Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-7⁴⁾

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

HOGG 5 7 BASTA SHEET

RECEIVEDMAR 28 1978

INVENTORY NOMINATIO	ON FORM	ATE ENTERED MAY	1 0 1978		
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HO	OW TO COMPLETE NATIONS COMPLETE APPLICATION		ı		
1 NAME			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Hamilton County Cou	rthouse Square	1	;		
AND/OR COMMON	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i	* *		
2 LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER DOWN (. C.)	y Forgon, 8th	, 7 the & Commercial C	. 3 fs)		
CITY, TOWN Noblesville	VICINITY OF	congressional distr 5th	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
STATE Indiana	018	соимту Hamilton	CODE 057		
3 CLASSIFICATION			Įs.		
CATEGORY DISTRICT	STATUS X_OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE YES: RESTRICTED X_YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	PRESI AGRICULTURECOMMERCIALEDUCATIONALENTERTAINMENT XGOVERNMENTINDUSTRIALMILITARY	ENT USE MUSEUM PARK,PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUSSCIENTIFICTRANSPORTATIONOTHER:		
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY			,		
NAME Hamilton County			:		
STREET & NUMBER Courthouse					
CITY, TOWN Nobles v.ille	VICINITY OF .	STATE Indiana			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hamilton Count	·				
STREET & NUMBER Courthouse	y Recorders Office,	Auditors Uffice			
CITY TOWN Noblesville		STATE Indiana			
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXI	,				
DATE 1972		X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Department of Nat			ŀ		
city. town Indianapolis	m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	STATE: Indiana			

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

XGOOD FAIR __DETERIORATED
__RUINS

__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

X ORIGINAL SITE

DATE___

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The courthouse square in Noblesville is a green presently occupied by two structures - the Hamilton County Courthouse on the east and the Hamilton County Jail on the southwest corner. Both are Second Empire Style, structures built of red pressed brick, trimmed with Indiana limestone, and crowned by mansard roofs.

The present jail is the third such structure to occupy the square; its form consists of two distinct parts, an ell-shaped brick residence with a square tower at its vertex and a square cellblock constructed of limestone to the rear (north) of the residence. The wings of the two story residence are two bays wide and three and four bays long, respectively, with the long leg parallel to the south side of the square; the three story tower is two bays square. The elevations consist of a foundation and quoins of rusticated limestone, windows of two-over-two double-hung sash capped by low stone pediments, and a cornice with modillions over rectangular panels set between brackets. The concave curve of the slate mansard roof above still remains one doriver on the south elevation. The windows of the tower differ only on the third floor where they are paired by a central mullion and capped with round-arched stone lintels; the cornice and mansard roof of the tower have been removed. The original porch, in the angle between the wings, has survived; the entrance, in its base of the tower, has a modern door.

The cellblock to the rear has simple walls of smooth rusticated limestone puctuated by simple punched openings; the roofline has a bracketed eave and a straight mansard roof covered in slate.

The jail has been altered a number of times. In 1940 a two-car garage was added to the east side, and new cells replaced the old cell blocks. The old sheriff's residence has been made over into the sheriff's office. The final major change other than routine maintenance was the removal of most of the dormer windows and tower roof, in the 1950's.

The courthouse is a three story rectangular mass aligned north and south, with a straight-pitched mansard roof and a clocktower at the crossing of the central axes. On the east and west elevations, three central bays project to form a frontispiece; these are roofed with a convex mansard roof, as are the central bays on the south elevation. The facades are punctuated by limestone Corinthian pilasters used to define pavilions at the corners and central bays; limestone is also used for the classical enframements of the windows which are capped by segmental arches on the first floor, flat or pedimented lintels on the second, and the architrave of the main entablature above the third floor. The entablature consists of a plain architrave with horizontal mouldings and a crown mould on the cornice; the roof is now an expanse of shingles devoid of the dormers, cresting and metal curbs which it originally displayed.

The tower consists of two stories on a square base, with a square domical roof. The walls are covered with metal stamped to simulate ashlar masonry with rusticated horizontal joints. The upper tower story has clock faces set in each of the four sides while the lower story has bents. Engaged columns flank the vents, and simple pilasters flank the clock faces.

The major exterior change to the courthouse was the removal of the dormer windows, statuary, and chimneys in 1937. Other changes include outside basement entrances (1911), marble wainscoating added to the first and second floors (1903), and coal storage bin and restroom entrances to the basement (1939).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PREHISTORIC1400-14991500-15991600-16991700-1799 X_1800-18991900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTUREARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURELAWLITERATUREMILITARYMUSICPHILOSOPHY X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGIONSCIENCESCULPTURESOCIAL/HUMANITARIANTHEATERTRANSPORTATIONOTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DATE	_{ES} Jail 1875-1876 Courthouse 1877-18	INVENTION BUILDER/ARCE	HITECT Jail - W.R. Pa	ırsons

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hamilton County Counthouse Squared is a good example of the public squares that were common in the rural Indiana county seats. In addition to its architectural merit, the complex derives significance from a trial that had important political ramifications. When many public squares are giving way to modern city-county buildings and parking lots, the Hamilton County Complex is a reminder of an éra when counties strove to surpass their neighbors in the elegance of public buildings.

The Hamilton County Courthouse Square is significant for its representation of the Second Empire Style of architecture in public structures. The courthouse has been called, "One of the most lucid expressions of the Classical French Renaissance made to have been constructed in the Midwest during the nineteenth century." (D.R. Hermansen, Indiana County Courthouse of the Nineteenth Century (Muncie, 1968), p. 18).

The public square dates back to the platting of Noblesville in 1823. The county first made use of the site in 1826 when it lecated a log dungeon measuring 21 by 14 feet on the northwest corner. The next structure was a post and beam courthouse built in 1831; it was one and a half stories measuring 32 by 18 feet. This building replaced the first county courthouse which was a double log cabin located off the square. The third courthouse, a 45 foot square brick structure with two stories, was constructed in 1837; and a new brick jail and sheriff's residence was added in 1853.

In a major building campaign in the 1870's the county commissioners replaced both the jail and courthouse. The existing jail and sheriff's residence was constructed between 1875 and 1876. The architect was W. R. Parsons, and the contracting firm was Williams, Giger, and Durfee. Although little is known about Parsons, Edwin May who designed the existing county courthouse, is more notable. May was a Bostonian who was one of the first professional architects to practice in Indiana. He arrived in the state during the 1850's and was important at a time when self-taught master builders were beginning to give way to younger men with formal architectural training. May is particularly known for his work with courthouses; he designed structures at Brookville, Fort Wayne, Greensburg, Shelbyville, Sullivan, and Vincennes. In the case of the Hamilton County Courthouse, the fidelity of the finished product to the original design may be questionable. May became entangled in a bitter dispute with the county commissioners over the time required to complete the building. May resigned from the project, sued the commissioners, and finally settled out of court for \$2,200 for his services.

The jail and courthouse are associated with a number of local historical events and at least one trial that drew national attention. In the 1920's a wave of intolerance swept the country much like the McCarthyism of the 1950's. One result was the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan,

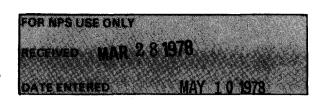
and Indiana was one of the strongholds of the new Klan. In the early twenties Indiana

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Helm, T.B. <u>History of Hamilton</u> Hermansen, David R. <u>Indiana Co</u> University, 1968.					St ate
Shirts, Augusta Finch. Primiti	ve History of	Hamilton C	ounty, Indiana.	n.p. 1901	_
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE	
11 FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE Kenton Craig Ward					
ORGANIZATION		·· · ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DATE	_	
STREET & NUMBER			January 19		
106 Waterman Drive			(317) 773		
CITY OR TOWN Noblesville		,	STATE Indian	a -,{n-+v}	
12 STATE HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION	OFFICE			
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NATIONAL X	STATE		LOCAL _		
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FOR NPS USE ONLY	ic rreservacio	n officer	DATE	3-10-18	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPI	ERTY IS INCLUDED I	NOTENATION	DATE	5-10-78	
ATTEST: (Cartus of Maintest)	(0) 8	EGENVATION	h grewer of i	HE NATIONAL REGIST 4-18-78	LL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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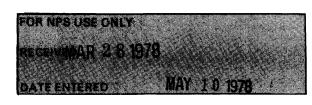
Grand Dragon David C. Stephenson controlled state politics through his dictatorship of the Klan. With a strangle hold on the state Republican machine, Stephenson forced the two senators to adopt a friendly attitude to him, was able to elect his candidate for governor (Ed Jackson), and harbored aspirations to become a U.S. Senator. His dictatorship over the state seemed impossible to challenge until April, 1925, when he was charged with the murder of a clerk, Madge Oberholtzer, whom he had savagely assaulted.

Stephenson's trial at Noblesville drew national attention. His conviction and sentence to life imprisonment marked the start of the Klan's decline in Indiana and the nation. Two years later Governor Jackson was indicted for bribery, and although he was acquited on a technicality, his political career was over. Publication of the corrupt practices and debauchery of Klan leaders caused the public to turn away from the Klan.

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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