

FINAL

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 Jackson County Courthouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 111 South Main Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Brownstown

state Indiana code IN county Jackson code _____ zip code 47220

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

national ___ statewide X local

James O. Ho _____
Signature of certifying official/Title (Date) 10/27/2011

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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
3	1	objects
5	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
 Classical Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone
 walls: BRICK
STONE: limestone
 roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber
 other: METAL: iron

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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 Jackson County Courthouse in Brownstown, Indiana is a Neoclassical Revival building completed in 1911; the 1911 building that exists today is a substantial remodeling of an 1870 French Second Empire style courthouse. The building has a stone-faced limestone raised basement, and brick walls topped with a wood cornice and brick parapet wall. A large glass skylight rises from the roof in the center of the building. The floor plan of the building shows a rectangular main central section with two flanking wings. The interior of the courthouse maintains the building's classical styling and features a central hallway with lobby and two-story atrium. A generally symmetrical layout and the use of classical decorations, such as mosaics, egg and dart motifs, dentils, and classical columns add to the character of the interior. The site includes an iron fence (installed 1872) around the perimeter of the lawn, a town water pump, and various memorials. The Jackson County Interim Report lists the courthouse as "outstanding."

Narrative Description

EXTERIOR

Site Plan

The Jackson County Courthouse is situated in the center of a Shelbyville square, with the streets intersecting at the corners. One and two-story commercial buildings line the west side of the square and the western half of the north side. The east and south sides of the square are predominantly residential streets and are dotted with vacant lots. The courthouse sits in the middle of the square and four sidewalks extend from the center of each side of the square to the courthouse. The east and west sidewalks lead to main doors of the courthouse, the north and south sidewalks circle the building to the east and west sides.

The courthouse square has several commemorative artifacts placed on the western lawn. In the northwest corner of the square a Sherman M-4 tank sits in honor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Brownstown, Seymour, and Crothersville, and was placed on the lawn in 1958. The original town's water pump stands along the northern edge of the central sidewalk that crosses from the western edge of the square to the main doors of the courthouse. A war memorial for World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam veterans constructed of granite and inscribed with Jackson County residents sits on the southern half of the western lawn (installed in the 1990s). In the southwest corner of the square is the original bell from the clock tower that was destroyed in the 1958 fire. In the same corner is a historical marker in memory of Col. John Ketchum, the man who donated the land for the courthouse. Under this sign is a time capsule, buried in 1966 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the town and scheduled to be opened in 2016 for Brownstown's bicentennial. A cast iron fence, constructed in 1872 upon the orders of the Jackson County Commissioners to surround the 1870 courthouse, still encloses the entire square.

The tank is counted as a contributing object, as are the town water pump and bell, and the iron fence is a contributing structure. The granite war memorial is a non-contributing object. The historical marker and time capsule are too insufficient in scale to be counted. The mostly below-grade concrete pit housing mechanical systems is a non-contributing structure.

West Elevation

The west elevation is the main façade of the building. The façade is two stories tall (plus raised basement) and features a projecting central section with a two-story entry portico. The entire center section is flanked with two-story wings on either side. A stone-faced limestone water table rises from the ground and tan brick walls from that. A clock tower extends above the center of building (photo 01).

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The center section is accessed by a short flight of limestone stairs with a five round globe light post on each flanking knee wall (photo 20). The main entryway is a double-door entry with a four-light elliptical transom and limestone surround that has carved leaves and a scroll keystone. On either side of the doorway are two limestone Ionic columns that rise to the second story, creating an in antis portico. The antae or brick piers flanking the columns are ornamented at the top with a limestone cartouche panel with Ionic scrolls. On the second story centered above the entryway is a tall, three-light, non-operable wood window topped with an elliptical three-light transom. The window is surrounded by shouldered-brick trim with a multicourse elliptical arch. Typically, each window arch has two recessed courses within its width. The keystone is limestone and has limestone corner blocks in the top two corners, as well as a limestone sill with corbel blocks.

Slightly recessed from the entry porch on either side, but still in the projecting center section, is a single bay of windows. On the first floor there is a tall, three-light, fixed wood window, with the center light wider than the two sidelights. A three-light transom tops the window. Each window is also surrounded by shouldered-brick trim, with a limestone keystone, limestone corner blocks on the top two corners, and a limestone sill. This window type is representative of all the first floor windows on the entire building. The second floor window is nearly identical to the first floor window, however the second floor window has an elliptical transom instead of a rectangular one. These windows are also surrounded by shouldered-brick trim with an elliptical arch. The keystone is limestone, has limestone corner blocks on the top two corners, and a limestone sill as well. This window type is found on all second floor windows throughout the entire building.

A large, three-part entablature surrounds the entire center section and carries to the flanking wings on either side of the center section. A brick frieze and a cornice with modillions follow an architrave. In the center section alone, rising above the entablature that extends across the entire building, is another large frieze that features inlaid brick panels and limestone blocks in the corners and center of the panels. Above this is another, smaller entablature with architrave, brick frieze and cornice. A low-pitch brick pediment tops the center section and has limestone decorative panels consisting of a central disk with flanking triangular fields, each outlined in brick coursing. The center section alone has a gabled roof with large expanses of glass towards the west elevation that allows light to filter into the building.

On either side of the entire center section are two-story wings. These wings are identical and each feature three bays of windows on both the first and second floors. The first floor and second floor windows are the same windows as found in the center section. The cornice is a continuation of the same three-part entablature that runs along the center section. A brick parapet wall with a limestone cap terminates the building.

North and South Elevations

The stone-faced limestone raised basement on the north elevation has two, egress three-over-three wood windows on the west half of the façade that have metal pipe railings around the window well. The east corner of the water table has an exterior basement doorway with modern full-light steel entry door and a concrete staircase that ascends from the door to ground level in the center of the building. A metal pipe railing surrounds the concrete staircase.

Above the raised basement base, the brick façade is seven bays wide and two stories tall. The first floor features three bays of windows on the east half, a central section of solid brick, and three bays of windows on the west half. The windows on the first floor are the same as the first floor windows found on the west elevation. The second floor features a window in each of the seven bays. The second floor windows are the same as the second floor windows on the west elevation (photo 02).

The cornice is a three-part entablature, starting with an architrave that runs just above the second story windows. The center frieze is nine courses of brick in a running-bond pattern. The third section is more elaborate with a row

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of dentils followed by a cornice. A brick parapet wall with a limestone cap and inlaid, rectangular brick sections on the north and south sides and a flat roof terminates the building.

The south elevation is a mirror image of the north elevation (photo 04).

East Elevation

The east elevation is the rear of the building. Like the west elevation, there is a projecting center section and two flanking wings (photo 03).

The first floor of the center section is three bays wide, with a double-door entry with a three-light elliptical transom in the center. This doorway is surrounded by shouldered-brick trim, with a limestone keystone and limestone corner blocks on the top two corners. On either side of the central doorway is a large, two-light fixed wood window with two-light transom. The windows are surrounded by shouldered-brick trim, with a limestone keystone and limestone corner blocks on the top two corners.

The second floor has a large, three-light window centered over the entry door. This window has three, double-hung wood windows with a single-light transom over each window. This entire window is surrounded by shouldered-brick trim, with a limestone keystone, limestone corner blocks on the top two corners, and a limestone sill. A set of two double-hung wood windows with a single-light transom over each window flanks the center window. Like the other windows, this is also surrounded by shouldered-brick trim, with a limestone keystone, limestone corner blocks on the top two corners and a limestone sill.

The two flanking wings are identical can each feature three bays of windows on both the first and second floors. The first and second floor windows are identical to the first and second floor windows found on the west elevation. The same three-part entablature that runs long the other elevations also runs the course of this elevation. A small, low-pitch limestone pediment tops the center projecting section.

Clock Tower

Seen most visibly from the west elevation, the clock tower is a four-sided tower, identical on each side. The 1870 courthouse had a Mansard roof tower in this location; Elmer Dunlap, the architect, completely disguised it as a classical clock tower as part of the 1911 reconfiguration. The brick tower has three vertical recessed brick bays on each side with small louvered vents at the top of each bay. At the top of the tower is a limestone cap that features carved console-like brackets and a small pediment. The tower's cap has a complex cornice molding above the top of the brackets, with oversized dentils between the brackets. A large, operable clock with Roman numeral numbers is centered within the limestone cap.

INTERIOR

The neoclassical design of the courthouse's exterior is carried throughout the inside of the two-story plus basement building. Like most neoclassical designs, the building is largely symmetrical and features a two-story atrium, and central lobby and hallway with offices on each side. Neoclassical design is found in the use of classical elements, columns, and mosaics.

First Floor

When entering through the main doors from the west façade, a white marble walled vestibule opens into a large lobby with two-story atrium and central hallway that runs the entire length of the building. Office suites line either side of the lobby and central hall gives symmetry to the floor plan.

Vestibule

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The entry vestibule has white marble walls with white crown molding that has an egg and dart and dentil pattern. In the corners of the vestibule are flat pilasters with flat capitals that have an egg and dart pattern on them. Adorning the walls of the vestibule are bronze plaques honoring the courthouse's construction and county commissioners. A large, predominantly glass partition opens into the central courthouse lobby (photo 09).

Lobby

In keeping with the neoclassical use of mosaics, the lobby features a white hexagon tile floor with black flowers with yellow centers scattered throughout the floor. Black and yellow hexagon tiles in detailed abstract patterns, with an edge of square black tiles create a boarder around the lobby. The walls feature white marble wainscoting with dark green marble as baseboards and chair rails. Plaster walls painted a cream color rise from the marble wainscoting. The center of the lobby opens into a two-story square atrium that highlights an arched glass skylight (photo 11). A large column, painted to look like marble, sits at each corner of the atrium, supporting a coffered ceiling painted white (photo 13). The coffers are classically detailed, with egg and dart molding underneath a row of dentils (photo 12).

The west wall of the lobby contains the entry vestibule. To the north of the vestibule is the women's restroom. The south side of the vestibule has an elevator and elevator lobby, and a men's restroom to the south of that. On the north and south sides of the lobby are two identical "U" shaped staircases that ascend to the second floor. The staircases have marble treads and metal risers. A solid wood handrail tops a metal baluster with tall, narrow oval patterns. The metal work on both staircases is painted an olive green color. Secondary staircases under the main staircases descend to the basement level (photo 10).

Central Hallway

On the east side of the lobby a wide hallway extends to the east exterior wall of the building (photo 14). Two engaged flat columns are placed at the beginning of the hall, one on either side. In the center of the hall, a doorway on the north opens into the large open office of the Assessor and a doorway on the south opens into the large, open office of the County Clerk. At the end of the hall, a glass and wood partition opens into a small vestibule. Wood double exterior doors exit to the east side of the courthouse square. The hallway is lined with the same marble wainscoting as the lobby, though the baseboard and chair railing are a tan marble. The tile floor from the lobby extends down the hallway. Simple crown molding at the top of the walls finishes off the space.

First Floor Offices

In the northeast and southeast corners of the lobby are doorways to office spaces that are in the two flanking wings of the building. The doorway surrounds on the door, and all the doors on both the first and second floors, have shouldered moldings and are painted to look like marble.

When entering the office space on the south side of the building, a small lobby inside the entryway opens into offices on the east, south, and west sides of the small lobby. The lobby itself has the same tile floors as the central lobby and has frosted glass windows into the offices. The office to the east houses the County Abstracter, the offices to the south contain Voter Registration, and the office to the west houses the County Recorder. The doors to these offices are wood two-panel doors with half-windows. The doors have operable transoms with the office's name painted on the glass (photo 16). Offices feature large windows, plaster walls, wood floors, and a mix of modern and historic office furnishings. The Abstractor's office has a doorway that passes through to the County Clerk's office on the south side of the central hallway.

Like the office block on the south side, the offices on the north side of the lobby features a small central lobby that opens into offices on the east and west sides. These offices also have wood floors, plaster walls, large windows, and a mix of historic and modern office furnishings. These offices have been divided into several smaller offices than the south side office block and house offices and storage. The Auditor's office is to the east of the office block lobby and the Treasurer's offices to the west. The Auditor's office has a round-arch vault in their office that houses the county's transfers, commissioner's meeting minutes, and deed books. A doorway in the Auditor's office opens

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into the Assessor's office on the north side of the central hallway. The Treasurer's office still retains its historic tellers window directly inside the office doorway. The teller's window has a raised wood panel on the bottom and a wood countertop. Long, narrow, vertical windows on each side surround the countertop. A trim piece creates the top of the window and has the word "Treasurer" inscribed on the top. A wood door with half window is adjacent to the teller's window to the south. The whole piece is painted black, with the trim and letters painted gold (photo 15).

Second Floor

The second floor is comprised of a central lobby with balcony that overlooks the two-story atrium that starts from the first floor lobby. Offices surround the atrium on all four sides.

Second Floor Lobby

The staircases from the first floor lobby ascend to the second floor lobby. The banister that surrounds the atrium dominates the space and has the same wood and green metal design as the staircases. In the center of each of the banisters is a large "JC" for "Jackson County" in scroll lettering.

Suspended over the atrium is a large, arched glass skylight with yellow, green and brown glass. The arched ends of the skylight have painted murals that depict scenes from Jackson County's history painted in the 1930s by Carl Reinbold of Seymour. The mural on the south end is of Fort Vallonia, which was the principle stockade in the county from the War of 1812, and was the county's oldest settlement, dating to around 1810. The southern mural is a landscape scene of Jackson County (photo 17).

The floors of the second floor are white hexagon tiles with black grout, and red and green flowers with yellow centers. A boarder around the balcony is comprised of red, green and yellow hexagon tiles and has square grey tiles that form the outside edge of the boarder. The outside walls of the balcony feature plaster walls with marble wainscoting. Tan marble is used for the baseboards and chair rails. Four Ionic columns, painted to look like marble, stand at the corners of the balcony that overlooks the first floor lobby. The ceiling is coffered like the first floor lobby ceiling, and likewise, is painted white, and features the same classical detailing with an egg and dart motif underneath dentils.

Second Floor Offices

On the west side of the atrium, offices and restrooms line the balcony. On the north and south sides are large offices. The office on the south side of the building is a large open space that spans the entire area of the southern flanking wing of the building. The office is outfitted with modern carpeting and office equipment. The walls are plaster and five large elliptical-arch windows line the south wall. There is a small, rectangular, enclosed office in the southeast corner of the room that has one large window. The office space on the north side of the atrium is a mirror image of the south office.

Courtroom

The east side of the balcony has a wooden double-door that opens into the courtroom. The courtroom is a large rectangular room that takes up the entire east half of the central portion of the building. Modern green carpeting covers the floor. The walls have dark stained wood paneling with raised center wainscoting and plaster walls above that. A wooden picture rail runs three-quarters of the way up the wall and wood crown molding with an egg and dart motif terminates the walls. A coffered ceiling covers the entire courtroom. The coffers have been painted gold and have a painted green stripe on the sides of them. Hanging from the ceiling inside each coffer is a pendant light with up lighting. The lights have white shade and four short gold chains suspending the light from the ceiling. Two ceiling fan hang in the center of the room. On the east wall is a large three-light window and two flanking elliptical arch windows.

The large judge's bench is in the center of the south wall and projects into the courtroom. A door to the judge's chamber is tucked behind the bench. Made of wood, the bench has a tall wood back with inlaid panels and

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columns, and a small pediment centered on the top. The judge's chair and desk are directly in front of this back panel. Adjacent to the judge's desk to the south is the witness' stand and chair, at a slightly lower height than the judge's desk. To the north of the judge's chair and adjacent is the even lower desk of the court reporter. This entire ensemble is made from a dark stained wood (photo 18).

In front of the judge's bench are the wooden tables and chairs of the plaintiffs and defendants. Behind the tables, in the center of the room, is a wooden railing that runs west to east and separates the trial participants from the audience. Behind the railing are four rows of adjoining wooden theater-like chairs that run the entire length of the room and is broken only by a small access aisle in the center (photo 19).

Basement

The basement level is completely dedicated to office spaces. A long central hallway runs the length of the level giving symmetry footprint of the building. Offices line the hallway and the two flanking side sections of the building, but the layout of the rooms on either side is not symmetrical. The north section features an open auditorium space while the south half has been divided into smaller offices and storage rooms. This configuration of space was determined by a major rehabilitation. In 2004, all finishes in the basement were replaced with drywall, suspended tile ceilings, and new flooring. The basement now houses various county functions including the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service office for Jackson County.

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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.)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1872 - 1961

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dunlap, Elmer E.

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 begins in 1872; the date of completion of the cast iron fence that still surrounds the courthouse. It extends to 1961, 50 years from present day. The year 1911 is a significant date within the period of significance as the date of completion of the current courthouse. The courthouse is significant as it served as the continuous county seat for Jackson County from its construction to the end of the period of significance.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Jackson County Courthouse, originally built in 1870 and completely renovated in 1911, is emblematic of the classical revival era aesthetic in early twentieth-century America. The building is expressive of the rise of classicism that was in direct opposition to the exuberance of earlier styles such as French Second Empire, the style of the original 1870s courthouse. The 1911 remodel is one of the early works of renowned Indianapolis architect Elmer E. Dunlap and is one of four courthouses in Indiana by Dunlap. The courthouse meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Government and Politics for its significance to local Jackson County history. The courthouse, located in Brownstown, Indiana, continues as a strong architectural statement of its importance to the community. The courthouse also meets National Register Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, for both its association with Dunlap, and its status as a prime example of a neoclassical civic building.

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

Recognizing the important social implications that a courthouse supplies, namely serving as a community gathering space and a source of local pride, as well as operating as the legal seat of government, the first order of business for the newly formed Jackson County Commissioners was constructing a courthouse. The chosen location was the central town green, also known as a courthouse square. Courthouse squares are common features in Indiana county seats, found in eighty-five of the state's ninety-two counties. There are three identified types of courthouse squares; Brownstown has a Shelbyville Square. The name derives from a planning model formed in Shelbyville, Tennessee, where in the early 1800s, planners developed a full city block with streets intersecting at each corner. The courthouse was placed in the open center of the block. The most common of courthouse square types, Shelbyville Squares are found in seventy-nine of Indiana's counties.¹

According to Edward T. Price, leading courthouse square historian, courthouse squares embody the hierarchy of the town. The courthouse square houses the center of community and social life, and the surrounding businesses represent the community gathering area and central business district. From there spreads the residential area, which fades into the rural surround. All these areas are linked together by the four, broad diverging avenues that stem from the central courthouse square and spread outward.² Brownstown is no exception.

The original Jackson County courthouse built in 1816 was a log construction building, twenty-four feet square. This building served as the courthouse and administrative offices of the county until space needs dictated the construction of a new building in 1825. After moving the old log building off the site, it was used as Brownstown's first school, and later served as the first meetinghouse for both the Methodist and Baptist congregations.

Though the 1825 courthouse had been built just a few short years earlier, in 1834, a new courthouse was once again built on the square. The 1834 building was a two-story brick building with wooden cupola. Later additions

¹¹ Suzanne Stanis, "Courthouse Squares shape Hoosier townscapes," *Indiana Preservationist*, Indiana Landmarks, No. 5., November 2006.

² Edward T. Price, "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat," *Geographical Review*, 58, No. 1 (January 1968), p. 59-60.

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added one-story wings to either side of the building.³ The 1834 courthouse served the county until political fractions resulted in a new courthouse.

By 1869, Seymour, the town located 10 miles northeast of Brownstown had grown to be the largest town in the county (a title it retains today) and residents there began a strong effort to relocate the county seat to Seymour. The law required that fifty-five percent of the voters in the county sign a petition for the change. After one failed attempt due to a proceedings technicality, a second petition fell thirty-two votes short of the required fifty-five percent. At the same time these petitions were being circulated, officials in Brownstown and county commissioners who were opposed to the change, were determined to build a new courthouse as a means of keeping the county seat in Brownstown.⁴

On March 10, 1870, the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County approved letting a contract to David Bolen for the plans and specifications of the new courthouse.⁵ Travis Carter and Company of Seymour was hired for the construction of the new building at \$38,220, as well as the demolition of the 1834 structure for \$500.⁶ A loan of \$40,000 was authorized, and \$26,000 in bonds issued to cover the cost of construction. The money the commissioners authorized for courthouse construction was not overly generous even in 1870, especially considering that Bartholomew County was at the same time in the processes of building a new courthouse estimated at \$225,000.⁷

The new courthouse was a brick French Second Empire style building, complete with pairs of rounded arch windows, corner quoins, a mansard roof and tower.⁸ To compliment the courthouse, the Commissioners authorized a fence around the property. The Commissioner's Record Book from June 21, 1872 reads, "...the conditions of the above obligation are such that whereas the above named Columbus Machine and Millwright Company have contracted with the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County, Indiana to furnish build and erect a wrot [sic] iron fence with cast posts around the courthouse of said county at Brownstown, Indiana."⁹ This fence still surrounds the courthouse square today.

In 1910, after 37 years of use, the Jackson County Commissioners decided that their current courthouse was insufficient and began embarking on plans for a major reconstruction of the building. The minutes of the April 4, 1910 county commissioners meeting highlights their decision to remodel the courthouse:

"In the matter of the improvement and rebuilding of the Jackson County Court House. Whereas the Jackson County Court House has become crowded and there is not sufficient room for housing the various County Officers and safely Keeping the records and paper of said County therein and it has become necessary to improve, remodel and extend said building for the proper conduct and accommodation of the county business; Therefore be it resolved that said Court House ought to be remodeled and improved and certain extensions built all according to tentative plans and drawings submitted by E. E. Dunlap, the Architect heretofore authorized by the Board to prepare such tentative plans at a cost estimated at \$65,000 and the

³ "Jackson County Interim Report," *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, (Indianapolis; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1988), p. 22.

⁴ Loren W. Noblitt, *The Composite History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816 - 1988*, Jackson County Historical Society, (Puducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1988), 24.

⁵ Despite the similarity in names to D.A. Bohlen, Schneider Engineering, current successor to the Bohlen firm, does not have the courthouse on their jobs list for D.A. Bohlen.

⁶ Edwin J. Boley, *First Documented History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816-1976*, Vol. 1, (Seymour, Indiana: Edwin J. Boley, 1980), 311, 313.

⁷ Wilmer Counts and Jon Dilts, *The Magnificent 92 Indiana Courthouses*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1999), 78.

⁸ Noblitt, *The Composite History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816 - 1988*, p. 24.

⁹ Boley, *First Documented History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816-1976*, Vol. 1, np.

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County Council is hereby requested to make the necessary appropriation to enable said work and plans to be executed. Done and passed this 4th day of April 1910."¹⁰ [sic]

As the record states, after a bidding process the county commissioners accepted the bid from Elmer E. Dunlap to remodel the courthouse; the Heizmann Brothers were selected as the local contractors for the work.¹¹ County Commissioner records also state that Canton Art Metal Company of Canton, Ohio was given the contract for furnishing all the metal furniture in the new courthouse. Providing wood furnishings went to Newton Hight Company of Chicago, Illinois, and Hatfield Electric Company of Indianapolis won the bid for the electrical fixtures. Seth Thomas Clock Company was contracted to provide a clock for the new clock tower.¹² To pay for their new courthouse the county authorized improving and enlarging the courthouse and authorized the selling of \$65,000 worth of bonds.¹³

A native of Columbus, Indiana, Elmer E. Dunlap received his degree in architecture and architectural engineering from the University of Illinois in 1897. After graduation, Dunlap worked with nationally known school architect William Butts Ittner in Saint Louis, Missouri. Here he honed his design skills, becoming quite proficient in school design as well as neoclassical styles. From 1906 to 1925, Dunlap operated his own practice in Indianapolis; he returned to Columbus in 1925 after his father's death to manage his family's business. Dunlap stayed in Columbus until his own death in 1954. Today Dunlap is best known as the architect for several schools in Indiana, including the Central School in Columbus, Eggleston School in Madison, and the Shelbyville High School in Shelbyville. Four county courthouses in Indiana can also be attributed to Dunlap, including the Jackson County courthouse.¹⁴

The Jackson County Courthouse is one of two courthouses in Indiana, the other being the Franklin County Courthouse, that were given neoclassical facades following extensive makeovers by Dunlap, who was hired in both communities to give new life to old French Second Empire style courthouses. In the case of Jackson County, Dunlap recommended expanding and redesigning, rather than razing and building new. Under Dunlap's direction, classical elements were used to obscure the Victorian structure that remains under the new façades. The building underwent extensive renovations; wings on either side of the building were added, the mansard roof removed, and a clock tower added. The entrance to the Jackson County Courthouse is remarkably similar to Dunlap's redesign of the Franklin County Courthouse as they both feature an in antis portico flanked by Ionic columns on either side of the door.¹⁵ Today, traces of the old building can be found in a few places in the Jackson County Courthouse; in the attic portions of the original walls and window arches are exposed, and in the basement parts of the predecessor's structure is evident.¹⁶

Dunlap's work on the Jackson County Courthouse is representative of his knowledge of classical designs that he undoubtedly sharpened while working with Ittner, as several of their schools were neoclassical in style. Indeed, neoclassical designs were quite prominent at the beginning of the twentieth-century. The tenets of neoclassicism were in direct opposition to the exuberance and ornamentation of earlier styles such as Rococo, Baroque and French Second Empire. Neoclassicism stressed grandeur of scale, simplicity of geometric forms, Greek or Roman detail, dramatic use of columns, and a preference for blank walls. The style emerged as a dominant force in American architecture after the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago in 1893. The planners of the Exposition mandated that all the buildings be classically designed, and many of the best-known architects of the

¹⁰ Commissioners Record Book, Vol. 23, 4 April 1910, p. 275.

¹¹ Boley, *First Documented History of Jackson County, Indiana*, Vol. 1, p.452.

¹² Commissioners Record Book, p. 390.

¹³ Noblitt, *The Composite History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816 - 1988*, p. 24.

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Shelbyville High School, Shelby County, Indiana, 1995 (prepared by Laura Thayer). Which four courthouses?

¹⁵ Counts and Dilts, *The Magnificent 92 Indiana Courthouses*, p. 78.

¹⁶ *Brownstown Area Sesquicentennial*, Commemorative Book, Brownstown, Indiana, 1966.

Jackson County Courthouse

Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana

County and State

day produced buildings in this manner. Architecture from the well-received "White City" was soon reappearing across the United States, becoming the latest architectural fashion.

When James Knox Taylor became the Supervising Architect of the United States Department of the Treasury in 1897, he was a strong proponent of architecture inspired by classical forms and ornamentation. Taylor believed neoclassical design appropriately conveyed the dignity of the federal government and under his tutelage the vast majority of federal government buildings built throughout the county were designed in this style.¹⁷

The widespread influence of neoclassical design for public buildings cannot be underestimated. Hundreds of civic buildings, large and small, influenced by the federal government's building program and the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, were designed in classical form. The grand scale of such buildings with their classical detailing in porticos, keystones, pedimented openings and dentils along heavy cornices were believed to be well suited for grand public buildings of civic importance.¹⁸ In Indiana, numerous counties latched onto the trend and today several courthouses are grand neoclassical edifices. The Jackson County Courthouse, as well as the Franklin, Hendricks, Huntington, and Putnam County Courthouses are illustrative of the popular style.

Jackson County's newly renovated courthouse opened for business on May 9, 1911 and has served as the county seat of the County ever since.¹⁹ In 1959, a lightning strike to the cupola sparked a fire that caused massive damage to the tower, the glass dome and to the courtrooms and the records held there. Today the difference in the shades of brick on the clock tower shows the portion of the tower that was reconstructed after the fire. The original bell in the clock tower was damaged in the strike and today sits in the southwest corner of the square as a reminder of that event.²⁰

Just a year before the clock tower fire, on September 24, 1958, Camp Jackson Post No. 112, Jackson Post 112, American Legion and the Brownstown Post Veterans of Foreign Wars donated a 24-foot long, nine-foot tall M4 series tank to Brownstown.²¹ The tank, commemorating Jackson County's World War II veterans, sits in the northwest corner of the courthouse yard. Placement of surplus military artifacts in public places as a memorial began in the United States in the years following the Civil War. The concept is distinct from display of captured enemy artifacts. By the 1890s, several Indiana county courthouse lawns featured naval or field artillery pieces, stacks of cannonballs, or other items, placed specifically to honor the veterans and fallen of the community. By the 1950s, most World War II era items were obsolete for even civil defense purposes. Communities sought these historic pieces to continue the tradition of honoring veterans by tangible displays of American military hardware.

In 2004, RATIO Architects of Indianapolis was hired to rehabilitate the courthouse. Under RATIO's direction, changes in the layouts to some of the secondary office spaces in the basement and second floor were made to create larger, open offices, and accommodate modern furnishings and technology. Larger bathrooms and more storage spaces were included in the reconfigured spaces. Despite these changes, the footprint of the building has not been altered and major character defining features have been retained, such as the tile flooring, marble wainscoting, and Treasurer's teller window. As such, the Jackson County Courthouse retains its historic integrity. A visitor to the courthouse today would still see nearly the same courthouse that a visitor would have seen at the courthouse's opening in 1911; a neoclassical courthouse designed to be the centerpiece of Jackson County's civic life.

¹⁷ "Architecture and Government," *US General Services Administration*, <<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/25437>> (7 June 2011).

¹⁸ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, (Cambridge, MA: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), 167-171.

¹⁹ Noblitt, *The Composite History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816 - 1988*, p. 24.

²⁰ Counts and Dilts, *The Magnificent 92 Indiana Courthouses*, p. 78.

²⁰ *Brownstown Area Sesquicentennial*, Commemorative Book, Brownstown, Indiana, 1966

²¹ "WWII Placed on Court House Lawn," *Brownstown Banner*, Vol. XC, No. 26, 24 September 1958, col. 5-7, p. 1.

Jackson County Courthouse

Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana

County and State

The Jackson County Courthouse finds its significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Government and Politics as the building has been the primary seat of Jackson County government since its construction in 1911. Likewise, the courthouse square has served as the cornerstone of the community and county since the county's inception in 1816. The courthouse also finds significance under National Register Criterion C in the category of architecture. The Jackson County Courthouse is representative of neoclassical style and a prime example of the early work of Indianapolis architect Elmer E. Dunlap. Dunlap, charged with remodeling an existing French Second Empire structure, produced a classically inspired building that is characteristic of the reigning architectural aesthetic in the early twentieth-century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Located in south central Indiana, Jackson County was the fourteenth territorial county of the state, established in 1815. It is Indiana's eighth-largest county, though it was not until 1859 that the county's boundaries became fixed after several readjustments to accommodate growth in neighboring counties. The county's name honors Major General Andrew Jackson who, at the time the county was forming in 1815, had just defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans.

The county features a heavily forested landscape that is bisected by the East Fork of the White River. Large rolling hills are prominent in the south portion of the county.²² Jackson County is a large melon (watermelon and cantaloupe) producer thanks to the sandy White River Valley soil, and relies largely on agriculture as its economic engine. The population of Jackson County was 42,376 at the 2010 United States Census.

The county seat of Brownstown was established near the geographical center of Jackson County and sits on a rise along the East Fork of the White River. The town was created when the territorial commissioners purchased 150 acres of land in Section 14 from Colonel John Ketchum in 1815, with the understanding that Brownstown would become the county seat. Brownstown was named after General Jacob Brown, a decorated and distinguished soldier in the War of 1812. On April 8, 1816, the town was officially open for settlement, with 168 lots on ten streets.²³ Brownstown was incorporated in 1837 and expanded in size in 1870, when the community was combined with the Town of Ewing to create one civic unit. Today, Brownstown has a population of just under 3,000 residents and is known for its annual Watermelon Fair.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Architecture and Government." *US General Services Administration*.
<<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/25437>> (7 June 2011).

²² Robert M. Taylor, et. al. *Indiana: A New Historical Guide*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989), 175.

²³ Doug Showalter, "County celebration its 175th anniversary," *The Republic*, Columbus, Indiana. 27 April 1991, 21.

Jackson County Courthouse

Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana

County and State

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"WWII Placed on Court House Lawn." *Brownstown Banner*. Vol. XC, No. 26. 24 September 1958. col. 5-7, p. 1.

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Noblitt, Loren W. *The Composite History of Jackson County, Indiana: 1816 - 1988*. Jackson County Historical Society. Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1988.

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Showalter, Doug. "County celebration its 175th anniversary." *The Republic*. Columbus, Indiana. 27 April 1991.

Stanis, Suzanne. "Courthouse Squares shape Hoosier townscapes." *Indiana Preservationist*. Indiana Landmarks. No. 5. November 2006.

Taylor, Robert M., et. al. *Indiana: A New Historical Guide*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Jackson County Courthouse
Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana
County and State

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): 071-075-26033

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.886 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>583159</u>	<u>4303724</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.)

The Jackson County Courthouse is location on the central courthouse square in Brownstown, Indiana. The courthouse square is bound by the south curb of East Walnut Street to the north, the west curb of South Sugar Street to the east, the north curb of West Cross Street to the south, and the west curb of South Main Street to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The courthouse square was laid out when the town of Brownstown was established and the streets were platted in 1815. The courthouse has always been located on the square; this is the historic boundary.

Jackson County Courthouse
Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli Andre Kellerhals, Intern
organization Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology date June 30, 2011
street & number 402 West Washington Street, W274 telephone 317.232.3493
city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code 46204
e-mail kelli.andre@gmail.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.)

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.

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0001.tiff

1. Jackson County Courthouse
2. Brownstown
3. Jackson, Indiana
4. Paul Diebold
5. June 7, 2011
6. Location of Photo CD: DHPA
7. West elevation, camera facing east
8. Photo 1 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0002.tiff

1. North elevation, camera facing south
2. Photo 2 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0003.tiff

1. East elevation, camera facing west
2. Photo 3 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0004.tiff

1. South elevation, camera facing north
2. Photo 4 of 20

Jackson County Courthouse

Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana

County and State

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0005.tiff

1. Center section, west elevation, camera facing east
2. Photo 5 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0006.tiff

1. Tank, camera facing northeast
2. Photo 6 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0007.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August, 2010
3. Water pump, camera facing east
4. Photo 7 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0008.tiff

1. Fence, northwest corner of property, camera facing northeast
2. Photo 8 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0009.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Entry vestibule, camera facing west
4. Photo 9 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0010.tiff

1. Lobby and staircase, camera facing north
2. Photo 10 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0011.tiff

1. Lobby and atrium, camera facing north
2. Photo 11 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0012.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Lobby coffered ceiling, camera facing north
4. Photo 12 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0013.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Lobby column, camera facing north
4. Photo 13 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0014.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010

Jackson County Courthouse

Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana
County and State

3. Lobby and hallway, camera facing east
4. Photo 14 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0015.tiff

1. Treasurer's window, camera facing north
2. Photo 15 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0016.tiff

1. Recorder's doorway, camera facing west
2. Photo 16 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0017.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Skylight, camera facing south
4. Photo 17 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0018.tiff

1. Courtroom, camera facing west
2. Photo 18 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0019.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Courtroom, camera facing north
4. Photo 19 of 20

IN_Jackson_JacksonCountyCourthouse_0020.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. August 2010
3. Light post, camera facing east
4. Photo 20 of 20

Property Owner:

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

Jackson County Courthouse
Name of Property

Jackson County, Indiana
County and State

name Jackson County Commissioners

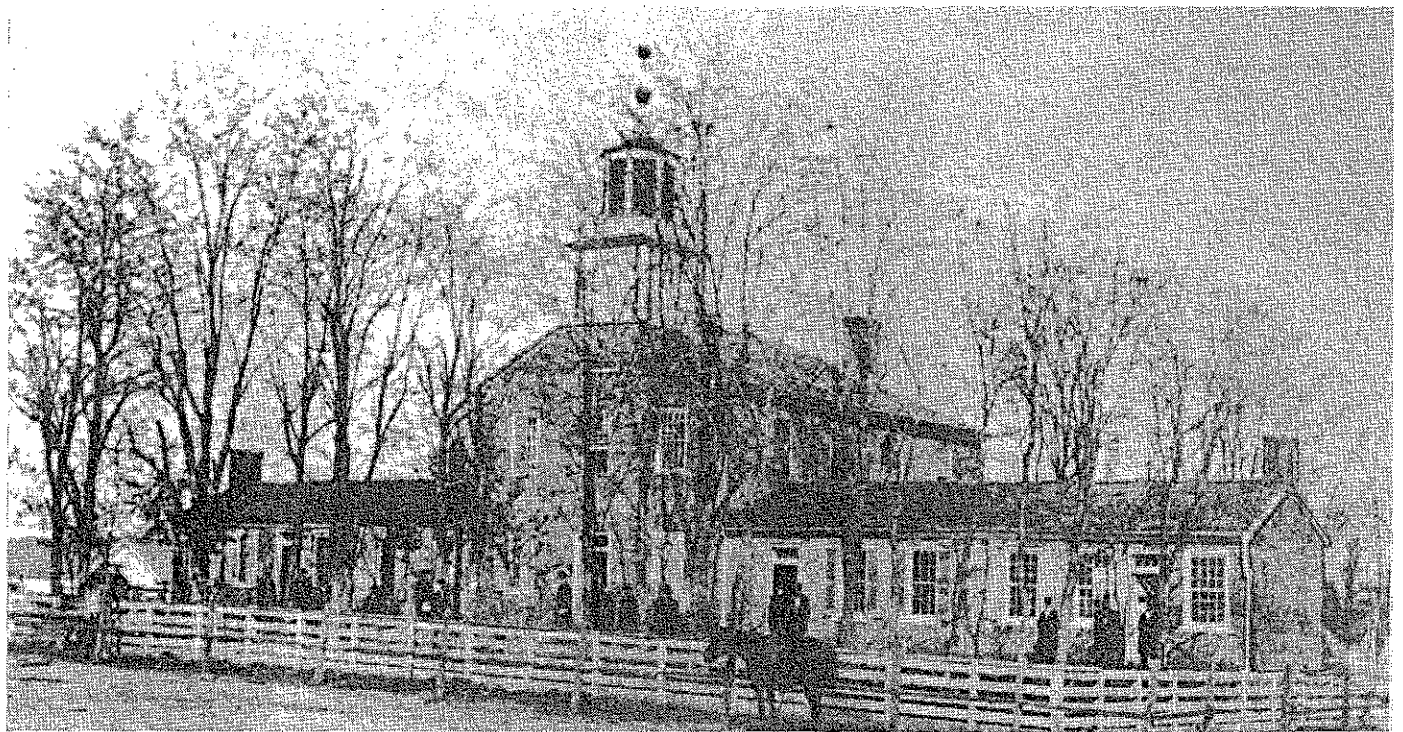
street & number 111 South Main Street telephone _____

city or town Brownstown state Indiana zip code 47220

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.

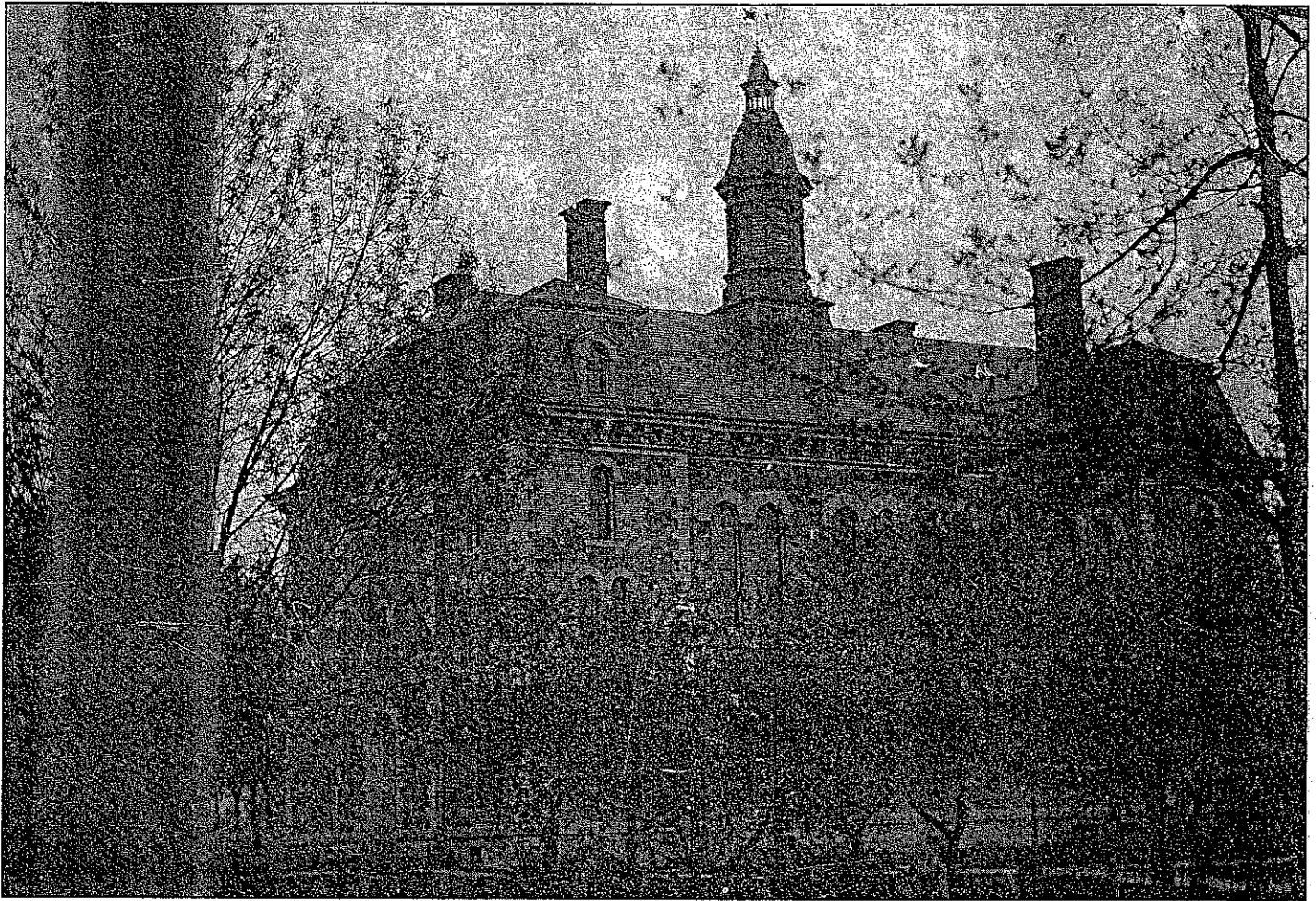
"Brownstown Area Sesquicentennial." Commemorative Book. Brownstown, Indiana. 1966. p. 9.

Jackson County's First Brick Courthouse



Jackson County's first brick courthouse was the two-story portion in the picture above. It was built of brick with a wooden cupola and was built in 1834. At later dates the single story wings were added to the original structure. Note the fence—a wooden one which in those days served a practical use of keeping out pigs and cattle. Also can be seen the hitch rack on the outside of the fence.

HISTORY OF THE COURTHOUSE



Jackson County, named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, was formed by legislative action in 1815 by splitting land off from Washington County. The territorial commissioners, after purchasing 150 acres of land in Section 14 from John Ketchum, surveyed the area and laid out the village streets for the establishment of the county seat of government. Named after General Jacob Brown, Brownstown was opened Apr. 8, 1816 to settlement and construction of suitable buildings.

The county commissioners next met in session on Aug. 6, 1816 and ordered the permanent seat of government in Jackson County be known as Brownstown. After fixing the boundaries of several townships, a motion was approved to build a temporary jail and courthouse. Both buildings were to be constructed out of "hughed" logs with "ruff" shingles and located on the town "green." The original courthouse was to

be erected in a twenty-four feet square. But two years later, on May 17, 1818, the commissioners ordered a brick court house, forty feet square, to be built in the center of the "publick" square. Three years were granted for the contractor to complete the building.

The records show the log court house was in service from November 1816 through March 1825. Governmental affairs were conducted in the first brick courthouse from March 1825. On May 8, 1832 a petition was received to build a new and enlarged courthouse. On May 7, 1834, the new building was ordered to be erected on the original site. It was designed to be 48 feet by 32 feet, two stories high and constructed of brick. Sam Peck received the contract and governmental functions were opened at the new building on Dec. 2, 1835.

Twenty-five years later, on Dec. 14, 1869, the commissioners ac-

cepted a petition to build a new courthouse and approved expenditures for architecture fees. On Mar. 10, 1870 David Bolen was employed to prepare plans for the new building. On June 21, 1872, an iron fence was erected around the courthouse and a new steam heating plant was built. Final payment of \$45,370 was made to Travis Carter for erecting and furnishing the new courthouse.

Some forty years later, on Apr. 4, 1910, the commissioners approved action to "improve and enlarge" the courthouse. The County Council authorized the selling of \$65,000 worth of bonds to pay for the construction. Elmer Dunlap's plans were approved and the contract was awarded to Heizmann Brothers. The present-day courthouse building was occupied on May 19, 1911 and has served continuously as the seat of government for Jackson County, IN.



It is hard to conceive that this courthouse, which is the pride of Jackson County today and outstanding among the courthouses of the state, envelopes the basic structure of the courthouse of 1870. In the basement and attic only can be found the solid structure of its predecessor. In the lower right hand corner can be seen the contractor's office building which had not been removed at the time of this picture.

Later Courthouses (Continued)

youngster who was privileged to accompany the custodian when he made his once-a-week climb up the stairs and ladder to wind the clock. (When Jack Mullen was custodian he attached a motor to do the winding.) The bell, which struck the half hour as well as the hour, had hung in the tower of the building before remodeling and had probably been in the tower of the 1834 structure. For years it was rung to call meetings, to sound curfews and fire alarms, and to ring out the old year and ring in the new.

Above the clock was a wood cupola, on top of which was a flag pole topped by a copper globe; and this, ironically, proved to be her downfall; for during a storm on July 1, 1959, at approximately 2:00 P.M., a bolt of lightning struck the copper globe and ignited the wooden cupola.

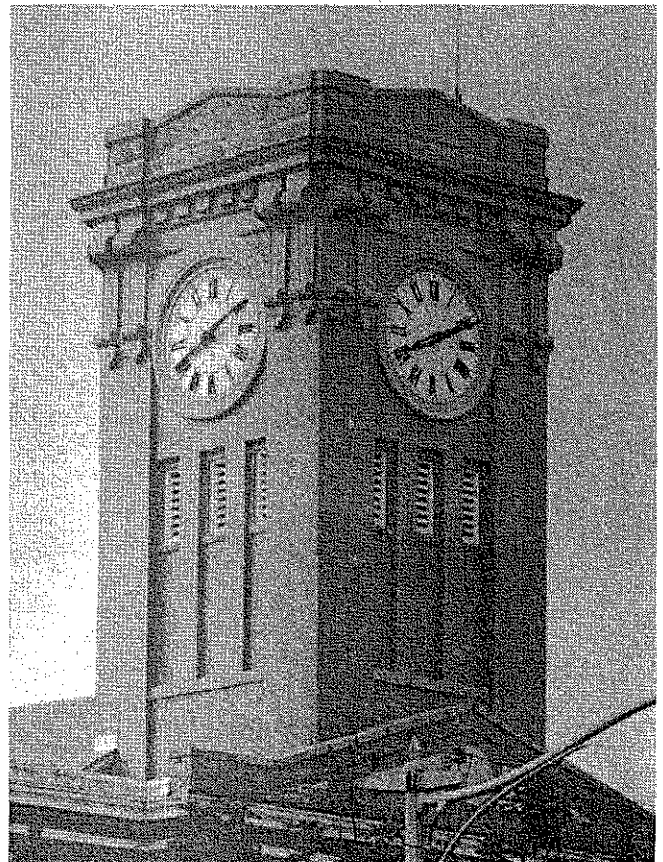
The fire destroyed the cupola, the clock tower, and the clock; and the historic bell cracked when it fell. Water and fire shattered the leaded stained glass dome above the main lobby; but the murals, which were painted by Mr. Carl Reinbold of Seymour, and are on the north and south sides of the dome, were not damaged. These murals depict Fort Vallonia and Tipton Island history.

The commissioners met while the fire was still smoldering and took action for repair. Immediately work was begun and in thirteen months a new illuminated electric clock was striking the hour.

The clock and tower have the appearance of the old clock and tower minus the wood cupola and flag pole. After all, who wants a "lightning rod" leading to a wooden cupola on their courthouse!

Jackson County's beautiful and stately courthouse has weathered the test of time and the elements and seven years from now she will mark her hundredth anniversary.

—Mrs. Marion S. Vincent



Shows the rebuilt tower following the fire in the tower in 1959. The difference in the shades of brick shows the portion that had to be rebuilt.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

That they drilled for natural gas in Brownstown in 1887 at the corner of Spring and Stout Streets diagonally across from the Christian church?

Jackson County Courthouse

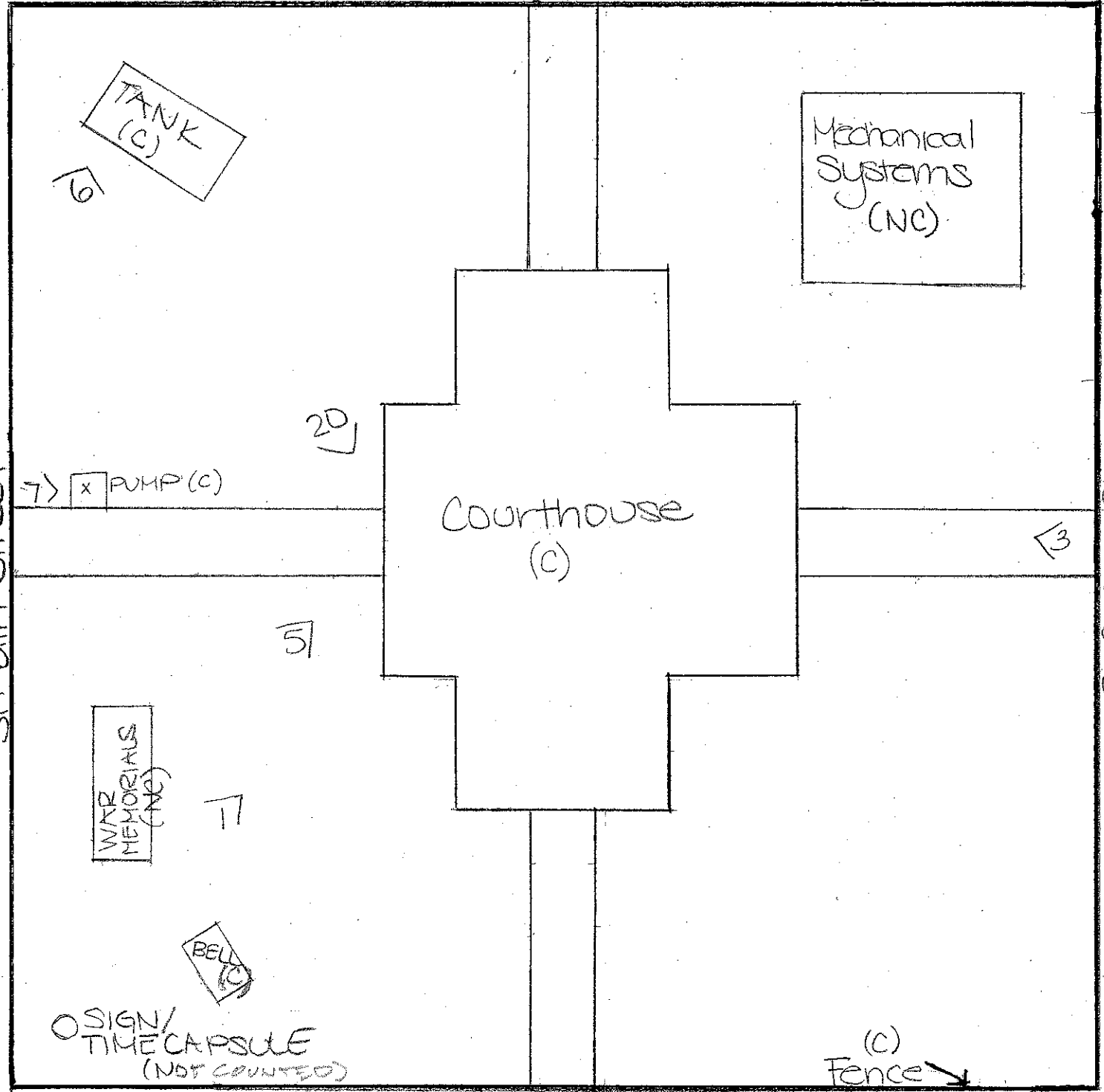
No Scale

E. Walnut Street

18

S. Main Street

S. Sugar Street



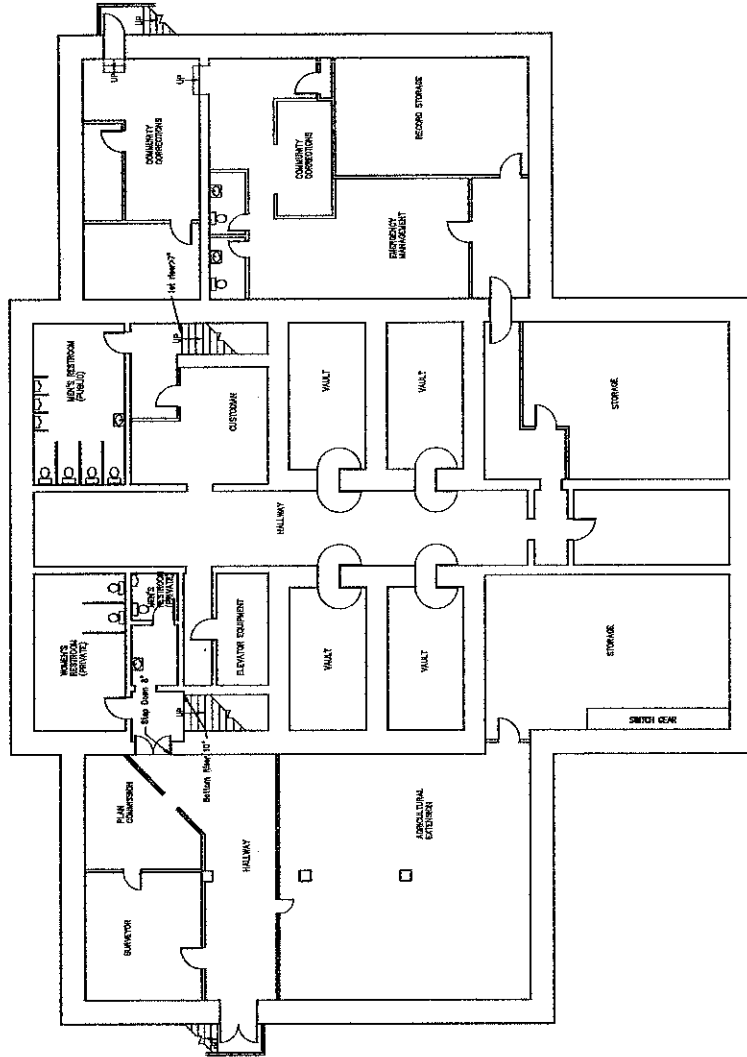
W. Cross Street

Key

- (NC) = Non Contributing Resource
- (C) = Contributing Resource
- = Fence & Property boundary
- # = Photo number & Direction

4

EXISTING BASEMENT
1/16" = 1'-0"

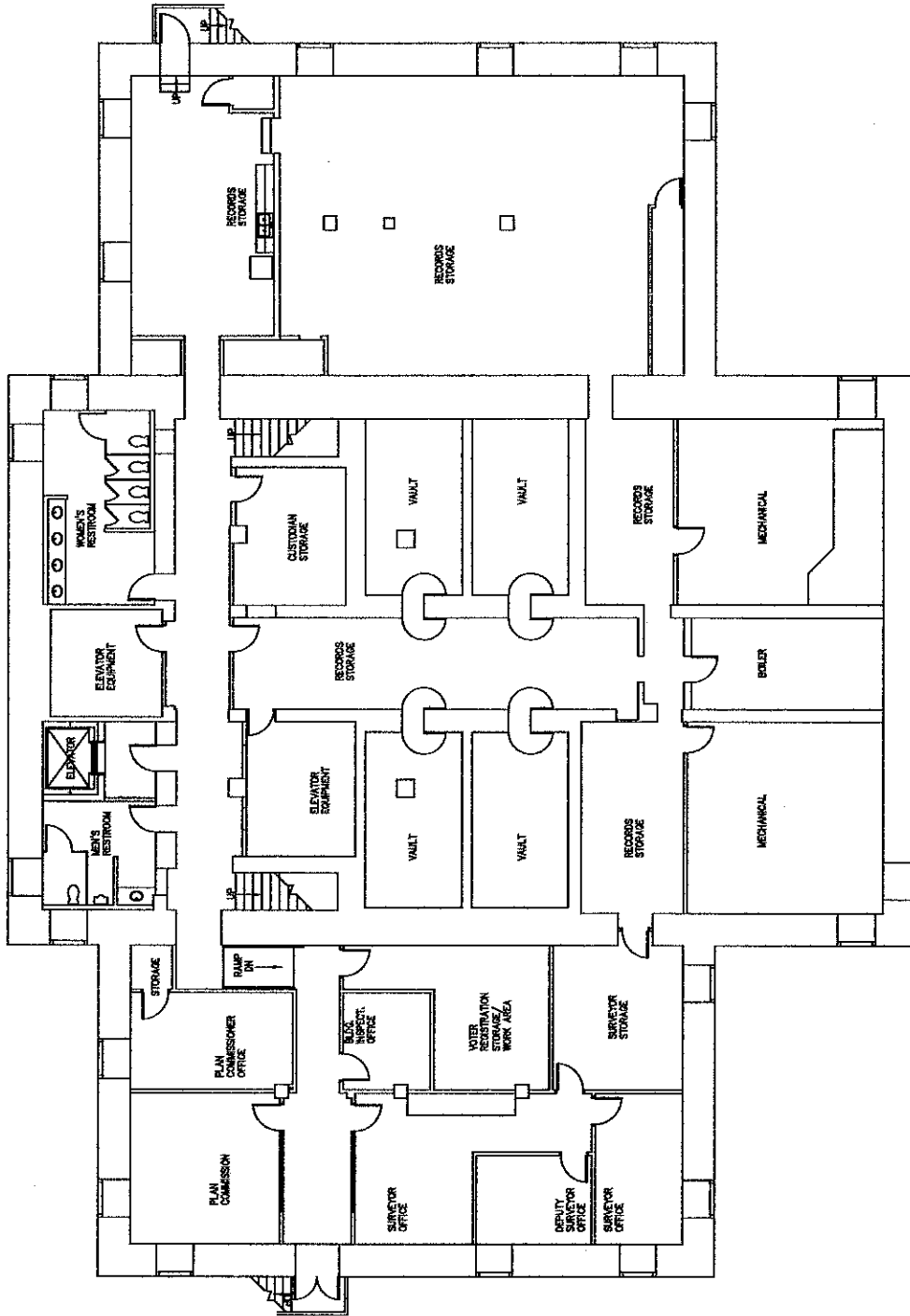


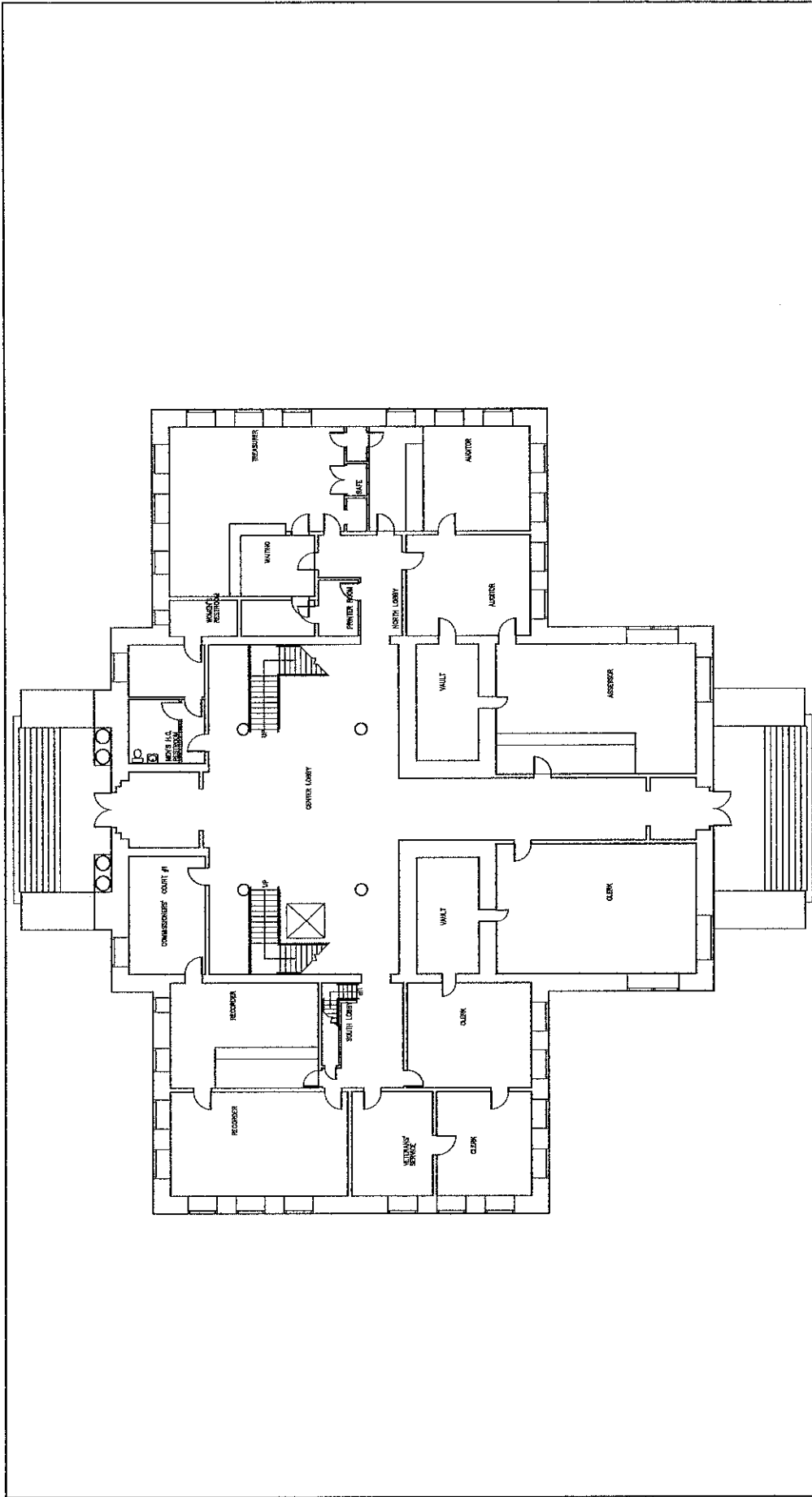
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 DWG. REF: EXISTING BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" DRAWN BY: SH/DMH
 ADDENDUM: C.C.D. CHECKED BY:
 A.S.I.: P.N.:
 PROJ. NO.: 99027.003 SHEET NO. 1

RATIO
 Architects, Inc.
 100 Schrader Building
 107 South Pennsylvania Street
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-3584
 317 633 4040
 317 633 4153 Fax

ARCHITECTS

After Renovation

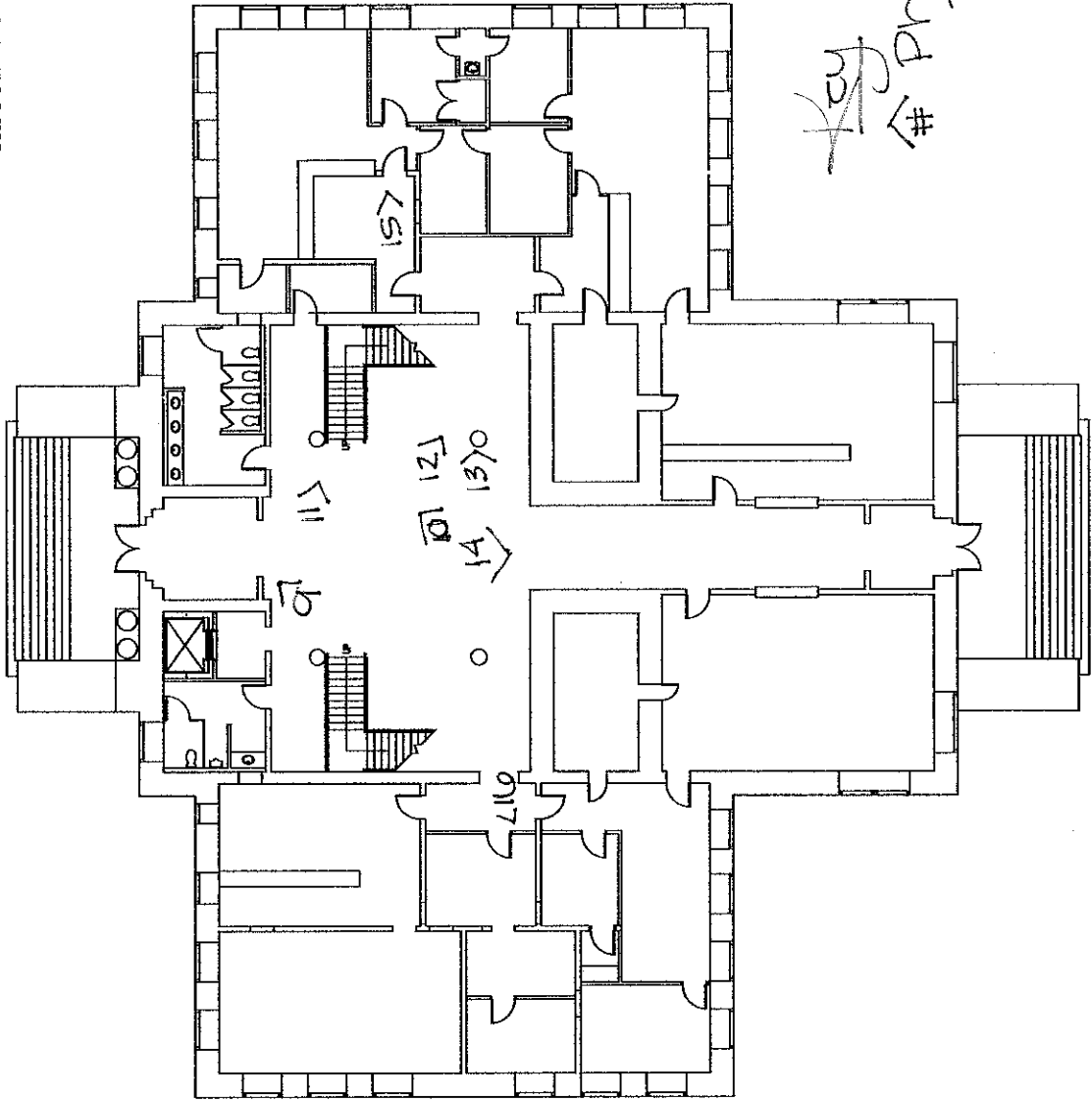




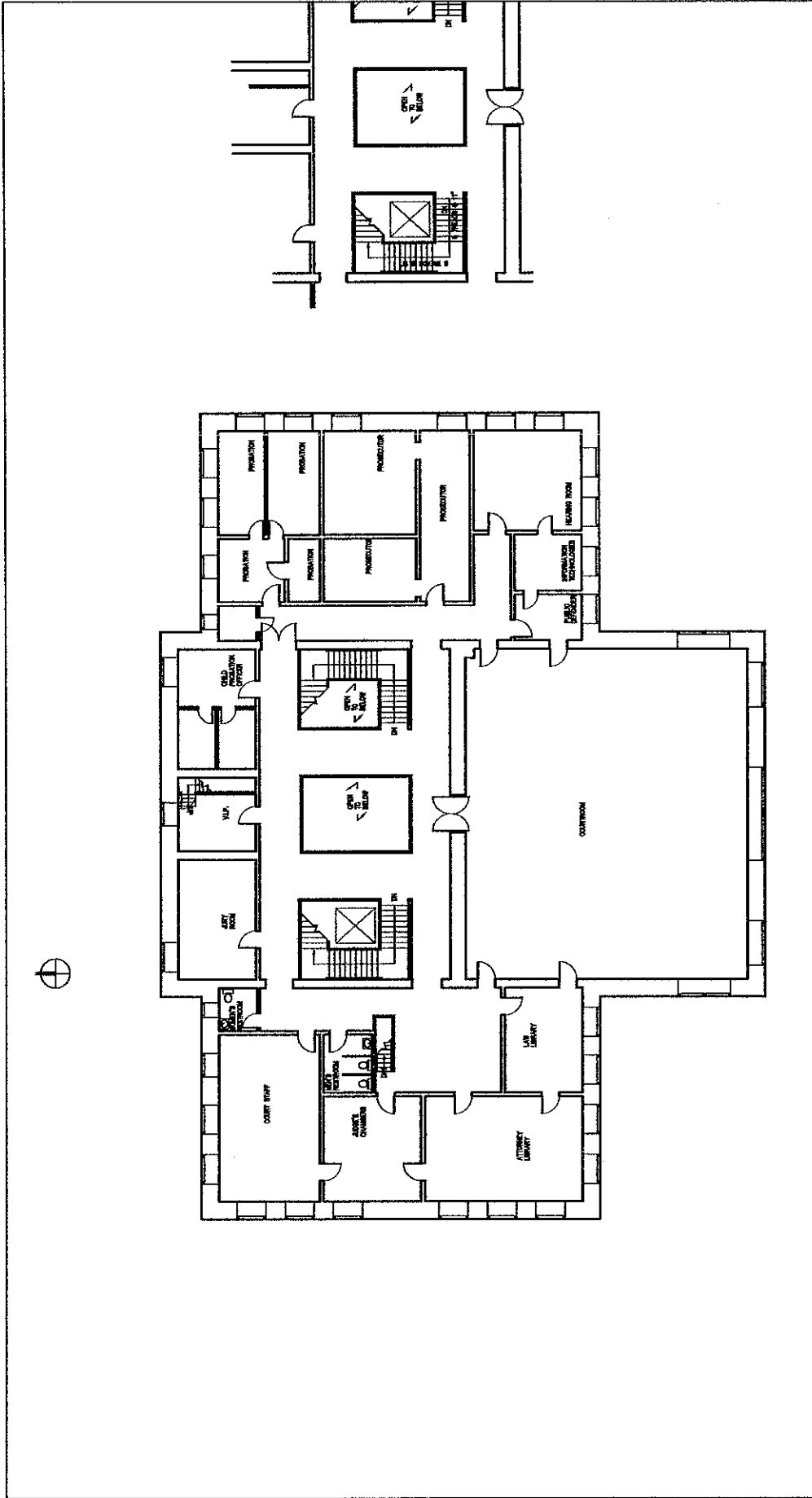
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EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DWG. REF:
DATE: NOVEMBER 2001 **SCALE:** 1/16"=1'-0"
ADDENDUM: **C.C.D.:** **P.R.:** **DRAWN BY:** SH/DMH
A.S.I.: **PROJ. NO.:** 96027.003 **CHECKED BY:**
SHEET NO.: 3

RATIO
 Ratio Architects, Inc.
 100 Schroder Building
 107 South Pennsylvania Street
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-3684
 317 633 4640
 317 633 4533 Fax
ARCHITECTS

After Renovation



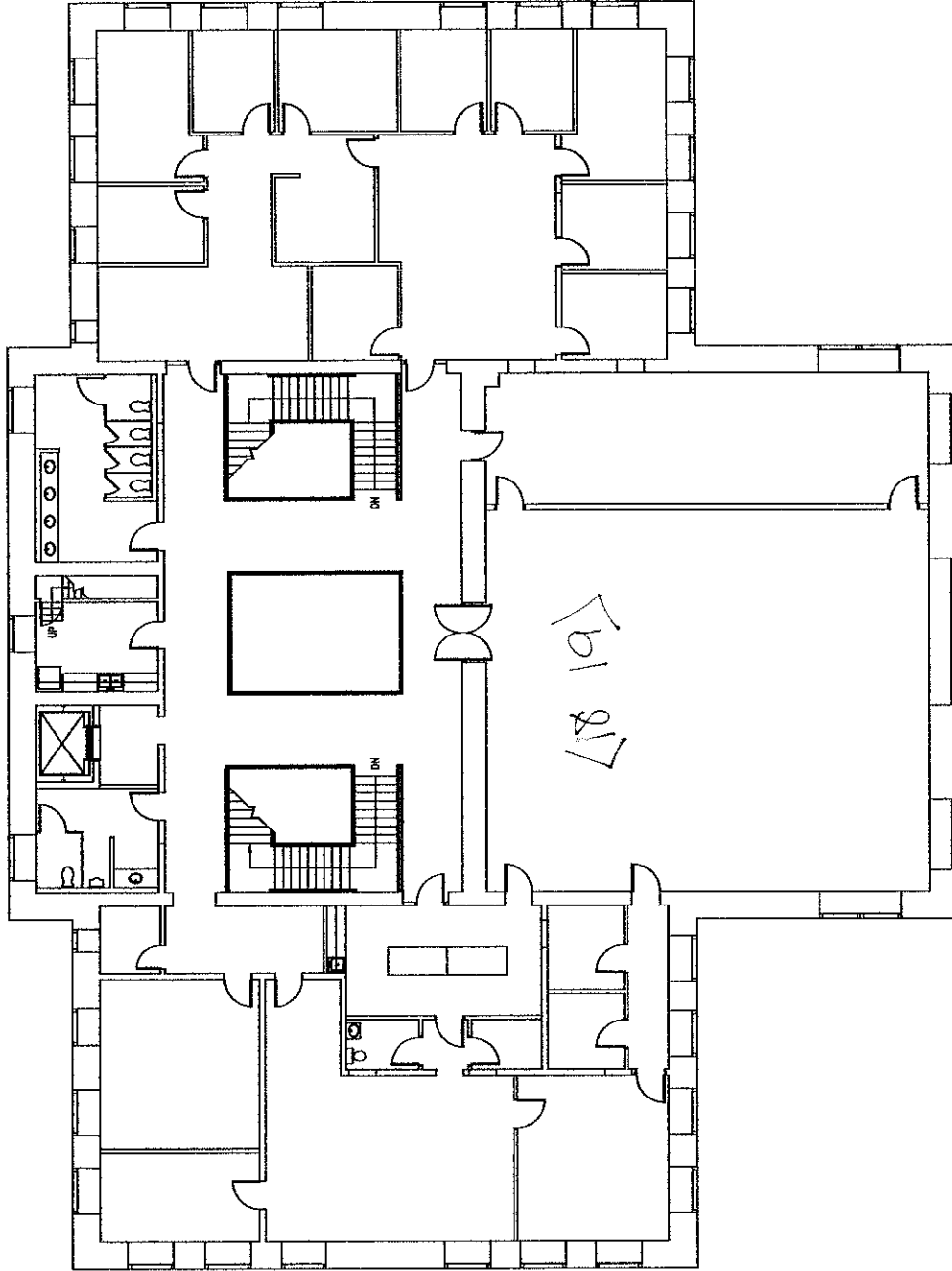
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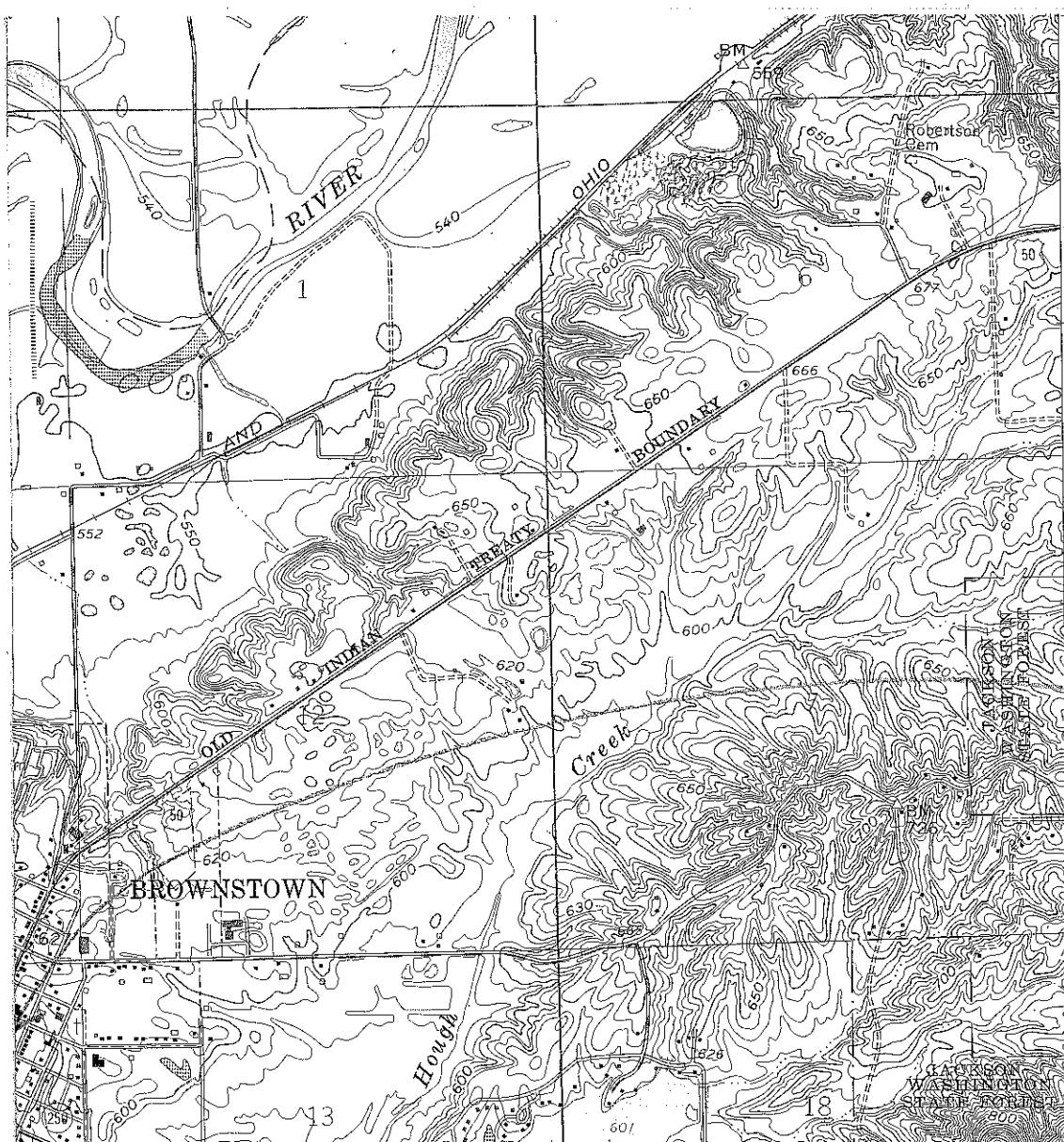


PROJECT: JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 DWG. REF:
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2001 SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" DRAWN BY: SHJ/DMH
 ADDENDUM: C.C.D.: CHECKED BY:
 A.S.I.: P.R.:
 PROJ. NO.: SB027.003 SHEET NO. 5

RATIO
 Ratio Architects, Inc.
 100 Schroder Building
 107 South Pennsylvania Street
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-3984
 317 633 4040
 317 633 4133 Fax
ARCHITECTS

After Renovation





4307
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.

SEYMOUR (CITY HALL) 7.2 MI.

4905

4304 000m

38°52'30"
86°00'

(FAMPCO)
3881 IV SW

JACKSON
COUNTY COURTHOUSE
JACKSON CO., IN
NAD 83
UTM:
16 583159 430374

2.5 MI. TO IND. 39
DUDLEYTOWN (JUNC. IND. 11) 8.3 MI.

INTERIOR- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1994
R. 4 E. R. 5 E. 86°00' E

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface _____
- Secondary highway, hard surface _____
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface _____
- Unimproved road _____
- Interstate Route (Shield symbol)
- U. S. Route (Shield symbol)
- State Route (Circle symbol)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1978 and source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

BROWNSTOWN, IND.

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1958

MINOR REVISION 1994
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