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### 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 Blac	kford County Courtho	ouse					
and/or common							
2. Loca	ation 64 I	N S					
street & number	Blackford Count	y Courthouse		not for public	_ not for publication		
city, town	Hartford City vicinity of		congressional district	10th			
state	Indiana code	018 county	Blackford	code	009		
3. Clas	sification						
Category  Ownership		Status    _X_ occupied    unoccupied    work in progress    Accessible    _X_ yes: restricted    yes: unrestricted    no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment y government industrial military	n residence s ic rtation			
4. Own	er of Proper	ty					
•••••••	ckford County Commis		······				
street & number	Blackford County	Courthouse					
city, town	Hartford City	vicinity of	state	Indiana	47348		
	tion of Lega	I Description	on				
courthouse. regis	stry of deeds, etc. Record	er's Office			<del>واليدين</del>		
street & number		ord County Courtho	use				
city, town	Hartfo	rd City,	state	Indiana	47348		
6. Repr	resentation i	n Existing	Surveys				
title No		has this pro	operty been determined el	egible? yes	s <u>X</u> no		
date			federal stat	e county	local		
depository for su	rvey records						
city, town			state				

# Description

Condition

x	excellent		
	good	1	
	fair -		

Check one deteriorated \_ unaltered x altered unexposed

**Check one** X original site moved date .

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

ruine

#### Exterior Description

This Richardsonian Romanesque building of four stories was constructed in 1894. Its high pitched hip roof is composed of slate and its exterior walls are finished rows of rough-faced stone alternating with smooth-faced stone. A pair of massive, semi-circular towers, running the height of the structure, boldly project from the eastern and western facades, and a tall chimney of rough-faced stone is positioned next to each of these towers. An extremely high tower, which is approximately as tall as the first three stories, is located at the southwest corner of the structure, and a gabled dormer is sited above each entryway on the northern and southern sides. Belt courses separate the first from the second floor, the second from the third floor, and the roof from the towers and gables. A row of plain brackets separates the rest of the building from the roof.

The western and eastern facades are identical from the roofline to the ground level. Each has six bays, which are symmetrical. The first, third, fourth and sixth bays consist of paired triple-hung windows on the first floor, paired double-hung windows with transoms on the second floor, and paired double-hung windows with a large fan window above on the third floor. Identical towers, that were previously mentioned, occupy the second and fifth bays. There are three triple-hung windows on the first floor in each tower, three double-hung windows with transoms on the second story, and three triple-hung windows with transoms and a small semi-circular window above the transom. Each tower projects above the roof-line, and a band of small windows, utilizing Richardsonian arches, rests on the belt course.

Although there are echoes of the southern facade in the northern side, there are some significant differences between the two. Both have centrally positioned dormers with plain parapet gables the corners of which are defined by tourelles. Three double-hung windows occupied each dormer, and a semi-circular window is centered over the middle opening. Both facades are composed of three bays. A large ornamental doorway occupies the central bay on each facade, and each is composed of a compound round arched portal with enriched archivolts and a fan window. Three round arched windows, separated by Corinthian pilasters, are located beneath the fan window on the southern facade, but there are four in the northern entryway. Similarly, a row of three single-pane lights are situated immediately above the three doors of the portal on both sides. However, on the southern entryway an additional row of six single-paned lights and the date of construction in Roman numerals is inserted between the round arched windows and the three single-paned lights. Another difference between these two facades is the very tall bell tower which is located at the southwest corner of the Courthouse, as previously noted. The lower half of the tower is divided from the upper by ornate brackets, and its corners are defined by tourelles. Blind arcading and three rows of slit openings are utilized on the lower half. A typical Richardsonian Romanesque arch, supported by Corinthian pilasters, enclosed a clock on the upper portion of the tower on all four of its sides. Short Doric columns resting on a beltcourse divide the rest of the tower from the roof.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET

TEM NUMBER 7

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#### Interior Description

The first floor of the Blackford County Courthouse has been greatly altered. Carpeting, flourescent lighting and acoustic ceiling tiles have been installed in the hallway and in all offices. Also, a glass wall with modern glass doors has been installed at both ends (north and south) of the hallway to form a vestibule at the entryway.

Renovation of the second and third floors is currently being conducted. Henry Husmann of Portland, Indiana, is responsible for the stenciling and artwork on these floors. The stairways to the second floor, which are located at the north and south ends of the Courthouse, are constructed of metal, and the railings are ornamental. Off-white hexagonal tiles with a pattergened border of colored tiles form the flooring. Glazed, pale yellow tiles were used in the wainscoting in the hallway and up the stairs on the south end. There is no stairway between the second and third floors on the north end. The ceilings of the single, north-south hallway and of the offices which front on both sides of the hallway are molded with stenciling. There are panels on both sides of the hallway which are wallpapered or contain painted scenes, which are not originals. Walnut wainscoting is found in the offices, which are semi-circular, and brass chandeliers have replaced all the original lighting fixtures in the hallway and offices.

Approximately half of the third floor is occupied by the court room. Although this room is carpeted, the original wooden seats have been retained. It has a beamed ceiling with some molding and stenciling, and the wainscoting is also stenciled. As part of the renovation, a Lady of Justice will be painted directly behind the judge's bench. The other rooms on this floor are carpeted, have chandeliers like the ones on the second floor, and have molded stenciled ceilings.

The fourth floor is unfinished and used for storage. A slender stairway leads from this floor to the top of the bell tower.

## 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X. architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settleme industry invention	law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1894	Builder Architect	LaBelle and French, A	rchitects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

LaBelle and French of Marion, Indiana, designed the Blackford County Courthouse, and it was constructed in 1894 by G. Boseker and Son of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. In addition to this structure, LaBelle and French also designed the White County Courthouse at Monticello, Ohio, and the Trumball County Courthouse at Warren, Ohio, as well as numerous schools, churches and commercial buildings throughout Indiana. The Blackford County Courthouse is quite similar to the courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which was designed by Henry H. Richardson. The Courthouse has served as the focus of governmental, political and civic affairs since its construction, and its size and architecture dominate the community's downtown.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

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1. Hermansen, David R., <u>Indiana Courthouses of the Nineteenth Century</u>. Muncie, Indiana: Ball State University, 1968.

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2. Sta	te Hist	oric Prese	ervatio	n Offi	cer Certif	ication
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	national	state	X local			
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