

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



917

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 Shelby County Courthouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 407 South Harrison Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Shelbyville

N/A

vicinity

state Indiana

code IN

county Shelby

code 0145

zip code 46176

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 A. Hoot
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/27/2011
Date

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain)

Joe Edman H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12.15.11
Date of Action

Shelby County Courthouse
 Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
 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
1	0	objects
2	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

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.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
 walls: STONE: Limestone
 roof: SYNTHETIC: Rubber Membrane
 other: _____

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

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 Shelby County Courthouse, constructed in 1937, is a three-story Art Deco style limestone structure located in Shelbyville, Indiana. The courthouse features stylized classical details and abstract floral and geometric shape inspired adornment typical of Art Deco architecture. The interior highlights the use of expensive stone, polished metals, and abstract ornamentation to create a design worthy of its Art Deco styling. The courthouse is listed as "Outstanding" in the Shelby County Interim Report and today retains its historic integrity. The site includes a 1931 sculpture of a Civil War infantry man, which contributes to the history of the property.

Narrative Description

East Elevation

The east elevation is the main façade of the building and features a recessed central section. The building rises from the ground with a water table that bevels into the building. The two side sections have three bays of nine-light metal casement windows in the water table (photo 01). A cornerstone in the bottom of the northern corner of the water table is inscribed with "1936," highlighting the building's date of construction.

The center section of the building has five recessed bays separated by fluted Doric pilasters that extend vertically two stories to the structure's entablature (photo 06). On the first floor, the three center bays each contain metal, double-door entryways. The center door is a modern white metal door with a single window in each door, while the two side doors are the original gray metal doors that have single windows in each door with art deco inspired "X" patterns in the windows. The doorways have limestone surrounds with carved flowers in the corners. The bay on either side of the three entry bays contains three-part metal windows. The center section contains six-light operable casement windows with a four-light transom. On either side of the center section are four vertical lights that feature frosted glass in an Art Deco inspired design (photo 07). Running between the first and second floors in each of the five bays is a metal panel enriched with classical details and featuring a raised shield motif in the center (photo 05). The second floor windows, directly above these metal panels, have metal windows divided into 28 center lights flanked by seven vertical lights on each side that have the same frosted design as the first floor. The bottom portion of the window is operable while the top half is fixed.

The two sections on either side of the recessed central section are identical. Each features a center section of windows that is divided into three recessed bays by slender limestone pilasters that extend slightly above the roofline, giving the building a vertical emphasis. The windows on the first floor are twelve-light operable metal casement windows with a four-light transom. Between the first and second floors is a metal panel with classical detailing. The second floor windows are twelve-light operable metal casement windows with an eight-light transom. Another decorated metal panel with a chevron motif in relief tops the window.

The entablature of the building is a stylized version of a three-part classical entablature, without the architrave. The frieze in the recessed center section of the façade has been engraved with the phrase "Shelby County Court House." On either side of

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

the text are bas-relief panels with fluting and abstract foliage and floral motifs. The friezes on the two side sections of the building have bas-relief panels with a floral design. The cornice of the recessed center section is a stylized version of a corbel table, while the two side sections have unadorned cornices that are broken by the pilasters that separate the window bays.

The entrance to the building is accessed by two short flights of limestone stairs. The staircase spans the width of the center three bays and has stone knee walls on either end. These knee walls have bas-relief Art Deco floral designs on the east sides, as well as two chevron-inspired bands of carvings along the sides. On top of the knee walls are Art Deco lights (photo 08). The lights, one on either side of the staircase, are four-sided with a tall pedestal base and a lantern on top of the base. The light is made of metal and glass, and features Art Deco chevrons and abstract floral designs on the pedestal. The sides of the lantern itself have the same "X" pattern as found on the entrance doors.

West Elevation

Like the east elevation, a recessed central section and two flanking sides define the west, or "rear" elevation (photo 03). In marked contrast to the east elevation, the west elevation is devoid of all decoration and has three clearly defined stories. The façade is continuous limestone block with bands of metal casement windows with limestone sills.

The recessed center section has a limestone frontispiece with a metal, double-door entrance. A painted metal panel with enriched classical details terminates the frontispiece. On either side of the entryway are two bays containing twelve-light, fixed metal windows. The second and third floors each have five bays of metal fixed nine-light windows in graduating heights: the second floor windows are slightly taller than the third floor.

Two partially recessed stairway towers between the center section and two side sections flank the center section. The north stairway tower has one fixed, nine-light metal window on the second and third floors that align with the second and third floor windows of the center section. The south stair tower has two fixed, nine-light metal windows that are situated halfway between the first and second floors. Both towers have single metal doorways with a single light transom on the first floor.

The two side sections each have three bays of tall fixed, twelve-light metal windows on the first floor. The second floor has slightly smaller metal, fixed, nine-light windows and the third floor has still smaller metal, fixed, nine-light windows. The south section has a tan-colored brick interior chimney with a corbelled cap that rises above the building.

Above the third floor a slight hint at an entablature is evident as the top three rows of limestone blocks are slightly corbelled from the rest of the façade. At the corners, larger limestone blocks give the appearance of quoins. A cornice in the form of a single row of limestone blocks terminates the building.

North and South Elevations

The north elevation features two prominent sections. The west half is a continuation of the decorative Art Deco east façade, while the east half is an extension of the unadorned west façade (photo 04).

The water table on the western half has four bays of egress fixed metal casement windows. The western-most bay has a large industrial metal vent that extends through the window.

Shelby County Courthouse

Shelby, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Like the east façade, the western half of the north facade has four bays of recessed windows separated by fluted limestone pilasters. The windows on the first floor are sixteen-light fixed metal windows. The vertical four lights on each side of the window have Art Deco frosted detailing. Between the first and second floors is a metal panel enriched with classical details and features a raised shield motif in the center. The second floor windows are twelve-light fixed metal windows. Again, the vertical four lights on each side of the window have Art Deco frosted detailing. A decorated metal panel with a chevron motif tops each window. The stylized entablature of the east façade is replicated on this section; four small bas-relief panels are centered over each bay of windows in the frieze. Just under the top row of stone that forms the cornice, is a small row of fluted limestone that extends along the entire section.

The east half of the north façade is slightly recessed behind the west half and is three stories with two bays of windows. The first floor windows are twelve-light, fixed metal windows with limestone sills. The second and third floors each have fixed metal nine-light windows in graduating heights: the second floor windows are slightly taller than the third floor. Like the west façade, a slight hint at an entablature is evident as the top three rows of limestone blocks are slightly corbelled from the rest of the façade. At the eastern corner, larger limestone blocks give the appearance of quoins. A cornice in the form of a single row of blocks terminates the building.

The south elevation is a mirror image of the north elevation (photo 02).

Site Plan

The courthouse sits centered in its block north to south but closer to the western edge than east. This creates a large lawn fronting the primary east façade. The west lawn is smaller than the east, and has a driveway running north to south at the edge of the property that feeds into the parking lot of the Shelby County Courthouse Annex, which is behind the building, on the west side. Sidewalks cross the property at the diagonals, and lead to the east and west façade doorways. Trees and grass lawns are scattered throughout the courthouse lot.

In the middle of the courthouse's east lawn stands a statue of a Civil War infantryman that was dedicated on December 27, 1931, to honor veterans of the war (photo 09). The infantryman stands with a tree stump at his back and his rifle stock at parade rest. His elbows are bent, a cap upon his head and a cartridge pouch strapped to his belt. The sculpture itself is constructed from marble and the base of the statue is a large granite block. A large bronze Grand Army of the Republic badge is affixed to the base, above the inscription that reads, "We honor you for your / valiant service to our country / in the time was War, / and in time of Peace. / Number of enlistments, 3261. A bronze plaque beneath this inscription reads: In the War of the States, / Shelby County Men / served in the following / regiments / Infantry / 7-16-17-18-21-33-51-52-70- / 79-123-132-146-148 / Cavalry / 7-9-13-39 / Artillery / 3-20 /. A flagpole is situated directly behind this memorial.

INTERIOR

The Shelby County Courthouse is two stories on its east façade and rises to three stories on the west façade, with a basement underneath it all. The layout consists of a central lobby on the first floor with a back hallway running north to south. The second floor holds nearly an identical layout, with a back hallway and common space on the second floor lobby. The third floor is designated specifically for office use and the basement is also office space.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

First Floor

There are three doorways on the east façade to enter the building, but the two side doors have been bolted shut and access is possible only through the center door. This door opens into a rectangular, marble-clad lobby, running north to south, with a central grand staircase on the west side of the lobby. The floor of the lobby features polished rectangular white marble tiles laid in a herringbone pattern. The walls are covered floor to ceiling in white marble with a black/green marble baseboard. A tray ceiling in the center of the lobby has a large crown molding that features vertical, rectangular bas-relief panels with floral patterns separated by large expanses of horizontal lines.

The grand staircase dominates the lobby and is directly across from the main entrance doors and in the center of the building (photo 10). The staircase is a "Y" shape constructed of marble. Marble treads and risers, and marble knee walls on either side of the center section contrast with the polished metal balustrade. The balustrade features an abstract floral and geometric shape pattern and runs along either side of the staircase to the second floor. A darker marble with more pronounced grain-lines lines the back wall of the staircase.

On either side of the lobby are offices; wooden double doors with half windows and polished metal door pulls in an Art Deco design lead into County Clerks' office on the north side and the offices of the Superior Court II on the south side. A hallway extends to the back of the building on either side of the grand staircase.

The back hallway extends nearly the length of the building (photo 11). From this hallway, offices are accessible on the north and south sides of the hallway. On the west side in a shorter hallway that leads to restrooms, a staircase and elevator, and the west façade doorway. Both hallways have the same marble floors as the lobby, again laid in a herringbone pattern with black marble baseboards and textured plaster walls. A modern drop ceiling spans both hallways. Display cases and a building directory are affixed to the walls.

Second Floor

The second floor, accessed by either branch of the grand staircase, opens into a common space above the first floor lobby that has modern meeting and conference rooms lining the east wall (photo 12). The same polished metal balustrade that lines the staircase also lines the stairwell in the second floor lobby. Five windows spanning floor to ceiling line the east wall. The modern meeting and conference rooms, constructed on wood panels and metal frosted glass windows, are divided into five rooms, each room with one window. These modern offices are approximately twelve feet tall, but the ceiling of the second floor is at least twenty feet tall, so the open ceiling aspect of the offices still allows vast amounts of light from the five windows to illuminate the space. Half-round, Art Deco inspired sconces are mounted on the exterior wood panel columns between each office space.

The floors are the same marble floors in the herringbone pattern as the first floor lobby. The walls are plaster with stylized classical columns separating each of the five windows on the east wall, and creating breaks in the expanses of wall on the north, south, and west walls of the common space. The ceiling is divided into five rectangular trays aligning with the five windows and running across the room east to west. Each tray is decorated in a continuous repeating abstract floral design. Pendant lights with up lighting are situated above each meeting room.

The north side of the second floor lobby has the same double wooden office doors as the first floor, and opens into the Superior Court I courtroom (photo 17). The courtroom has had modern updates to its space and features carpeted floors, plaster walls, a large

Shelby County Courthouse

Shelby, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

crown molding with abstract floral designs and modern florescent light fixtures. The west wall is dominated by the judge's bench, which has the raised judge's seat in the center, and a long desk for the court reporter to the south, and a witness stand to the north. The bench is made from wood paneling. A wooden plaque with raised carved eagle is mounted on the south wall above the judge's seat. A metal balustrade with wood hand railing divides the room between the public seating area and the judge's bench.

The south side of the lobby, with the same doors, opens into the Circuit Court courtroom. The Circuit Court courtroom is oriented east to west, with the judge's bench on the west wall and the public viewing balcony on the east. The judge's bench is the same bench found in the Superior Court I courtroom, and is set into a recessed area in the west wall. The recessed wall behind the judge's bench has wood paneling that extends half way up the wall. The paneling is five bays wide and each bay has three raised rectangular panels set one atop another vertically. On either side of the paneling are doorways that lead into antechamber rooms. These doorways feature Adamesque swags carved into the top molding. The wall above the wood paneling is plaster with three acoustic panels covering much of the wall. In the center is a large circular mural painting by Indiana artist Gorrell, saved from demolition when the 1854 courthouse was razed for the construction of the current courthouse. On either side of the entire recessed section are two pilasters with that rise to the crown molding that circles the entire room. This molding is the same molding and detailing that is found in the second floor lobby (photo 14). The north wall features three bays of windows with the same pilasters between them. The east wall houses the public viewing section. Four rows of two benches comprise the section, with a viewing balcony above. The floor in this section has large multi-colored tiles, which helps create a distinction between the public areas of the room, while the judge's half of the room has modern carpeting (photo 15). A wooden knee wall that extends the whole width of the room and has a swinging door on either side that allows access between the spaces also separates the two halves of the room. The south wall of the room features a door on the public side and a door on the judge's side. The space between has large acoustic panels that are separated by pilasters (photo 16).

A back hallway runs behind the grand staircase wall (photo 13). This hallway is a simplified version of the first floor lobby and while it has the same black/green marble baseboards, the floors are terrazzo. Plaster walls and a modern drop ceiling at a height of eight feet runs the hallway. The cross hallway again has a staircase and elevator. Private offices are accessed through doorways on the north and south ends of the hallway.

Third Floor

The third floor is only accessible from the west side of the building. A small lobby where the first and second floors have the small cross hallways is the only public space. A teller window at the east end of this little space allows the public to talk to office members, but access to the larger office space behind is not granted. Modern carpet and office furnishings dominate this floor.

Basement

The basement contains secondary offices that are not frequented by the public. A circular hallway runs around the floor and offices line the interior and exterior of the hallway.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
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 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

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1931 - 1961

Significant Dates

1931

1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bohlen, D. A. and Son

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 with the placement of the Civil War memorial statue on the courthouse yard in 1931 and extends to the 50-year mark from today, of 1961. The completion of the construction of the courthouse in 1936 is a significant date within the

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

period of significance. The courthouse is significant, as it has continuously served as the county seat for Shelby County during this period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Shelby County Courthouse, built in 1936, is emblematic of the Modernism era aesthetic in America and is an outstanding example of an Art Deco government building. The Art Deco style of the building is expressive of the post-World War I sentiment at the time that stressed linear symmetry, dependence on ornamentation and motifs, the use of exotic materials, and stylized interpretations of classicalism. The courthouse meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of Government and Politics for its significance to local Shelby County history, and in the area of Social History for its association with the Public Works Administration of the New Deal era. The building also meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as a prime example of an Art Deco government building, as well as for its association with prominent Indiana architecture firm D. A. Bohlen and Son.

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

In 1825, Shelby County Commissioners granted a contract for the construction of a two-story, forty-foot square brick county courthouse, on the public square in the center of Shelbyville.¹ Due to limited funding and changing designs it would take several years to complete the building, though by 1833, the building was largely complete and the county took occupancy. The county quickly outgrew this building and in 1845 an annex was built to house the county clerk, auditor and recorder. This building would ultimately be torn down upon the completion of a new courthouse in 1854 by Indianapolis architect Edwin May.

In 1849, Edward Toner and Jeremiah Bennett gave to the county Lot 4 in their new Toner and Bennett Addition. Bounded by Polk Street to the north, Taylor Street to the south, Harrison Street to the east and Elm Street to the west, Toner and Bennett believed Lot 4 would be the ideal location for a new courthouse. They gave the land to the county with the stipulation that "within twelve months the county was to grade and fence the lot, and within five years erect or be in the process of erecting a new courthouse and such office buildings for public purposes as the Commissioners thought necessary."² The commissioners accepted the gift by Toner and Bennett and immediately had the ground graded, the cornerstones placed and a fence built.³

A contract for a new courthouse was granted to architect Edwin May in 1852 and construction was completed in 1854. The new courthouse cost \$27,000 and specifications called for a structure of brick and stone, with a tower with a clock and a bell, and lightning rod atop the tower. The courtroom was to be in the center of the structure and two wings were to contain offices and a jury room. Each room was to have a ventilating

¹ "Shelby County, Crossed by French Traders, has no record of settlers until Conner's arrival." *Indianapolis News*, 18 December 1926. Shelby Folder I, Indiana Counties Clippings Folder. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

² Commissioners' Record Book D, page 63.

³ Marian McFadden, *Biography of a Town; Shelbyville, Indiana: 1822 - 1962*, (Shelbyville: Tippecanoe Press Inc., 1968), 69.

Shelby County Courthouse

Shelby, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

flue.⁴ Measuring approximately 75 feet by 100 feet, the building's four sides extended about from the central portion of the building. There were front and back doors, but no side doors.

The 1854 Shelby County Courthouse was one of architect Edwin May's first public building commissions. Though the building underwent significant alterations in 1878 and was ultimately torn down for the construction of the current 1936 structure, the courthouse is emblematic of May's early, less experienced years. As his career matured, May would eventually earn the distinction of being the winning architect of the competition to design the Indiana State Capitol.

With the opening of the new courthouse in the Toner and Bennett Addition, Shelby County gained the distinction of having the one of the few courthouses in Indiana not located on the public square in the center of the town. Of the towns without courthouses on the central square, Shelbyville is the largest city. Shelbyville residents seem to enjoy their unique situation as a 1963 newspaper article demonstrates; "Downtown Shelbyville is the antithesis of most Hoosier cities. Noticeably absent is the grotesque Victorian courthouse which graces most Indiana County Seat squares. Instead the heart of Shelbyville sports a circle used now for offstreet [sic] parking."⁵ This remains the situation today.

In 1878, architect D. A. Bohlen was hired to remodel May's courthouse and under his direction, the courthouse took on a decidedly more French Second Empire flair, a style quite prominent at that time period. The building had its exterior coated in plaster, rounded-arch windows were added throughout, and a mansard roof with central bell-tower was constructed.⁶ Atop the tower was a 3,000-pound clock and bell made by renowned clockmaker Seth Thomas. The bell tolled every hour and half hour, as well as when jury verdicts were delivered, and upon the death of county officials.⁷

Diederich August Bohlen was a prominent architect who practiced in Indianapolis and is best known for designing the Morris-Butler House in 1864, Crown Hill Cemetery Chapel in 1877, Indianapolis City Market in 1886, as well as several other public buildings, churches, and schools. Bohlen was a German-born architect who immigrated to the United States in the early 1850s. Landing in New Orleans, Bohlen worked his way up the Mississippi River before ending in Cincinnati, Ohio. Unimpressed with opportunities in Cincinnati, Bohlen moved to Indianapolis shortly thereafter. Before starting his own practice in 1853, Bohlen worked with renowned Indianapolis architect Francis Costigan, who is most remembered as the designer of Madison, Indiana's Lanier Mansion.

The firm of D. A. Bohlen and Son was formed when Bohlen's son Oscar joined the practice in 1881. Together, D. A. Bohlen and Son designed Indianapolis' City Market in 1886. Oscar would go on to design the Majestic Building in Indianapolis in 1896 and French Lick Springs Hotel in 1898. Oscar's son August joined the firm in 1909. August made a name for himself as the coauthor of Indiana's first building codes, as well as for designing the Indianapolis Star-News Building in 1924. August's son Robert joined the firm in 1946, making him a fourth-generation architect. Robert and August designed Indianapolis'

⁴ Commissioners' Record Book D, page 227-234.

⁵ Conrad Casler, "Shelbyville: The Circle Is Now A Parking Lot," *The Indianapolis Times*, December 15, 1963, p. 8.

⁶ "Old Courthouse" Photograph. *The Shelbyville News*, Special Sesquicentennial Edition: 1822 - 1972. Section C. 12 September 1972. Shelby County Clippings File, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

⁷ "Shelby County Government," *Shelby County, Indiana: History and Families*, (Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1887).

Shelby County Courthouse

Shelby, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Empire Life Building together in 1950.⁸ In 1961, D. A. Bohlen and Son combined with David V. Burns to become the firm Bohlen and Burns. This firm would become Bohlen, Meyer, Gibson & Associates, Inc. in 1971.⁹ In 1989, The Schneider Corporation purchased the architectural firm, ending the use of the Bohlen name after 136 years.

D. A. Bohlen's contract to remodel the courthouse in 1878 was the first of many commissions Bohlen and D. A. Bohlen and Son would receive in Shelbyville. The firm is responsible for the County Jail of 1874, the Thatcher House of 1877, the Laughlin House in 1890, and the Porter Pool Bathhouse in 1930. The firm also designed the Art Deco style Lora B. Pearson School in Shelbyville, built two years after the courthouse in 1939.

The courthouse that D. A. Bohlen remolded in 1878 served the county until 1935. Spurred by the decline of the furniture industry in Shelbyville and in an effort to boost public moral and employ local workers, the county took advantage of federal funds available through the Public Works Administration to build a new courthouse. Carrying on the tradition of Bohlen-designed work in Shelbyville, the firm of D. A. Bohlen and Son was contracted for the new courthouse in 1935. By early 1936 the old courthouse was razed and construction on the new one was well under way.¹⁰ At the grand opening celebration held May 12, 1937, the Chair of the County Commissioners addressed the crowd, explaining the county's decision to construct a new courthouse:

"We found the space for our officials very inadequate... the old courthouse accommodated the officials of its day; namely the court, clerk, treasurer, auditor, recorder and assessor. We did not have a safe fireproof room for our valuable records from your old sheepskin patent issued from the government on our first land grants until the last deed made yesterday. The problem of building an annex to our old courthouse was presented to the commissioners. After due consideration, we decided that this idea was impractical and would represent a total loss in a few years as needs for more space were demanded. Realizing our privilege to secure a government grant of 45 per cent and having enough money in the treasury of our county to pay the remaining 55 per cent in cash without placing a future burden of indebtedness on Shelby county, we deemed it timely and proper in the interest of Shelby county to build for the present and future, a permanent home for its county officials."¹¹

Remarkably, as the Commissioner Chair boasted, Shelby County assumed no debt in the construction of the new courthouse. Of the estimated \$250,000 total cost of the building, the county paid their portion mainly by using surplus funds received from delinquent taxes. The other forty-five percent of the courthouse cost came from a grant from the Public Works Administration, a New Deal program enacted by President Roosevelt.¹²

Created by the National Industrial Recovery Act on June 16, 1933, the Public Works Administration (PWA) was given several billion dollars to spend on the construction of public works throughout the nation, as a means of providing employment, stabilizing purchasing power, improving public welfare, and contributing to a revival of American industry during the New Deal era of the Great Depression. The PWA is responsible for the

⁸ "Bohlen, Meyer, Gibson, & Associates," *Indiana Historical Society*, <www.indianahistory.org/our-services/books.../bohlen-meyer-gibson.pdf> (17 May 2011)

⁹ *The Indianapolis Star Magazine*, June 11, 1978, p. 42-47.

¹⁰ McFadden, *Biography of a Town*, 308.

¹¹ "Board President is Heard during program" *Shelby Democrat* 13 May 1937, p. 1, 5.

¹² *Shelby County, Indiana: History and Families*.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

construction of 34,000 projects during its existence, including airports, electricity-generating dams, seventy percent of the new schools, one third of the hospitals, and sixty-five percent of new courthouses built during that time. By the time the PWA was disbanded in 1941, over six billion dollars had been spent on public projects in hopes of encouraging economic growth.¹³

Proposals for PWA funding originated at the local level; a community decided what its needs were, hired a local architect to design the project, and then sought approval from the PWA. Initially, funding for these projects were split 70/30, with seventy percent funding required by the requesting body and thirty percent granted from the PWA. After 1935, the split became forty-five percent from the PWA and fifty-five percent from the requesting body. This change reflects market improvements that more favorably allowed communities to sell bond for their project, which many communities (excluding Shelby County) took advantage. After the project was approved, local contractors and local labor were hired for construction.¹⁴

Because the architectural style of the project was determined by local taste, there is no standard way to recognize a PWA project. However, a style popular with architects at the time was Art Deco and many PWA projects, the Shelbyville County Courthouse included, exhibited characteristics of the style. Art Deco originated in France and got its name from the 1925 *Exposition des Arts Decoratifs* in Paris. Art Deco is characterized by stylized interpretations of classical buildings, with simplified columns and entablatures. Bold geometric motifs as decorative elements, like zigzags and chevrons, were applied on predominantly smooth surfaces. Many have sculptural relief ornamentation with floral, sunburst and human figure inspired designs. Buildings are symmetrical and feature metal casement windows. Roofs are flat, and towers and other vertical projections above the roofline give a vertical emphasis to the building. Art Deco was common for public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s, but very rare for residential architecture.¹⁵ The origins of Art Deco were ornamental, sophisticated, and modern. It was intended to appeal to those who could afford the finest. Through times of tremendous prosperity, depression, growth and progress, the Art Deco style defined and reflected its age.

Towards the end of the 1930s, Art Deco would evolve into the style termed as Art Moderne. Both Art Deco and Art Moderne found commonality in the use of stripped down forms of classicism, however, Art Moderne was more streamlined and simplified than Art Deco, and abandoned the use of decorative panels and sculptural ornament. Smooth surfaces, curved corners and horizontal emphasis defined the style. Unique to Art Moderne, the universal influence of the style quickly found its way into everyday objects and manufactures embraced the design for household items like toasters and radios.

Many buildings built with PWA funding adopted the Art Deco and Art Moderne style as it made a statement that the building and its commissioners were modern and up-to-date with the prevailing styles of the day. Gone were the days of exuberance found in Italianate and Second Empire styles, and gone were the strict Roman and Greek-inspired edifices often constructed for civic buildings. Art Deco and Art Moderne, with their European origins, represented hope and progress in a time of great depression.

¹³ The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers. "Public Works Administration." *Teaching Eleanor Roosevelt*, ed. by Allida Black, June Hopkins, et. al. (Hyde Park, New York: Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, 2003). <http://www.nps.gov/archive/elro/glossary/pwa.htm> (16 May 2011).

¹⁴ Robert Leighninger, "PWA Architecture," *KnowLA Encyclopedia of Louisiana*, <<http://www.knowla.org/entry.php?rec=495>> (accessed June 1, 2011).

¹⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlister, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 465.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

The Shelby County Courthouse is exemplary of Art Deco style, featuring all the adornments of the style with the added benefit of being designed by one of Indiana's most prominent architectural firms. The three-story building is equipped with stainless steel fixtures throughout and two beautiful marble-walled lobbies extend half the length of the first and second floors.¹⁶ Constructed of Bedford limestone, the courthouse contains sixty-one rooms, housing every unit of county government. Several additional governmental agencies, such as the Works Progress Administration and Governors Commission on Unemployment Relief originally had offices in the structure.¹⁷

One element of the 1854 courthouse was saved from demolition and installed in the new courthouse: a mural painting by Indiana artist Gorrell of the Biblical scene in which Solomon directs a child to be split in half when two women claim him as their son. The story says that the real mother released her claim on the boy out of love for him to save his life. The painting shows the real mother on her knees being awarded her son. The painting originally hung on the ceiling in the courtroom of the 1854 courthouse. Under the orders of James A. Emmert, Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court from 1929 to 1949, the mural was removed, restored and hung on the wall above the judge's chair in the Circuit Courtroom.¹⁸

Accolades at the grand opening of the building did not fail to highlight the structure's architectural beauty. The *Indianapolis News* wrote "architects and construction men say the building is one of the most beautiful in Indiana and term it the outstanding county building in the state." Even Indiana Governor M. Clifford Townsend who delivered the opening address extolled the virtues of the building, saying, "[h]ere in the midst of a beautiful setting has been erected with mortar, steel and stone a splendid building to house the offices of your county government. It is a monument to the enterprise of a progressive county and a credit to the substantial American community."¹⁹

In keeping with changing times and needs, modernization of the courthouse has taken places several times throughout the years. In 1969, County Commissioners order the lighting of the courthouse and each night since the courthouse shines as a beacon in the city. In 1973 the building was air-conditioned and in 1975, a remodeling project updated the courtrooms and added additional courtroom space in the basement for the expanding county court system.²⁰ IN 2000 the Shelby Courthouse Annex was opened and the Auditor, Treasurer, and Assessors office moved into the new building. In 2002, the architecture firm of Odle McGuire and Shook was hired to complete a revitalization of the courthouse, which included reorganizing office spaces. The courthouse was updated to accommodate expanding government roles, but retained its historic character and feel.

Honoring Shelby County's military servicemen and women is a long-standing tradition at the courthouse. On December 27, 1931, before the current courthouse was built, the people of Shelby County erected and dedicated a statue of a Union Soldier in front of the courthouse in honor of the veterans of the Civil War. This statue remains today as a tribute for the county's war heroes. On Memorial Day 1947 white crosses were placed on the courthouse yard for the deceased servicemen of the county who had served in World War

¹⁶ "New Shelby County Courthouse Awaits Dedication," *The Indianapolis News*, 22 February 1937.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Shelby County, Indiana: History and Families.*

¹⁹ "Crowds gather for Dedication of New Courthouse Bridge," *Shelby Democrat* 13 May 1937, p. 1, 5.

²⁰ *Shelby County, Indiana: History and Families*, 16-17.

Shelby County Courthouse

Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana

County and State

II. Each Memorial Day this tradition continues; one cross is placed in the yard for each fallen serviceman from the county.²¹

The Shelby County Courthouse has continually served the community as the primary center of social and political life in the county. As such, the Courthouse meets National Register Criteria A in the areas of Government and Politics for the building has been the seat of the Shelby County government since it was built in 1936, and the courthouse lot has repeatedly housed the courthouse since Tonner and Bennett's gift to the city in 1849. In the area of Social History, the Public Works Administration of the New Deal era played an integral role in funding the building and the courthouse represents a time in our history when government programs spurred development and civic pride in communities across the nation. The courthouse also meets National Register Criteria C in the category of architecture as a prime example of civic Art Deco architecture designed by the well-known Indianapolis firm of D. A. Bohlen and Son. The building epitomizes the popular Art Deco style for prominent federal buildings and is a rare example of the style on an Indiana courthouse. The building is illustrative of the Art Deco fashion and features all the of the style's defining characteristics; smooth stone exterior with an emphasis on verticality, and on the interior, a grand lobby with high finished materials like marble and polished metals.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Located southeast of Indianapolis, Shelby County, Indiana was organized by an enabling act of the Indiana State Legislature on December 31, 1821. Shelby County was named in honor of the distinguished General Isaac Shelby from Kentucky.²² Shelby was known for his courageous fighting in the Revolutionary War as well as the War of 1812, and would become both the first and fifth governor of Kentucky. Many settlers in the newly formed county were originally from Kentucky. As of the 2010 US Census, Shelby County had a population of 44,436 residents.

Shelbyville is the county seat of Shelby County. The city is situated at the fork of the Little Blue and Big Blue rivers, 28 miles southeast of Indianapolis, 240 miles from Chicago and 90 miles from Cincinnati. Shelbyville and Shelby County were a part of a large new territory known as the "new purchase" which the Delaware Indians and other tribes ceded to the United States in 1818. The area officially opened for settlement in 1820, when the Indians agreed to vacate the ceded land.²³

Shelbyville was located and laid out in 1822 by the Shelby County Commissioners and was incorporated as a city in 1850.²⁴ The largest donation of land for the formation of Shelbyville came from a man named John Hendricks who's son, Thomas A. Hendricks, was the

²¹ Ibid.

²² Edward H. Chadwick, *Chadwick's History of Shelby County, Indiana*, (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Company, 1909), 60-61.

²³ Margaret Moore, "Shelbyville Grew from Very Little," *The Indianapolis News*, January 10, 1970, p. 6.

²⁴ R. L. Polk and Co. "Polk's Shelbyville City Directory," (Indianapolis: R. L. Polk and Co., 1940), 12.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

21st Vice-President of the United States under Grover Cleveland in 1885. He accepted this position after being the unsuccessful running mate of Samuel Tilden in 1876.²⁵

In the town's early years, Shelbyville's predominant industry was furniture making, thanks to the large expanses of hardwood trees growing in the area. By the 1920s, twenty-two different furniture manufactures were in business. However, a growing scarcity of white oak and walnut, along with the economic upheaval of the Great Depression, spelled the furniture business' demise during the 1930s.²⁶ The last factory closed its doors in 1973.²⁷ Today the town has a diversified economic base, ranging from the production of fiberglass insulation to oil gaskets.²⁸ Nearly twenty thousand people call Shelbyville home.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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²⁵ Robert M. Taylor, et. al. *Indiana: A New Historical Guide*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989), 447.

²⁶ Myrtie Barker, "Courthouse Isn't Center," *Indianapolis News*, December 3, 1971, p. 18, c. 2.

²⁷ Polk, "Polk's Shelbyville City Directory," 12.

²⁸ Taylor, 447.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

Tippecanoe Press Inc., 1968.

Moore, Margaret. "Shelbyville Grew from Very Little." *The Indianapolis News*. 10 January 1970.

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The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers. "Public Works Administration." *Teaching Eleanor Roosevelt*, ed. by Allida Black, June Hopkins, et. al. (Hyde Park, New York: Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, 2003). <<http://www.nps.gov/archive/elro/glossary/pwa.htm>> (16 May 2011).

The Indianapolis Star Magazine. June 11, 1978. p. 42-47.

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):

145-585-45083

10. Geographical Data

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

Acreage of Property 1.084 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>605078</u> Easting	<u>4375326</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The Shelby County Courthouse is located on Lot 4 in the Toner-Bennett Addition to Shelbyville. Lot 4 is bounded by Polk Street to the north, Harrison Street to the east, Taylor Street to the south, and Elm Street to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Edward Toner and Jeremiah Bennett donated Lot 4 in the Toner-Bennett Addition to Shelby County in 1849, with the stipulation that a new county courthouse be built on the lot. The county fulfilled this obligation with the opening of the 1856 courthouse. Though this courthouse was ultimately torn down, the current 1936 courthouse sits on the same lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli Andre Kellerhals, Intern
organization Department of Historic Preservation and Archeology 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.

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

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_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0001.tiff

1. Shelby County Courthouse
2. Shelbyville
3. Shelby County, Indiana
4. Kelli A. Kellerhals
5. June 22, 2011
6. Location of Photo CD: DHPA
7. East elevation, camera facing west
8. Photo 1 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0002.tiff

1. South elevation, camera facing north
2. Photo 2 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0003.tiff

1. West elevation, camera facing east
2. Photo 3 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0004.tiff

1. North elevation, camera facing south
2. Photo 4 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0005.tiff

1. Metal paneling, camera facing west
2. Photo 5 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0006.tiff

1. East recessed center section, camera facing west
2. Photo 6 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0007.tiff

1. Window detail, camera facing west
2. Photo 7 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0008.tiff

1. Light post, camera facing west
2. Photo 8 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCounyCourthouse_0009.tiff

Shelby County Courthouse

Shelby, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

1. Civil War statue, camera facing west
2. Photo 9 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0010.tiff

1. Grand staircase, camera facing west
2. Photo 10 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0011.tiff

1. First floor back hallway, camera facing south
2. Photo 11 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0012.tiff

1. Second floor lobby, camera facing east
2. Photo 12 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0013.tiff

1. Second floor back hallway, camera facing south
2. Photo 13 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0014.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. May 26, 2010
3. Circuit Courtroom Judge's bench, camera facing west
4. Photo 14 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0015.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. May 26, 2010
3. Circuit Courtroom viewing area, camera facing east
4. Photo 15 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0016.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. May 26, 2010
3. Circuit Courtroom, camera facing southwest
4. Photo 16 of 17

IN_Shelby_ShelbyCountyCourthouse_0017.tiff

1. Kim Smith
2. May 26, 2010
3. Superior Court I Judge's bench, camera facing west
4. Photo 17 of 17

Shelby County Courthouse
Name of Property

Shelby, Indiana
County and State

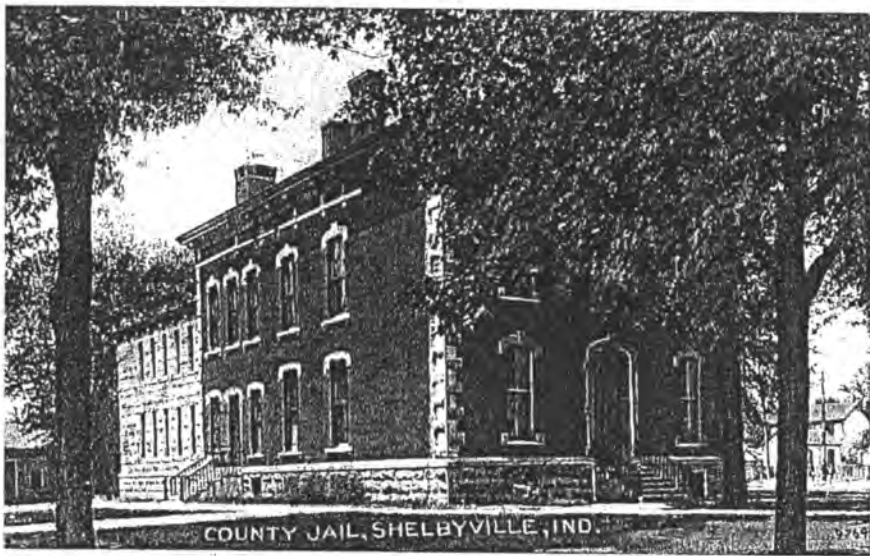
Property Owner:

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

name Shelby County Commissioners
street & number 407 South Harrison Street telephone 317.392.6330
city or town Shelbyville state Indiana zip code 46176

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.



Postcard showing the jailhouse in Shelbyville. The construction of a jail was one of the town official's earliest projects.

Plans to erect a courthouse in the city that would serve as the home to all governmental affairs. No doubt the grand edifice would have taken a long time to build regardless of the circumstances, but as McFadden recalled, this particular project was nothing short of a "saga."

It took two years for the building to be designed. The plan called for a structure to be forty feet square with a proportional roof, but it was also slated to have other amenities, including a bell, a weather vane and a spire to make the courthouse a standout among the buildings in the town. A plan that was received in 1823 finally got underway in 1825, and by November 5, 1827, though the building was far from completed, the county commissioners were finally able to meet within its walls. Butler also oversaw some of the completion of the building, and finally the commissioners accepted the building as "finished" on September 1, 1830. McFadden wrote:

The Court was occupying the new building by 1831, though work was by no means completed. It was not until 1833 that the finishing of the interior woodwork was accepted... Why did it take so long? The constructing of the hull alone stretched from 1825-1830 and interior construction dragged on for several more years... With meager equipment and hard-to-get materials, building on the swampy and little cleared terrain surely must have been difficult. Secondly work could be done only when money was available and



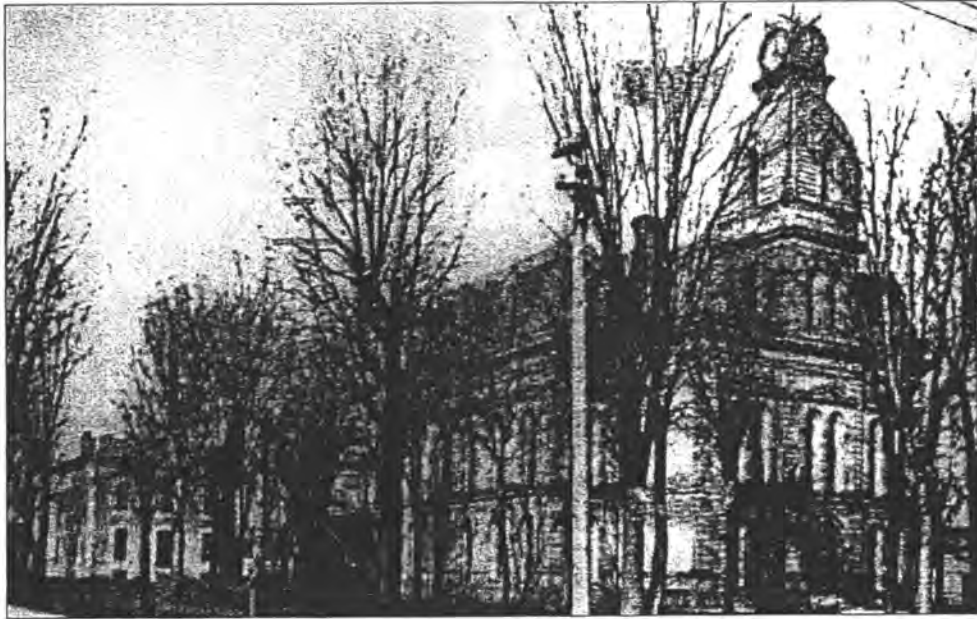
A vintage postcard of the Shelbyville Courthouse. The original building took two years to design and contained many standout features. (1854 Courthouse) D.A. Bolen remodel

that was as scarce as the materials and there was no other government that could be called on for financial aid.

Shelbyville took seriously the need to design infrastructure that would be an asset to the community. Schools are a prime example of that. As

Julie Young, "A Brief History of Shelby County." The History Press, Charleston, S.C. 2010 p. 24-25

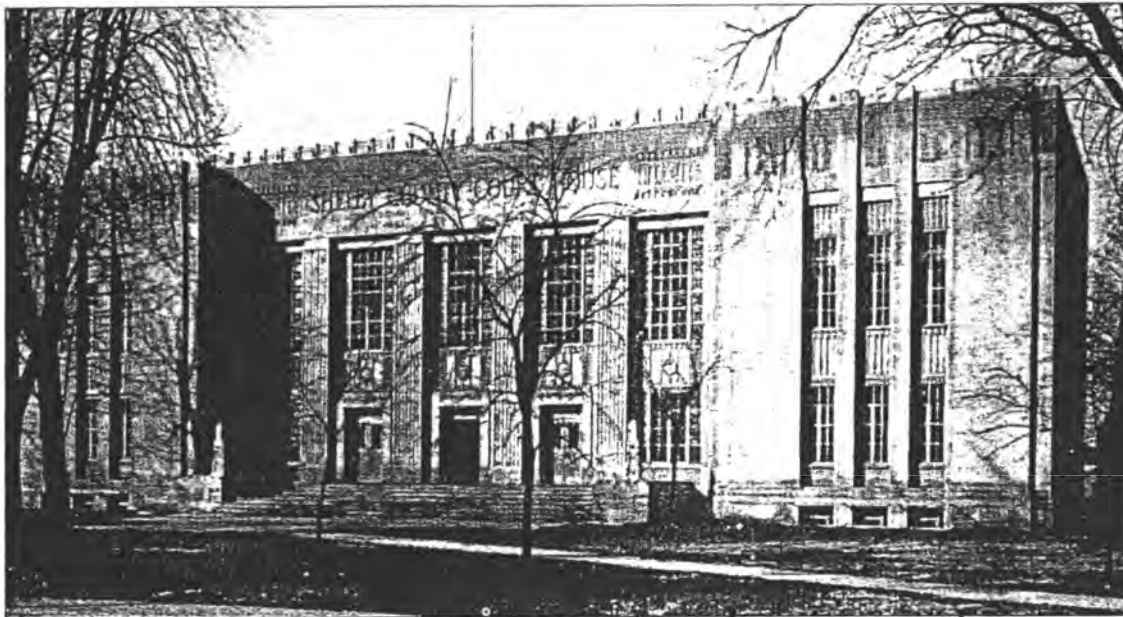
Courthouse



The second Shelby County Courthouse was raised on ground donated by Toner Bennett in 1853 at a cost of \$27,000. However, it was not ready for occupancy until 1854. This courthouse was used until 1936 when it was torn down to make room for a new one.

The adjacent jail was built in 1872 and used for many years. It was torn down to enlarge the parking lot at the courthouse. Both the courthouse and the jail were enclosed by an iron fence.

The cornerstone for the new courthouse was laid April 18, 1936. Some of the dedication committee and interested citizens identified are J. W. Barlow, Walter W. Leslie, Alonzo Blair, Claud X. Mohr, Joseph Beyer, Charles F. Young, Ralph Adams and Claude R. Henry. A ceremony was held May 12, 1937, for the new courthouse and the new Blue River Highway Bridge.



The present courthouse was finished in February 1937 at a cost of about \$250,000. The federal government paid \$111,600 of this total. The architect for this project was D. A. Bohlen and Sons. While this edifice was being built, the county officers moved to the First National Bank Building.

Key

(NC) - Noncontributing Resource

(C) - Contributing Resource

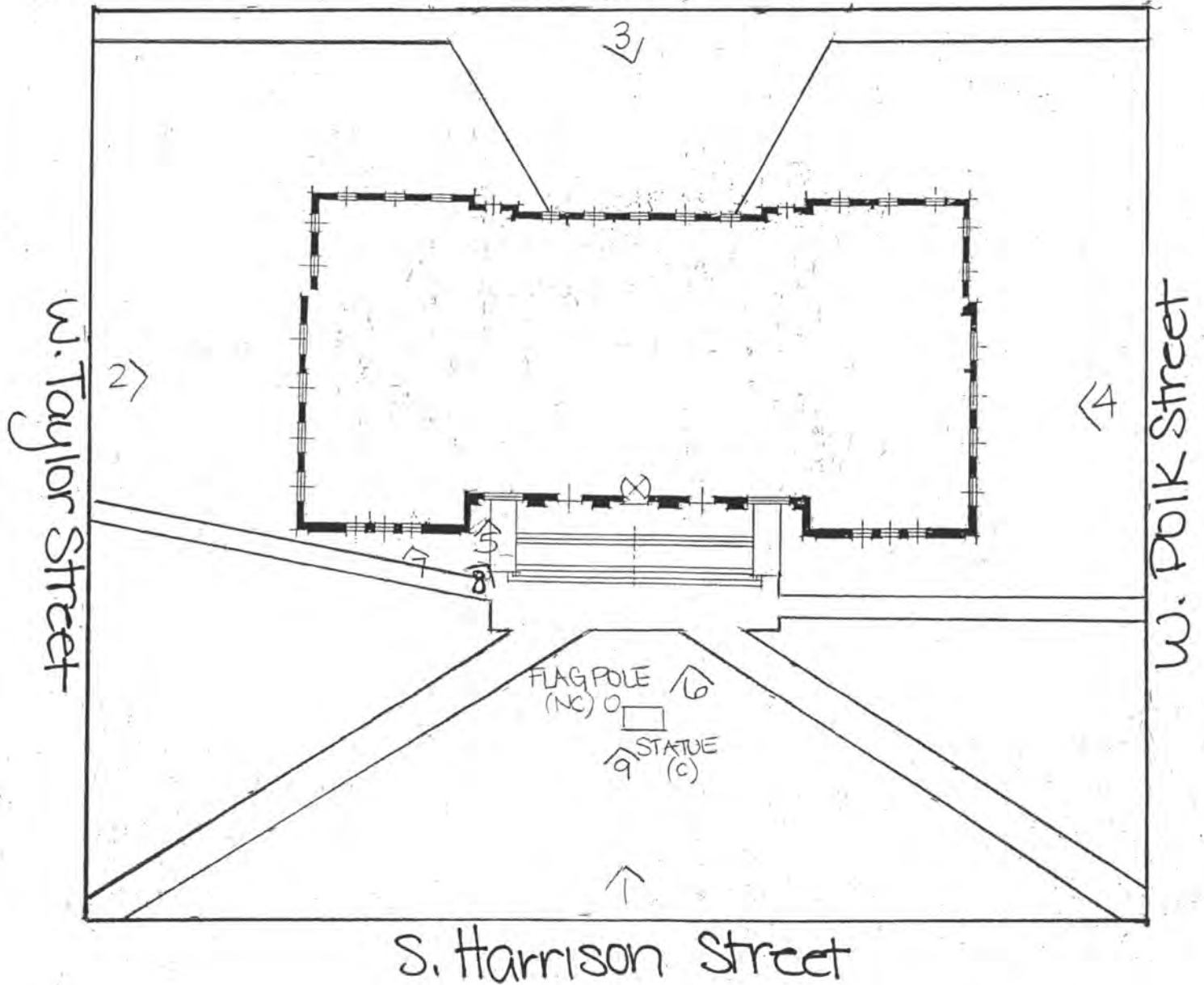
- - - Property boundary

- Photo Number & Direction

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No Scale

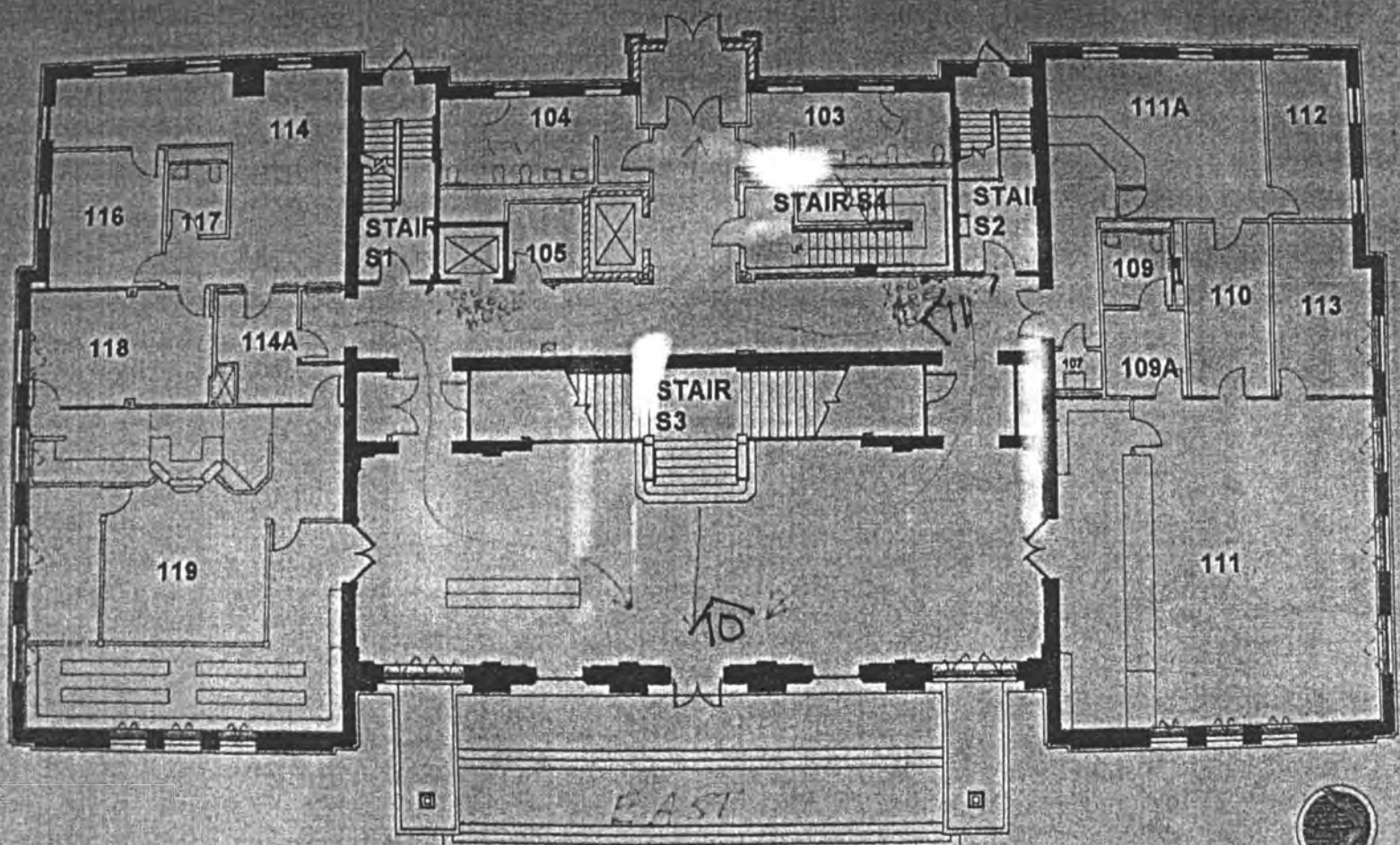
Elm Street



Shelby County Courthouse

Key

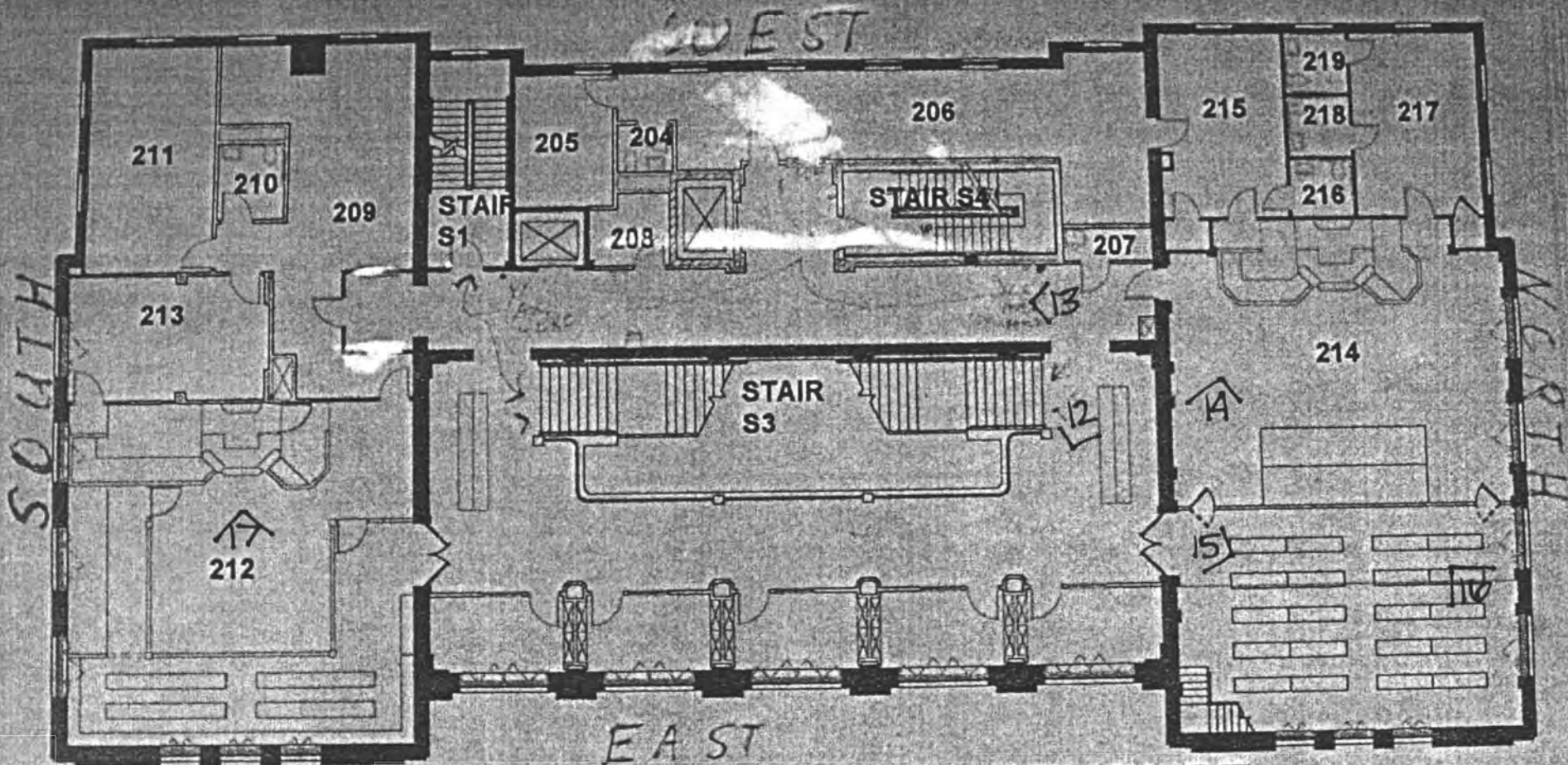
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**SHELBY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

EVACUATION PLAN

Key
= Photo Number & Direction



**SHELBY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN**



EVACUATION PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shelby County Courthouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Shelby

DATE RECEIVED: 11/04/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/29/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/20/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000917

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-15-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0001



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0002



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0003



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0004



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0005



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0006



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0007



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0008



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0009



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0010



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0011



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0012



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0013



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0014



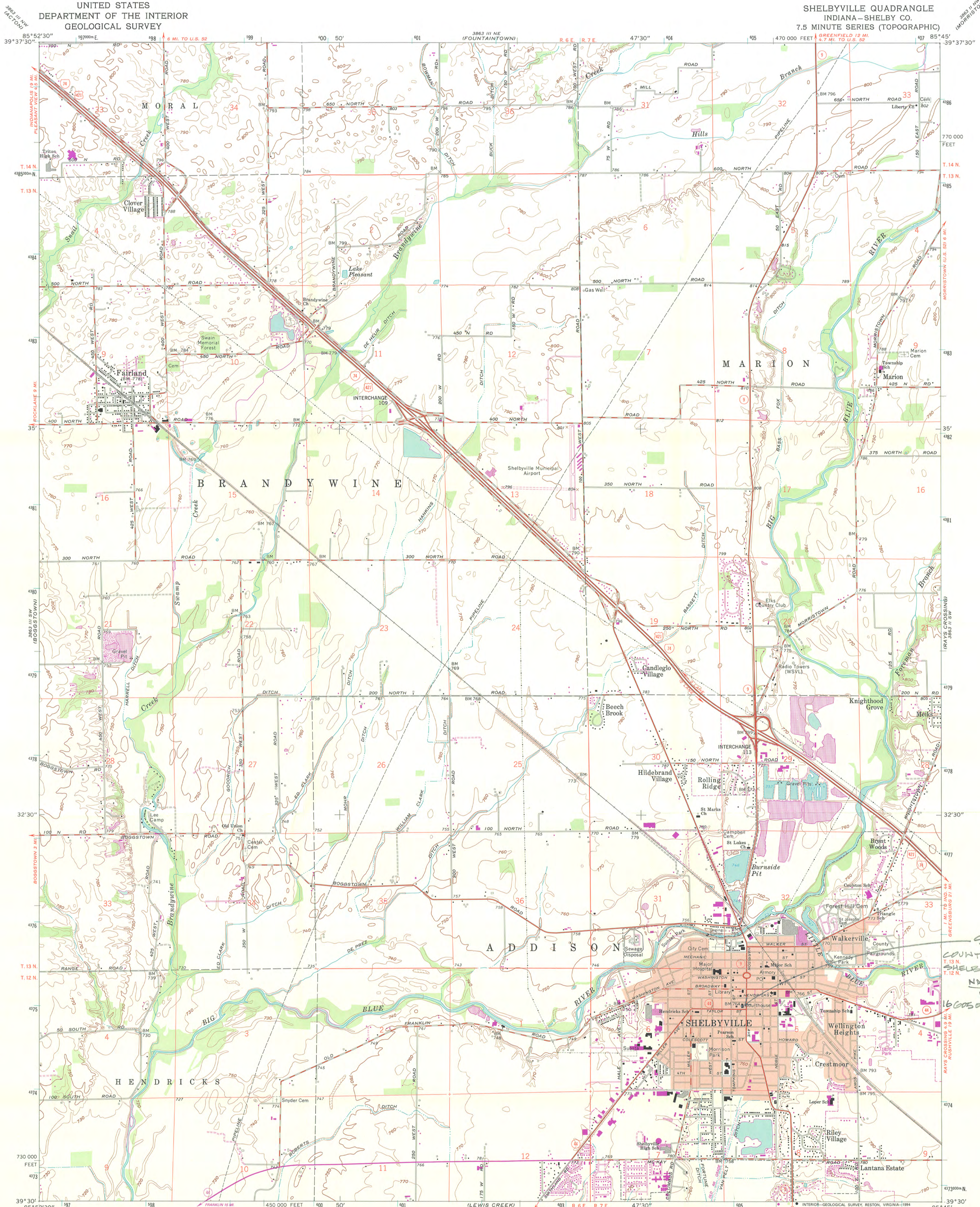
Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0015



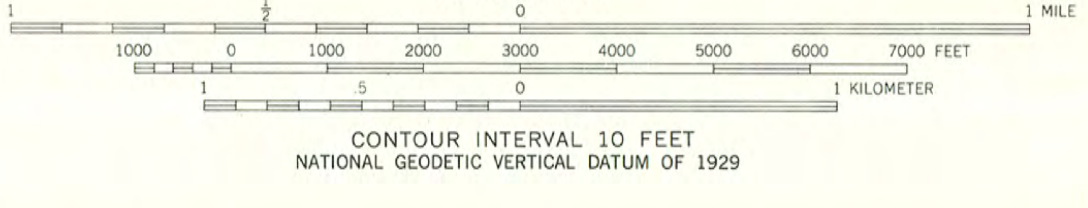
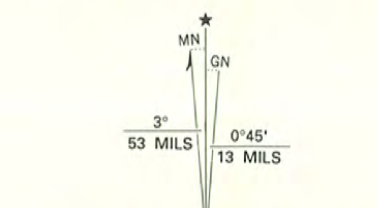
Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0016



Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, IN #0017

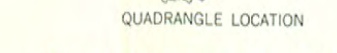


Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Indiana
Department of Conservation
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and Indiana Flood Control and
Water Resources Commission
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1950. Topography by planetable surveys 1953. Revised 1962
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Indiana coordinate
system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———



SHELBYVILLE, IND.
39085-E7-TF-024

1962
PHOTOREVISED 1988
MINOR REVISION 1994
DMA 3863 III SE—SERIES V851

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988

SHELBY
COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SHELBY CO., IN
NAD 83
UTM:
16G005078 4375326

DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 28, 2011

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, Indiana.

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Shelby County Courthouse, Shelby County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted in favor of recommending its approval for the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff, Paul Diebold, Frank Hurdis, or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Carter, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

REC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package