United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries—complete application	DIE SECTIONS		
1. Name			
historic Dearborn County Cou	ırthouse		
and/or common	9-347-31	1065	
2. Location			
street & number Corner of High	a & Mary Streets		not for publication
city, town Lawrenceburg	vicinity of	congressional district	9th
state Indiana	code 018 county	Dearborn	<b>code</b> 029
3. Classification		English Satisfaction	
Category Ownership  districtX publicX building(s) private structure both site Public Acquisition object in process being considere	X yes: restricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment X government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Prop	erty		•
name Dearborn County Commis	ssioners		
	nty Courthouse		
city, town Lawrenceburg	vicinity of	state	Indiana
5. Location of Le		on	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. R		. ,	
street & number D	earborn County Courtho	use	
	awrenceburg	state	Indiana
6. Representation	n in Existing	Surveys	
title NONE	has this pro	operty been determined ele	egible? <u>yes X</u> no
date		federal stat	e county loca
depository for survey records			
city, town		state	

# 7. Description

Condition excellentX good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check oneX original site moved	e date						
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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dearborn County Courthouse, located in the Courthouse Square near the Ohio River, is the most prominent public building in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Built in 1870 of pearl-gray limestone quarried at Elliottsville in Monroe County, Indiana, the Greek Revival structure combines the Corinthian order with round-arched openings to create a simple, yet imposing effect.

The ground level of the building is of dressed, rusticated limestone, with rectangular window openings and round arches at the entrances. The second - and third-story openings are combined in two-story rounded compound arches. The arches are separated by simple pilasters with stylized Corinthian capitals, all of dressed limestone. These pilasters support a full entablature with dentils and modillions along the cornice. The east and west sides of the building have eight bays each, with three of the center bays projecting slightly from the rest of the building and topped by a pediment. Almost all windows have six over six lights. All openings on the ground and second floors are rectangular, except for the round-arched entrances. Third-floor openings are round-arched.

The main facade faces the river to the south, and has five bays. The center three bays are sheltered by a monumental, pedimented portico. The four fluted columns stand atop pedestals, and have ornate Corinthian capitals. The main entrance is through an arched doorway. Modern aluminum doors have replaced the originals. Above the doorway is a stone balcony. This balcony is repeated above the entrance on the east side. The second and third story windows above the doorway are the same as all others on the building, except that they have eight over eight lights.

Many of the building's interior features have survived unchanged. The cast iron stairway and the dome and skylight are the most notable. Most offices have their original wooden doors, and six offices have iron doors and folding iron window shutters. Five rooms still have their original fireplaces, although some of the chimneys have been removed. The hallways retain their original high ceilings.

The second story's black and white marble floor is original. The second floor Circuit Court has been altered somewhat, but still has its original electric and gas chandeliers and stained glass windows. Much of the old furniture is still in use.

## 8. Significance

Period prehistoric	Areas of Significance—C		_ landscape architecture	religion
1400–1499 1500–1599	archeology-premistoric archeology-historic agriculture		_ law _ literature	_ science _ sculpture
1600–1699 1700–1799 _X 1800–1899	X architecture art commerce	education engineering exploration/settlement	_ military _ music _ philosophy	_ social/ humanitarian _ theater
1900-	communications		politics/government	_ transportation
Specific dates	1870-71	Builder/Architect George	e Kyle	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dearborn County Courthouse is architecturally significant as a well-preserved late example of the Greek Revival style as applied to a courthouse. It is also significant because it has served as Dearborn County's seat of government since its construction, and has thus been the center of the county's political life for over a century.

The Dearborn County Courthouse was designed by George Kyle, an architect from nearby Vevay who was also responsible for the Thomas T. Wright House (National Register, 12-10-80), and who collaborated with the reknowned Francis Costigan on the James Lanier mansion in Madison, and on the Schenck-Griffith House in Vevay.

The current Courthouse is the fourth building to serve the county in that capacity. The first was destroyed by fire, and the second was demolished to make room for this structure. The third was built in Wilmington when the county seat was moved there in 1835. During the construction of the present building, the county government and courts were temporarily moved into the Lawrenceburg Odd Fellows Hall. The contract was awarded for the cut stonework to Francis L. Farman of Indianapolis, and the remainder of the work to T. J. Shannon of Lawrenceburg.

The cornerstone was laid on April 13, 1871, amidst imposing ceremonies in the presence of five thousand spectators.

#### **Major Bibliographical References** History of Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, From Their Earliest Settlement (Chicago: Weakley, Harraman, & Co., Publishers, 1885), p. 119-122. Shaw, Archibald (ed.) History of Dearborn County, Indiana; Her People, Industries and Institutions(Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1915), p. 133 (photo facing) **Geographical Data** Approximately one acre Acreage of nominated property \_ Quadrangle scale 1:24000 Quadrangle name Lawrenceburg, KY-Ind.-Ohio **UMT References** Zone Verbal boundary description and justification Bounded on the north by Catherine St., on the east by Mary St., on the south by High St., and on the west by a line drawn parallel to Charlotte St., and 20 feet west of the west wall of the building. List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county state code code county Form Prepared By name/title Telford Walker July, 1977 c/o Dearborn County Auditor's Office date organization 812/537-1040 Dearborn County Courthouse telephone street & number Indiana Lawrenceburg city or town state **State Historic Preservation Officer Certification** 2. The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: X local national state As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature 2/16/81 State Historic Preservation Officer title date

