen Anne. Contributing**

*William S. Matthews, architect (Plymouth, Indiana); R. L. Spencer, builder*

**Exterior (photos 0002-0005)**

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 mortar joints between the brick is thin and neatly pointed. The house has a stucco covered brick base with a stone water table and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A belt course composed of three courses of brick, once covered with a thin coat of stucco, is in the upper half of the first story walls and continues above the doors and windows to create segmental arches. The cornice and gable walls are covered with picket-style board and battens. The eaves have exposed, sawn rafter tails and enclosed gutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house originally had a slate roof composed of variegated colors and patterns.

The front façade (photo 0004) has a 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 three-sided wooden bay on its first floor and a balcony on its second floor. The bay has a window in each wall with framed wood panels composed of beaded boards 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 opening with pierced quatrefoil wood panels that fill the gable wall above the opening. A pair of tall 1/1 windows are located in the second floor on the back balcony wall. 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 attic 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 chamfered square wood posts with arched brackets that support a frieze composed of spindles. The porch roof is hipped and has scroll-sawn rafter tails that support the eaves. A pair of four-panel wood entry doors is in the north half of the back wall of the porch. The doors have intricately carved raised panels and oculus windows in their tops. A window is centered on the second floor above the porch.

The south façade (photo 0005) has similar features as the front façade, but its projecting lower cross-gabled section is centered on the façade. The projecting cross-gabled section has a three-side wooden bay with cutaway corners on its first floor. It has 1/1 wood windows in each wall with framed wood panels composed of beaded boards above and below the windows. Its low-pitched hipped roof is supported by brackets. The second story of the cross-gabled section has two 1/1 wood windows. The gable has a 1/1 wood window centered in its wall and large wood brackets that support large pierced wood gable trim. The front porch wraps around the south façade to the projecting cross-gabled section. A 1/1 window with a brick segmental arch is in the
east wall of the projecting cross-gabled section. A bay composed of a 1/1 window in the first and second floor is west of the projecting cross-gabled section; the first story window has a segmental arch. West of the two-story section of the house is a one-story kitchen section that features a hipped roof with a flat portion of roof near the two-story part of the house. This section has a four-panel wood door and transom on its east end and a set of porch steps. The transom has a brick segmental arch and a hipped porch roof supported by wood brackets. The porch roof is covered with metal and features a fascia composed of scallop-butt short pickets. A 1/1 window with a segmental arch is west of the door.

The west (back) façade (right side of photo 0002, left side of photo 0005) features no windows on the two-story section. The one-story kitchen section features two 1/1 replacement windows with segmental arches in its south end. A basement hatch door of wood on a concrete stairwell is in front of the south half of the west façade. A pair of modern patio doors with concrete steps is in the north end of the west façade (seen on the right side of photo 0002).

The north façade (photos 0002-0003) has a projecting cross-gabled section on its west half. The cross-gabled section has three bays of 1/1 windows, one on each floor, with segmental arches on the first floor and stone lintels on the second floor; however, only the easternmost two bays of windows are under the gable. The gable has a 1/1 wood window centered in its wall and large wood brackets that support large pierced wood gable trim. The façade east of the cross-gabled section has no windows. The one-story kitchen section has two 1/1 replacement windows with segmental arches (right side of photo 0002).

**Interior-general arrangement of rooms**

The house plan generally follows the rambling nature of Queen Anne style homes with each projecting lower cross gable section identified as a room on the first and second floors. The first floor has a large entry foyer/stair hall and four primary rooms and three smaller rooms. The entry foyer is in the southeast corner of the first floor with openings into a parlor and dining room on its north and west sides, respectively (photo 0013). The parlor and dining room have impressive fireplace mantels and three-sided bays on the east wall (front façade) of the parlor and south wall (south façade) of the dining room. See photos 0009-0011 for the dining room and photo 0014 for the parlor. Wide openings with pocket doors lead from the parlor and dining room to a large living room. Closets flank the opening from the dining room in the south wall of the living room (photo 0011). Three smaller rooms are located on the west side of the dining room and living room. The small room on the west side of the dining room is a large butler’s pantry with tall wood cabinets and an L-shaped service staircase to the basement in its northeast corner (photo 0008). The two small rooms off the west side of the living room are a bathroom in the northwest corner (photo 0016) and laundry room between the bathroom and butler pantry. A long room occupies the one-story part of the house on its west/back end. The room contains the kitchen (photos 0006-0007) and includes access to a secondary/service staircase to the second floor near the center of its east wall. A doorway leads from the kitchen to the butler’s pantry and laundry, however, the doorway to the laundry was a window opening at one time and was extended to the floor to make a door (left side of photo 0007).
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House  
Marshall County, IN

The second floor is composed of a large landing (photo 0017), open to the foyer below, at the top of the front staircase in its southeast corner and three bedrooms that are essentially above the three large rooms on the first floor. A hallway extends from the landing to the north to provide access to the north bedroom (see photo 0018 for north bedroom) while doorways off the landing lead to the south and east bedrooms (see photo 0020 for east bedroom). Two closets are between the north and south bedrooms, one for each room, and a large bathroom is off the northwest corner of the north bedroom. A hallway at the back of the second floor connects the south bedroom to the bathroom in the northwest corner of the floor. The back service staircase from the kitchen leads to this hallway and an L-shaped attic staircase is also off this hallway. A small sink in a wood cabinet with a lift-off top is in the back hallway (photo 0019).

The basement is divided into three large rooms following much of the first floor plan. A secondary staircase led from the basement to the kitchen area but it was closed in and the steps removed. The area has tall brick walls and concrete floors. The attic is a tall space due to the hipped roof over the center of the house. The space was never finished, but retains its windows in each of the lower cross gable walls.

**Interior-significant features and finishes**

Generally, the house has wood floors, oak on the first floor and pine on the second floor, with plaster walls and ceilings. The first floor ceilings are about 11’ tall while the second floor ceilings are about 9’ tall. The trim throughout the house is butternut with more elaborate trim in the main rooms of the first floor. The house has tall four-panel wood doors with original brass hardware and tall baseboards. Door and window surrounds are composed of pilasters with chamfered edges, plinth blocks and cornices with a saw-tooth pattern flanked by pinnacle-like end caps (see photo 0011). Wood panels that extend down to the baseboard are below each of the windows. The second floor has simpler picture-framed door and window surrounds with saw-tooth overlapping ends and an applied four-leaf block at the intersection of the top and side trim boards (see photo 0020). Light fixtures, many of which are original to the house and were converted from gas to electricity, are throughout the house, often centered in the ceiling of each large room (photo 0014).

The entry foyer/stair hall features a wide C-shaped wood staircase with a horse bridle-shaped balustrade composed of small turned spindlework framed in small open panels (photo 0012). The staircase features a massive newel post with chamfered edges, fluted recessed panel and sunburst design on each side and a pinnacle-like top (photo 0013). The open staircase leads to a walkway to the open landing above (photo 0017). The parlor and dining room have features similar to each other with fireplaces on their north and east walls, respectively, and three-sided bays in their east and south walls, respectively. The fireplace surrounds are etched-slate with faux-marble painting and decorative iron enclosures. Each surround features wide pilasters that support the mantel (see photo 0010 for dining room fireplace). The parlor fireplace surround features a segmental-arch below the mantel (left side of photo 0014). The three-sided bays feature windows in each wall and a bridle-shaped arched opening in the wall above the bay (see photos 0009 and 0014). Plaster brackets painted to look like wood support the arched opening. The living room features floor-to-ceiling closets with tall doors and elaborate surrounds in its
southwest and southeast corners; these frame the view through a wide opening with pocket doors to the dining room and its three-sided bay. See photo 0011 for opening from dining room to living room.

The more utilitarian rooms on the first floor have simpler door and window surrounds. The bathroom and laundry room feature modern ceramic mosaic tile floors and a claw-foot tub (photo 0016). The kitchen features modern square tiles on its floor. The kitchen features a combination of historic wood cabinets and modern cabinets constructed to appear like the historic cabinets composed of beaded boards (photo 0006). The historic cabinets are not original to the house. The kitchen door surrounds are of the more simple style while the replacement windows and patio doors have surround composed of fluted trim and corner blocks (see photos 0006-0007). The kitchen has modern cove molding and its east wall has exposed brick. The butler’s pantry includes three built-in wood cabinets on its east, west and north walls (photo 0008). The cabinets are original to the house and feature four-panel doors on their upper section and two-panel doors on the lower section. The cabinets have chamfered corners, original hardware and tall crown molding.

The second floor has simpler features with shorter baseboards, simpler surrounds and slightly shorter doors (see photos 0018 and 0020). The floors are covered with carpets, except for the south bedroom which has exposed pine floors (photo 0020) and the bathroom which has vinyl sheet flooring. Narrow cove molding is at the top of the walls. The most unusual feature of the second floor is a small cabinet sink in the back hallway (photo 0019). The metal sink is sunk into a cabinet composed of beaded boards with a wood rim and lift-off cap. Tall wood backsplashes with chamfered edges are behind and on the side of the sink. The faucet was removed.

Garage, c. 1915. Contributing. Photo 0001
A wood-framed garage with a concrete floor and foundation is in the southwest corner of the property. The garage has Dutch-lap wood siding and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The garage features a wide metal garage door in its east (front) façade. The garage has a small extension across the full-width of its west (back) façade and is covered by an extension of the hipped roof. A wood window divided into two panes of glass is centered in the south and west façade. The window in the west façade is covered with plywood.
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.
- [x] 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
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1881-c. 1915

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Matthews, William S.
Spencer, R. L.

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins in 1881, the year the house was constructed for the Arnolds, and ends c. 1915, the time the garage was constructed for the Davis family. The Davises were the second generation of the Arnold family to live in the home which occurred at the dawn of the automobile era.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

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Marshall County, IN

County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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 Isaac & Ruth Arnold House qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, with architecture as the area of significance. The architect-designed brick house is an impressive example of late-19th century architecture constructed early in the period of popularity of the Queen Anne style with clear Eastlake influence in the design of its interior and exterior trim. The level of architectural integrity to the original design of the house is extraordinary, as is the unaltered condition of its millwork and other features. Contemporary accounts called it one of the finest houses in the county when it was built; it remains one of the most intact high-style historic houses in Marshall County today.

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

The Isaac and Ruth Arnold House was designed in the Queen Anne style by Plymouth, Indiana-based architect, William S. Matthews. Matthews had recently moved to Indiana from Warren, Ohio, when he was commissioned to design the Arnold House in 1881. The house was called the second finest home in Marshall County at that time and featured the first steam heat system in the county. While the exterior refinements are in themselves exceptional for the area, the interior trim and casework are also exceptional given the home’s early construction date. The carpentry work was completed by R. L. Spencer, a prominent local woodworker who left his mark on other interior decorating in the community.

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. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease. The house’s style was called Eastlake in a late 19th century newspaper article\(^1\), which is a subtype under the Queen Anne style. Eastlake was named for English architect Charles Eastlake, who popularize the use of old English and Gothic features in 19th century architecture and furniture, for which he was particularly known.

\(^1\) *Bourbon Mirror*, February 26, 1885
Due to the home’s design by Matthews, a London-trained architect from the Royal Academy of Art where Shaw popularized the Queen Anne style, the Arnold House follows a more high-style approach to Queen Anne design rather than Americanized folk interpretations of the style. The house’s irregular massing under a hipped roof, asymmetrical façade and wrap-around porch are fairly standard features of the style (photo 0007). The Arnold House also features large gable overhangs composed of pierced wood panels, a picket-style cornice at the top of the walls, three-sided bays with a balcony on the front façade and many other wood trim features that make the house architecturally significant.

The floor plan is arranged in a way to highlight specific large formal rooms and to frame views between rooms. The three formal rooms of the first floor (parlor, dining and living rooms) have wide openings with pocket doors between them that frame views from the living room through both the parlor and dining room to their three-sided bays (see photos 0009, 0014). Framed openings in the plaster wall for the bays have a shaped top to further enhance the formality of the view. The entry foyer makes both horizontal and vertical connections to the spaces in the home with tall doorways into the formal rooms of the first floor and with an elaborate open staircase that leads to the landing on the second floor (photos 0012-0013).

The wood trim and door and window surrounds throughout the interior exhibit a high level of wood carving craftsmanship. Each surround in the formal rooms of the house are composed of highly-carved pilasters and cornices composed of plinth blocks, chamfered pilasters, pinnacle-like capitals and a saw-tooth design across the cornice (see photo 0011). The elaborate C-shaped staircase features balusters with a bridle-shaped design and small panels of spindlework (photo 0012). The massive newel post is also an impressive pilaster-shaped creation that has features similar to the pilasters of the door and window surrounds (photo 0013). Tall four-panel wood doors lead from room to room and accentuate the height of the ceilings. The pair of front entry doors have an unusual three-panel design with a flower-shaped pattern carved on raised panels, both inside and out, and a multi-foil window in the top panel of each door. An “H’ and “A’ are carved in raised letters in the top flowers of the design on the exterior and interior, respectively. “A” for Arnold and the “H” was installed for later owners named Heaton. See the left side of photo 0010 for the entry doors. The two faux-marble painted fireplace surrounds are also important features that add to the significance of the house (photos 0010, 0014).

The architectural significance of the Arnold House should be weighed in several categories of houses and buildings in Bourbon and Marshall County. Comparable examples of architecture should be viewed in terms of the house’s brick construction, Queen Anne style and other examples of architect William S. Matthews’ work.

First, with regard to its brick construction, Bourbon and Bourbon Township have a residential brick-building tradition that extends back to the late 1860s as is evident from the high number of large brick homes found in the residential historic district on Main Street and in the surrounding countryside. This is the result of the establishment of a brick kiln and adequate clay quarry north of the community that supplied brick after the close of the Civil War. Other communities in Marshall County did not enjoy the same benefit. For example, in the county seat of Plymouth,
approximately twelve miles west, very few homes were constructed of brick until the late 1890s and early 1910s. Brick houses were the exception and typically reserved for the more affluent of community members. This was true throughout most of Marshall County, though Bremen, approximately twelve miles north of Bourbon, has comparably more, but smaller brick houses that were built in the last decades of the 1800s.

The earliest brick residence in Bourbon is likely the Dr. Matchette House at 806 North Main, about two blocks south and on the opposite side of the street from the Arnold House. The two-and-a-half story house was built in a blend of Second Empire and Italianate styles in 1870. Several other brick residences, built mostly in the Italianate style, were constructed later on Main Street between 1872 and 1885. These include the c. 1880 James Matchette House and Bowman-Marshall House, built side-by-side at 301 and 305 North Main. The two-story houses are nearly identical in their design and features and are also located in the Bourbon Residential Historic District. The Shepp-Risner House at 1303 North Main is a large two-story Italianate house built in 1872 with a low-pitched hipped roof, irregular massing, a two-story three-sided bay and segmental arched windows. Three brick residences on South Main Street include the large Shakes-Marshall House at 13020 State Road 331, a massive two-story cube built in 1882 utilizing some similar wood trim features found on the Arnold House, including pierced gable trim and cornice treatment. A one-story T-plan house at 404 South Main was built in the Italianate style about 1875 with simpler features but an impressive slate roof. Another two-story brick Italianate house, similar to the examples in the 300 block of North Main, is five houses north of the Shakes-Marshall residence at 523 South Main. Another simple two-story cube example is located at 202 West Center Street; it was built c. 1880.

In the surrounding rural township, and particularly just north of the Arnold House where Main Street becomes State Road 331, are several examples of brick farmhouses constructed mostly in the Italianate style during the 1880s. These include a two-story cube house with an ell that features stone quoins on North Elm Road. The Neidig Farmhouse and Weaver-Fetters Farmhouse on State Road 331 are two-story examples of a cross-plan and irregularly massed house, respectively. The Neidig Farmhouse features a simple porch with turned posts and full-round arched 4/4 windows. The Weaver-Fetters House features wood gable and cornice trim similar to the Arnold House with segmental-arched 1/1 windows. Two two-story brick houses on 12B Road west of Bourbon are the Ridenour Farmhouse, built c. 1875, and the Greer-Border House built in 1879. The Ridenour Farmhouse has a T-plan with gable and cornice trim similar to the Arnold House, but much simpler. The Greer-Border House has a low-pitched hipped roof and pedimented 1/1 windows. The entry porch and a three-sided bay are its most important architectural features. A few other large examples of brick residences exist; this is not a complete list of brick residences in the area. Many of those listed are comparable in terms of scale and location in town, though the Arnold House surpasses these with its additional architectural features of wood trim and is the only one of these built in the Queen Anne style. The masonry work on the Arnold House also features a belt course composed of three courses of brick with a skim coat of plaster and exceptionally thin mortar lines in the brickwork overall. These details add to the refinement of the Arnold House with regard to its brick construction. See photo 0003 for the belt course and exterior masonry.
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Marshall County, IN
Name of Property County and State

With regard to comparable examples of the Queen Anne style in Bourbon, the community has a few. There are five other residential examples of the Queen Anne style in the Bourbon Residential Historic District built between 1887 and 1904. An 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. An example of the style at 207 East Park Street is a large two-story side-gabled house with a central front gable, built in 1887. The walls of the house are covered with asphalt fiberboard material, so the only exposed trim is on the porch and under the eaves of cutaway corners on the second story. One of the community’s most notable public buildings was also constructed in the Queen Anne style. When city officials decided to build a new town hall/fire house in 1898, the two-story brick building was designed in the Queen Anne style. The building has a wide front gable covered with historic metal shingles. Its most impressive Queen Anne feature is a bell cupola with a tall pyramidal-shaped roof. The belfry is enclosed with wood lattice that has a wide elliptical opening in the center of each wall.

Given the growth of the economy and population of Marshall County by the end of the 19th century, contractors and homeowners often turned to the Queen Anne style, though typically it was in simple applied trim made readily available due to the railroads. Most of these smaller residential examples are wood-framed with simple, but stylistic, Queen Anne porches with turned posts and spindlework. Comparable examples of the Queen Anne style, in scale and features, found throughout Marshall County include the Dietrich-Bowen House at 304 North Center Street in Bremen. The two-and-a-half story brick house built in 1900 has irregular massing, decorated lower cross gables and roof dormers, a second-story turret/porch and a wrap-around first story porch. Much of the wood trim work was replaced with ornamental metalwork during the time former Governor Bowen resided in the house. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Plymouth has a few outstanding examples of the Queen Anne style: the Hoham-Klinghammer House (discussed later), the Peter Richard House at 1005 North Center (c. 1902) and a house at 230 Webster Avenue. The latter two are located in Plymouth’s Northside and Southside Historic Districts, respectively. The Richard House has impressive patterned brick work, an octagonal tower and a corner entry with simple porch columns. The wood-framed house on Webster Avenue was built c. 1890 and features extensive applied moldings in the gables and around the top of its round corner tower. The house also features a broad wrap-around porch. Both the communities of Argos and Culver have a few smaller examples of the Queen Anne style. The largest and best example in Argos is the William Schoonover House (1889) located at 402 North Michigan. It is a two-story T-plan house with exceptional first floor porches with turned posts and spindlework. The best example in Culver is located at 208 Lake Shore Drive. The one-and-a-half story gabled-ell house was built c. 1890 with a large wrap-around porch with spindlework and turned posts. Its most unusual feature is a three-sided bay set at an angle on the corner of its front gabled section.

The Arnold House is not only Marshall County’s oldest example of the Queen Anne style, it is also the county’s best example. The most outstanding features of the style found on the Arnold House is its three-sided bays with cut-away corners. The front façade’s bay has a balcony on its second floor with a broad arched top and pierced boards that fill the gable wall (photo 0004). The wrap-around porch and impressive entry doors heighten the formality of the front façade.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House
Marshall County, IN
Name of Property                   County and State

Few buildings constructed in Marshall County during the 1800s had formally-trained architects compose their designs. Outside of public buildings, like the Marshall County Courthouse (1870-72) and the county infirmary (1892), virtually no commercial or residential buildings were designed by architects. Marcus Packard, a Plymouth attorney and developer, contracted with architect W. (William) S. Matthews to design his new two-story, three-storefront bay commercial building on the southeast corner of Michigan and Garro Streets in downtown Plymouth. The Packard Block, built in 1879, features a full cast iron façade (the only one in Marshall County) of arched windows and doorways and an impressive cornice with pinnacles. Matthews had come from Warren in Trumbull County, Ohio where he had at least one significant commission for Warren Packard, a cousin to Marcus. Warren Packard, the father of the two Packard brothers who founded the Packard Motor Car Company, commissioned Matthews to design his massive Second Empire residence in Warren in 1874 (no longer extant). It is unclear if Matthews had other commissions in Warren, however the scale of his undertaking on the Packard House would suggest he had other work as a reference for this important commission/client.

While Matthews lived in Plymouth with his wife during the late 1870s and early 1880s, he completed a few designs. The most important of these was the Henry Thayer Mansion on South Michigan Street. Thayer was likely the wealthiest individual in the community at that time having made his wealth from a large grain trade business with offices in Philadelphia. Thayer was also involved in Republican politics and had been elected to Congress from the local district. Thayer’s residence was on the same scale as Warren Packard’s, and was remarkably similar except that the Second Empire roof had been traded for steeply-pitched gables with wood trim and cross-bracing. It was constructed in 1880-1881. When the Arnold House was featured in a newspaper during its construction, it was called the finest house in Marshall County second only to the Thayer Mansion in Plymouth. Matthews was the architect for both. Matthews won an important commission from Judge Horace Corbin, elected Plymouth’s first mayor, in 1880. Matthews redesigned the c. 1860 Italianate on North Michigan Street to feature better flow by rearranging the stair hall and he updated its decorative features. Matthews was also responsible for designing the Oglesbee-Lauer House at 416 South Michigan, not far from the Thayer Mansion, in 1880. The two-story frame house has impressive interior wood trim and casework, unfortunately no historic photos of the house are known to exist and the exterior has been covered extensively with vinyl siding. It has a cantilevered three-sided bay on the northeast corner of its second floor (front façade) and a three-sided bay on its south façade. It has irregular massing, scroll brackets and a central stair hall.

The most comparable residence attributed to Matthews in Plymouth is the Hoham-Klinghammer-Weckerle House built c. 1882 on Plymouth’s far west side. Here the design features are strikingly similar to the Arnold House. The house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was built for the Klinghammer family who were German immigrants that operated a brewery on the property. The two-and-a-half story brick house has irregular massing under a tall hipped roof with lower cross gables. The roof is covered with slate tiles in a polychrome design, similar to the original design once located on the Arnold House. The treatment of the gable trim is similar to the Arnold House, and the picket-style cornice at the top of the walls is identical. The overall layout of the floor plan features three main formal rooms that are easily identified by
gabled projecting sections on the facades, also similar to the Arnold House. The formal rooms contain faux-marble painted fireplace surrounds, but the interior trim work is much simpler and painted. This may be because the house was converted to an inn in the early 1900s, which likely caused the removal of its ornate staircase and required guests to rely on a secondary staircase near the kitchen. The front porch trim is largely gone on the Klinghammer House, only the large turned posts remain, however, a side porch that likely once led to a porte-cochere found in both the Packard and Thayer mansions’ design, retains its historic trim and is similar to the porch trim on the Arnold House. The unusual entry doors of the Arnold House and Klinghammer House are identical.

Of the work by Matthews in Marshall County, the Arnold House has the most integrity to his original design. The Thayer Mansion was razed in the middle part of the 20th century, about the same time the Corbin House was remodeled again. The Oglesbee-Lauer House, though its interior may remain intact, has lost exterior integrity due to the walls being covered by vinyl siding and front porch remodeling campaigns. In the early part of the 1910s, the bank that occupied the Packard Block in downtown Plymouth commissioned another builder-architect, Jacob Ness, to complete an exterior remodel which combined the two northernmost storefront bays into a single storefront with a limestone temple-like façade. The south storefront bay of the Packard Block and the north façade of the block retain moderate integrity to Matthews’ original design. The Arnold House remains virtually unaltered from Matthews’ design. The current owner removed non-historic windows that were added c. 1970 in the kitchen. Those windows had changed the masonry opening and the new replacement windows rebuilt the original-sized openings based on extant arches in the brick walls (photo 0005). A window in the laundry room was converted to a doorway into the kitchen c. 1970 (left side of photo 0007). Patio doors lead from the northwest corner of the kitchen to a small concrete patio on the back of the house, c. 1970 (right side of photo 0002). The slate roof was removed c. 1995 and replaced with asphalt shingles. Only the change in roofing materials affected the general appearance of the house from Matthews’ original design.

William S. Matthews had moved from Plymouth by the mid-1880s. While it is unclear why he moved, no doubt the mostly-rural county population was limited in its ability to commission large work that would have satisfied Matthews. He may have spent time in Tennessee and Missouri before resurfacing in Oklahoma City by about 1900, where he completed his most important work (Matthews was a member of the Kansas City American Institute of Architects in 1891). While in Oklahoma City, Matthews designed three downtown churches: Maywood Presbyterian (1907), First Methodist (1904), and Zion Church (1909). He also designed a private boarding academy called Mount St. Mary’s in 1903, and a large house for Henry Overholser, sometimes called the father of Oklahoma. Mount St. Mary’s is a four-and-a-half story brick building with steeply-pitched roof and gabled wall dormers that was completed in 1905. The Overholser Mansion, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and operated as a state museum, was built in 1902. The two-and-a-half story massive brick house features irregular massing, steeply-pitched roof and roof dormers. The most impressive feature is a multi-sided three-story corner tower.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House  
Marshall County, IN

William S. Matthews was born in England in 1835 and married his American wife, Sarah, by 1860 when they lived in Trumbull County, Ohio. At that time, Matthews’ occupation was listed as a carpenter and they had a carpenter’s apprentice living with them named A. Patterson. They lived in Mercer County, Pennsylvania in 1870 and then moved to Plymouth, Indiana where they appear in the 1880 census as boarders in the Joseph Bonham House on Center Street. Here his occupation was listed as architect. Matthews was said to have been a London-trained architect at the Kensington Academy, presumably the Royal Academy of Art. This likely would have occurred before his arrival to the United States, c. 1856, or during the period between censuses in 1860-1870 or 1870-1874 when he designed the Packard House in Ohio. Matthews maintained his Oklahoma City office in the Hendrickson Building at 220 West Main Street in business rooms 1-2, in 1905. He was listed under architects in the same directory. William S. Matthews died suddenly on March 6, 1908 and was buried at Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City. His gravestone is inscribed with “A.I.A.” (American Institute of Architects), and “A PIONEER ARCHITECT OF OKLAHOMA WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE”.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Isaac B. 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. Bourbon Township was especially known for its lumber trade of hardwoods that exploded with the development of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Bourbon in 1856. Arnold’s company also operated a dry goods store and dealt in boots and shoes. Arnold was elected Bourbon Trustee in 1869-1870. Prior to Arnold’s death in 1916, the house was passed on to his daughter and son-in-law, J. W. Davis by 1908.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Architectural/residential clippings file of the Marshall County Historical Society
- *National Register of Historic Places nomination for Henry Overholser House, Oklahoma City, OK.*
- *Oklahoma City Directory*, 1905
- United States Federal Census: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900

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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  #
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House                      Marshall County, IN  
Name of Property                                 County and State

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): 099-061-32026

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16      Easting: 573933    Northing: 4572763
2. Zone:          Easting:            Northing:
3. Zone:          Easting:            Northing:
4. Zone:          Easting:            Northing:

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

The boundaries follow the property lines associated with 1003 North Main Street in Bourbon. The south property line is aligned with the centerline of East Shaffer Road on the east side of Main Street. Beginning at the southeast corner of 1003 North Main Street, face west and follow a line 291’ with the south property line to the west property line. Turn north and follow a line with the west property line 124’ to the north property line. Turn east and follow
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House                    Marshall County, IN
Name of Property                      County and State
the north property line 291’ to the west edge of North Main Street/east property line then turn
south and follow the west edge of North Main Street 124’ to the point of beginning.

Legal Description: STRIP OF GROUND 291 E & W BY 124 N & S IN SE COR OF 7/2 A
OFF S END OF E1/2 SE1/4

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the large lot of approximately .83 acres, its mature trees, walks,
driveway and early 20th century garage historically associated with the Arnold House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting/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: August 26, 2016

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.)

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.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House                                    Marshall County, IN
Name of Property                                                County and State

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:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
County:  Marshall  State:  Indiana
Photographer:  Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed:  August 18, 2016
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:  Garage, looking southwest

1 of 20.

Name of Property:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
County:  Marshall  State:  Indiana
Photographer:  Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed:  August 18, 2016
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:  Back of house, looking southeast

2 of 20.

Name of Property:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County: Marshall</th>
<th>State: Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Isaac &amp; Ruth, House</td>
<td>Photographer: Kurt West Garner</td>
<td>Date Photographed: August 18, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County: Marshall</td>
<td>State: Indiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer: Kurt West Garner</td>
<td>Date Photographed: August 18, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front and north façade of house, looking southwest</td>
<td>3 of 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Property: Isaac &amp; Ruth Arnold House</td>
<td>City or Vicinity: Bourbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County: Marshall</td>
<td>State: Indiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer: Kurt West Garner</td>
<td>Date Photographed: August 18, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front façade, looking northwest</td>
<td>4 of 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Property: Isaac &amp; Ruth Arnold House</td>
<td>City or Vicinity: Bourbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County: Marshall</td>
<td>State: Indiana</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Photographer: Kurt West Garner</td>
<td>Date Photographed: August 27, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South façade, looking northeast</td>
<td>5 of 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall  State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kitchen, looking northwest

6 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall  State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kitchen, looking southeast

7 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall  State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Butler’s Pantry, looking southeast at one of three cabinets

Sections 9-end  page 23
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House                 Marshall County, IN
Name of Property                   County and State

8 of 20.

Name of Property:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
County:  Marshall      State:  Indiana
Photographer:  Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed:  August 18, 2016
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:  Dining room, looking south toward three-sided bay

9 of 20.

Name of Property:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
County:  Marshall      State:  Indiana
Photographer:  Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed:  August 18, 2016
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:  Dining room, looking east toward entry foyer and entry doors

10 of 20.

Name of Property:  Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity:  Bourbon
County:  Marshall      State:  Indiana
Photographer:  Kurt West Garner
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dining room, looking north into living room past closets

11 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall
State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Entry foyer looking up/southeast

12 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall
State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Entry foyer, looking west toward dining room

13 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

County: Marshall                      State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Parlor, looking east toward three-sided bay
14 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall                      State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Living room, looking northwest toward bathroom door
15 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall                      State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
First floor bathroom, looking southwest toward tub and laundry room
16 of 20.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall
State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
17 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall
State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
18 of 20.

Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House

City or Vicinity: Bourbon

County: Marshall
State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking at sink (northeast) in back hallway, second floor

19 of 20.
Arnold, Isaac & Ruth, House  
Name of Property: Isaac & Ruth Arnold House  
City or Vicinity: Bourbon  
County: Marshall  
State: Indiana  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: August 18, 2016  
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South bedroom, looking southwest toward back hallway

**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.
Isaac & Ruth Arnold House
National Register of Historic Places
Bourbon, Marshall County, IN