NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Daviess County Courthouse

other names/site number 027-663-32059 and 027-663-32060

2. Location

street & number 200 East Walnut Street, Courthouse ☐ not for publication

city or town Washington ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Daviess code 027 zip code 47501

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 consider significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 8/6/2008

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Final

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☐ other, (explain:)

Daviess County Courthouse
Name of Property

Daviess County, IN
County and State

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
0	0	structures
2	0	objects
3	0	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

0

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 BRICK
walls STONE: limestone
roof OTHER
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Daviess County Courthouse
Name of Property

Daviess County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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 of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1913-1958

Significant Dates

1927
1928

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sutton, Byron
Routt, Lester W.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination if 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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:
☑ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository:

Daviess County Courthouse
Name of Property

Daviess County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	484960	4278730
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Raetz Stuttgen for

organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 13 May 2008

street & number 759 E. Washington St. telephone (765) 349-1537

city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Daviess County Commissioners

street & number 200 E. Walnut Street, Courthouse telephone (812) 254-8662

city or town Washington state IN zip code 47501

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Washington is laid out in a small, shallow valley, with the White River about one- and one-half miles to the west and hills to the north, east, and south. As surveyed and laid out in 1817, the city streets are parallel and at right angles to each other in an orthogonal grid.

The Neo-Classical Revival Daviess County Courthouse is located on a slightly elevated historic public square, comprising one square block, two blocks north of Main Street, the center of Washington's downtown commercial district. The lawn is framed by a city sidewalk and bounded on the south by E. Walnut Street, on the east by NE. Third Street, on the north by E. Hefron Street, and on the west by NE. Second Street. A paved parking lot replaces the original north (rear) lawn. A limited amount of shrubbery hugs the foundation of the building on all four sides, while small trees provide scattered shade. The south lawn is dominated by a plaza and large granite war monument.

The immediate environment of the courthouse is non-commercial. Occupying nearly an entire block to the north is St. Simon's Catholic Church and school. Occupying nearly three-fourths of a block to the west is Washington Catholic High School and Gymnasium. To the south, at the southeast corner of NE. Second Street and E. Walnut Street, is Westminster Presbyterian Church, and at the southwest corner of E. Third Street and E. Walnut Street is First Christian Church. The Daviess County Security Center is located at the southwest corner of E. Third Street and E. Walnut Street. The block immediately east of the courthouse is residential in character, although several houses have been demolished for a county-owned surface lot.

The nominated property includes three resources. There is one contributing building dating to 1928. There are two contributing objects: one soldier's memorial erected in 1913 and one flagpole dating to 1929. The period of significance is 1913-1958.

The Washington County Courthouse is in very good condition both inside and out, with little evident deterioration. The integrity is also very good. Most interior alterations, such as partitioned basement rooms, are relatively few, reversible, and detract little from the building's historic ambience. However, a 1985 arson fire resulted in a nearly complete loss of historic fabric in the second floor courtroom.

EXTERIOR

Measuring approximately 80 feet by 124 feet and 62 feet high, the courthouse consists of a rectangular main mass with slightly projecting central pavilions on the south, east, and west. The south elevation is the primary public side of the building. It faces E. Walnut Street and the main commercial district two blocks away.

Exterior walls of the courthouse are brick veneered with dressed Bedford limestone with flush joints. The footers are reinforced poured concrete. The foundation is poured concrete lined on the

ground level with yellow glazed brick. All floors are reinforced poured concrete covered with various materials. (Interior materials are described later.)

The flat roof is covered with recent sprayed foam coating. The pyramidal skylight cover, which is visible from the street only from a distance of several blocks, is made of wire-reinforced glass and copper ribs. A limestone chimney near the northeast corner is visible from E. Hefron Street. Not visible is a penthouse made with yellow glazed brick walls veneered with limestone. It has a concrete floor, steel window sashes, and steel stairs that lead to the basement. Also not visible is a bell house of louvered copper; inside is a bell removed from the previous courthouse.

The architect treated the ground/first floor as the building's base, which projects slightly from the upper walls. The ground level, recessed windows rest at grade, so the foundation serves as a sill of sorts. A limestone bed water table belt divides the base from the upper floors. Above the second floor windows, circling the entire building, is the entablature comprised of a corbelled drip molding architrave, a plain frieze, and a deep cornice. Incised circles in the frieze are found, on the south, on the end bays of the projecting pavilion and on the north, east, and west, above the pavilion windows. The parapet on each pavilion has swags carved in relief on the corners and, at the center, an oculus opening with a clock face. The south clock face is framed on the east and west by a floral relief carving. All clocks are inoperable.

All elevations are symmetrical. The south (main) elevation is comprised of a central pavilion of seven bays in antis flanked by larger bays at the corners. The east and west elevations are similarly composed with pavilions of five bays flanked by larger corner bays. The north elevation repeats the pattern of the main façade. All exterior windows are original steel casement units appearing in pairs four feet in width, with a single-light rectangular fixed transom and limestone sill. There are no window surrounds or hoods. Second and third floor windows are set into vertical panels recessed slightly from the wall plane. Between each second and third floor window is a plain dressed inset panel framed by molding; in each central bay, however, the inner panel is decorated with a ribbon-laced shield carved in relief.

A two-sided cornerstone is found at the southwest corner. Carved in relief, the south panel reads: ERECTED 1928 / ARCHITECTS SUTTON & ROUTT / VINCENNES INDIANA / CONTRACTOR / ENGLISH BROS. / CHAMPAIGN ILLINOIS. The west panel lists the names of the four Daviess County Commissioners who oversaw the construction of the new courthouse.

South (Main) Elevation
The south (main) elevation is distinguished by its projecting pavilion containing six frees-standing Ionic columns.

Solid polygonal plinths support the columns. Workers laid the massive, two story high unfluted columns in drum segments. The profile of the Attic bases is similar to that of the water table belt. Each capital's volute features bead and reel and egg and dart molding. A stylized Phoenix appears on the front face. Capped with Roman Doric capitals, the pavilion corners of dressed block are, in effect, antae that frame the composition. On the antae first and second floors are narrow rectangular windows with bronze grilles in a triangle and circle pattern repeated on the main entrance doors.

The columns carry an entablature that wraps around the entire building. "DAVIESS COUNTY COURTHOUSE" centered Roman style typeface in the pavilion frieze. The parapet above is shaped like an elongated pediment with rectangular shoulders serving as corners.

The wall plane behind the columns houses the main entrance, which is three feet above the plaza. Original paired bronze doors fill the three central ground floor bays. Each pair is recessed into the wall plane, with side walls and ceilings featuring panels defined by raised moldings and acanthus leaf cornice molding. Each door is divided into three panels with molded frames. The upper glass and grille and lower solid panels are square. The lowest panel repeats the circle motif seen in the frieze and pavilion windows. The middle rectangular panel is glass with a clathri divided into triangles. Above each pair of doors is a large, similarly divided transom. On the wall plane above is a shield carved in relief; the shield in the center bay, with its woodsmen with ax and buffalo, depicts the scene on the state seal of Indiana. The seal also appears on the front face of the soldiers' monument on the south plaza.

The main entrance is approximately three feet above the plaza, reached by a flight of nine gray granite steps. The landing is also gray granite. Side walls are limestone block, on which are mounted cast metal architectural lamps with white globes. An eagle once gripped each globe in its talons, but both birds are now missing.

West Elevation
The west elevation is a simplified version of the main façade. There is no entrance. The central projecting pavilion has limited decoration; there are no columns or slit windows with bronze grilles, and carved ornament consists of circles on the frieze, a wreath and swag at the corners of the parapet, and between the center second and third floor windows a single carved panel with a shield and ribbon. Also different from the main façade is the parapet, with a shouldered roundel holding the clock face.

East Elevation
The east elevation is similar to the west, with the exception of a central entrance. The surround is at grade level, with paired glass security doors four steps below grade. A concrete walk leads from the city sidewalk. The steps are flanked by cast iron railings; the threshold is a slab of gray

granite. The surround is made of dressed limestone block with flush joints. Each face of the supporting piers, inner walls, and ceiling has a horizontal rectangular panel, with molded stone frame and plain dressed inset panel. At the top of each pier, a segment of a circle carries forward the circle motif found on the building's frieze and front pavilion windows. The classical entablature has a corbelled architrave, plain frieze, and horizontal cornice topped with acroteria.

North Elevation
The north elevation deviates little from the general description. Originally, there was no north entrance. The only exception is the later addition of a projecting boxed entrance at ground level of the bay second from right. This is made of limestone block and leads to a handicapped accessible ramp to the basement.

INTERIOR
Throughout the building, interior walls are brick covered with plaster and painted. All wood trim is unpainted. Windows have red marble sills but no trim. Doors are natural finish wood with single lights; lower panels are solid, and lights are either pressed or clear glass. All door hardware, office identification plaques, kick plates, and stops are brass.

All first and second floor office and corridor ceilings are 14 feet in height. All offices have east-west structural beams, plaster crown moldings, and exposed plumbing pipes. Office floors in non-public areas are concrete covered with brown linoleum covered with carpet; in public areas in front of counters, floors are terrazzo with a light field and red borders.

All ground floor ceilings are 11 feet in height. A further description of the basement is below.

First Floor
Entrance Vestibule
The entrance vestibule provides an intermediary space between the outside and the elevated lobby. The inlaid Tennessee marble floor has a buff and gray field with red borders. Walls are veneered with buff marble extending from floor to ceiling; the base is red marble. The painted plaster ceiling has crown molding and has a broad central panel. A wide central staircase consisting of four steps with red marble risers, treads, and strings, ascends to the lobby; side walls have buff marble veneer and caps. On either side, a narrower staircase descends 15 steps to the basement. Basement stairwell walls are plaster with buff marble wainscot and cap and red marble face strings. Other features of note include a pair of hanging brass and leaded amber glass ceiling lights, four plaster corbels supporting crowned ceiling beams spanning the stair opening, and brass handrails.

Lobby, Skylight and Ceiling, and Upper Corridors
Four steps higher than the entrance landing and rising approximately 35 feet from floor to the art glass skylight, the arcaded, rectangular lobby and vaulted upper corridors evoke the Florentine Renaissance. Square Tuscan-style columns support the upper floors at the outer corners, spaced so as to create a public corridor around the lobby. An ancillary corridor leading to offices is located in the southwest corner; the elevator is also located here. A grand staircase is against the north wall, with a private corridor behind. The inlaid Tennessee marble floor has a buff and pink field with red borders. Walls are painted plaster with wainscot and cap of buff marble and red marble base. Painted crown molding tops the walls. Office doors located in the east and west public corridors have plain buff marble surrounds.

At the southeast and southwest lobby corners, two compound piers are flanked by single square columns. The painted plaster columns have buff marble wainscot and caps and red marbles bases. Plaster moldings painted a darker shade than the column shafts accentuate the capitals, which support the second floor arcade. In the column interstices, the underside of the entablature is paneled. Similar panels adorn the corridor ceilings, which are lit by original brass and etched glass lighting fixtures.

The grand staircase against the north wall of the lobby is made of concrete and faced with red marble risers, treads, and stringers and buff marble on the side walls and under side. A brass balustrade of cylindrical cast balusters, grille spandrels, square newels, and brass rails defines the edge of the stairway. A later wood rail on cast metal posts is located in the center of the first floor flight. Below and behind the central stairs, paralleling the north wall, a pair of stairs descends and merge at a landing, then continue as one flight to the basement. These, too, have red marble risers and treads and have the same brass balustrade and railing. The central stairs rise from the lobby to an intermediary landing, where they split, turn ninety degrees, and continue to the second floor. The landing wall is buff marble on which are mounted two bronze plaques: one commemorating parties involved with the courthouse's original construction and another listing parties instrumental in the building's restoration following a 1985 fire. At the base of the grand staircase, the lobby floor is covered with a rubber-like mat with a pattern resembling gray terrazzo.

Other original features of note in the lobby include six wood benches with marble bases, egg and dart molding, and legs of spiral volutes with stylized acanthus leaves; two glazed terra cotta coquillage fonts mounted on the south wall on either side of the entrance stairs, one of which retains its original fixtures; and a brass mail box on the west wall.

The square skylight consists of sixteen four-pane, wire-enmeshed frosted glass lights in wood panes. They are deeply recessed from the ceiling plane and framed by art glass lights colored royal blue, orange, yellow, and white. Framing the skylight, on the ceiling

plane, is a plaster molding and plaster relief plaques painted a bronze color. The roundels feature a central rosette and radiating palmettos. The rectangular plaques, which are incised and double as vents, have fruit-filled horns intertwined with flowers, leaves, vines, and ribbons.

Circling the skylight well and overlooking the lobby below, the corridor is framed by an arcade, with arches springing from Doric columns. At the corners are two integrated piers with plaster scored to resemble coursed stone blocks. Two arches share a single impost and rest on the abacus of the column capitals. The face of the intrados is trimmed with stepped plaster molding; the molding on the inner curve is flat. Above the arches is a plaster molding with acanthus leaf and bead-and-reel band. Above this is a frieze decorated with alternating circular and rectangular plaster relief plaques painted an antique brass color. The round plaques are a laurel wreath encircling a shield with a lion's head. The rectangular plaques have a central shield surrounded by floral ornament. The plaster cornice features an acanthus leaf band and egg and dart molding.

The corridor ceiling is a barrel vault. Arched openings in the vault on the outer walls mirror the inner arcade and accentuated by plaster pendants. Where the corridors intersect at the corners, soffits of the intersecting vaults are highlighted by plaster molding. At each of the four corners, a contemporary brass and glass light hangs from the intersection of the ribs. Above the doors, round plaster relief plaques—one the head of a classical soldier in profile, the other the head of a classical woman in profile, each facing the other.

Outer corridor walls are painted plaster with buff marble wainscot and cap and door surrounds and red marble base. Floors are pink marble. Brass rails fill the spaces between the columns.

Commissioners' Room
The commissioners' room is located on the north side of the courthouse behind the grand staircase. In the north wall are four windows; in the east (rear) wall are two paneled wood doors with opaque lights; and in the south wall is a one paneled door with a glass light. The original wood commissioner's bench is in front of the east wall and faces four rows of bench seating divided by a central aisle. A solid rail with swinging gates on each end separates the commissioners from the audience. All furniture is original to the courthouse, with the exception of the commissioners' chairs and a bookcase against the west wall. Chair molding circles the room. Walls are painted plaster, with the exception of the west wall, which has a fiber covering over acoustical foam. A structural beam runs north-south across the center of the ceiling and at the top of the east wall. Two original hanging brass light fixtures are found above the public seating. Fluorescent box lights are above the commissioner's bench.

Auditor's Office
Notable features in the auditor's office include the Art Metal counter/storage cabinet with swinging end gate and Art Metal pigeon drawers and book shelving.

Treasurer's Office
The treasurer's office retains its five original brass teller cages topped with acroteria and, at the north end of the counter, a wall-mounted, swinging brass grille grate topped with acroteria. A wall-mounted Art Metal writing desk is found on the west wall.

Ancillary Corridor to County Assessor's Office
As a public extension of the lobby, this corridor continues the lobby's decorative elements. The floor is marble, painted plaster walls have buff marble wainscot and cap with a red marble base, and door surrounds are buff marble. The ceiling has crown molding, and another row of raised molding defines a centered panel.

Microfilm Office
This is the only office with a chair rail, which visually connects it to the adjacent commissioner's room.

Second Floor
Offices
Offices are unadorned, with painted plaster walls, natural finish wood chair rail, and linoleum-covered concrete floors now covered with carpet. Public areas in front of counters are terrazzo. The south clerk's office has several partition walls. The north clerk's office has a ceiling dropped to a height of 12 feet. Original Art Metal pigeon boxes and shelving are found in the clerk's records room, as well as several original wood library ladders.

The private corridor along the south side of the courthouse provides access to court-related offices. The floor is terrazzo, plaster walls have a wood chair rail and are covered with corrugated vinyl paper. The plaster ceiling has recessed lighting and plaster crown molding. Two original radiators are found against the inner wall, which is pierced by four windows with opaque molded glass that illuminate the corridor. Photographs hanging here depict the original Superior Court, which was damaged by a 1985 fire. All offices have plaster walls, original 14-foot ceilings, and concrete floors covered first with linoleum, then carpet. The office of the circuit court reporter has crown molding with a pronounced profile. At the east end of the corridor, the jury room features a men's toilet with louvered lower panel. Water damage to plaster from water is evident below the east window and near the ceiling at the southeast corner.

Circuit and Superior Courts
When the original large courtroom was damaged by a December 1985 arson fire, it was split into two. Both courts are identical except in orientation: superior court is oriented with the judge's bench to the north, and circuit court to the south. On a semi-circular, two-tiered elevated platform is the judge's bench (center), witness stand (left), and jury box (right). An oak panel is located behind the bench. Below and in front of the platform are two counsel tables, behind which are four rows of long benches for viewers. The back walls are insulated with fiber-covered

acoustical foam panels. Concrete floors are covered with carpet. Plaster walls have dark oak wainscot. The original door and base molding has been replaced with oak. The original red marble windows sills have also been replaced with oak. The recessed ceiling has indirect lighting, and oak crown molding and trim.

Basement
The basement has undergone the most significant alteration, but all of it is reversible. On the west side, the probation area was originally one open room designated for use by the Grand Army of the Republic. The floor was four steps below the lobby. This room has been subdivided with drywall partitions, and the floor has been raised with wood joists and panels. On the north side, a rear handicapped accessible entrance to the courthouse was made by breaking through the original solid wall. Then, a ramp with side walls was made by closing off a large storage room. The ramp is wood covered with carpet. On the east side, the prosecutor's office has expanded into the original ladies' toilet and restroom, and drywall partitions have further divided original rooms. In the office of the Washington Township assessor, a partition wall divides the original single room in two. In the southwest corner, the original men's toilet has been divided into both men's and ladies.

Original features of the basement include exterior and interior walls with glazed yellow brick wainscot, most of which has been painted; walls above are plaster. The exceptions are the unglazed brick walls in the boiler room and the walls of yellow glazed brick in the custodian's rooms on either side of the ramp. The toilets retain their original marble stall dividers and wood doors. A non-functioning ceramic water fountain is located in the lobby's southeast corner.

The only public area is the lobby and east corridor. Floors here are terrazzo with a light field and red border. On the south, the grand staircase descends in a single flight. On the north, a pair of staircases descends from the entrance vestibule above; a storage room known as "the dungeon" fills the space underneath. Plaster walls have buff marble wainscot and cap and a red marble base. Plaster molding defines the wall cornices and edges of the ceiling beams. At the east end of the east corridor, five red marble steps lead up to the entrance door.

Secondary Staircase
Contained in a confined rectangular shaft lined with glazed yellow brick, this spiral staircase climbs from the basement to the roof. The staircase itself is reinforced concrete with steel balustrades, rails, newels, and nosing. The penthouse is a small room lined with glazed brick; outer walls are limestone block. The roof is concrete. The steel door is about five feet high.

LAWN
The entire square is curbed with limestone block along the city street. A grass plot is located between the curbing and concrete city sidewalk, on the inside of which is concrete curbing or retaining wall. The south (front) lawn features a public plaza six feet above the city sidewalk that incorporates a 1913 soldiers' monument with a concrete floor jointed into 30-inch square blocks. A semi circular sidewalk extends southeast and southwest, joining the city sidewalk at the intersection of E. Walnut Street and NE. Second Street and NE. Third Street. A steel flag pole with molded protector is located in the lawn near the southwest corner of the courthouse. The north lawn has been replaced with a paved surface lot.

Soldiers' Monument
This massive monument is up ten gray granite steps, or six feet above the city sidewalk. Surrounding it is a concrete sidewalk framed by gray granite pedestals linked by a granite rail that doubles as public seating. Bronze tablets are affixed to the front face of the stairs' side walls. The monument's central square shaft has inset panels on each face framed by carved molding; the south face features the Indiana state seal. A Doric frieze with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae and a deep cornice encircles the top of the shaft.

The following description of the monument is from *History of Davies County, Indiana* (1915):

> The material used in the construction of this monument is Barre granite, of fine grain and whitish gray color. The design of the monument is a massive, rather than a stately structure. The base is about thirty feet, and the dies of the shaft are massive blocks of granite about six feet square. On top of the shaft is the figure of a soldier, representing a color-bearer, holding a flag. On the pedestal on the east side of the shaft is the figure of a soldier representing an infantry sentinel with martial equipment. On the west side is the figure of an artilleryman. All this statuary is carved from Barre granite and is a most artistic production of the sculptor's skill. From the base to the top of the figure surmounting the shaft the height is about forty feet. The monument stands in front of the south entrance to the court-house lawn, facing Walnut Street. The approach to the monument is by wide stone steps from the street sidewalk, Around the base of the monument is a
> wide space paved with concrete, and on either side is a settee made of granite. On the face of the lower die fronting the street is this inscription:
>
> > This Memorial is the Tribute of the People of Daviess County to the Memory of her brave Soldiers who endured the hardships and fought the battles of 1861 to 1865, that the Union might be preserved.
>
> On the opposite side of the monument, facing the north, is a panel bearing this inscription:

This panel is dedicated to the memory of the Pioneers who blazed the way and cleared the fields. To the brave hearted Soldiers of the Indian Wars who fought the battles of Civilization upon Indiana's soil, and to all who answered the call of Patriotism upon the Nation's battlefields.

On the face of a granite block standing at the edge of the pavement, on each side of the approach to the monument, is a bronze tablet on which is inscribed the names of those who had official direction of the construction.

Architect/Builder (continued)

English, Edward C.
English, Richard H.

The Daviess County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is the most significant governmental building in the county, the core of Washington's historic commercial district, and one of three outstanding public example of the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture in the City of Washington. Furthermore, it is an important work of the firms of Byron Sutton and Lester W. Routt, known for planning public buildings in Indiana, and English Brothers Company of Champaign, Illinois, builders of many significant public buildings in Illinois.

History of Daviess County and Washington
Daviess County, established by legislative act on 24 December 1816, is located in southwest Indiana. It is bounded on the west by the West Fork of the White River, on the north by Greene County, on the east by Martin County, and on the south by the East Fork of the White River. Counties to its immediate south are Pike and Dubois. Initially, Daviess County consisted of all of its present land area plus all of Martin County except that portion south of Lick Creek; all of Greene County east of the west Fork of the White River; and all of Owen County east of the West Fork. By 1821, with the separate formation of these counties, Daviess County achieved its present size.[1]

Coal underlies nearly the entire county. An 1886 county history estimated that deposits here surpassed all other parts of the state in quantity, quality, and value.[2] In 2001, Daviess County produced more than 2,400,000 tons of coal from surface mines, placing it sixth of 13 coal-producing counties in Indiana.[3]

With an overall size of 431 square miles, Daviess County had a population of 30,000 in 1892, the same as today. At that time, it was estimated that three-fifths of the people were engaged in agriculture, with the two-fifths engaged in mining, manufacturing, and trades. So rich were the agricultural lands that the county was known as "The Garden Spot of Southwestern Indiana." Fruit of all kinds was raised here, including pears, plums, peaches, apples, melons, strawberries, and raspberries.[4]

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[1] *Daviess County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1987): xvi.
[2] Weston A. Goodspeed, ed. *History of Knox and Daviess Counties* (Chicago: John Morris Company, 1886): 563.
[3] See http://:www.indianacoal.com/
[4] The history of Washington County presented here is largely derived from the Souvenir Edition, Spring of 1892, of the *Washington County Gazette* reprinted in 1988 by Graphic Design of Indiana. A copy belongs to Tom Underwood, maintenance supervisor of the Daviess County Courthouse.

The city of Washington, the county seat, was platted in 1817 as Liverpool, on land donated by Emmanuel Van Trees and Peter Wilkins. A second town was platted immediately to the north, and eventually the two consolidated under the name Washington. Growth was slow for the first 40 years, despite a boon brought by the advent of work on the nearby but short-lived Wabash and Erie Canal during the 1830s. With the coming of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in 1857, the town flourished. Important industries included woolen and grist mills and foundries.

The discovery of bituminous coal during the construction of the railroad inspired a building boom as a great influx of miners flooded in. By 1860, the population had reached 4,000. With the conversion of steam locomotives to coal, the growth and prosperity of the town was assured.

Washington was re-incorporated 5 June 1870. This was the beginning of a second boom caused by the opening of new coal fields south of the city and by consolidation of some of the larger coal corporations. From 1870-1872, buildings went up throughout the city, including the entire East End. A few heavy failures brought construction to a standstill, but the mining industry continued to flourish.

In 1885, completion of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad extended the line through the county's coal fields. In 1888, after an aggressive campaign to lure the shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and monumental effort on the part of citizens to raise $70,000 to help pay for the facility's location, the city of Washington became the terminus of two major railroads. A third building boom followed, and the population jumped to 10,000. By 1892, the O&M was shipping 30,000 car loads of products a year from Daviess County, and the E & I 15,000 more.

Occupying 70 acres, the O & M shops consisted of a machine shop, car shop, paint shop, the largest round house in the United States at 1,000 feet in length, a brass foundry, two-story office building, stationary engine house, dry house, lumber sheds, coal elevators, and numerous other buildings. At any given time, over 600 men were employed at the shops.

In Daviess County, modern life has co-existed with the deliberately un-modern, namely a growing Old-Order Amish and Mennonite population that began arriving from Switzerland in the 1830s. By the 1850s, they were being joined by Pennsylvania Amish. Today the Amish operate successful farms, trades, businesses, and other enterprises. Because of their presence, Washington County enjoys a flourishing tourism industry.

Today, Washington has 11,280 residents. The city is located at the intersection of State Highways 57 and 257; a few miles to the south is US Highways 50/150.

History of the Daviess County Courthouse
The existing courthouse is the fifth to serve Daviess County. The first in 1817 was a log cabin, the home of Alexander Bruce, located at what is now the northwest corner of Main and First

Streets. That same year, the city of Washington was platted and a lot designated as the public square. The second courthouse, a two-story brick building, was completed in 1824. Noted for its poor construction, it was replaced by a third courthouse built of brick and stone between 1837 and 1841. The fourth courthouse, an elaborate, towering Second Empire-style building designed by George W. Bunting, was completed in 1879. This courthouse was destroyed on August 27, 1927, by one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Washington. Surviving was the Civil War monument, erected in 1913, on the south lawn.

The current courthouse was designed by the Vincennes architectural firm of Sutton and Routt and built by English Brothers of Champaign, Illinois. The groundbreaking ceremony took place on 22 June 1898, and the building was dedicated on September 5, 1929. Total cost of the new courthouse was $317,000.

On December 1, 1985, an arsonist set fires in the basement and second floor courtroom, resulting in major damage to the courtroom and supporting offices. Repair and renovation costs totaled approximately $570,000. It was at this time that the single court room was divided into two and the county court moved out of the basement, where it had occupied the former GAR assembly room. This period of remodeling also saw the addition of a rear entrance, ADA ramp and reconfiguration of basement storage rooms, and the conversion of the GAR and other rooms into offices.[5]

History and Significance of the Civil War Monument

The initial steps for the erection of a soldier's monument commemorating Daviess County men who served "past wars" (those prior to World War I, but in particular those who served in the Union Army) were taken by the local Grand Army post in early 1911. A petition requesting $40,000 for such was presented to the county commissioners in November. The county council responded by authorizing an appropriation of $30,000. On March 6, 1912, the commissioners accepted the design submitted by the Washington Monumental Works and subsequently advertised for bids for the monument's construction. On June 4, 1912, a contract was signed with Wey and Backus of Terre Haute. The monument was completed and accepted by the commissioners, with approval by the Grand Army committee, on July 2, 1913. The dedication ceremony was held October 8, 1913. Total cost of the monument was about $18,000.[6]
According to the Connecticut Historical Society, the origin of the archetypal Civil War monument for much of the nation is attributed to the U. S. Soldier Monument at Antietam. Designed by architect George W. Keller, furnished by the James G. Batterson company of Hartford, Connecticut, and erected in 1867, this monument consists of a granite soldier standing

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[5] Thelma L. Bingham, "The Daviess County Court House" [sic], essay in pamphlet prepared for the open house celebrating the completed restoration of the courthouse, 19 September, 1986. Also, Martin L. Mumaw III, "Daviess County Has Had Five Courthouses," *Tri-County News*, 18 March 1994. Also, Will Counts and John Dilts, *The Magnificent 92 Indiana Courthouses*. (Bloomington, IN: Rose Bud Press, 1991): 34-35.
[6] A. O. Fulkerson, ed., History of Daviess County, Indiana (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen, 1915): 171-72.

at parade rest atop a granite pedestal. So far as is known, this was the first use of what was to become the standard composition for Civil War civic monuments. An alternative theory of origin by Wayne Craven, author of *Sculpture in America*, attributes the prototype of an 1871 sculpture of a soldier leaning on his rifle to Martin Milmore at Forest Hills Cemetery, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Boston.[7]

Second choice in figures, second by a wide margin, for Connecticut Civil War civic monuments was the standard-bearer or color-bearer, a soldier holding a flag. He usually wears a short jacket often known as a sack coat, wraps his left arm around the flag, and has his right hand at the hilt of his sword, ready to draw in defense of his colors. This description matches that of the topmost soldier on the Daviess County monument. In Indiana, another fine example of a color bearer—a bronze figure on a stone base erected in 1888—is located on the lawn of the Carroll County Courthouse in Delphi.[8]

Architecture

The Daviess County Courthouse is one of four outstanding public examples of Neo-Classical Revival-inspired architecture in the City of Washington. The other examples are the Carnegie Public Library built in 1902, the federal post office built in 1916, and City Hall built in 1916. Of these buildings, only the courthouse and the library retain their original function. Only the courthouse retains its original size; the library received a large addition in recent years.[9]

By the turn of the twentieth century, the Neo-Classical Revival style emerged as a dominant force in American architecture. This revival in classical models is attributed to the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The Exposition's planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around a central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended, and soon these Neo-Classical Revival models became the latest architectural fashion throughout the country.[10]

The style shows a concern for historical correctness of detail but not of overall execution or scale. Neo-Classical Revival buildings tend to be meticulously detailed and of massive scale, and as such are perfectly suited to grand public buildings of great civic importance. Architectural Neo-classicism prevailed into the 1930s, most notably in large public and commercial buildings and skyscrapers. Characteristics of the style include the use of classical elements such as a columned portico, pilasters, keystones, pedimented openings, and dentils along heavy

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[7] See http://:www.chs.org/
[8] *The Magnificent 92*: 35.
[9] Other outstanding examples of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in the city include the Westminster Presbyterian Church immediately south of the courthouse, commercial buildings at 200-204 and 215-217 E. Main Street, and a house at 154 N. Meridian Street. See *Daviess County Interim Report*: 36, 38, 39.
[10] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996): 342-43.

cornices.[11]

A number of Neo-Classical Revival courthouses still grace Indiana's county seats. Besides the Miami County Courthouse, representative examples include those in Hendricks County (Danville), Huntington County (Huntington), and Putnam County (Greencastle).

Designed by Clarence Martindale and built 1912-14, the three-story Hendricks County Courthouse is clad in dressed Bedford limestone. First floor exterior walls are rusticated limestone. A soaring pedimented entrance features Doric columns between the second and third stories and massive corner pilasters. Above the entrance is a limestone hood with turned balusters and supporting brackets. All windows and exterior entrance doors are replacements. There is no dome. The interior boasts a rotunda with paired marble Doric columns, a dentiled encircling entablature, cast iron staircase and balcony balustrade, mosaic tile floors, coffered ceilings, and an art glass skylight. In the Treasurer's office is a marble, brass, and beveled glass teller's cage.[12]

Built 1904-06, the four-story, rectilinear plan Huntington County Courthouse, designed by John W. Gaddis of Vincennes, features a ribbed copper dome on a round drum pierced with rectangular windows. The dome is topped by a cupola and finial. Exterior walls are dressed limestone. First and second story windows are rectangular. Recessed third story windows are arched, separated by round Corinthian pilasters. Each of the four entrances is located in a central portico topped by a projecting pediment with decorative entablature. The pediment is supported by four pairs of Doric columns, which in turn are supported by a bracketed hood over the arcade entrance. The interior is distinguished by a spacious central rotunda, mosaic tile floors, marble columns and wainscoting.[13]

Gaddis also designed the Putnam County Courthouse in Greencastle, built 1903-05. The four-story, square plan building features exterior first floor walls of rusticated limestone and upper walls of dressed block. The first and second stories are separated by a bold drip mold. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash. The main entrance is through a full-height portico, featuring a dentiled pediment with ornamental carving and a large clock face, supported by four Corinthian columns. An oval oculus is found in the third story above the entrance. Although it is not seen from the outside, a glass dome highlights the interior.[14]

Sutton and Routt

Byron Sutton (1884- ?) and Lester W. Routt (1891-1970) were employed in the office of Thomas Campbell and Louis H. Osterhage in Vincennes, Indiana—Sutton from 1904 and Routt

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[11] *Miami County Interim Report*, xxx.
[12] *The Magnificent 92*, 70-1.
[13] Ibid., 76-77.
[14] Ibid., 140-41.

from 1913. The firm became Osterhage and Sutton in 1920, and then Sutton and Routt upon the death of Osterhage in 1923. The offices of Sutton and Routt were on the third floor of the Citizens Trust Building, Vincennes.[15] The firm also had an office in Hollywood, Florida, from 1925-27; buildings in Fort Lauderdale, Miami, and Jackson, Mississippi, are attributed to the firm.[16]

Born in Princeton, Indiana, in 1884, Byron Sutton graduated from Princeton High School and attended the Chicago Technical College and the Chicago Art Institute. In 1904, he established his residence in Vincennes and was employed in the office of architect Thomas Campbell. In 1907, Campbell joined with L. H. Osterhage; until Campbell's retirement in 1913, the firm was known as Campbell and Osterhage. From that year, Sutton became a silent partner with Osterhage, and then, in 1920, as a full partner, at which time the name of the firm became Sutton and Osterhage. Osterhage died in 1923, and Sutton took on as partner Lester W. Routt. The firm adopted the name Sutton and Routt. Four seven months during World War I, Sutton was retained by the U. S. government as an architect in construction work at Camp Knox, Kentucky.[17]

Lester W. Routt, born in Washington, Indiana, in 1891, was educated at Washington University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Liverpool, England. Routt served in the U. S. Army during World War I. His draft registration papers lists his residence as Washington and his occupation as building superintendent and draftsman for L. H. Osterhage at Casey, Illinois, located about 35 miles west of Terre Haute. Following the war, Routt returned to Vincennes and rejoined the firm of Osterhage and Sutton. He became a partner in Sutton and Routt in 1923. Routt began practicing under his own name about 1939, first as Lester W. Routt, architect, and later (by 1946) as Lester W. Routt, architect and engineer. He became a member of the American Institute of architects in 1942 and (at least in the 1960s), was a member of the Indiana Society of Architects. About 1954, the firm was incorporated as Lester W. Routt AIA and Associates, Inc. Later (between 1961 and 1967), the acronym AIA was dropped, according to title blocks on drawings.

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[15] Lester W. Routt Collection, Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning, Drawings and Documents Archives, at http://www.bsu.edu/cap/facilities/archives/collections/practitionercollections

[16] Charles Roll, *Indiana: One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development* (Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1931): 18-19. Denyse Cunningham, director of the Broward County Historical Commission, reports that Sutton and Routt, with an office in the Morse Building, were among the earliest developers of Hollywood, founded in 1925. A 1926 document contains note of a Colonial-style funeral home designed by Sutton and Routt to be erected in Hollywood. A hurricane on September 18, 1926, devastated the city, with the population dropping from more than 10,000 to approximately 2,500. It appears that Sutton and Routt were among the departures. Telephone interview, May 12, 2008.

[17] Roll.

Following Routt's death in 1970, the firm continued under the direction of his son-in-law, Charles David Gardner, AIA, until at least 1974.[18]

A table of buildings in Indiana, Illinois, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida, whose design is attributed to Sutton and Routt is found in the following table.

BUILDING	DATE	LOCATION	OTHER IDENTIFIED ARCHITECT	STATUS IF KNOWN
Jefferson Elementary School[19]	1924	Washington		NR
Vincennes Coliseum[20]	1926	Vincennes		unknown
North Side School[21]	1927	Fort Lauderdale, FL		extant
Daviess County Courthouse	1927	Washington		extant
Vincennes Fortnightly Club[22]	1928	Vincennes		NR
Bethel Evangelical Church[23]	1935	Widener Twp., Knox County		unknown
Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital[24]	1936-37	Vincennes		unknown
Gregg Park Shelter House[25]	1937	Vincennes		extant
Bicknell Bull Dogs Auditorium[26]	1938-39	Bicknell		unknown
Education Building, First Christian Church[27]	1955	Vincennes		unknown
Crawford County Courthouse[28]	1958-59	English		demolished
Hoosier Gas Building[29]	1962	Vincennes		unknown
St. Rose Academy[30]	1963	Vincennes		unknown
St. Mary's Coliseum[31]	unknown	Washington		unknown
First Methodist Episcopal Church	1899	Vincennes		unknown
First Baptist Church	unknown	Vincennes		unknown
St. James Episcopal Church	unknown	Vincennes	Thomas Campbell[32]	NR district
Methodist Episcopal Church	1900[33]	Princeton		unknown
Christian Church	unknown	Seymour		unknown
Methodist Church	unknown	Bloomfield		extant
Daviess County Hospital	Unknown	Washington		unknown
Lawrenceville High School	1915-18	Lawrenceville, IL	L. H. Osterhage[34]	extant/in use
Bridgeport High School	unknown	Bridgeport, IL		demolished[35]
School	unknown	Albion, IL		demolished[36]
School	unknown	Sumner, IL		unknown
School	unknown	Oblong, IL		extant/in use
School	unknown	Olney, IL		unknown

[18] This biography of Routt is pieced together from information found in the 1999-2000 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Vincennes Fortnightly Club, designed by Sutton and Routt; the Lester W. Routt Collection, Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning, Drawings and Documents Archives at the website listed in fn. 7; a biography in Maxine Batman, ed., *Knox County History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1988): 444-45, and Roll.

English Brothers
English Brothers Company was founded in 1901 or 1902 by Richard C. & Edward C. English, after they attended the University of Illinois and after Edward had graduated with a degree in civil engineering in 1902. They had come to Champaign, Illinois, in 1898 from Anna, Union County, Illinois.

The firm constructed many very significant buildings throughout the Midwest, including many buildings at the University of Illinois campus in Champaign-Urbana. The company has been in continuous operation by the same family since its founding.[37]

As of this writing, the Daviess County Courthouse is the only known Indiana building attributed to English Brothers. A representative list of buildings constructed by English Brothers appears in the table on the following page.

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[19] National Register Information System, www.nps.gov/history/nr/research/nris/htm
[20] National Register of Historic Places nomination, Vincennes Fortnightly Club.
[21] http://ci.ftlaud.fl.us
[22] National Register of Historic Places nomination, Vincennes Fortnightly Club.
[23] DHPA architects database.
[24] National Register of Historic Places nomination, Vincennes Fortnightly Club.
[25] Ibid.
[26] DHPA architects database.
[27] Batman: 445.
[28] DHPA architects database.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Ibid.
[31] All buildings listed here and below are found in Roll.
[32] *Knox County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1997): page unknown.
[33] *Gibson County Warrick County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1984): 31.
[34] The secretary at Lawrenceville High School reports, "They always say it was built in 1915 to 1918, or something like that." A plaque inside the entrance identifies the architect as L. H. Osterhage. Telephone interview with author, June 11, 2008.
[35] The secretary at the Red Hill Community School District reports that the historic high school building was "just recently" demolished and replaced by the existing building. Telephone interview with author, June 11, 2008.
[36] http://www.echs.edwrds.k12.il.us/
[37] http://www.englishbrothers.com

BUILDING	DATE	LOCATION	STATUS IF KNOWN
Foellinger Auditorium[38]	1907	University of Illinois, Urbana	extant
Commerce Building/David Kinley Hall[39]	1925	same	extant
Huff Gymnasium[40]	1925	same	extant
Illini Union Building[41]	1939-41	same	extant
Phi Delta Theta, University of Illinois[42]	unknown	Urbana	NR
Inman Hotel[43]	unknown	Champaign, IL	NR
Lincoln Building[44]	unknown	Champaign, IL	NR
Chanute Field[45]	1917	Rantoul, IL	extant
Camp Lawrence[46]	during WWI	Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago, IL	NR district
Camp Perry[47]	during WWI	Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago, IL	NR district
Daviess County Courthouse	1927	Washington, IN	extant
Henry County Courthouse[48]	1912-14	Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, IA	NR

Summary
The Daviess County Courthouse is an outstanding example of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture. Designed by the Vincennes architectural firm of Sutton and Routt and constructed 1928-29 by English Brothers of Champaign, Illinois, it has served as the center of county government for nearly 80 years. It is also a landmark in historic downtown Washington, a southwestern Indiana city with a long and rich history in commerce, industry, and transportation. For these reasons, the Daviess County Commissioners, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, are seeking its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

[38] http://www.englishbrothers.com
[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] National Register Information System, www.nps.gov/history/nr/research/nris/htm
[43] Ibid.
[44] Ibid.
[45] http://www.englishbrothers.com
[46] Ibid.
[47] Ibid.
[48] National Register Information System, www.nps.gov/history/nr/research/nris/htm

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National Register Information System, www.nps.gov/history/nr/research/nris.htm.

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Secretary, Lawrenceville (IL) High School. Telephone interview with author, June 11, 2008.

Secretary, Red Hill Community (IL) High School. Telephone interview with author, June 11, 2008.

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http://ci.ftlaud.fl.us (accessed May 11, 2008)

http://www.englishbrothers.com (accessed May 6, 2008)

http://www.bsu.edu/cap/facilities/archives/collections/practitionercollections/ (accessed May 6, 2008)

http://www.indianacoal.com/ (accessed May 6, 2008)

http://www.chs.org/ (accessed May 6, 2008)

Verbal Boundary Description
Public Square, original plat, Washington, Indiana, specifically bounded by the north curb line of E. Walnut Street, the west curb line of NE. Third Street, the south curb line of E. Hefron Street, and the east curb line of NE. Second Street.

Verbal Boundary Justification
The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Washington County Courthouse.

Photographs

All digital photographs of the exterior were taken by Joanne Raetz Stuttgen on 26 March 2008. All photographs of the interior were taken on 18 and 19 April 2008. A CD is on file with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Photo 1 of 16
soldiers' monument and south (main) elevation of courthouse from E. Walnut Street
camera facing north
19 April 2008

Photo 2 of 16
detail of soldiers' monument, with courthouse behind
camera facing north
19 April 2008

Photo 3 of 16
south and west elevations
camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 16
south (main) entrance portico
camera facing north

Photo 5 of 16
detail of Ionic capital
camera facing skyward

Photo 6 of 16
west elevation
camera facing west

Photo 7 of 16
north (rear) elevation)
camera facing south

Photo 8 of 16
east elevation
camera facing east

Photo 9 of 16
first floor lobby from second floor landing
camera facing southwest

Photo 10 of 16
grand staircase, second floor arcade, and skylight
camera facing north

Photo 11 of 16
second floor corridor, detail of barrel vault with plaster relief plaques
camera facing north

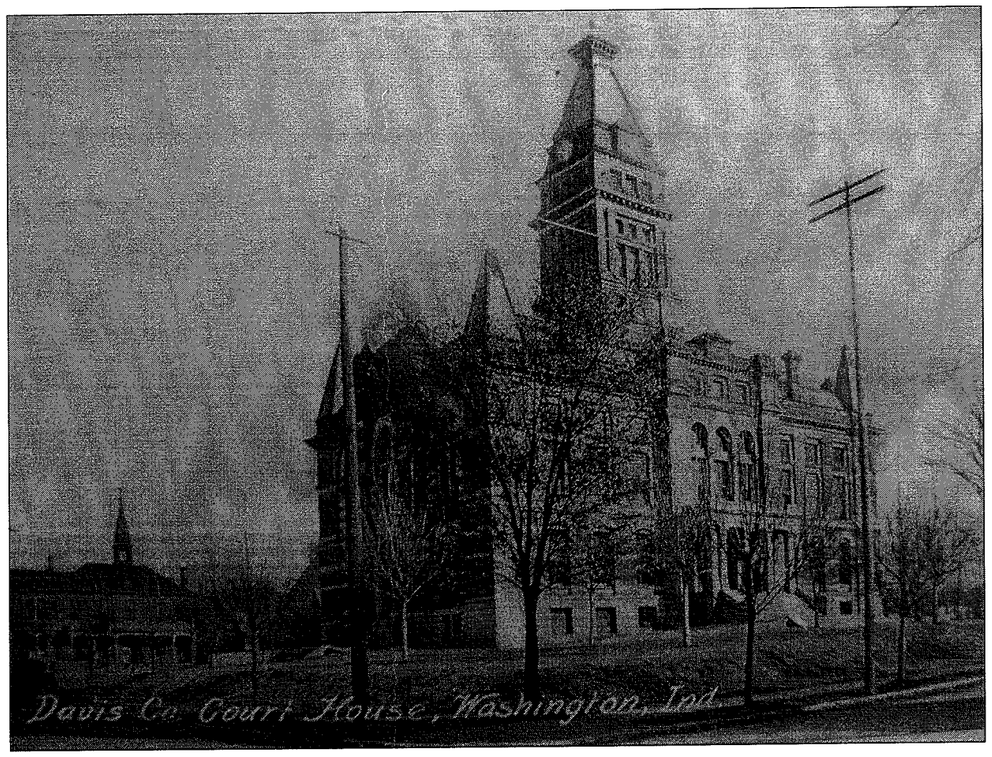
Photo 12 of 16
plaster molding and relief plaque surrounding the skylight
camera facing skyward

Photo 13 of 16
first floor, southeast office corridor
camera facing east

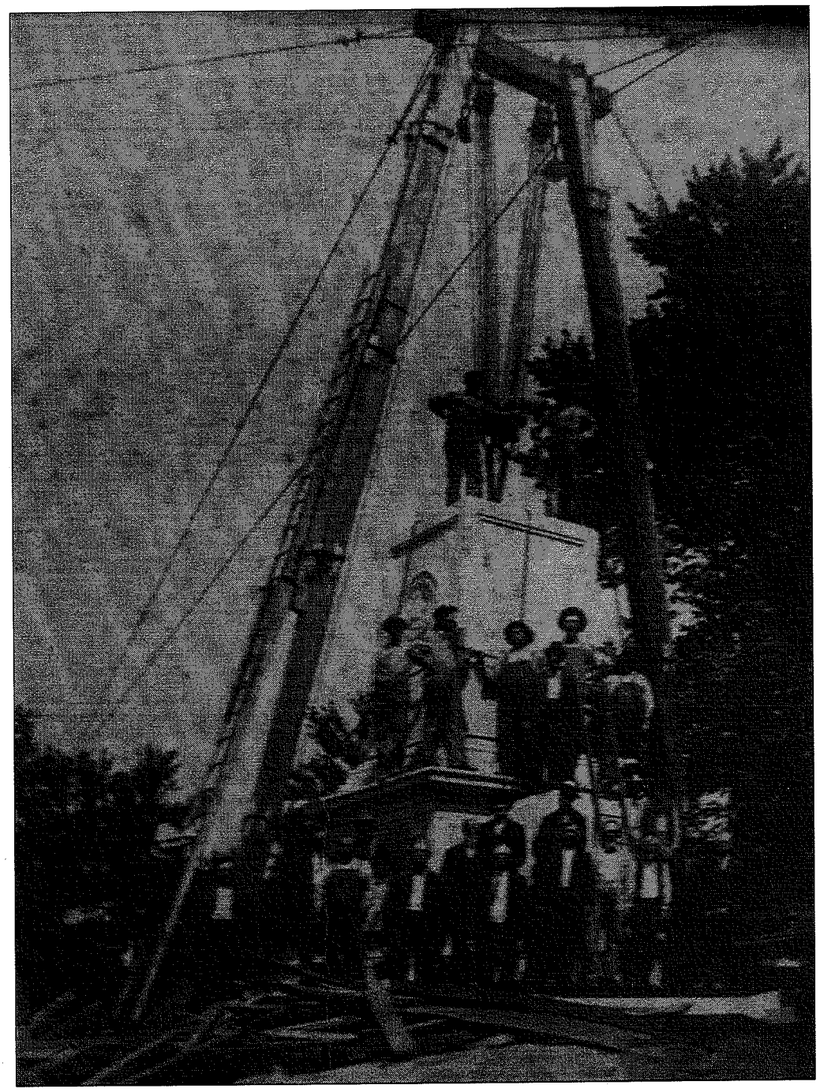
Photo 14 of 16
treasurer's office, counter with brass cages
camera facing east

Photo 15 of 16
Superior court
camera facing northeast

Photo 16 of 16
basement south (front) stairs and lobby from foot of grand staircase
camera facing south

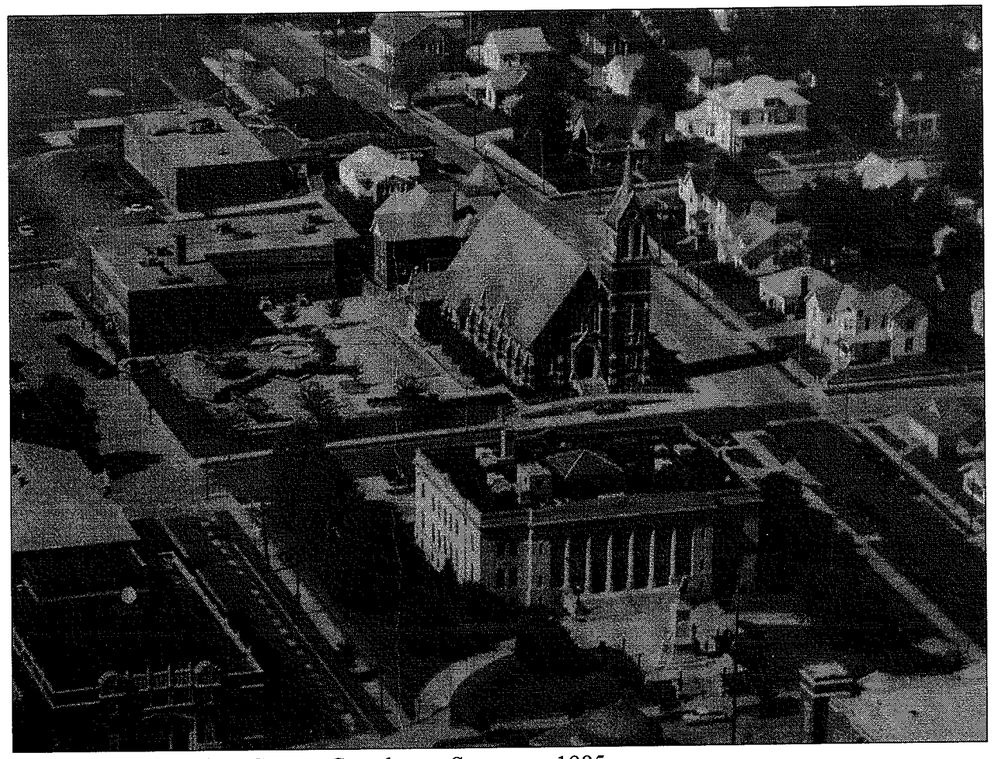


Daviess County Courthouse completed 1879, undivided back lithograph postcard, c.1907

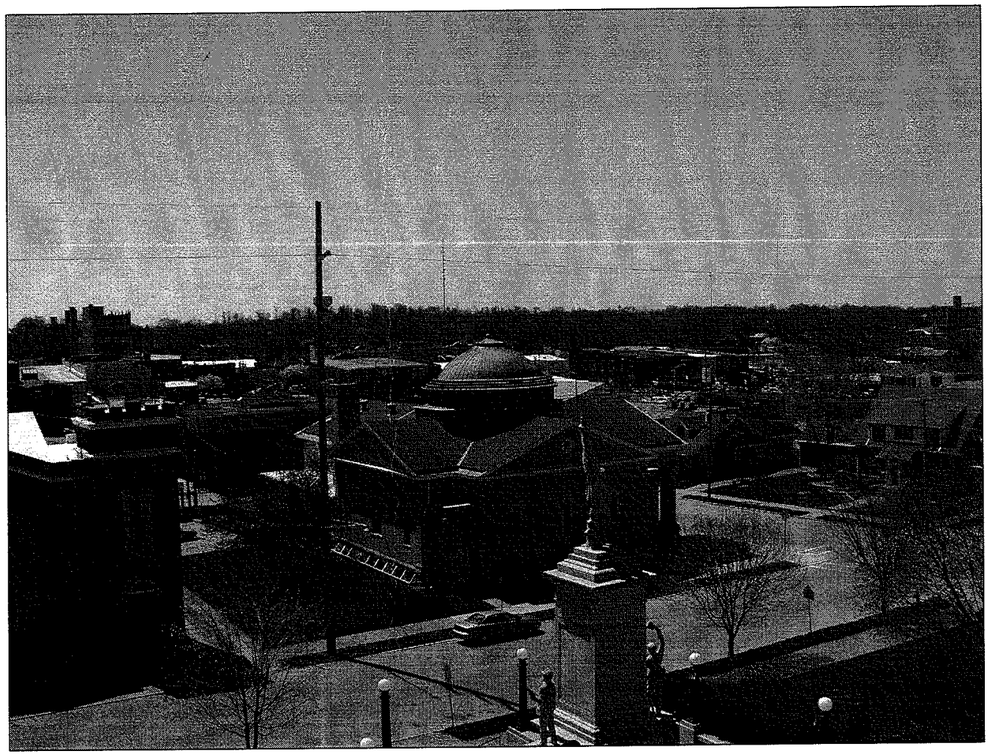


Erecting the soldiers' monument, 1913

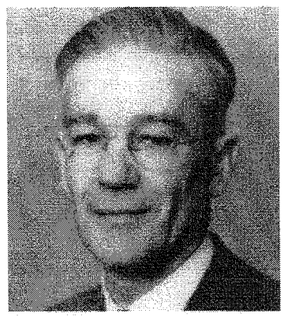
Courtroom interior, 1957. The mural behind the bench depicts George Rogers Clark, representing valor, on the left, and Lincoln, representing liberty, on the right.



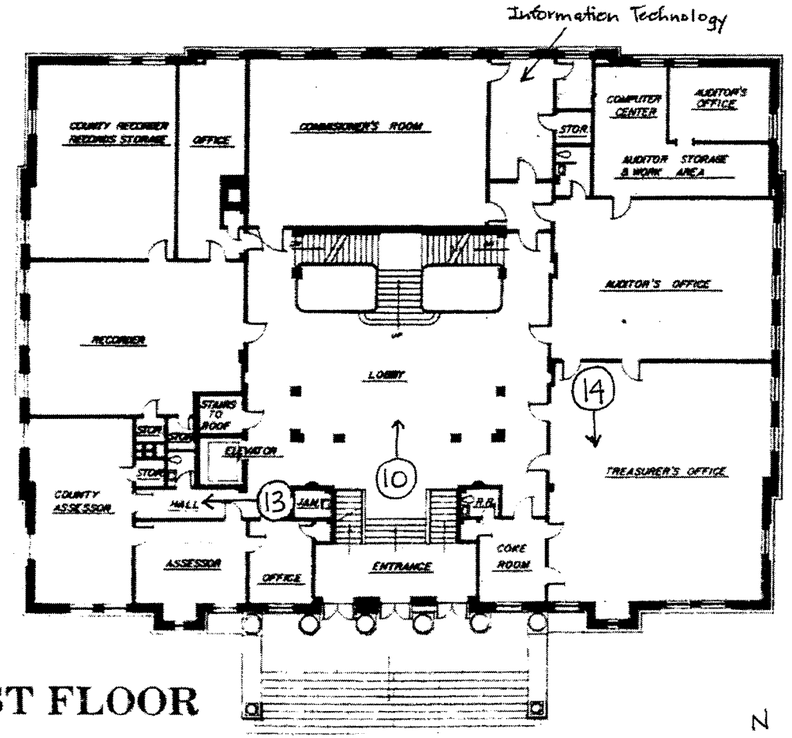
Aerial view of Daviess County Courthouse Square, c. 1985.



Looking toward downtown Washington from courthouse roof, camera facing southeast, 19 April 2008.



Mr. Lester W. Routt

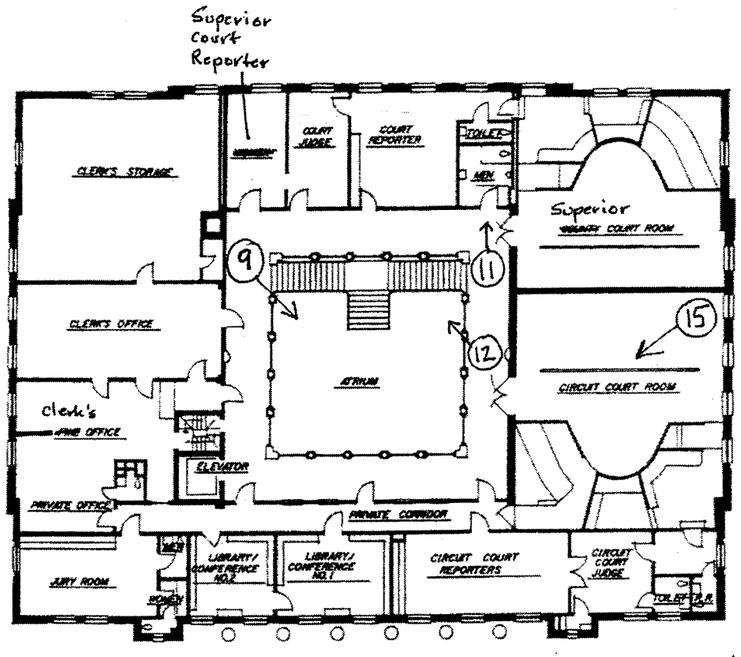


FIRST FLOOR

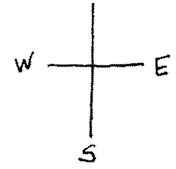
N
W E
S

DAVIESS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

(10) → photograph number and camera direction

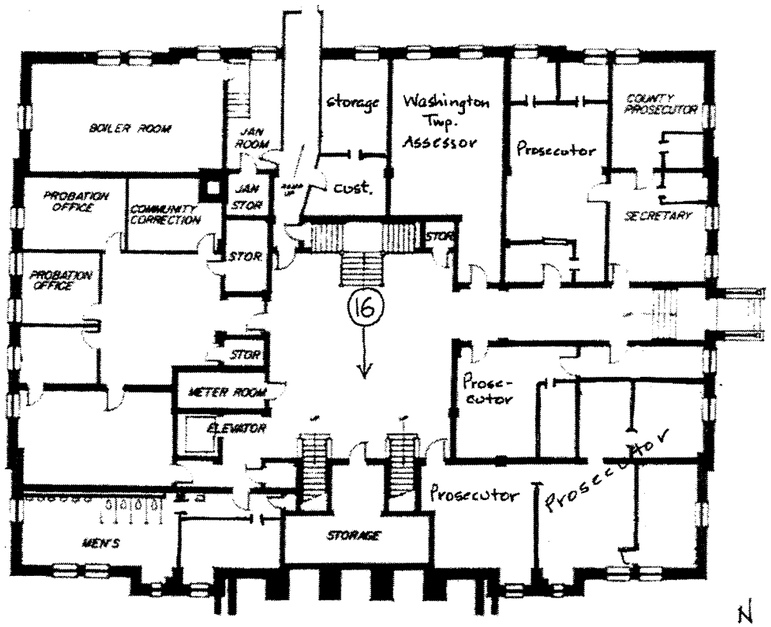


SECOND FLOOR

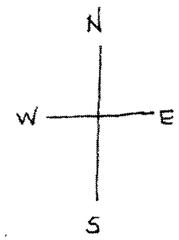


DAVIESS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

(9) → photograph number and camera direction

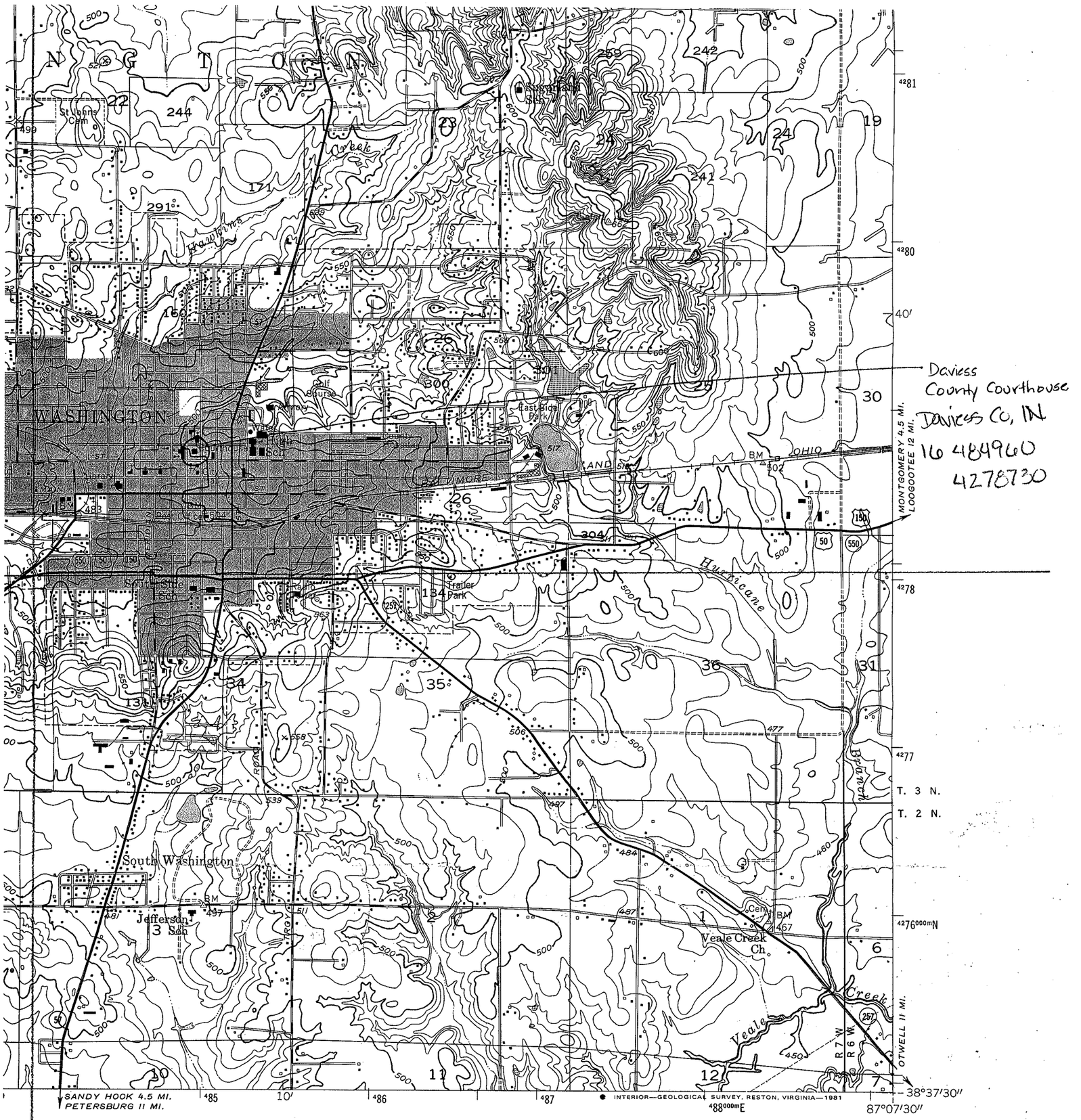


LOWER FLOOR



DAVIESS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

16 → photograph number and camera direction



000

1 MILE

4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

L 10-FEET
L DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———

Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U. S. Route ○ State Route

INDIANA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
VEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
OURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980

WASHINGTON, IND.

N3837.5—W8707.5/7.5

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 3561 II NW—SERIES V851