

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Boggs, Lewis and Sarah, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 9564 14th Road

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Argos

state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

James E. HCO 4/27/2012
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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-Nineteenth Century Revivals: Greek Revival

foundation: STONE: Granite

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: SYNTHETICS: Asphalt

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lewis and Sarah Boggs House is located on the north side of 14th Road, one mile east of the Michigan Road, in Center Township, Marshall County, Indiana. The house is an excellent and well-preserved example of a Greek Revival styled I-House with rear wing. The house was constructed by Lewis Boggs, a Marshall County pioneer, in about 1855 on property that was the homestead of a large farming operation. The house is the only remaining contributing building on the site; however the remnants of a large barn are still extant. The property also has an above ground swimming pool behind the home and a garage west of the home and driveway; the garage is considered a non-contributing building. The property around the home has a number of mature trees planted during the period of significance including several pines and a large spruce. It also has several mature fruit trees in an orchard area near the barn and lilacs near the roadway. A driveway is located on the west side of the house and a new picket fence is located along the road frontage and on each side of the driveway. While there has been a loss of agricultural buildings on the site, the house retains considerable historical integrity.

Narrative Description

The Lewis and Sarah Boggs House represents early prosperity in agriculture in Marshall County. The house was constructed in or shortly after 1855 by Lewis Boggs for his growing family. Boggs, a pioneer who came to the county in 1835, excelled in agriculture purchasing several hundred acres and constructing several barns on his property before his death in 1888. The house would have been considered a very large and luxurious home for the period in which it was constructed in Marshall County. It may be considered one of two of the best-preserved examples of the Greek Revival style applied to domestic architecture in Marshall County, and is one of the best-preserved examples of the I-House form in Marshall County. The other exemplary Greek Revival example of domestic architecture is located on W. 19B Road in Green Township (resource #021 in the *Marshall County Interim Report*). Comparables of the style and type are discussed in Section 8.

The property on which the house sits is generally flat terrain with several mature trees and hedgerows of various shrubs along its east and west boundaries. The house is located on the east half of the property, fronting 14th Road and is approximately 100' off the road. A new garage is located in the west half of the property, set considerably further off the road (photo 0005). A concrete driveway separates the garage from the house, extending north with a turn-around area. New brick sidewalks connect the drive to a deck on the back of the house and the deck with a swimming pool behind the house (photo 0004). A garden is located near the east side of the property behind the house. The remnants of a large timber frame barn are located directly behind the house at the rear of the property. Mature fruit trees (two apple and two pear trees) straddle an embanked drive leading to the barn's entry which faces south (photo 0006).

A horseshoe drive was once located in front of the house, but was removed in the last 40 years. A large spruce tree is located near the southwest corner of the house; it appears to be about 100 years old. Five large pines are located in the lawn between the garage and road and also appear to date to the early part of the 1900s. Several other barns were once located on the farm based on the recollection of neighbors in their discussions with the current owner. One was located where the new garage is located. A total of three other barns are said to have been located on the property, but have been lost due to fire. The property is well landscaped with shrubbery and perennials. The picket fence, while new, creates definition to the lawns and contributes to the general farmstead feel of the property (photo 0005).

Lewis & Sarah Boggs House, c. 1855. Greek Revival I-House with Rear Wing. Contributing Exterior (photographs 0001-0004)

The house is a typical I-House form: two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories tall with a side-gable roof. A wide, single-story rear wing extension is located behind the main house. The house has a split-face granite foundation, a small portion of which has concrete slurry coating over the north half of the rear wing's west façade. A split-face granite foundation is also located under the front porch. The house has historic wood base boards with a drip ledge, clapboard siding, corner boards, and window and door surrounds. Windows are a combination of mostly 4/4 original and new wood windows. The house has wood trim constructed to form an entablature with a wide frieze and cornice at the roof line. This is visually supported by the corner boards that form Doric pilasters. The roof has wood soffits and fascia. The fascia has

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a wood crown creating the top of the cornice design. The three-color paint scheme applied to the exterior accentuates the wood trim details. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has two historic lightning rods with glass globes on its ridge. A short red brick chimney is located at the west end of the ridge of the main roof; a tall red brick chimney is located at the center of the rear wing, west of the roof ridge.

The front façade has a nearly symmetrical design (photo 0001); only the front entry door does not conform to the symmetry. A front porch with six turned wood posts that are new is located over the middle two-thirds of the front façade. The porch has a wood trim base board and a wood plank floor. The porch roof is a pent roof sloping downward toward the south. It is supported by a wood beam, supported by the posts, and has wood soffits and fascia. There are four tall historic 4/4 wood windows on the main level of the front façade. The outside two are outside of the cover of the porch roof. The windows are spaced equally apart from each other; the entry door is located between the westernmost two windows. There are six slightly shorter new 4/4 wood windows on the second level of the front façade; a wider space is located in the center and the windows are generally located above the window and door opening on the first level. The first and second level windows and the entry door on the front façade have drip molding crowns in the Gothic Revival style. The entry door is a Queen Anne-styled wood door with two carved panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half (photo 0007).

The east and west facades of the two-story main part of the house are identical (photo 0002). Two tall historic 4/4 wood windows are located on the main level; two tall new 4/4 wood windows are located on the second level directly above those on the main level. The windows have simple flat crowns composed of a single flat board and wood ogee trim forming a small cornice at the top of the crown in the Greek Revival style. The side facades have cornice returns in their gables.

The rear wing also has a base board with drip ledge and a wide frieze board and cornice at its roof line. The west façade of the rear wing is divided into two parts (photo 0003). The south half has a screened porch in its south end; the porch has three screened panels framed with wood trim. The north half has two tall historic 4/4 wood windows with simple trim boards for crowns. The east façade (right in photo 0002) has a small c. 1960 1/1 wood window near its south end and two tall historic 4/4 wood windows on its remaining wall. There is some speculation that a porch was also located on this façade, matching the west façade's porch.

The north (rear) façade of the rear wing has a wood deck constructed on the middle two-thirds of the façade (photo 0004). The north façade has an entry door just east of the center of the wall and a pair of wide c. 1960 1/1 wood windows paired together just west of the center of the wall. The door is a non-historic wood and glass entry door; a glass and metal storm door is attached to the outside of the entry door. Cornice returns are located in the gable of the north façade. Two narrow wood windows are centered together in the gable under a single window crown. The crown is a low-sloped pediment with a piece of wood trim forming a cap. Each of the windows is divided vertically into three panes.

Interior (photographs 0007-0013)

The interior of the house has had virtually no changes to its floor plan. The main part of the house is typical of an I-House plan with two rooms on the main level separated by an enclosed wood staircase leading from the rear wing up to a landing near the front (south) wall of the second level. The west room of the main level has the entry door centered in its south wall with a window to each side of the door and two windows on its west wall. This room is used as the living room (photos 0007-0008). The east room has two windows on its east and south walls. It has a door at the south end of its west wall to provide access to a former closet under the stairs; it has been converted to a bathroom (photo 0009). A door in the east end of the north wall leads to a closet that has a basement access hatch in its floor. The east room is now a bedroom.

The second level of the main part of the house has a central hallway or landing dividing two primary rooms with the staircase in the eastern half of the landing (photo 0012). An attic access door (leading to the attic above the rear wing) is located in the north wall of the landing area. The staircase has an open rail around the opening in the floor. Two doors lead into the west bedroom which has the chimney in the center of its west wall and a window on each side (photo 0013). Two windows are located in the room's south wall. The east part of the second level has a small interior hallway off the landing that leads to a bathroom at its north end and a second bedroom at the east end of the house. The bathroom was once a closet that was expanded by moving its south wall a few feet further south. This is the only known floor plan change to the house.

The rear wing of the house has two large central rooms with a few narrower rooms on each side. The large central room immediately north of the main house is used as the dining room. Its south wall has the stairway entry centered in the wall with a doorway to the bedroom and living room on its east and west sides (photo 0010). The dining room's north wall has a wide opening leading to the second large central room in the north half of the wing. Located off the west side of the dining room is the screened porch with a tall historic 4/4 wood window and a wood entry door matching the front entry door

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opening into the porch. To the north of the porch door is a door leading to a small closet. Located off the east side of the dining room is a door leading to a narrow room thought to have been a porch at one time due to the threshold still located in the doorway. The large central room in the north half of the rear wing is used as the kitchen. It has a bathroom located off its west side (photo 0011) and two narrow rooms located off its east side. The southern room off the east side of the kitchen has a wide opening allowing the space to extend into the area off of the dining room.

The finishes of the interior of the house are a combination of new and old. There is new wood flooring in the kitchen, dining and living rooms. Historic poplar flooring is located in the second level landing (photo 0012). Carpeting is located in the remaining rooms. Walls and ceilings are mostly drywall, but this installation has not changed the profile on the casings or trim. The walls in the stairway are still plaster and the second level landing has wall paneling that simulates bead-board. Tall wood baseboards are located throughout the house. Door and window casings are painted and composed of simple straight stock boards with a piece of trim attached to the outside edge. It is believed that this edge piece was installed in 1877 during a re-plastering; a scrap piece of this material was found by the current owners with "L (we believe it is an L) Boggs August 2, 1877 plaster" written on it in pencil. Interior doors have porcelain knobs and are primarily two panel poplar plank doors that are unpainted (photos 0008-0010).

Barn Remnants, c. 1890. Non-Contributing (photograph 0006)

The remnants of a barn measuring about 40' x 80' are located directly behind the house near the north property boundary. Based on the National Register's definition of "site" (ruins of historic buildings or structures), the remnants are considered a contributing site on the property. The barn's split-face granite basement walls are extant, as is a large part of the main level's floor deck and a small portion of its timber frame. The barn has an embanked drive centered on its south (front) side providing access to the center entry on the main level. A wood door is centered in the basement wall on the east façade; square window openings are framed near the north and south ends of this wall, but the windows are no longer extant. The basement's west wall also has a doorway centered on its façade and another doorway near its north end. Window openings are located to the north and south of the center doorway. Doors are no longer extant. The north window opening has a wood sash divided with a center mullion, but the glass is no longer extant.

The barn appears to have had four structural bays with the center two bays having openings to the embanked drive. The remaining timber frame is a combination of hand-hewn and sawn heavy timbers, possibly indicating a reconstruction of an earlier barn. The southwest corner of the barn has a significant amount of historic material intact including wood siding and window surrounds (photo 0006). The siding is horizontal Dutch-lap wood siding. A lower row of extant main level openings (2) are rectangular, with no remaining indication if they were windows or louvered openings. An upper row of extant main level openings (2) are also rectangular and have wood louvers intact. The upper openings have a gabled hood with scroll cut bottom edge in a Queen Anne or Folk Victorian style. The four openings are located in the south façade of the west bay of the barn. Above both of the large center entries is a long horizontal opening with curved ends and wood lattice in the openings. A portion of one door, still on its rolling track, is extant over the west center entry opening. The barn once had wide corner boards and a wide frieze board at the top of its walls below the eaves and on its gabled ends. Corrugated metal roofing is extant over a portion of the west bay.

Garage, 1986-1995. Non-Contributing (photograph 0005)

A wood-frame garage constructed in two parts in an L-plan has three garage doors facing east (toward the house) and one facing south (toward the road). The garage has a concrete foundation, is covered in siding to match the weatherboard of the house in dimension and color, and has a low-sloped gabled roof covered in fiberglass shingles. The matching paint scheme, its size, and its setting do not detract from the house.

Picket Fence, c. 1995 (photograph 0005)

A wood picket fence, approximately three feet tall, is located along the road frontage of the property and lines the concrete driveway to the parking area on the east side of the garage. The fence is supported by 4 x 4 wood posts; the pickets are fastened to 2 x 4 stringers. The pickets have a decorative, non-standardized top detail. Because of the quality and placement of the fence, while new, it does not detract but rather supports the character of the house.

Swimming Pool, c. 1995 (steps seen at right in photograph 0004)

An above ground swimming pool is located behind the house. Landscaping and grading help to soften the structure's presence in the landscape; it also does not detract from the house.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1855

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Lewis and Sarah Boggs House is c.1855, the date of construction. Lewis and Sarah Boggs purchased the property on which the house sits in December, 1854, therefore construction of the home likely occurred the following year.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lewis and Sarah Boggs House is significant under criterion C in its exemplary modeling of Greek Revival-styled I-House construction. It qualifies under one area of significance: Architecture. It qualifies under Architecture due to it being the best preserved example of Greek Revival architecture applied to the I-House form in Marshall County (see comparables under Architecture).

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

ARCHITECTURE

I-House Form

The Boggs House is a typical I-House form with a rear wing extension. I-Houses received their name from where they were most popularly constructed in the Midwestern states of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. Their form has earlier roots to British folk forms that were common in pre-railroad America. These are found in both the South and midland areas, often in log construction. Their popularity in the Midwest was due in part to their larger size being more desirable for spending long confining winter months indoors.¹ The form is related to the smaller hall-and-parlor form. The true I-House form is always two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories in height with side-gabled roofs. Some modified examples were constructed as partial or two-thirds I-Houses. The I-House form was popular from about the 1820s through the 1880s and depended very much on settlement patterns in localities. They were popular both in developing urban areas and rural areas; in rural areas they were often a second generation building taking the place of small cabins.

Common features of I-House construction are a symmetrical arrangement of door and window openings on its front façade and primary side facades, single-story front porch, chimneys at one or both gabled ends, and a rear wing that is typically a single story and was used for the kitchen. A central stairway was also typical, dividing the two rooms on both levels, with a landing on the second level. I-Houses were often stylized with prevailing architectural trends; common are Federal and Greek Revival examples, though the largest numbers of I-Houses were constructed in simple folk vernacular or Folk Victorian styles.

The Boggs House has front and side facades with symmetrically arranged window openings, but only a single front door entering the west room of the main level (photos 0001-0002). A chimney is located on the west gabled end of the house, to the inside of the wall rather than the exterior. A single-story porch is located across most of the front façade. The first and second levels are divided by a central staircase that begins in the rear wing and ends at a landing on the second level (photo 0010). The rear wing of the Boggs House is both a wide and long single-story extension of the house (photos 0003-0004). It contains both the dining room and kitchen and is thought to have had porches on each side of the dining room, though the east porch was enclosed. The Boggs House was constructed in the Greek Revival style.

Greek Revival Style

The Boggs House is an example of the Greek Revival style in most of its principle architectural features with the exception of drip mold window crowns on its front façade which is a Gothic Revival feature. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their early experiments in democracy.² Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.³ The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

¹ McAlester, pg. 96

² McAlester, pg. 182, 184

³ McAlester, pg. 182

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Features of the Greek Revival style are treatments near roof lines of porches and the main house mimicking the classically ordered entablature with trim boards creating the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns across its entire face it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gabled end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it. The most common window detail in Greek Revival is a simple flat hood with a piece of trim at its top implying a narrow cornice. Small pediments and hoods with "ears" are also common. These features are usually present for door surrounds as well. Doors frequently had side lites and/or transom windows and were typically centered on the front façade. Door and window openings were also typically symmetrically arranged. Windows were commonly some configuration of double-hung windows with multiple panes in their sashes.

The Boggs House is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style applied to a simple farmhouse. The house has an intact entablature form at its eave line which continues on the face of its side gables with heavy cornice returns. This is visually supported by corner pilasters with a simple Doric capital (photo 0002). The principle facades have window openings that are symmetrically arranged with 4/4 double-hung windows. While the front façade windows were dressed with more sophisticated Gothic Revival drip mold hoods, the side facades have simple flat hoods with a trim piece creating a small cornice line at their tops (photo 0002). The front entry is not centered on the front façade, but rather centered in the west room of the main level. It is possible that another door existed centered in the east room, but no indication of this exists. Based on the trim over the front entry door, a transom window may have been located over the door at one time. It is indeterminate if the front porch was a later addition; however, the turned columns replaced similar columns that dated to about 1890 (photo 0001). The house also has been painted to highlight the various details of the cornice and pilasters.

Because the front window hoods are inspired by the Gothic Revival style (photo 0001), some mention of that period is warranted. The Boggs House, probably vernacularly constructed rather than by plan book, allowed for variations to the owners', or possibly the builder's, own tastes. The slight digression from the Greek Revival was likely due to the appeal of the window treatments possibly seen on other nearby buildings or in publications. The Gothic Revival style was popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, the first plan book. The style had larger appeal when Davis's friend, Andrew Jackson Downing created two pattern books in 1842 (*Country Cottages*) and 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*).⁴ Very few examples of Gothic Revival exist in rural Marshall County; however, Boggs spent time in Kosciusko County which has a history rich in more high-styled early architecture. Boggs was married in Kosciusko County and appears to have lived there briefly with his parents, so he had wider exposure to both styles.

Comparables

The Boggs House is a particularly fine example of an intact I-House constructed in the Greek Revival style found in Marshall County. Marshall County's settlement was slower than many other parts of Indiana and was not truly open for settlement until after the construction of the Michigan Road during the middle 1830s. Crude buildings were originally constructed for pioneer families. By the time early settlers had begun to amass some wealth and build sizable homes Marshall County had entered its post-Civil War period. By this time the Greek Revival style had already waned in popularity and Italianate became the dominant style in which homes were being constructed, and later Folk Victorian. This makes the Boggs House unusual in Marshall County given its size for an early construction date and hence, its applied style.

With regard to other examples of I-House and Greek Revival construction in Marshall County, few examples exist with the integrity of the Boggs House. The Amish constructed the I-House type, unadorned with stylistic elements, in the northeast part of German Township, Marshall County. These were constructed in later periods from about the 1870s through the 1900s. A few early examples occur in most of the remaining townships, c. 1850-1860, but often have been covered with new siding. I-House examples constructed in the Greek Revival style similar to the Boggs House are the Jesse Miller House (N. King Road, Resource #038)⁵ and the Robert Schroeder House (6th Road, not recorded in survey) in North Township, the Gibson House and Pash-Po Tavern in Center Township (both on Michigan Road, not recorded in survey), and the Ransome Norris Farm (S. Peach Road, resource #021)⁶ and the Allegheny House (W. 18B Road, resource #023) in Union Township. The Miller House was constructed about c. 1860, but has its siding covered and was renovated with a

⁴ McAlester, pg. 200

⁵ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 19

⁶ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 96

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Queen Anne entry. The Gibson House and Pash-Po Tavern constructions date between 1840-1850 but have had significant residing, though the cornice returns are still extant and their window and door opening locations are intact. The Ransome-Norris House has its original siding and windows, but windows are grouped together on the façade, not typical of the Greek Revival. The Allegheny House (c. 1850) has wood shingles covering its original siding, but has intact windows and cornice returns on its side gables. All of the examples mentioned also have entries centered on their facades except for the Allegheny House, which has two entries, and the Schroeder House. The Schroeder House (1865) has an entry location matching the Boggs House; it also has a similar rear wing, window placement, corner pilasters, and heavy cornice returns on its side gables. Its siding and window crowns, however, have been covered with aluminum siding.

The Greek Revival style was also applied to the upright and wing form in Marshall County. A good example of this is located at the Samuel Taber Farm on Michigan Road in Center Township (resource #054)⁷. It was constructed c. 1850 with heavy cornice returns on its front gable, corner pilasters, and simple window crowns. The only other exemplary Greek Revival example of domestic architecture is located on W. 19B Road in Green Township (resource #021)⁸. The small house is a central-passage single-story home constructed about 1850. It has a pedimented front porch with square columns, large corner pilasters, and heavy cornice returns on its side gables.⁹ The Greek Revival style was also applied to rural public buildings; extant examples include Summit School (Tippecanoe Township, a simpler version of Greek Revival, resource #012)¹⁰ and Jacoby Church (Center Township, resource #023)¹¹, both constructed between 1860 and 1865. Much of this earlier architecture was constructed along the Michigan Road (Gibson, Taber, Posh-Po, Jordan, and Schroeder) but due to the lateness of settlement of the area, it seems the Greek Revival style remained popular throughout the county during the 1860s, but usually in more simplified detailing.

The Boggs Family

Lewis Boggs was the descendant of Andrew Boggs, an immigrant to the United States from Northern Ireland in about 1750.¹² Lewis Boggs' father, also Andrew, and mother Suzannah Bowen, moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where Lewis was born in 1816. They relocated to Henry County, Indiana, in 1825, then to Marshall County in 1835.¹³ This was about the time the Michigan Road was being constructed through the county and one year prior to the county being organized.

Lewis Boggs married Sarah Devault on December 21, 1840. Sarah was from Kosciusko County, Indiana.¹⁴ There is some connection between Lewis and Kosciusko County; either he lived there briefly or his parents relocated to that area. In Lewis's obituary it is stated that two brothers, Hamilton and William, were both living in Kosciusko County. He also had two sisters, Mahala Sumner of Beatrice, Nebraska, and Benoni Jordan, of Marshall County. Mrs. Jordan and her husband shared ownership of a large farm estate lining the Michigan Road just north of the Boggs property. The Jordans had also constructed a large Greek-Revival I-House in about 1851; it was demolished in 2003. Lewis and Sarah were described as being among the earliest pioneers of Marshall County¹⁵ and "one of the earliest pioneer families".¹⁶

The Lewis & Sarah Boggs family grew quickly. In the 1850 census from Center Township, Lewis was listed with his wife Sarah and four children: James, Thomas, Sarah, and Francis.¹⁷ The farm also grew with the family as Lewis began to purchase additional acreage including the 80 acres from Thompson Cline in 1854 on which he would construct a new home. The estimated construction date for the home is 1855 since the purchase of the property occurred in December of 1854.¹⁸ It is possible the construction occurred later, but no doubt the pioneer homestead created by Boggs was quickly becoming too small for the growing family. The location of the original homestead is indeterminate; however based on the

⁷ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 34

⁸ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 93-94

⁹ This house and the Boggs House are the only two Greek Revival styled houses in Marshall County with an outstanding rating in the Marshall County Interim Report

¹⁰ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 77

¹¹ Marshall County Interim Report, pg. 32

¹² Boggs Family History file, Marshall County Historical Society

¹³ Boggs Family History file, Marshall County Historical Society

¹⁴ Boggs Family History file, Marshall County Historical Society

¹⁵ Thompson, pg. 156

¹⁶ McDonald (1908) pg. 596

¹⁷ 1850 Federal Census, Center Twp. Marshall County

¹⁸ Abstract of Title, pg. 15

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

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1850 census it is clear the Boggs family was living in Center Township. The 1860 census from Center Township showed the continued growth of the family with the addition of four more children: Frank, LB (Lewis B.), Joseph, and a male infant.¹⁹ The 1870 census of Center Township reflected the fragility of life with the loss of Francis Marion. Francis died in 1861 at 16 years of age and was buried in Argos.²⁰ The infant child in the 1860 census, though indicated as "m", probably was a daughter born on February 22, 1859 and named Axeylida, which is the name that appears in the 1870 census.²¹ The 1880 census of Center Township reflected the movement of the Boggs children off the homestead. Lewis and Sarah are listed only with "Axie" and a farmhand, Solomon Hoover.²²

An 1872 map of the township shows the Boggs House located in Section 25. The 1881 plat map of Center Township shows the Boggs House and a wind pump located on the property in Section 25. The map also shows the extent to which Lewis Boggs had expanded his farming operation. Over 700 acres were owned by Boggs that included most of the northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 17, the southwest quarter of Section 25, and property directly south of the house in Walnut Township. An additional 100 acres was owned by L. Boggs northeast of the main farm, but may be that of his son, Lewis B. Boggs; it also had a residence on it. Three residences are indicated on the remaining Boggs land in the 1881 plat, likely occupied by his children since no other Boggs are indicated as landowners. Sarah (the oldest daughter) had married John Haines and owned property connecting to her father's farm on its east side, also with a residence.

Lewis Boggs' prosperity from farming was well recorded. Boggs was called a "prosperous farmer of Center Township" who was "hardworking...upright and shrewd in his business dealings, and succeeded in his time in amassing lands and wealth away beyond the customary achievements of farmers generally".²³ Boggs' farm was described as one of the largest in the county as well as one of the first to breed Poland China hogs.²⁴ He was also described as an energetic, industrious farmer and had accumulated quite a fortune.²⁵ The estate was valued at nearly \$22,000 at the time of his death in 1888.²⁶ Boggs "did much to make the country east of the Michigan road a fruitful field" and was described as a good neighbor.²⁷ Politically, Boggs was also a Jefferson Democrat.²⁸

An important part of the family's life was their membership to the Antioch Church of God which was located at the crossing of 14th Road with the Michigan Road. The Antioch Church was organized in about 1845; its building was constructed in 1849. The proximity of the Boggs and Jordan properties to the church would suggest that one of the families possibly contributed the parcel of land for the construction of the building. Lewis Boggs was described as an active member of the church and his funeral was held there in 1888. Two township schools were also within proximity to the Boggs farm; one was located about 2 miles north along the Michigan Road and the other just over a mile north of the farm, which was more likely the school attended by the children.

Lewis Boggs had a stroke while walking along the county road east of his house on his way to assist the farmhand with work. Boggs was discovered by the farmhand who summoned assistance from neighbors by ringing the dinner bell at the farm. Those assembled "brought in the sick man on a hastily improvised stretcher".²⁹ Boggs did not regain consciousness or speech; he died several days later on May 16, 1888. He was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery in Plymouth. The 1900 census shows Sarah Boggs living alone, but in Argos. Sarah died on November 11, 1905, at 85 years of age and was buried next to Lewis.

The Boggs farm continued to provide a source of income for Sarah after Lewis's death. She maintained a life lease on the property, but relocated to Argos. At 21 years of age Frank Boggs began farming the estate and continued at the "old homestead" until 1891 when he moved to Argos to embark in the grain business. This seems to follow the same timeline

¹⁹ 1860 Federal Census, Center Twp. Marshall County

²⁰ McDonald (1908) pg. 596

²¹ 1870 Federal Census, Center Twp. Marshall County

²² 1880 Federal Census, Center Twp. Marshall County

²³ Boggs Family History file, Marshall County Historical Society

²⁴ McDonald (1908) pg. 596

²⁵ *Plymouth Republican*, May 18, 1888

²⁶ Abstract of Title, pg. 55

²⁷ Boggs Family History file, Marshall County Historical Society

²⁸ McDonald (1908) pg. 596

²⁹ *Plymouth Republican*, May 18, 1888

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

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that the farm began to be divided among the children of Lewis and Sarah. Frank returned to farming a few years later, but maintained a home in Argos.³⁰ The farmstead with 40 acres was conveyed to brothers Joseph Boggs and his wife, Olive, and Thomas Jefferson Boggs and his wife Lizzie, between 1891-1893.³¹ It would appear that a few upgrades to the property happened during this time that include the construction or reconstruction of the barn (photo 0006) and the installation of turned spindle columns on the front porch and the front entry door, both of which are Queen Anne or Folk Victorian in appearance (photo 0007). In 1903 the property was conveyed to Axie (Boggs) and Jay Gunder, her husband, though it does not appear they ever resided on the farm. They continued to own the property until Jay conveyed it to two of his daughters (Ludell Jagers and Lottie Pickerl) in his will in 1936.³² The property left the family in 1974 when Lottie Pickerl sold the property to Willis and Mary Burroughs.³³ The last of the Lewis & Sarah Boggs family, Joseph Boggs, died in June, 1950 and was called "the last survivor of the Lewis Boggs Family" in the obituary appearing in the local newspaper.³⁴ He was 94 years of age at the time of his death.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Early Settlement of the Area

Settlement in Marshall County occurred with the construction of the Michigan Road. The Michigan Road was created by the state legislature in 1826 after securing lands from American Indian tribes. The purpose of the road was to create a method for migration to the northern part of the state and open a port at Lake Michigan. The road began in Madison, on the Ohio River, and terminated at what would become known as Michigan City on Lake Michigan. The road was surveyed in 1829 and construction began in 1830. While the road developed more quickly in southern Indiana between Madison and Indianapolis, it lagged in construction in the northern half of the state simply because population was absent to construct it. In the early 1830s only two cabins were located on the road between Logansport (Cass County) and South Bend (St. Joseph County), one near the crossing of the Tippecanoe River and the other probably was at Higbee's Corner in northern Marshall County. A cabin/tavern is identified as "Higbee's" on a surveyor's map of the Michigan Road, c. 1832. Samuel Taber, Charles Ousterhaut, and Robert Schroeder became the first people of European descent to settle in Marshall County in 1832. Taber and Ousterhaut settled three miles and one mile south of Plymouth (respectively) and Schroeder settled about five miles north of Plymouth.³⁵ Schroeder came to assist in the construction of the Michigan Road. In the fall of 1834 the Michigan Road was completed from Logansport to Michigan City. In September of 1835 most of the lands in Marshall County were brought into the market and offered for sale at the land office in LaPorte. During that year the county, outside of Plymouth, received a considerable addition to its population.³⁶ The Boggs family also came to Marshall County in 1835 from Henry County; it is certainly feasible they utilized the Michigan Road on their trek north. Marshall County was established a year later and Plymouth became the county seat.

The lineage of the Boggs property has a very clear connection to the circumstances surrounding the settlement of Marshall County. Treaties with various American Indian tribes led to the sale of lands in Marshall County, but not before the allocation of some lands to members of the tribes. The Boggs property was part of a large tract of land ceded by the United States to Mis-siu-qua-quah's Reserve in 1836, containing approximately 600 acres or "Section 25" in the south half of Center Township. Mis-siu-qua-quah was described as a single Potawatomie woman when she received and in turn sold the lands in the same year to the firms of Ewing, Walker, & Co. and Allen Hamilton & Cyrus Taber. The men in these firms were among the earliest settlers to Marshall County. Mis-siu-qua-quah required an interpreter, Andrew Gosellin, in order to execute the agreement for sale of her lands which occurred in Cass County, Indiana.³⁷

Allen Hamilton sold his interest in the property to Cyrus Taber in October of 1848. Ewing, Walker, & Co. sold their interest in the property to the Ft. Wayne and Lima Turnpike in 1849; the Turnpike then sold its interest in the property to Cyrus Taber in the same year. Cyrus Taber held all interest in the land when he sold it to Thompson Cline in 1851. Cline held

³⁰ McDonald (1908) pg. 596

³¹ Abstract of Title, pgs. 61-64

³² Abstract of Title, pg. 104

³³ Abstract of Title, pg. 110

³⁴ *Plymouth Pilot*, June 26, 1950

³⁵ McDonald (1881) pg. 17

³⁶ McDonald (1881) pg. 17

³⁷ Abstract of Title, pgs. 8-9

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

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the property only briefly when he and his wife Catharine sold approximately 80 acres to Lewis Boggs in December of 1854 for \$800.00.³⁸ Until this time, there do not appear to be any improvements on the property.

Section 25 is the first section east of Section 17 of Michigan Road Lands; at one time three-quarters of Section 17 was also part of the Boggs farm. The Boggs House is located one mile east of the Michigan Road on the north side of 14th Road in Center Township; 14th Road is the boundary between Center and Walnut Townships. Geographically the Boggs farm was closer to Argos (Walnut Township) than Plymouth (Center Township) which created some overlap in the family's use of business establishments and notoriety in local newspapers of the two communities.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title, Boggs Property

Boggs Family History File, Marshall County Historical Society Collection

Federal Censuses for Center Township: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880

Federal Census for Walnut Township (Argos): 1900

History of Indiana, Marshall County, 1890, Illustrated Vol. II. Thompson, publisher

Map collection, Marshall County Historical Society: Marshall County (1872), Center and Walnut Townships (1881, 1908, 1922 plats)

Marshall County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 1990. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, publisher.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. 2006. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, publisher

McDonald, Daniel. 1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated, 1881. Kingman Bros, publisher. Chicago

McDonald, Daniel. A Twentieth Century History of Marshall County, 1908. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago.

Plymouth Pilot, June 26, 1950

Plymouth Republican, May 18, 1888

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 # _____

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): 099-209-20071

³⁸ Abstract of Title, pgs. 14-15

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>563451</u>	<u>4569545</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the southwest corner of the property known as 9564 East 14th Road, continue in a line north to the northwest corner of the property; turn east and continue in a line east parallel with 14th Road to the northeast corner of the property. Turn south and continue in a line south to the southeast corner of the property at the north edge of 14th Road. Turn west and continue in a line west, parallel with the north edge of 14th Road, to the southwest corner of the property and the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above encompass the property known as 9564 East 14th Road and contains what was the farmstead of the Lewis & Sarah Boggs family. The property contains the primary contributing resource, the Boggs House, as well as site features such as the remnants of the barn, the orchard, and several mature trees.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date September 30, 2010

street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: South (front) façade of house looking north. 0001

1 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: House, looking northwest. 0002

2 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: West façade of rear wing, looking east. 0003

3 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: North (rear) façade of rear wing, looking south. 0004

4 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Garage and picket fence, looking north from driveway. 0005

5 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Barn site, looking northeast. 0006

6 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Living room, looking southwest toward front door. 0007

7 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number: Living room, looking northeast toward dining room. 0008

8 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main level bedroom, looking southwest toward bathroom. 0009

9 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Dining room, looking south toward staircase. 0010

10 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Kitchen, looking northwest toward bathroom. 0011

11 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Lewis and Sarah Boggs House
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second level landing, looking south. 0012

12 of 13.

Name of Property: Lewis and Sarah Boggs House

City or Vicinity: Argos vicinity

County: Marshall State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 22, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Second level west bedroom looking northwest. 0013

13 of 13.

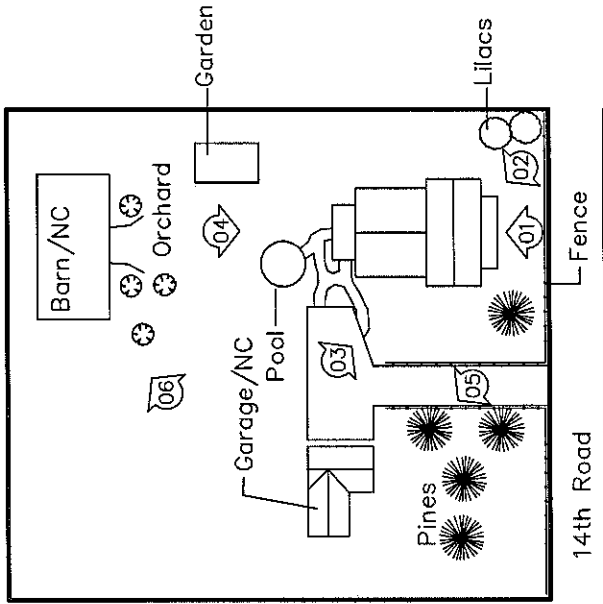
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

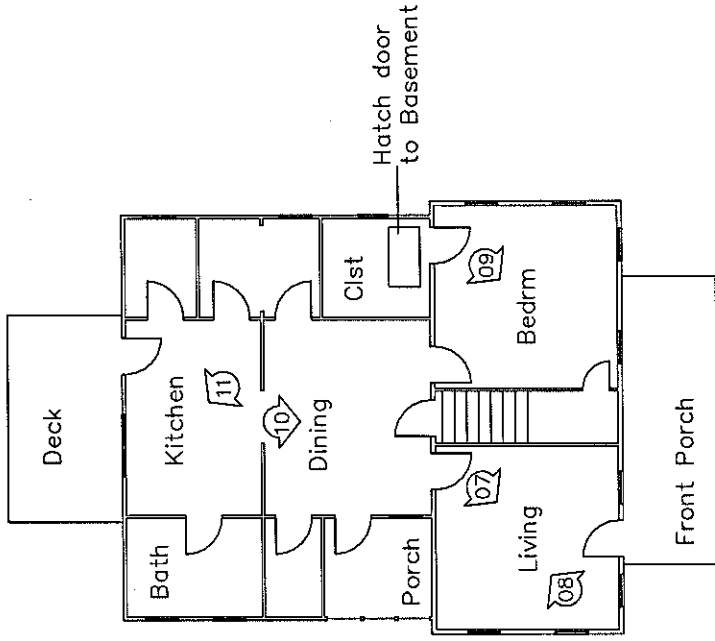
name Ronald & Karen Lee
street & number 9564 14th Road telephone 574-892-4773
city or town Argos state IN zip code 46501

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.).

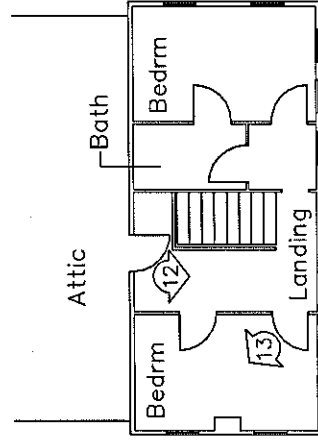
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Site Plan



Main Level

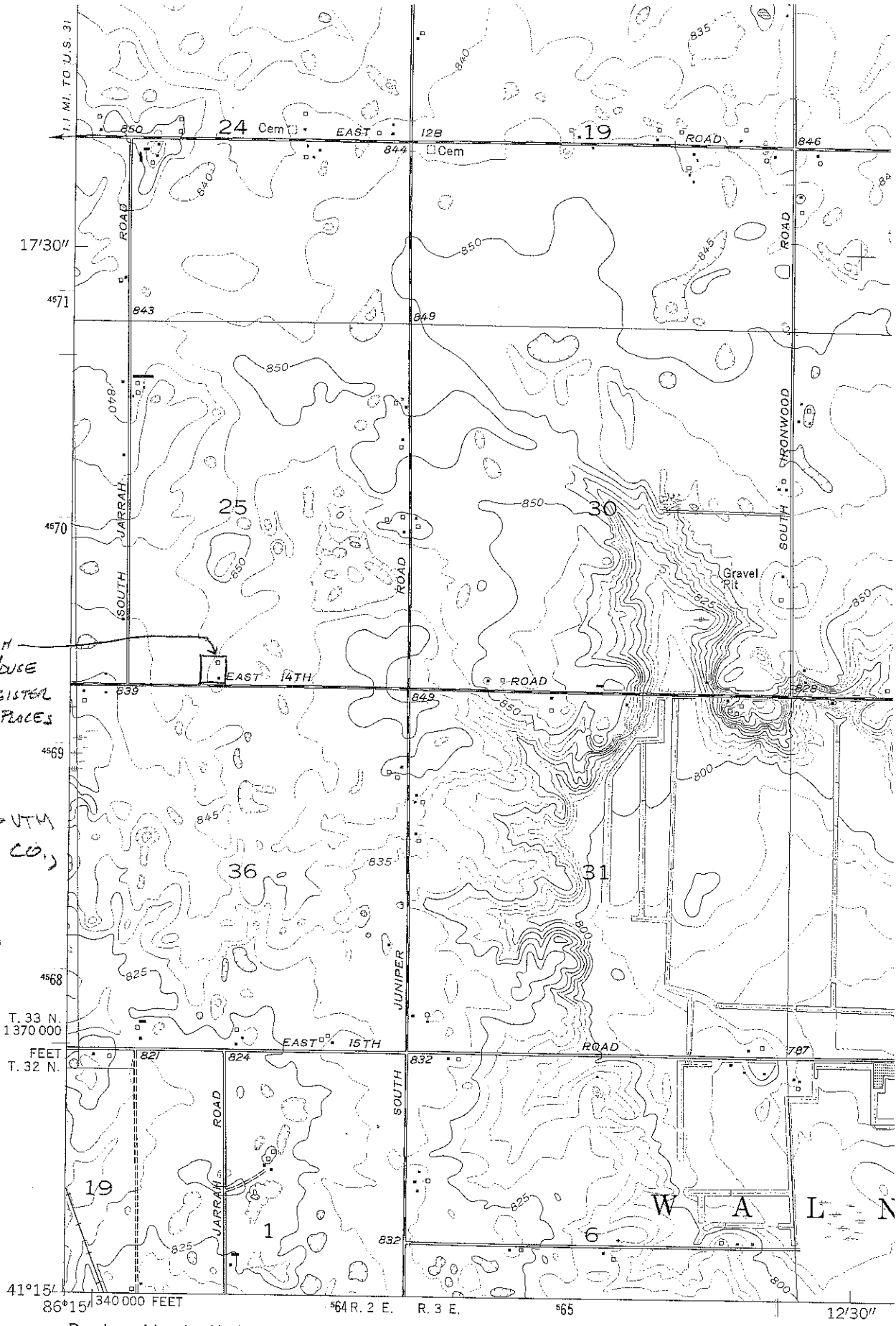


Second Level



NC = Non-Contributing

Lewis & Sarah Boggs House
Center Twp., Marshall County, IN



LEWIS & SARAH
 BOGGS HOUSE
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 563451
 4569545
 NAD 83 UTM
 MASONRY CO.,
 IN
 INWOOD
 QUAD

T. 33 N.
 1370 000
 FEET
 T. 32 N.

41°15' 86°15' 340 000 FEET 64 R. 2 E. R. 3 E. 65 12'30"

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Indiana Flood Control and
 Water Resources Commission
 Culture and drainage from controlled aerial photomosaic. Aerial
 photographs taken 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1957
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
 10 000-foot ticks: Indiana coordinate system, east zone
 (transverse Mercator)

(RUTLAND)
 3286 III NE

