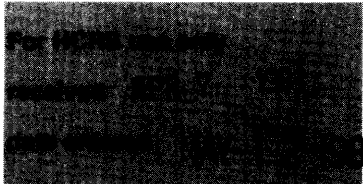


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Jay County Courthouse

and/or common

2. Location

U.S. 27

street & number Jay County Courthouse ___ not for publication

city, town Portland ___ vicinity of congressional district 10th

state Indiana code 018 county Jay code 075

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Jay County Commissioners

street & number Jay County Courthouse

city, town Portland ___ vicinity of state Indiana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office

street & number Jay County Courthouse

city, town Portland state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NONE has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Exterior Description

Designed in the second Renaissance Revival style, the Jay County Courthouse was completed in 1919. Typical of this style, the Courthouse is a straight-fronted building with smooth, plain surfaces on the second and third stories and a smoothly rusticated ground story with a water table, all composed of limestone from Bedford, Indiana. It has a low roof, that is not visible from the street. A limestone parapet runs around the perimeter of the roof, and the cornice and frieze are located on the roof line directly beneath the parapet.

The eastern and western facades of the building are identical, having eleven bays each. The arched windows on the first floor have exaggerated radiating voussoirs and six lights, but the sixth bay on this level is occupied by a door topped by a decorative pediment with embellished posts, instead of a window. Upper floor windows in bays two through ten are recessed and trabeated with plain surrounds and have six lights. They are separated by two-story engaged Ionic columns, for a total of ten columns in antis. The second floor window in the first and eleventh bays is adorned by a pediment. All of the windows on the third floor are identical, although in bays two through ten they are recessed as on the second floor. They have plain window surrounds distinguished by a prominent keystone and each supported by two consoles and has six lights. A string course separates the third story from the frieze upon which is written "Jay County Courthouse."

The northern and southern facades are also identical. Each has five bays with the center one being the dominant element. This central bay projects from the wall. The door on the first floor of this bay, is identical to the ones on the eastern and western facades. Directly above the door, resting on a belt course, are paired Ionic engaged columns, flanking the central windows. These columns support the frieze and cornice which surround the building. The second floor and third floor windows, both with six lights, are encompassed by a single plain window surround that is accented by a prominent keystone. The two bays on either side of the central bay are identical to the end bays on the east and west facades.

Interior Description

The floor plan of the Courthouse is in the shape of a cross with an entrance at each of the four ends. At the point where the two arms of the cross intersect, the Courthouse is completely open up to the top of its low dome. This octagonal space is dramatically occupied by a central marble staircase with a mahogany and iron railing (see photos #5-7), which was supplied by the Art Metal Company of Jamestown, New York. These elements direct the viewer's gaze upward to the octagonal stained glass window centered in the ceiling of the dome (see photo #8). This window is approximately 6-10 feet in diameter. On the first floor, access to the stairs is gained from the east or the west, but at the landing between the first and second floors, the stairs to the second floor ascend to the north and south. This staircase does not continue to the third floor. A pattern in the floor of colored marble is repeated throughout the central space. The colored marble divides the octagonal area into eight spaces (see photo #6), in each of which is a design of two overlapping squares within a circle. (see photo #11 in the foreground). This is found on all three levels.

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First Floor

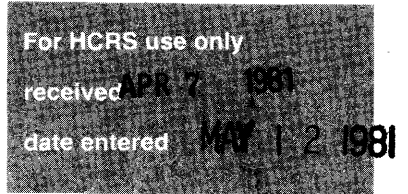
Marble, a type which is different from the marble in the floor, lines the walls (see photo #6) of the first level. A pair of single Tuscan pilasters is positioned on either side of each of the four openings into the central space. The capitals of these pilasters are enriched with an egg and dart design, and a fret in a key pattern extends from these capitals around the perimeter of the entire hallway. The molded ceilings in the hallways and in the central space are painted. Although Henry Husman of Portland, Indiana, was contracted to refurbish the Courthouse in 1970, few changes have been made to this floor. None of the ceilings have been lowered, and the original wooden floors and light fixtures remain. Several offices front on the north-south hallway, which passes underneath the central staircase (see photo #6), but only two offices front on each arm of the east-west hallway, which is substantially shorter. An auditorium is located at the southwest corner of this floor.

Second Floor

As previously noted, the central staircase does not extend to the third floor. Instead, there is a stairway in the southern hall between the second and third floors and a barrel-vaulted stairwell (see photo #9) in the eastern hallway. Directly beneath the vault and above the window in the stairwell is a semi-circular mural depicting the first log cabin built in Jay County. Mrs. Peter Studebaker stands in the doorway with her baby in her arms, while her husband holds council with local Indians. Marble, identical to that found on the first floor walls, extends from the baseboards to the ceiling in this east stairwell, as well as in the central space of the second floor. However, only marble wainscoting was used in the northern and southern corridors. There is no western hallway on this or the third floor. Again, the same pilasters, the location of the pilasters and the floor design, which were found on the first level, are used here on the second level. Modern fluorescent lighting fixtures and carpeting have been installed in some offices on this floor, while in others the wooden or marble floors have been preserved. Walnut wainscoting, like that found in the County Commissioner's office has also been preserved.

Third Floor

The third floor of the Courthouse is dominated by the octagonal dome. A horizontal border with a scroll pattern marks the base of the dome. Each panel in the dome is framed by a molded plain border, a border in a rope pattern, and a beaded border (see photo #10), and the panels are separated from each other by a column of acanthus leaves. Beneath the panel above the Courtroom doors is a mural of a group of men being honored as they depart for the Civil War (see photo #11). Directly opposite is another semi-circular mural illustrating the Battle of Shiloh. The last mural, which is located above the doors of the Law Library (see photo #10), represents the first pioneers in Jay County, and John Gain and John Brooks, his wife Mary and infant daughter Nancy, are shown following the Godfrey Trace. The stationing of two Ionic pilasters at each point of the octagon is repeated in the central space at this level. Marble wainscoting extends three quarters of the way up the walls of the central space, and panels decorated by festoons rest on the wainscoting (see photo #10). The only hallway on this third floor is on the south end. The western arm is occupied by the Law Library, the northern by the Courtroom, and the eastern by the barrel-vaulted stairwell.

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The Courtroom is an extremely important space in this building. Its ceiling is dominated by a vaulted stained glass skylight (see photo #12), which is framed by a fret in a key pattern and a coffered border. The entablature of the Ionic columns (see photo #12) extends around the inside perimeter of the room, which marks off the main seating from the aisles. Its frieze is decorated by small gold wreaths, and its cornice is ornamented by dentils and modillions. Between the entablature and the ceiling is a decorative semi-circular panel emblazoned with lions and foliage in bas relief. The ceiling over the aisles is lower and molded, and there is a door at the end of each aisle on either side of the judge's bench. There are two wooden panelled doors (see photo #11) which open into the central seating area. The wainscoting along the walls is painted and molded also, and the aisles have been carpeted.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates built 1915–1919 **Builder/Architect** Architects Peter Hulsken & Thomas McLaughlin

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hulsken and McLaughlin, architects of the Jay County Courthouse, formed a partnership in Lima, Ohio for about ten years. Hulsken was a native of Arnheim in the Netherlands and graduated from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France, while McLaughlin earned an architectural degree from Columbia University in 1905. Included among the credits of this partnership are the Celina, Ohio Courthouse; the Central Union Telegraph building of Lima, Ohio; Jefferson High School and Lincoln School of Delphos, Ohio; Shawnee School of Lima, Ohio; the Carnegie Libraries of Delphos and Lima, Ohio; and the Allen County (Ohio) Memorial Building. Dawson Construction Company built the Courthouse. Its richly decorated interior contributes to its architectural significance, and it has served as the focus of governmental, political and civic affairs since its construction. In addition, its size and architectural quality have dominated the community's downtown district, making it an important part of the cityscape.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. The Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, August, 1911, pp. 17-44.
2. "School Designer T.D. McLaughlin Succumbs at 84," Lima News, May 27, 1966.
3. "Peter Hulsken Dies Saturday," Lima News, June 5, 1949
(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET...)

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED
Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1 1/2 acres

Quadrangle name Portland, Indiana

UMT References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>6714610</u>	<u>447176410</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Block 12 of the Original Plat of the City of Portland.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>None</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra Beetem

organization _____ date April, 1980

street & number 2005 Woodhaven Dr., Apt. 1 telephone 219/747-7968

city or town Fort Wayne state Indiana 46819

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *John T. Lovette*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 3-30-81

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Adelma Byers Entered in the National Register date 5/12/81

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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4. A Standard History of Allen County, Ohio, Vol. II. William Rusler, Ed., Chicago: Amer. Historical Society, 1921.