NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Martin County Courthouse**

other names/site number Martin County Museum

2. Location

street & number 220 Capital Avenue N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Shoals N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Martin code 101 zip code 47581

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 5/2/05

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

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

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object
- [ ] landscape

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
0	2	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Sandstone
walls: STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE

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

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	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register		
☐ removed from the National Register		
☐ other, (explain:) _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object
- [ ] landscape

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
0	2	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

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foundation: STONE: Sandstone
walls: STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE

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

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 contriibution 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.

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance
1876-1954

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
George, William (architect)
Carter, Travis & Benjamin (contractors)

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Name of Property

Martin IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	517620	4279940
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janice R. Ramsey, President; Amy Walker

organization Martin County Historical Society; DHPA date 09-28-2004

street & number 220 Capital Avenue telephone 812/ 247-1133

city or town Shoals state IN zip code 47581

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Martin County Historical Society

street & number 220 Capital Avenue telephone 812/ 247-1133

city or town Shoals state IN zip code 47581

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Description

Exterior

The Martin County Courthouse, located in Shoals, was constructed in 1876. Its details are Italianate style, but its temple front, pilastered form recalls the Greek Revival style. It faces south onto Capital Avenue. It is one of seven courthouses in Indiana that is not located on a courthouse square (Indiana has 92 counties). This is due to the fact that the county seat of Martin County moved nine times in a 56-year period (1820-1876). Most of the chosen communities were not able to adequately plan on being the county seat and, therefore, could not arrange an appropriate courthouse square. A few areas did plan specific sites for the courthouse but the seat did not remain in those communities. Once West Shoals was settled on, the county hired William George to design the building and Travis and Benjamin Carter of Seymour (Jackson County) to construct it. The building was vacated by the County court in 2002 and was deeded to the Martin County Historical Society to house the Martin County Museum.

Built on a sandstone foundation, the Martin County Courthouse is constructed of red brick that has been painted gray. (Photo 1) An 8-inch wide limestone stringcourse continues around the entire building and visually separates the first and second floors. Each façade consists of a series of recessed panels that delineate the number of bays (3 each on the north and south; 6 each on the east and west). Rectangular in shape and with inset radiused corners, these panels extend almost the entire height of the building and enclose a unit of fenestration on both the first and second floor. The combination of the recessed panels and the outer plane of the building give the illusion of pilasters along each façade and create a more three-dimensional appearance to a relatively simple building.

The shallow-pitched gable roof is covered with a rubber membrane. Moisture evident on the second floor walls indicate repairs are in order. The roof was originally trimmed with built-in guttering and a decorative wood cornice that may remain under the existing metal soffit. A shallow gable emerges from the roof at the center of the south façade. Above the gable is a tower topped by an octagonal-shaped copper-clad dome. The square tower gets sequentially smaller as it rises and each decrease in size is highlighted by decorative wood trim. The sides of the tower have been sheathed in metal siding obscuring its original decorative windows and trim. The original bell is still located inside.

A short flight of sandstone steps lead to the main entrance on the south elevation. (Photo 1a) The steps are buttressed by low sandstone piers topped with limestone caps. Metal handrails placed inside the piers lead to the limestone threshold and pair of oversized four panel wood doors. Above the doors are four additional wood panels, two

Description-continued

over each door. Topping these is an enlarged fanlight with four radiating lites within a steeply pitched wood pediment. The two vertical sides of the pediment rest on a square pilaster. Each of these projects slightly from the doorway. There is a second set of square pilasters adjacent to the inner set and the outside set project out farther from the doors. All four of the pilasters have simple square bases and simple capitals constructed out of wood molding. There is an incised narrow groove running the entire height of each pilaster.

The windows on the first floor are double-hung, 6/6 wood windows that appear to be original. Each has a limestone sill and rectangular wood window hood. These windows are single-glazed and most have been fitted with aluminum storm windows. The windows on the second floor are similar to those on the first floor except that they are topped with a 3-lite fixed sash within an arched transom. They also have a limestone sill and a brick arch that conforms to the curve of the window and is painted white. As with the windows on the first floor, many of the second floor windows have been fit with aluminum storm windows. However, the storms do not extend into the curve of the transom. Centered above the entrance is what looks to be a pair of windows and a small balcony over the entrance below. The entire unit appears to be two 6/6 windows but the lower sashes of the windows are actually double doors with window sashes on the outside. These windows are narrower than the other windows on the second floor. They have the same painted brick arch over each opening. The wood balcony has a decorative iron railing. It is possible that at one time there were large brackets that supported the balcony and rested on the outside set of pilasters below.

The east and west facades are almost identical. (Photo 2, 3, and 4) There are a series of small windows with rectangular limestone hoods along the exposed basement level of each side. These align with the windows above. There are six windows on each floor of the building and they are set within the same recessed rectangular panel with inset radiused corners as those on the main facade. The windows on the first floor match the ones on the first floor of the south façade and those on the second floor match the ones on the second floor of the south façade. The limestone stringcourse continues from the front of the building around both sides and across the back of the building. The only difference is at the northeast corner of the building where restrooms and storage areas were added in 1956. This structure slightly obscures the northern-most window on the first floor of the east façade.

The north façade has sustained the most alteration. (Photo 3) Like the other facades, the first floor windows are rectangular while those on the second floor are arched. The entire western bay (first and second floor) is intact, as is the upper portion of the eastern bay. The middle bay of the second floor has been used for ventilation equipment. The

Description-continued

eastern and center bays of the first floor on the north façade have been obscured by a 1956 single story brick addition that projects to the east. The addition was designed by Owens and Strain and the contractor was Crane Construction Company. There is a shed roof over the hallway portion and a gable roof over the remainder of the building. Four modern windows run along the outer wall with modern glass and aluminum doors on the east and west ends. Handicap accessible ramps lead to both doors from the outside. Another four modern windows are located on the south side of the addition.

There are two monuments southwest of the courthouse—one to Martin County Veterans and the other commemorating the construction of the building. Both monuments are non-contributing objects. (Photo 4)

Interior

Upon entering the courthouse, there is a lobby area and a north-south hallway that runs the depth of the building. (Photo 5) The lobby and hallway have stone floors, plaster walls and ceilings, exposed wiring/pipes, and modern fluorescent lighting. The lobby is dominated by a pair of matching curved wood staircases with wood turned newel post, balustrade and steps. (Photo 6) A decorative pattern is located on the open stringer. Wainscotting covers the wall side of the staircases as they rise to the second floor. Under each stairwell is a storage closet constructed in the 1990s of modern paneling. (Photo 6)

There are six rooms on the first floor of the courthouse-- three on each side of the corridor. All are accessed by oversized doorways with original four-panel wood doors, complete with three-lite transoms and original trim. (Photo 7) The offices of the Assessor and Commissioners are located just inside the main entrance in the lobby and are similar in size and materials. The only difference is that the Assessor's office (west side) has a false ceiling whereas the Commissioners' office (east side) has the original 14-foot ceiling.

Continuing through the lobby, past the staircases, and down the hallway are the offices of the Recorder and Clerk (west side) and Treasurer and Auditor (east side). All four of these offices have a safe that survived the 1876 fire in the previous courthouse. (Photo 8) The Recorder's, Auditor's, and Treasurer's offices all have 14-foot ceilings and tile floors. Both the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices have original speaking tubes and the Treasurer's office has the original counter and iron cage. The Clerk's office has sustained the most alterations with a dropped ceiling, wood paneling, and carpet. It does still retain the original counter and an iron spiral staircase that leads to the Court Recorder's office above. (Photo 9 and 10)

Description-continued

The north-south hallway terminates into the 1956 addition at the north end. The interior of this addition consists of an east-west corridor, which houses restrooms, storage closets, and access to the basement. The corridor has a tile floor, ten-foot ceilings, and fluorescent lighting. (Photo 11) Secondary entrances are located at either end of the 1956 addition and consist of modern glass and aluminum doors. These doorways are accessed by concrete ramps and meet ADA requirements.

The basement consists of the boiler room and storage rooms. There is evidence of the original brick chimneys in some of these rooms. The exterior portion of the chimneys that protrude through the roof were removed years ago. Interior sections are intact although no longer in use.

Upon ascending the stairs to the second floor, there is a small landing on the south side of the building. This is the only intact room on the second floor. It has 17-foot ceiling and the paired glass windows leading to the iron balcony. The only modern intrusion is the pair of storage closets along the staircase balustrades. Three rooms are accessed from the lobby: the Circuit Courtroom, Community Corrections, and Probation. Community Corrections and Probation occupy two smaller offices at the southwest and southeast corners of the building.

The door leading into the Community Corrections Office is a 4-panel wood door with three-lite transom and wood trim. A second matching door on the north wall leads from the Community Corrections Office into the Courtroom. (Photo 12) Inside the room the ceiling has been dropped and carpet has been installed but the plaster is intact and original louvered shutters cover both windows. There were originally stairs in this room to access the tower. However those stairs were removed and a ladder must be used.

The room on the southeast corner of the building is the Probation Office. As in the Community Corrections Office there is original plaster, two original doors with transoms and the windows contain the original louvered shutters. The ceiling has been dropped slightly and carpet installed.

The remainder of the second floor has been somewhat altered. The upstairs now consists of a T-shaped courtroom (long side of the T faces south), three rooms across the north wall (behind the courtroom), and two rooms on each side of the courtroom that flank the base of the T.

On the north side of the lobby are the original oversized 4-panel wood doors that lead to the Courtroom. (Photo 12) The doors are topped by a four-lite transom that has been

Description-continued

painted. The interior of the courtroom has a few original elements. The wood and iron spectator benches, the windows and trim, the low wood wainscoting, and the iron fence separating the public from the court participants are the remaining historic features. (Photo 12, 13, and 14) In the mid-1960s the ceiling was lowered, carpet installed, and the walls were covered with paneling (the original plaster is underneath the paneling). At this time the original Court Office (located in the northwest corner of the courtroom) was enlarged and a Jury Room was added in the northeast corner. These rooms are carpeted and covered with paneling and acoustical tile ceilings. The original wainscoting and plaster remain under the paneling on the exterior walls of both rooms. The 1960s alterations resulted in the T-shaped courtroom that is present today. The bench and jury box were originally constructed of a series of open balusters. The ones on the bench have been covered by the current paneling. Those surrounding the jury box were removed in 1992 but are currently in storage and will be restored.

The north side of the second floor consists of the Court Recorder's Office, the Library, and the Judge's Chambers. All of these offices have remained in the same location since the building was constructed. All have paneling over plaster and wainscoting, carpet, and acoustical tile ceilings. The doors separating the three rooms have been replaced but original windows and trim remain as do some of the louvered shutters in the arches. The spiral staircase in the Court Clerk's Office has been enclosed, whereas it is open on the first floor below.

Statement of Significance

Martin County has not yet been surveyed but the property would receive a "notable" rating for the role the building has played in the political development of the county. The Martin County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Politics/Government in Martin County from 1876-1954. It is the final home for county government in Martin County after county-wide debate from 1820-1876 about where government should be located.

Martin County is located in southwestern Indiana and consists of 336 square miles of forested land, native limestone and sandstone ridges, and deep valleys. Approximately 1/3 of the county is part of the Hoosier National Forest while another 1/3 is Crane Naval Weapons Support Center. The land that was to become Martin County was originally part of Knox County as early as 1790. When Daviess County was created in 1817, the land transferred to that entity. Martin County was formed in 1820 predominantly from Daviess County but also a small portion of Dubois County. It consisted of 268 square

Statement of Significance-continued

miles and had a population of 1,032 residents. By the time the present Martin County Courthouse was constructed in 1876, the county consisted of 339 square miles and had a population of 11,103. The Martin County Courthouse was constructed upon the site of the 1869 courthouse that burned. It was designed by William George and constructed by Travis and Benjamin Carter of Seymour (Jackson County).

There has been much controversy over location of the county seat of Martin County. The community of Hindostan was selected to be the first county seat in 1820. Residents of the area promoted the creation of the new county and offered 160 acres, $5000, entire square for the government buildings, and a $300 bell for the courthouse as incentive for becoming the first county seat. The lobbying worked and in 1821 contracts were awarded for the construction of the courthouse and jail. However, it was not meant to be. A series of events prevented construction, most notably a severe plague. In the absence of a courthouse, the commissioners and court met in residents' houses. Hindostan remained the county seat until 1828 but the population was almost completely decimated due to rampant disease by 1833. No physical remnants of Hindostan exist today except for a cemetery.

In 1828 Mount Pleasant was selected as the location for the new courthouse and jail. The buildings were completed in 1829 including a "spacious brick courthouse". Despite such accommodations, it was decided in 1844 that the county seat should be within 3 ½ miles of the center of the county. In May 1844 Halbert's Bluff became the new seat of county government. A site was designated for the courthouse and jail but it did not proceed any further due to on-going controversy. Residents in the north and west portion of the county were upset with the current location and by fall 1844, the seat moved to Harrisonville (now Trinity Springs). Unrest prevailed and residents voted to move the county seat yet again, this time to Hillsborough (now Dover Hill). The new courthouse and jail were completed by June 1846 and the commissioners held their first meeting in the new courthouse in September of that year. It was a two story square brick building that measured 32 feet across and 21 feet high. It was in use until 1866 when the materials were salvaged for another building.

However, this was not to be the final county seat. The unrest began again with the completion of the railroads in 1857 when both Loogootee and Memphis (now Shoals) petitioned for the removal of the county seat to their individual sites. The commissioners had decided to remain in Hillsborough (Dover Hill) in 1867 and hired architects Frank Allen and Levi Clarke to design a new courthouse and jail. This action was postponed once the commissioners realized that two-thirds of the legal voters in the county wanted Loogootee. John N. Martin was the architect hired to design a new courthouse although

Statement of Significance-continued

it was never built. Chaos ensued and the final result was that in 1868 the county seat would move to Harrisonville (Trinity Springs) for the second time.

A second petition was presented to the county commissioners in April 1869, asking for the relocation of the county buildings to West Shoals. A deed was given for two and one-half acres of ground and $250 was contributed in cash for employing an architect and to pay the commissioners to assess the cost of the move. The commissioners accepted this site in 1869. The courthouse was started in 1870 and completed in 1871 with the removal of the records to the new site. The building and furnishings cost $29,000. However, it was common knowledge that not everyone was pleased with this latest relocation. Therefore, the fire that completely destroyed the courthouse on April 26, 1876 was considered suspicious in nature.

Again petitions were presented asking that the county seat be moved to Loogootee. These petitions were denied because they did not contain a majority of the voters. The second floor of the Mohr Building in Shoals served as temporary quarters for the county seat during the reconstruction.

The "new" courthouse in West Shoals was erected in 1876 on the site of the previous courthouse. The best available materials were used. The only items salvaged from the burned building were the original vaults. They were so well insulated that all records were intact, so the vaults were installed in the new building. Local quarries provided native sandstone for finishing and supports. The main floor corridor was made from imported limestone and granite slabs. An ornamental iron fence separates the judge's bench from the rest of the courtroom on the second floor. Two jury deliberation rooms were provided adjacent to the courtroom. These are now the court office and jury room. A circular iron stairway connects the clerk's office to the second floor. County officials were provided offices on the first floor. A basement was provided for fuel and storage space.

On March 9, 1886, around midnight, three members of the infamous Archer gang from Lost River Township were taken from the jail cells and hung on the courthouse lawn. These lynchings were illegal and performed by a mob. The last member of the gang was tried and legally hung in the same courtyard on July 9, 1886.

The location of the county seat at West Shoals quieted the bitterness, strife, and turmoil existing among the citizens of Martin County. During a turbulent beginning, Martin County had a total of nine county seats. Even though some were never actually used or only used temporarily, they were nonetheless chosen. The town of Shoals has been the

Statement of Significance-continued

county seat since 1869 and, though it was chosen as a compromise, it seems to be working.

Designed by William George, it has stood for over 100 years as a symbol of Martin County government and served as the center of county business until 2002. That is when county leaders weighed the cost of installing an elevator (to fulfill ADA requirements) with the purchase of a new building. They decided to move the county offices and the courthouse was deeded to the Martin County Historical Society as new county museum. The first floor is being used for offices, exhibit space, and research space while the upstairs is being used for storage for the museum's collections and county records.

Bibliography

History of Jackson County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1886.

Holt, Harry Q. *History of Martin County, Indiana*. Paoli, IN: Stout's Print Shop, 1953.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Ratio Architects. *Comprehensive Study on the Martin County Courthouse*. 1997.

Verbal Boundary Description

A part of Lot Numbered Seventy-One (71) in the Original Plat of West Shoals, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the west corner of said Lot 71 and running along the north line of Main Street, South 65 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East [assumed bearing reference for all course calls in the description] for a distance of 27.50 feet; thence North 24 degrees 31 minutes 52 seconds East for 72.28 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of this description; thence continuing along the west face of a concrete curb line, North 24 degrees 31 minutes 52 seconds East for a distance of 91.86 feet to a railroad spike set in the edge of a blacktop drive; thence South 77 degrees 35 minutes 54 seconds East for 39.62 feet to a railroad spike set in a blacktop drive; thence running parallel with and two (2) feet normally distant from the north brick wall of the annex portion of the building complex, South 64 degrees 28 minutes 03 seconds East for 124.10 feet to a railroad

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description-continued

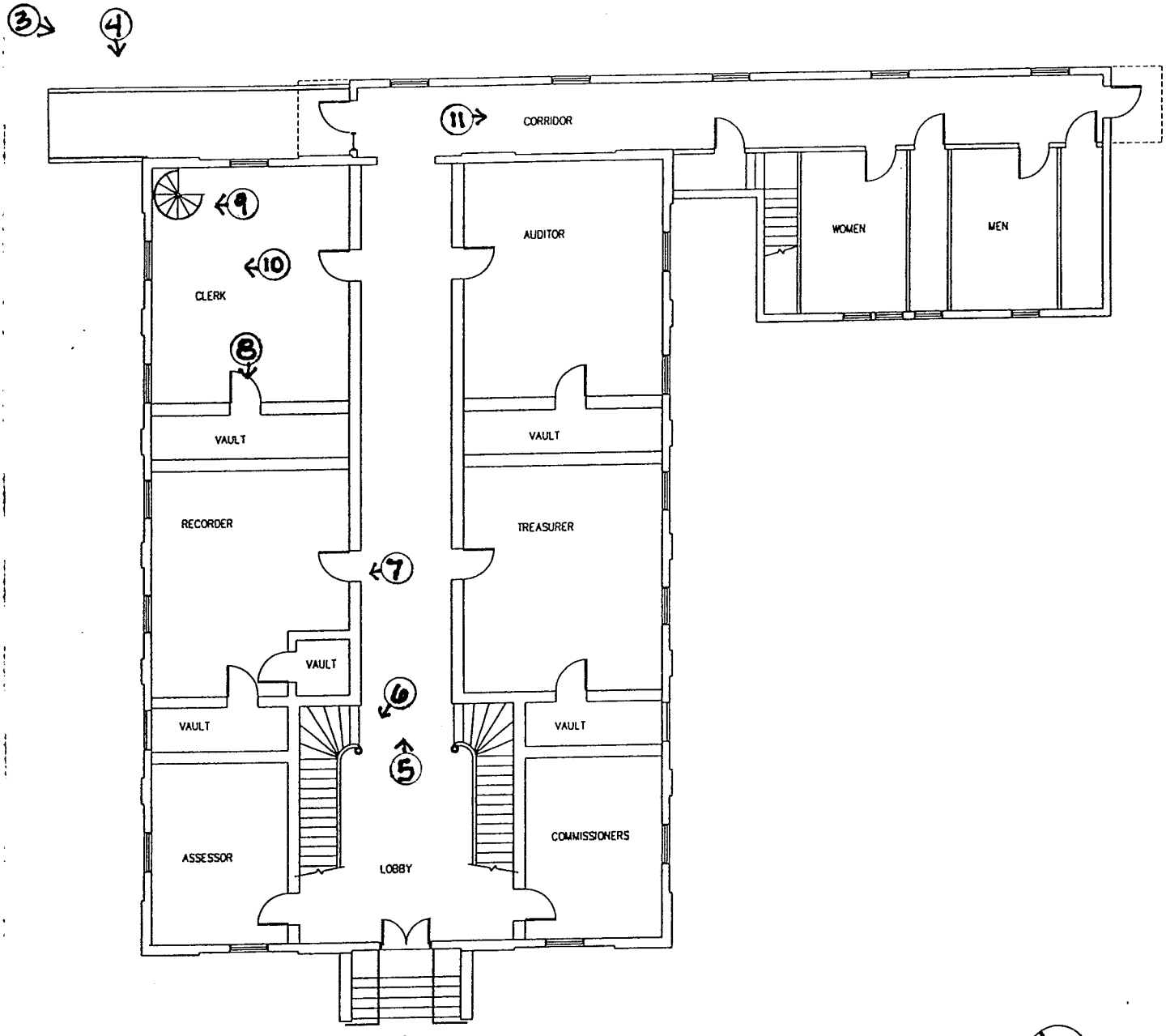
spike set in said blacktop drive; thence running South 25 degrees 35 minutes 32 seconds West for 101.40 feet to a 5/8 inch steel rod with cap (MRF-11238) set flush; Then North 64 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds West, running parallel with and fifteen (15) feet normally distant from the southwest wall of the Old Court House building [through a 5/8 inch steel rod with cap (MRF-11238) set at 160.38 feet] for a distance of 160.98 feet to the point of beginning, containing 16,198.47 feet and/or 0.379 of an acre, more or less.

Also a part of Lot Numbered Sevently-one (71) in the Original Plat of West Shoals, Indiana.

Commencing at the west corner of said Lot 71 and running on and along the lot line of said Lot 71 and being on the north line of Main Street, South 65 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East [assumed bearing reference for all course calls in this description] for a distance of 27.50 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of this description; then North 24 degrees 31 minutes 52 seconds East for 72.28 feet to the corner of a 16,198.47 square feet and/or 0.3719 of an acre tract; thence along the [through a 5/8 inch steel rod with cap (MRF-11238) (hereinafter called a monument) set at 0.60 feet and a monument set at the corner of said tract at 160.98 feet] for a distance of 169.11 feet to the west line of property owned by the Martin County Security Center Building Corporation; thence along said line, South 25 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West for 70-13 feet to the south line of said Lot 71 and/or the southwest corner of aforesaid Corporation property at one hundred (100) feet from the east corner of said Lot 71; thence along said lot line, North 65 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West for 168.50 feet to the point of beginning, containing 12,018.91 square feet and/or 0.2759 of an acre, more or less.

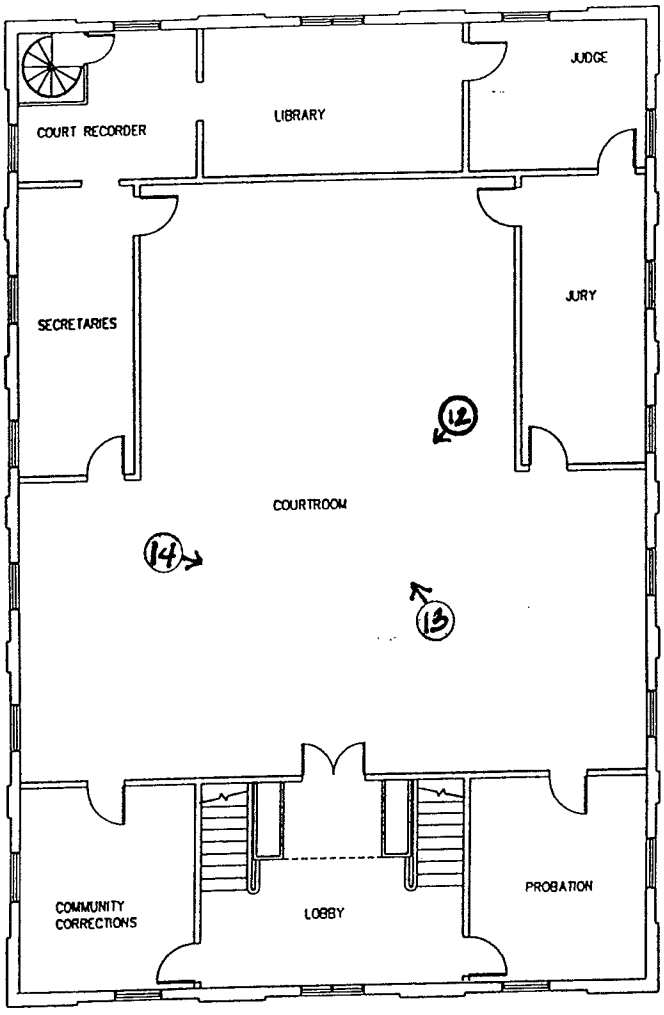
Verbal Boundary Justification

This is the total amount of property deeded to the Historical Society by the Martin County Commissioners. When the courthouse was first deeded to the Historical Society, only the courthouse was included. Upon the Historical Society's request, the Commissioners deeded the front lawn of Society as well. This explains the two separate Verbal Boundary Descriptions.



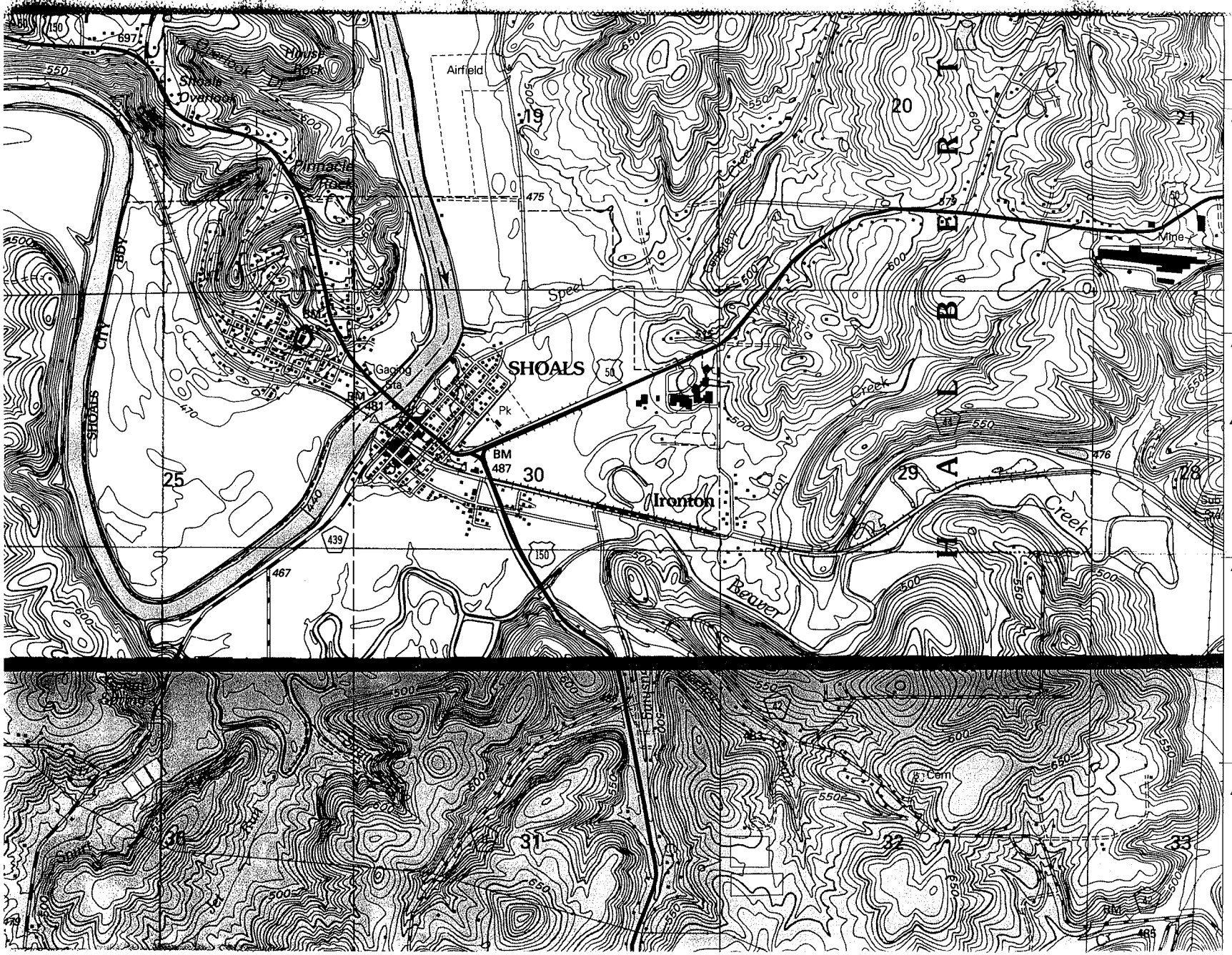
1 / A-201 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Existing Building



2
A-201 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Existing Building



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