NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

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 **Pulaski County Courthouse**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 112 East Main Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Winamac N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Pulaski code 131 zip code 46996

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.)

James D. Hess 10/28/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

Pulaski County Courthouse
Name of Property

Pulaski IN
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
- ☐ 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
4	8	objects
5	8	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)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls STONE: Limestone
roof STONE: Slate
other

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

Pulaski County Courthouse | Pulaski IN

Name of Property | 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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1894-1957

SignificantDates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gibson, Jordan E. (contractor)

Rush, A. W. (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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:

_____

Pulaski County Courthouse
Name of Property

Pulaski 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	533300	4544270
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 Joanne Raetz Stuttgen

organization _____ date 07-27-2007

street & number 759 E. Washington St. telephone 765/ 349-1537

city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

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 Pulaski County Commissioners; c/o Thomas Shank, Auditor

street & number 112 E. Main St. telephone 574/ 946-3653

city or town Winamac state IN zip code 46996

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.

Exterior

General Description

The Romanesque Revival Pulaski County courthouse is located on the slightly elevated historic public square, comprising one half of a city block, in downtown Winamac. The lawn is separated from the city sidewalk by a rusticated limestone block retaining wall and bounded on the north by East Main Street, on the south by East Meridian Street, on the west by South Market Street, and on the east by South Monticello Street. A limited amount of shrubbery hugs the foundation of the building on the north and east sides while small trees provide a measure of shade on the west. Monuments commemorating Pulaski County veterans of the Civil War and twentieth-century wars are found on the west lawn. Other objects, including a historical marker and modern sculpture, are found on the east lawn.

The massive building measures 88 feet by 90 feet. It consists of a nearly square main mass with projecting central pavilions on the north, east, and west elevations. On the south, the central section of the elevation is not gabled. The base and exterior walls are rusticated blocks of variegated Bedford limestone with struck mortar joints. The basement (referred to as the first floor by courthouse employees) is 50 percent below grade. Height from the top of the basement to the roof is 32 feet; from the ground to the top of the clock tower is 106 feet.

The slate roof, a 1974 replacement of the original, is hipped with intersecting cross gables on the north, east, and west sides. Second floor entrances on the north, east, and west elevations are raised; each is accessed by a concrete stair with limestone block walls. Top landings are limestone slabs. Basement/first floor entrances are located in a passage beneath the second floor entrances and reached by two staircases descending from public sidewalks at ground level. The main elevation basement/first floor passage is closed at both ends with aluminum frame and glass security doors.

A smooth ashlar limestone belt course surrounds the building above the basement windows and below the second floor windows. A course of large rusticated block surrounds the building above the second floor windows, with a much thinner rusticated belt course found beneath the third floor windows. All windows are double hung, brown metal replacements.

A massive square tower with pyramidal roof rises from the center of the main roof. Each elevation of the tower is identical in design. The four corners have square engaged columns with pyramidal tin roofs. At the base of the tower are triple intersecting round arches with carved imposts and louvered openings, above which is a projecting metal cornice with pressed stylized floral decoration. Above this a clock face is set into a steep,

through-the-cornice cross gable with carved ornamentation, buttress walls, and tourelles. The tower walls have a dentiled metal cornice and four small, narrow blind arches.

Main (North) Elevation

The main elevation faces north. The ends of the elevation are set back placing focus on the central projecting pavilion. The center is, in turn, subdivided into three sections that include two towers flanking a central gable. The wing sections have one-over-one, double hung sash windows on the basement/first floor, paired one-over-one sash windows with rectangular transoms on the second floor, and paired round arch windows on the third floor. A dentiled metal cornice forms the eaves in these sections.

The center pavilion of this facade exhibits three adjoining round arches, each topped by a thin dripstone on the second floor. This molding terminates in a leaf carving at the outer edges and two masks at the imposts between the outer and central arches. The outer arches are each filled with triple windows under common tympanum transoms. The center arch is distinguished by an oversized keystone. The arch opening has been filled in by glass doors surrounded by a grid of metal and glass. The impost masks support paneled pilasters that define a balcony parapet of scrolled and rectilinear profile. The center section is recessed between the third story of the towers. It contains a triple round arched window with interlocking archivolts. Above, a lancet window is surmounted by a tree motif in relief.

The third story of the flanking towers are pierced by triple, double hung windows topped by double rows of single light openings. A pressed metal cornice forms the main eave line and above, short restricted tower stages terminate in pyramidal slate roofs.

East and West Elevations

The east and west elevations are almost identical. Their articulation is similar to that of the north façade with a projecting central pavilion yet, overall, less decorated. In both elevations, the central section is crowned by a steeply pitched gable flanked by bartian-like corners that terminate in conical metal caps. The entrances on these elevations are compound segmental arches with smooth stepped voussoirs that form a pediment-like frame above the opening.

First floor windows are one-over-one double hung sash. Rectangular transoms are separated by a thin limestone lintel from each second floor window and are, in turn, capped by an oversize ashlar belt running across the elevation. In the central section, the window openings are paired. Third floor windows at the ends of the elevations are round arched and surrounded by smooth archivolts. In the center section, three pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows create an A-B-A rhythm at the base of the gable. Single, narrow round arch openings in the gables are surmounted by a decorative foliate

relief design. Glass fills this opening on the east elevation and louvers fill the west opening. The only other difference between the two elevations is a quarter-round stairwell on the west elevation attached to the north edge of the center section. The stairwell has a metal roof and a single one-over-one double hung window on each story.

Rear (South) Elevation
The south elevation is the only one with no public entrance. As on other sides, the center portion projects forward from the ends of the elevation. The organization of window openings is less formal than on other elevations. Ground floor windows are one-over-one double hung sash but a doorway takes the place of a window opening at the west end of the center section and no opening occurs at the east end. On the second floor, openings are unevenly spaced in the center section and on the third floor yet another pattern of openings occurs. Third floor openings at the ends of this elevation are round arched with smooth, intersecting archivolts matching the pattern on other elevations. A chimney emerges from the roof and a handicap access ramp descends to the basement at the west end of the center section adding to the asymmetry of the elevation.

Interior
The following description begins with the main (second) floor, proceeds to the third floor, and concludes with the basement and attic.

Second Floor
The main floor has a cruciform plan. The north corridor intersects in a T with the east-west corridor. A second corridor surrounds the central staircase.

The main entrance is found in the north elevation. Replacement aluminum frame security doors open into a vestibule, in which the original pair of paneled oak doors with single light glass swing, are flanked by oak-framed sidelights and surmounted by four large transoms. Inside the vestibule, wainscot is painted tongue-and-groove oak with a painted chair rail. Four painted Corinthian columns frame the entrance. The doors open into the north corridor which is 15 feet in width.

Secondary entrances are found in the east and west elevations. Exterior security doors are aluminum frame replacements of the original wood. The paired interior doors and sidelights are narrower than those in the main entrance. Sidelights and transoms are rolled glass with a hoarfrost pattern on one side.

In the three vestibules and public corridors, all walls are plaster with oak tongue and groove oak wainscoting and a chair rail of oak plank with a raised edge. The grand staircase and all woodwork have never been painted (with the exception of the fireplace surround in the assessor's office) but have been refinished with a resultant loss of patina.

Plaster ceilings with painted cove moldings are original height of fifteen feet. Floors are inlaid with polygonal ceramic tile in various shapes – square, rectangle, hexagonal, triangle – in earth tones of gray, buff, brown, and red.

The east-west and staircase corridors are both 11 feet in width. Behind the staircase, the corridor is closed off by single-light painted oak doors and double-light pine sidelights. These enclosures are not original; the doors have been reused from a basement location. An elevator shaft from the basement to the third floor installed in 1995, is located against the staircase's west outer string.

Seven feet in width, the grand staircase leads to a quarter-space landing where the stair splits and continues east and west to the third floor. Rails, turned balusters, and newels are oak. The newels are carved with a floral motif and capped with a oak ball. A floral or shell-like motif decorates the face string. The visable undersides of the east and west staircases above the landing are covered with beaded oak board.

The north-south and east-west corridors have four archways; two of elliptical shape and two slightly stilted. All archways have decorative plaster imposts and beaded plaster edges. The elliptical archways are located at the intersection of the north-south and east-west corridors and over the foot of the grand staircase. The two slightly stilted arches are found near the east and west entrances. Two smaller archways flank the grand stair and frame the entrance to that section of corridor that surrounds the stair.

A notable feature in the north corridor is a gallery of photographs of Pulaski County soldiers that was first installed in 1918. In subsequent years, photos have been added of soldiers who served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the First Gulf War and others who have served their country during times of peace.

The offices of the clerk, recorder, and treasurer, and the microfilm department are located off the north, east, and west corridors. Ceilings are near full-height but covered with dropped foam panels inserted in metal frames. Wood floors are covered with carpet. Offices have papered plaster walls, oak woodwork, and fireplace surrounds that feature a mirror, carved baluster-like columns that support a shelf, and rosettes. Doors and windows are surrounded by plain trim whose edges are slightly raised and whose intersection defines corner blocks. Doors are paneled with hoarfrost-patterned single lights. Baseboards topped with cyma molding are ten inches high. Chair rails are identical to those found in the corridor. Oak corner beads are found on outside corners. Oak cove molding is found in the offices of the treasurer, recorder and microfilm department. Original oak counters are found in all offices with the exception of the microfilm department. The clerk's counter features scrolled brackets, egg and dart

molding, and applied floral and ribbon wood ornament. The counter's cage is now located in the surveyor's office.

In the southeast corner of the auditor's office, behind a door with a louvered panel, a staircase leads to the third floor commissioners' room directly above. In the northwest corner of the clerk's office, a door hides a staircase leading to the judge's chamber on the third floor above, and to a vault – a former holding cell – in the surveyor's office in the basement below.

The vaults of the auditor and treasurer are found on the south side of the courthouse between the two offices. Original steel shelving and fireproof window shutters remain. The ceilings in these spaces are composed of corrugated iron arch fireproofing commonly used in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Third Floor

The third floor corridor, like those below, has painted plaster walls, oak wainscoting, chair rail, base molding, painted cove molding, door and window surrounds and paneled oak doors with hoarfrost patterned lights. Ceilings are painted plaster. Light fixtures are contemporary fluorescent ceiling mounts. The floor is natural poplar. The main stair occupies the center of the floor with offices and libraries on the south, east and west and a courtroom on north side of the building. One large, central arch and two smaller arches frame the north face of the stairwell.

All third floor rooms with the exception of the library have full-height plaster ceilings. The library's ceiling is dropped foam panels. Walls are papered plaster and carpeted wood floors.

Each end of the east-west corridor were once open but have been filled with a partition to create a small office. Wainscoting in the corridor is beaded pine and door surrounds are pine plank. The west door is paneled pine; the east door is paneled oak and seems to be reused from elsewhere in the building. Both doors have single lights of hoarfrost glass. Behind the partitions at each end of the corridor are archways similar to those found on the floor below.

The courtroom (Pulaski County Superior Court) has a coved plaster ceiling. The ceiling is divided into thirds by two paneled ribs that terminate on the walls in ornamental plaster pendants. The center third of the north wall of the room projects inward, corresponding to the recessed gable in the north elevation. The arched windows in the gable and the double-transom windows in the flanking towers light the courtroom. A paneled wainscot surrounds the room as does a picture rail. The juror's box, witness bench, and recorder's

bench are not original. Art Deco style chrome fluorescent light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling.

The division rail consists of cabled balusters, flat rail, and square newels carved with a floral decoration and topped with a pyramidal cap. The raked gallery is not original. It was created in 1979 in preparation for a trial of national interest. The upholstered theater-style chairs and side and rear railing were added at that time.

A door in the wall behind the bench leads to the judge's private chamber. Original features of note include the fireplace surround, built in bookcase in the northwest corner, and behind a door in the northeast corner, a staircase leading to the clerk's office on the second floor.

The jury room is accessed through two doors in the rear (east) wall of the courtroom. It contains a men's toilet and an office that has been converted to a ladies' restroom.

Basement

The basement has a cruciform plan like that of the main floor. The north corridor intersects in a T with the east-west corridor. A second corridor surrounds the central staircase.

Outside entrances are found in the north, west, and east elevations. Replacement steel and glass security doors are found on the west and east. The painted brown doors on the north are the original paired paneled oak doors with single lights. Oak surrounds are unpainted. Sidelights are paneled below with single hoarfrost lights above. The transom area is filled with original oak panels.

In the north corridor, and in the corridor on the west side of the stairwell, wainscoting is oak tongue and groove. Base molding, chair rail and door trim is natural oak. In the main east-west corridor, lower walls are covered with imitation wood paneling. Upper walls are covered with heavy vinyl paper. Base and chair rail moldings are wood-grain plastic. In the rear stairwell corridor, walls are covered with imitation wood paneling. The oak staircase descending from the second floor is painted. The railing is pipe. The stairwell's lower walls have oak tongue and groove wainscoting and chair rail. Upper walls are covered with heavy red vinyl.

Throughout the basement, the floor is poured concrete. It ramps up from the entrances to its highest point at the foot of the staircase. Ceilings are covered with panels. Walls are plastered brick. The offices of the assessor and surveyor have papered walls, original oak woodwork, and the same oak fireplace surrounds found in offices on the upper floors. Both offices have vaults with ceilings of the same corrugated ion arch fireproofing found

in the offices of the auditor and treasurer and fireproof steel shutters over the windows. In the surveyor's office, a blocked curved opening once led to a staircase leading to the second floor clerk's office above; the stairs have been removed. The surveyor's office has an oak, iron, and glass cage, salvaged and reused when it was removed from the clerk's office in the 1980s.

A basement room of particular interest is the boiler room in the southwest corner. It has unplastered brick walls on a footer base of rusticated limestone block, a concrete ceiling, a poured concrete floor, original brick partition wall with an arched opening a door to the outside in the south wall, and three windows at ground level. Entrance from the west corridor is through an arched opening.

The southeast corner of the basement contains the men's and ladies' public restrooms where formerly, two steel cells were located. They were in use in the 1930s but exactly when they were removed is unknown. The restroom walls are made of concrete block, and arches in the corridor walls have been filled with glazed tile brick. Stall dividers are plywood. Behind the men's room is an original office now occupied by the office of emergency management.

Attic
The unfinished attic is reached via a narrow staircase leading from the south corridor on the third floor. The stairs are unpainted wood. Stairwell walls are plaster over brick. The attic walls and supporting arches are unplastered brick. Flooring is natural wood. The roof decking is exposed.

Lawn
The courthouse lawn is surrounded by a contributing retaining wall of rusticated limestone block and beveled ashlar cap. Square newels topped with balls are found at the corners and sidewalk intersections. Between the retaining wall and the city streets is a concrete sidewalk; along Market Street there is also a narrow grass plot. Concrete sidewalks connect the city walk with the three courthouse entrances. Narrower sidewalks curve around the corners of the building, connecting the arterial sidewalks and the basement/first floor entrances.

The following description of resources on the lawn begins with the contributing concrete drinking fountain (inoperable) and steps dating to about 1940, located at the corner of Market and Main Street, and continues clockwise around the lawn until the point of beginning.

First is a marble boulder marking the location of the Pulaski County Sesquicentennial time capsule. It is the same boulder used to mark the location of the centennial time capsule in 1939, but the original plaque has been replaced with the current one and the boulder has been moved from its original location. Consequently, it is counted as a non-contributing resource.

Next is a cluster of three resources. There is one noncontributing flag pole and one noncontributing gray granite marker placed in 1990 honoring local members of the War Mothers of the World. The third is a contributing 1949 monument honoring World War I, World War II, and Vietnam and Korean War veterans from Pulaski County. It consists of a large vertical granite slab with wings. The vertical center piece bears an original bronze plaque recording the names of local casualties in both world wars. A second plaque for Vietnam and Korean War casualties is a much later addition. The monument also features carvings of the seals of the United States Army, Coast Guard, Air Force, and Navy.

Next is a noncontributing gray granite monument commemorating Pulaski County men who fought in the Civil War. It was erected in 2001.

At the northeast corner of the lawn is a noncontributing bronze sculpture on a limestone block base titled "The Teacher" by Winamac native Casey Eskridge. Dedicated on 7 September 2002, it depicts an adult Indian teaching a young boy to spear fish.

Immediately inside the retaining wall at the corner of West Main and South Monticello Streets is a concrete obelisk post about three feet high. To it was once attached a plate or plaque. It is thought to be a state highway marker or possibly a survey post. It appears to date to the 1930s or 1940s and is counted as a contributing object.

To its north, along South Monticello Street, is a noncontributing cast Indiana Historical Bureau marker commemorating Count Casimir Pulaski, the American Revolutionary War hero and native of Poland for whom the county is named. It consists of a black blade with raised white letters on a polygonal shaft. It was placed in 1976.

At the southeast corner of the lawn is a noncontributing gray granite slab marking the location of a Bicentennial time capsule. It was placed in 1976.

Built 1894-95, the Pulaski County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is the most significant governmental building in the county and the core of Winamac's commercial district. It is also an outstanding example and the county's sole example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. The total resource count is 12. There is one contributing building. There are four contributing objects: one limestone retaining wall; one concrete drinking fountain with steps; one monument in memory of World War I, II, and Korean War veterans; and one concrete obelisk of unknown reference. There are eight non-contributing objects: one flagpole; one granite slab honoring local members of War Mothers of the World, placed in 1990; one limestone boulder marking the location of a time capsule buried in 1990; one granite Civil War veterans memorial placed in 2001; one bronze sculpture titled "The Teacher" dedicated in 2002; one Indiana Historical Bureau marker commemorating Casimir Pulaski erected in 1976; and one granite slab marking a Bicentennial time capsule. The period of significance is 1894-1957.

Brief History of Pulaski County and Winamac

Located in northwestern Indiana, Pulaski County was organized by legislative act in 1835, but it was not until four years later that it became effective and Winamac, located on the Tippecanoe River, was selected as the county seat. The county was named for Count Casimir Pulaski, a native of Poland who fought in the American Revolutionary War alongside George Washington and died at the siege of Savannah in 1779. The town received its name from Winamac, a Miami Indian chief.

The 1840 federal census of Pulaski County records a county population of 540. By 1860, there were 5,711 people living within its boundaries. The increase was due in part to Winamac's location as a federal land office— many who came to buy land became settlers—and the arrival in 1861 of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad. By 1900, the county population was 14,033.

The county seat's first entrepreneur was John Pearson, who owned a saw mill, store, and tavern, and also served as county clerk, recorder, and auditor. Other early enterprises included a grist mill, hotel, and ferry boat across the Tippecanoe River. The railroad brought the mail, new business opportunities, and materials such as milled lumber, cut stone, and glass for new buildings. Other expansions that marked the maturing of a county seat community included the establishment of newspapers, replacement of ferry crossings with bridges, erection of a fine new brick courthouse, and, in 1868, the incorporation of Winamac.

The 1870s and 1880s brought continued growth, especially in agriculture as systematic drainage of wetlands allowed more ground to be cleared for cultivation. Other rural improvements included iron bridges, public roadways, the drilling of gas, oil, and artesian water wells. In the town of Winamac, residents built new churches, a brick school building, and fine brick commercial buildings in the latest architectural styles.

The decade of the 1890s brought street lights, telephone lines, a water system, new public school building, canning factory, brick-paved streets, concrete sidewalks, and the existing courthouse to Winamac. The twentieth century had arrived, and the county seat was as modern as any in the state of Indiana.[1]

History of the Pulaski County Courthouse

The Pulaski County Courthouse, built in 1895, is the third to be located on the courthouse square in Winamac and the fourth government center since the formation of the county in 1839. The first courthouse, a "good hewed log house" held both the first circuit court and a school. In 1843, the county commissioners began the construction of a frame courthouse on a donated lot but soon ran out of money; the building was finally completed in 1849. A second courthouse, a large two-story brick building, was completed in 1862. The county jail, a separate building, stood alongside it on the public square.

By 1890, talk again turned to improving the seat of government. The following "informal history" of the existing Pulaski County Courthouse was written by Linda Irving, the Pulaski County Historian:

> Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! Court is in session, the Honorable Judge George Burson presiding. Only the court isn't in session and the judge isn't presiding, because he can't get into the court room. The door is locked. The date is 2 September 1895, and the judge is not happy.

Two years before Judge Burson had evaluated the old courthouse and written a report to the Commissioners condemning it. When the Pulaski County Commissioners met in January 1894, they decided to build a new courthouse. The project was not greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by anyone, except the judge.

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[1] Information and data culled from Richard R. Dodd, *As It Was in Winamac and Pulaski County*, unpublished 1986 compilation of stories broadcast on station WKVI, Knox, during the Winamac-Pulaski Hour, 2 February 1980-2 January 198, and Betty Lou Hughes, ed., *Pulaski County, Indiana: A Sesquicentennial Publication in Honor of 150 Years in Pulaski County, 1839-1989* (Winamac, Indiana: Sesquicentennial Steering Committee of the Pulaski County Historical Society, Inc., 1990). Copies of both are found in the Pulaski County Public Library.

Even the commissioners themselves were divided over the necessity of a new building. The old courthouse was only 32 years old, and while local opinion held that "it wasn't very nice, or overly good, it was no worse than it had been for years." It could do duty for a while longer. The argument put forth in support of the project was that the old building did not sufficiently protect county records, especially the land records. If anything happened to them, it would be a calamity of enormous proportion. It was further pointed out that interest rates were low and materials cheap. It was definitely time to build, On the other hand, taxpayers noted that the reason interest rates were low and materials cheap was that everyone was broke—including (and perhaps especially) them. Pulaski County was going through the worst financial depression it had experienced in years. Crops had failed two years in a row and money was tight, but when it came to the protection of county records, the decisions of the Commissioners were final. They did not need public approval, and that was a good thing, because they were never going to get it.

Having decided to push ahead with a new courthouse, the Commissioners soon encountered a new problem. There were simply too many architects who submitted proposals. Twenty architects descended on the board on the morning of 5 March 1894, prepared to stay until all plans and specifications had been thoroughly gone over. That, combined with the Commissioners' regular business, resulted in a mad house of activity. After much discussion, all but six of the architects were dismissed. Then it seems that our three Commissioners were going to change their minds about building a new courthouse because they were immediately threatened with lawsuits. If they didn't choose a design, they would be sued by all of the architects for the cost of preparing the plans. The Commissioners pressed on and chose the design submitted by Rau and Kirsch of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who offered them an all-expenses paid junket to Waukesha, Wisconsin, to view a courthouse built from the same plans. That was when our Commissioners learned something it's taken another century for Congress to get a handle on. Don't accept gifts or gratuities of anything else that looks even vaguely like fun from people who want the taxpayers' money. Immediately, there was a length petition filed, the chief charge of which was that "the Milwaukee firm had exercised rather an undue and unfair influence upon the board." So the courthouse matter took a new turn, and, after deciding that the Wisconsin plans weren't so good after all, the firm of A. W. Rush and Sons [A. William and Edwin A. Rush] of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was awarded the contract signed by Commissioners Maibauer and Hiland but not by Commissioner Welsh, who was rapidly becoming sick and tired of the whole things (and who didn't want to build a new courthouse anyway, so there).

The circus continued, with the next act being the contractors. Seventeen bids ranging from $42,200 to $52,457 were received, and the contract went to the low bidder, Jordan E. Gibson of Logansport. Again there were objections. The architect said that the courthouse couldn't be built for that little money. Auditor

Bouslag said, "Let him try. It's our tax money." And the argument was on again for the rest of the day, and, after the Commissioners recessed for supper, it was continued down on the street corner. There were no blows struck, however, and Gibson did get the job.

The building was to be 88 feet by 90 feet on the ground, 32 feet from the top of the basement to the roof and 106 feet from the ground to the top of the tower. It was to be built of the best Bedford, Indiana, limestone outside and brick inside. Steel lath, stone wainscoting in the halls, dead floors in the rooms, and tile floors in the halls were to make it almost fireproof. It was to be completed by 1 September 1895. The contractor received the old brick courthouse, which had to be removed to make way for the new. The records and offices were moved to the second floor of the Vurpillat opera house, except for Recorder McKinsey. He said his game leg would never make it up all those stairs. Since the opera house was already overcrowded, no one objected to his moving to J. F. Yarnell's office on the corner of South Market and Jefferson Streets. Court was held in the old Holsinger hall over Hodson's exchange at the corner of Monticello and Pearl Streets.

It took only two days for the old building to come down and for work on a new building to begin. Huge slabs of stone, a foot or so think, was shipped in by rail and hauled on flat-top wagons to the public square. The heavy pieces were placed on strong trestles, where workers used hammers and chisels to cut and trim the pieces as prescribed by the drawings. Then they painted numbers on the reverse and awaited hooks from steam operated derrick that lifted them into specified places on the structure.

Even though construction was well under way, there was still grumbling in the ranks. There were complaints about workers getting the stone stained with clay—stains which could not easily be removed. There were complaints from the workers about low wages, and several went on strike and quit working. But as editor Gorell [of the *Winamac Democrat*] said, "$6.00 a week beat idleness by about 600 cents." The men were easily replaced. Times were hard in Pulaski County.

The brightest spot of the year was the laying of the cornerstone on Tuesday, 7 November 1894. The newspaper headlines read: "IN PLACE!" The Corner Stone of the New Court House Laid with Imposing Ceremony – and Mortar. Winamac Masonic Lodge Turns from Speculative to Operative Masonry and Does the

Job. . . . Beautiful Day, Large Crowd, Impressive Exercises, all Contribute to Make the Day Memorable." There was even a parade. The Commissioners and a few others went first, riding in carriages followed by the G.A.R., the different grades of the city schools, each grade in charge of its teacher, several neighboring Masonic lodges, and two bands. A choir had been organized to sing at the appropriate place on the program. One of the high spots of the day was when a copper box was placed in the corner stone. The valuable contents were a program of the county institute; a program of the teacher's association and a full list of teachers employed in the county; a photograph of the old frame courthouse built in 1849 and another of the brick building erected in 1862' a sheet of foreign stamps with the names of the Winamac Philately Society and a letter from Jonathon Werner (contents unknown); and a copy of the last issue of each of the Winamac newspapers. There were between 2,500 and 3,000 people in attendance that day, and they all had a great time, except for the *Winamac Republican* editor, who complained about the seating arrangements. He couldn't see what was happening.

Unfortunately, even great times only last so long, and by the end of December a restraining order was filed against the commissioners for allowing a number of changes in the plans and specifications amounting to nearly $10,000 over the original contract total. They added a boiler, pumps and fittings, a well, an extra door to the boiler room, extra concrete, sewer pipes, etc., etc. They were told to please restrain themselves from further improvements.

Ned Gorrell told a story that took place when the courthouse was completed. He was just a boy when two flat slabs, five or six feet square, appeared on the north front, one on each side of the main door. He recalled the curiosity with which the youngsters regarded these unpretty slabs. No one seemed to be able to tell why they had been left. Then one day some workmen put up a scaffold in front of them, and a clever workman climbed up to cut a huge face on each one. In reply to questions, as Ned heard it, he said the faces "don't mean a darned thing" but were carved merely because the architect had put them in his original drawing.

Which brings us back to 2 September 1895 and Judge Burson. Even though the courthouse was completed—mostly—the commissioners had not yet accepted it.

> It was still in Contractor Gibson's hands, so when Sheriff McKay went to open the courtroom door, he was turned away.
>
> The court ordered the door opened via the crow bar route if necessary. After considerable talk that was mighty hot at both ends and not particularly cool in the
>
> middle, a truce was patched up. Gibson was assured he wouldn't be held accountable for any damages and the door was opened. No crow bar was needed. On 7 September 1895, the commissioners formally accepted the courthouse from the contractor for $52, 179.90. Gibson promptly left town for Rochester, Indiana, where he laid [the Fulton County courthouse] cornerstone two weeks later. An interesting sidelight to this whole affair is that the same architect who fought to keep Gibson off of the Winamac project recommended him for the Fulton County job.
>
> The courthouse here still needed a clock. The one offered by Gibson had cost $300, and the line on expenses had to be drawn somewhere. The clock finally installed cost $700—but it was the principle of the thing. . . .
>
> [Despite improvements over the years], neither Rush nor Gibson would have any difficulty recognizing their work. At the time Editor] Gorrell said, "the building is a nice one and a good one for the money, and with no preventing providence will last until boys of today are gray-haired grand-sires." It's done that and more.
>
> There are other interesting sidelights. For instance the old court house bell sold for 14 cents a pound and was to be used in the Medaryville school. Some of the leftover Bedford stone was used by Judge Burson to erect the building at 118 North Market Street. The Holsinger building where court had been held during the courthouse construction burnt to the ground shortly after the court had vacated the premises .
>
> And the commissioners? The voters had the last word, and the word was, "Throw the rascals out!" And they did.

A list of important alterations and improvements to the Pulaski County Courthouse since its completion in 1895 include:

- Ladies restroom in northeast corner of basement, 1913[2]
- Architectural lamp posts on lawn, 1917 (removed)
- Gallery of Pulaski County veterans, first floor corridor, 1918-present[3]

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[2] *Commissioners Record* X (1912-14): 208. Copies of all references that follow, unless noted, are found in "Pulaski County, Indiana: History of the Courthouses" binder, Pulaski County Public Library.

- Fire siren in tower, 1925[4]
- Two steel cell blocks in southeast corner of basement, 1920s[5]
- Cell blocks removed to make way for men's and ladies' restrooms, 1940s[6]
- Grassy area south of courthouse cleared for parking lot, 1947[7]
- Gas-fired boiler replaced coal-fired boiler, 1968[8]
- Exterior sandblasted, c.1968[9]
- New slate roof installed, 1974[10]
- Commissioners room converted to courtroom, 1977[11]
- Raked floor created in original courtroom and original seating replaced, 1979[12]
- Exterior restoration completed by Atlas Building Services of Wabash, included cleaning limestone, grinding joints, tuck pointing, stone patching, application of stone sealer, sheet metal repair and painting, replacement steps and sidewalks[13]
- Elevator and ADA sidewalk installed, c.1993[14]
- Replacement windows and doors, late 1990s[15]
- Repair of slate roof by Atlas Building Services, 2004[16]

Lawn and Monuments

The limestone retaining wall dates to 1895.[17] Histories of the remaining resources begin with the concrete drinking fountain and steps located at the corner of South Market and West Main Streets, and continues clockwise around the lawn until the point of beginning.

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[3] "Pictures of Men in Service Now in Frame," *Pulaski County Democrat*, 5 September 1918.
[4] "Fire Siren in Place," *Winamac Republican*, 29 January 1925.
[5] Jay Kopkey, telephone interview with author, 11 July 2007. Kopkey's father, Hank, served as sheriff from 1919-22 and again from 1927-30. Pulaski County had no jail from 1913-15; prisoners were taken to Fulton County. The two cells in the basement served as the county jail from about 1920-40.
[6] Kopkey.
[7] Photo and caption, *Winamac Republican*, 11 December 1947.
[8] Photo and caption, *Pulaski County Journal*, 8 August 1968.
[9] Janet Onken, personal interview with author, 9 July 2007. Janet is the sole employee in the county microfilm department.
[10] "The New Lamp Posts," *Pulaski County Democrat*, 25 March 1917.
[11] "Starting at the top," *Pulaski County Journal*, 26 January 1977.
[12] Judge Michael Shurn, personal interview with author, 9 July 2007. Courtroom remodeling was done in anticipation of the Ford Pinto trial, in which the Ford Motor Company was tried for the death of four people in Elkhart County, Indiana. The trial was remanded to Pulaski County.
[13] Photo and caption, *Pulaski County Journal*, 17 October 1990.
[14] Carolyn Kruger, former Pulaski County Clerk, personal interview with author, 9 July 2007.
[15] Tom Shank, Pulaski County Auditor, personal interview with author, 9 July 2007. Tom served as a Pulaski County councilman from 1972-92. The roof was replaced a few years after he took office.
[16] "Workers repair slate roof," *Pulaski County Journal*, 8 December 2004.
[17] *Commissioners Record O* (June 1895): 543.

It is unknown when the contributing drinking fountain, now inoperable, and steps were placed, but they appear to date to at least the 1930s or 1940s. The fountain replaces an ornate fountain erected by the commissioners in the early 1900s. A scheme was hatched to pipe artesian water to the square from the town's flowing well, drilled in the 1880s, but the pressure was insufficient to carry the water the entire way. The idea was abandoned and the fountain replaced with the existing public drinking fountain.[18]

Near the fountain is a marble boulder marking the location of the Pulaski County Sesquicentennial time capsule. It is the same boulder used to mark the location of the Centennial time capsule in 1939, but the original plaque has been replaced with the current one and the boulder has been moved from its original location on the southeast corner of the square. The contents of the centennial time capsule are now housed in the Pulaski County Historical Museum. The boulder is counted as a noncontributing resource.

Next is a cluster of three resources: a noncontributing flag pole, a noncontributing gray granite tablet honoring local members of War Mothers of the World placed in 1990[19], and a contributing monument honoring World War I, World War II, and Vietnam and Korean War veterans from Pulaski County. This monument was erected in 1949.[20] The Vietnam and Korea plaques were added outside the period of significance.

Next is a noncontributing gray granite monument commemorating Pulaski County men who fought in the Civil War. It was erected as an Eagle Scout project by Stephan Shurna in 2001.[21]

At the northeast corner of the lawn is a noncontributing bronze sculpture on a limestone block base titled "The Teacher" by Winamac native Casey Eskridge. Dedicated on 7 September 2002, it depicts an adult Indian teaching a young boy to spear fish.

Immediately inside the retaining wall at the corner of West Main and South Monticello Streets is a concrete obelisk post about three feet high. A plate or plaque was once attached to it. It is thought to be a state highway marker or possibly a survey post. It appears to date to the 1930s or 1940s and is counted as a contributing object.

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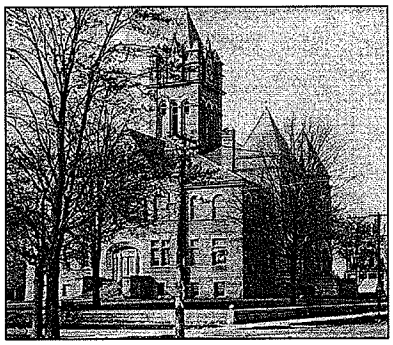
[18] "The Old Man at the Desk," column by Ned Gorrell, *Pulaski County Journal*, 6 April 1967. Gorrell notes that the drinking fountain is in working order.
[19] Photo and caption, *Pulaski County Journal*, 11 July 1990.
[20] "Dedication of War Memorial To Mark Armistice Day Observance," *Pulaski County Democrat*, 10 November 1949. The article notes that the memorial "was placed on the court house lawn some months ago."
[21] Lynda Irving, personal interview with author, 12 July 2007.

To its north, along South Monticello Street, is a noncontributing Indiana Historic Bureau cast marker commemorating Count Casimir Pulaski, the American Revolutionary War hero and native of Poland for whom the county is named. It was placed in 1976.

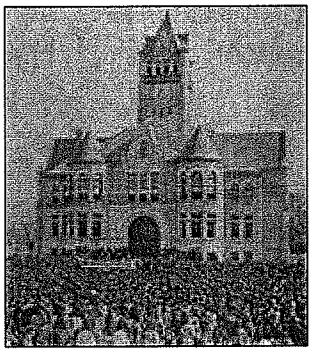
At the southeast corner of the lawn is a noncontributing gray granite slab placed in 1976. It marks the location of a Bicentennial time capsule.

Architecture

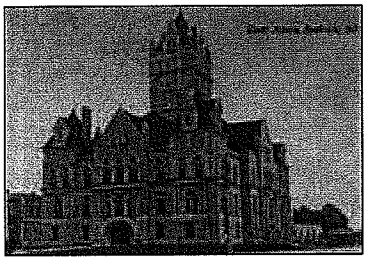
The Romanesque Revival style was a popular choice for Indiana courthouses during the last decade of the nineteenth century, with fifteen county courthouses in the style being built between 1886 and 1897. Three of these—Pulaski (1894-95), Fulton (1895-96), and Rush (1896-98)—were designed by A. W. Rush and Son. The Pulaski and Fulton County courthouses were built by Jordan E. Gibson of Logansport.



Pulaski County Courthouse



Fulton County Courthouse



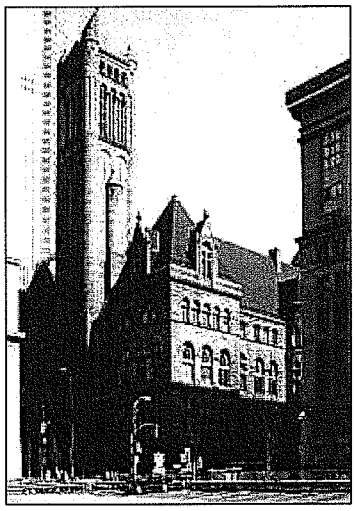
Rush County Courthouse

All photos courtesy of Indiana State library.

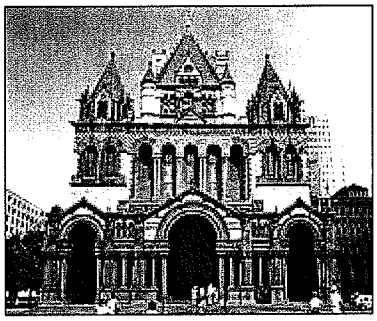
There are some similarities among Rush's three Indiana courthouses, but his designs demonstrate an evolution in the interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style popularized by H. H. Richardson. The Pulaski County design is the simplest (and the least expensive when built), and the Rush County design the largest and most complex. All three are built of rusticated Bedford limestone with carved stone details. The elevations of all three are symmetrical, with projecting central entries framed by arches, square bell/clock towers rising above the central crossing, and bands of rectangular and arched windows. The interiors, too, represent a transition from modest to lavish. On one end is Pulaski County's abundance of natural oak woodwork; on the other end is Rush County's abundance of Tennessee marble. Each of the three courthouses has undergone relatively little exterior alterations, most notably replacement doors and windows. The

greatest degree of interior integrity is retained by the Pulaski County Courthouse, whose hall, offices, and courtroom are virtually unchanged.[22]

H. H. Richardson (1838-86), probably the best known architect of his time, was a dominant influence on the mid-career of Arthur William "A. W." Rush. The Romanesque Revival style for which Richardson was renowned featured a three part plan of base, midsection, and terminating story, straightforward treatment of stone, broad roof planes, and a select grouping of door and window openings. It also featured a heavy, massive appearance with simplicity of form and rough masonry. The effect is based on mass, volume, and scale rather than decorative detailing, except on capitals and columns. Entries include large arched openings without supporting columns or piers. A massive tower above the central crossing is common, as seen in Richardson's earliest public interpretation of the style, Trinity Church in Boston (1870-72). An early example of a Richardson-designed courthouse is the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh (1883-88). Here the tower is moved from a central position to the front façade.[23]



Allegheny County Courthouse



Trinity Church

A. W. Rush and Son

According to *Tulsa Art Deco*, A. W.'s son, Arthur "E. A." Rush, was born in Rush County, Indiana, in 1860, but this has yet to be verified. The *Commercial History of Rushville and Rush County* includes a brief biography of A. W. Rush. It reports he began his architecture practice about 1871, and that "he designed buildings in every state north of the Mason-Dixon Line." This also has yet to be verified.

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[22] Judy Cowling, National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fulton County Courthouse, 2000.
[23] Ibid. Also, Ernest Burden, Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002): 272.

According to the *Commercial History*, A.W. Rush and Rush practiced in Chicago from c.1871-1890, when the firm relocated to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was frequently recalled to Chicago to design buildings, as well as to New York. In 1899, and while still maintaining an office in Grand Rapids, he established an Indianapolis office in the Baldwin Block, with W. N. Bowman as a partner. Bowman was in charge of designs. A. W.'s son, E. A., was in charge of designs in Grand Rapids, with A. W. devoting himself to the "general course of construction."

E. A. Rush was raised in the business and finished his education at Columbia College.

The father-son team lived and practiced in Grand Rapids, Michigan, from about 1890-1899. During this period, they designed a number of important buildings in Grand Rapids (see below), advertised their architectural service in city directories throughout the Midwest[24], and also designed courthouses in Traverse and Cheboygan County, Michigan, and the courthouses in Fulton, Pulaski, and Rush County, Indiana.

According to *Tulsa Art Deco*, A. W. and E. A. Rush appear to have relocated to Chicago about 1899, practicing out of an office in the Monadnock Building and falling under the influence of Burnham and Root. Their years in Chicago mark a transition in their work from a preference for Romanesque Revival to modern styles. It was in Chicago that they designed the last of eight Romanesque Revival style courthouses designed by the firm between 1894 and 1900. These are the Cass County Courthouse in Cassopolis, Michigan (1899), the Johnson County Courthouse in Iowa City, Iowa (1899-1900), and the Cerro Gordo County Courthouse in Mason City, Iowa (1900-01; demolished 1960). The first of the eight was the Pulaski County Courthouse.

By 1912, A. W. and E. A. Rush were in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where E. A. held a license to practice architecture from 1912 until his death in 1948. A. W. Rush was never licensed in Oklahoma. He retired from the firm in 1913 and died in 1923, although his name remained in the firm until 1929. In 1915, Asbury Endacott, an engineer, joined the firm, which became known as Rush, Endacott, and Rush (RER). In 1916, a 12-year-old Bruce Goff began his long apprenticeship with RER; he became a partner in 1929. He left the firm in 1934 to begin his long and distinguished private practice. According to Jim Gabbert, architectural historian in the Oklahoma SHPO, RER "was the premier high-end design firm in Tulsa" during these boom years in the new oil industry.[25]

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[24] Advertisements for the firm of J. J. Crist and A. W. Rush appear in the 1885 Wichita, Kansas, and Champaign County (Urbana), Illinois, city directories. See http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/mhgs/1885dir.htm.

[25] Jim Gabbert, telephone interview with author, 16 July 2007. Also, David Halpern, *Tulsa Art Deco* (Tulsa: Tulsa Foundation for Architecture, 2001): 73,4, 194.

A partial list of buildings designed by A. W. Rush/Rush and Rush/Rush, Endacott, Rush and is found below. Select photographs are found on page 21.

Buildings Designed by A. W. Rush/Rush and Rush/ Rush, Endacott, Rush, etc.

Indiana:
Fulton County Courthouse, Rochester (1896-97)
Pulaski County Courthouse, Winamac (1894-95)
Rush County Courthouse, Rushville (1898-99)

Iowa:
Cerro Gordo County Courthouse, Mason City (1900-01, demolished 1960)[26]
Johnson County Courthouse, Iowa City (1899-1900)

Michigan:
Burleson Sanitarium, Grand Rapids (1885, demolished)
Cass County Courthouse, Cassopolis (1899)[27]
Cheboygan County Courthouse, Cheboygan (1898, demolished)[28]
Pythian Temple, Grand Rapids (c.1889, A. W. and E. A. Rush)
Grand Rapids Chair Company, Grand Rapids (1890)
Grand Traverse County Courthouse, Traverse City (1900, RR)[29]
Union Depot, Muskegon (1894-95)
Three Rivers Public Library, Three Rivers (1904)

Tulsa, Oklahoma:
Wright Building, 1917 (Rush, Endacott & Rush [RER])
Tulsa Municipal Building/Old City Hall (1917, RER)
First National Bank Building/Reunion Center (1919, RER)
Atlas Life Building (1922, E. A. Rush)
Page Warehouse (1927, RER)
Tulsa Club (1927, RER)
Boston Avenue Methodist Church (1929, RER)
Vandever Residence (no date, RER)
H. O. McClure Residence (no date, RER)
Percy Elliott House (1917, RER)

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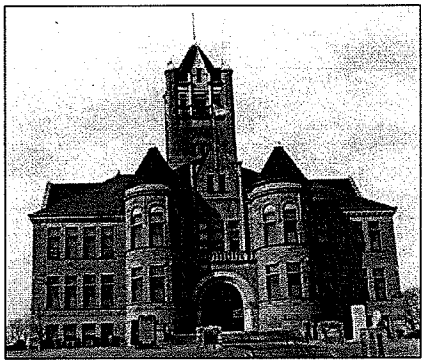
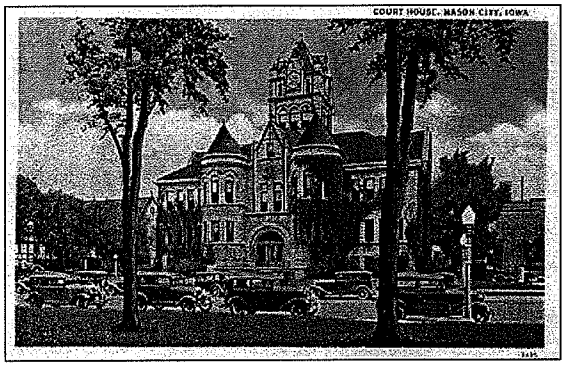
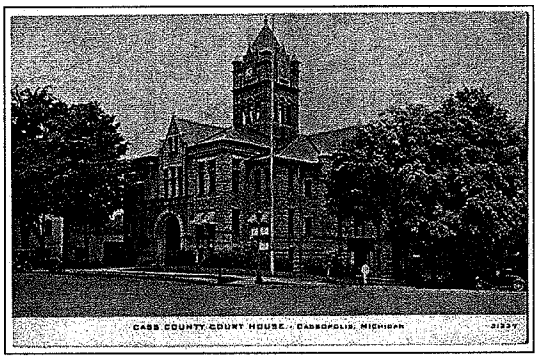
[26] Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects* :202.
[27] Paul K. Goeldner, "Temples of Justice: Nineteenth-Century County Courthouses in the Midwest and Texas". Ph. D. dissertation Columbia University, 1970: 379.
[28] Ibid.
[29] http://www.co.grand-traverse.mi.us/welcome/history_of_grand_traverse_county.htm



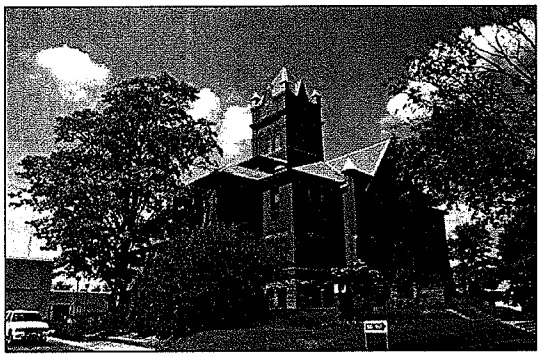
Johnson County Courthouse, Iowa City, IA (1899-1900)



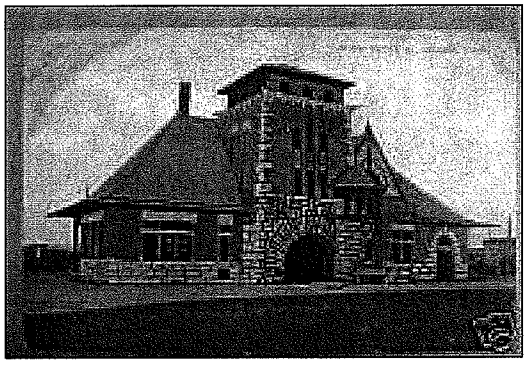
Cerro Gordo County Courthouse, Mason City, IA (1900-01)



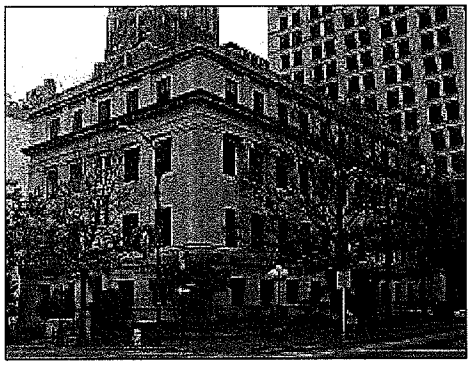
Cass County Courthouse, Cassopolis, MI (1899)



Grand Traverse County Courthouse, Traverse City, MI (1900)



Union Depot, Muskegon, MI (1894-95)



Tulsa Municipal Building, Tulsa, OK (1917)

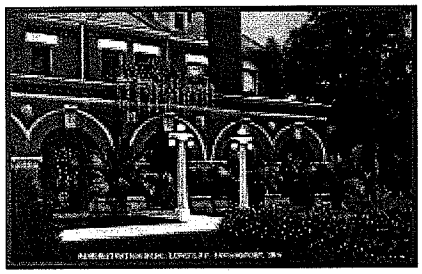
Jordan E. Gibson

According to research by Cass County Historian Richard Copeland, Jordan E. Gibson was a resident of Logansport from the early 1890s to1903. He appears in Logansport directories from 1895-1903, living at 912 North Street with J. E. Redmond. The contracting firm was known during this time as Redmond and Gibson and, in the 1900 directory, as J. E. Gibson and J. E. Redmond.

In February 1897, Gibson and Edmond were one of the contractors for Longcliff State Hospital in Logansport. They traveled to Anoka, Michigan, to bid on construction of an insane hospital to cost $1,000,000 and then to Olympia, Washington, to bid on construction of the new state house. While in the Pacific Northwest, Gibson and Redmond became involved with gold mining operations, returning to Logansport in May. In January 1901, Gibson was arrested for attempted bribery of the governor of Mississippi for a million dollar contract on the new statehouse.[30]

Indiana:
Pulaski County Courthouse, Winamac (1894-95)
Fulton County Courthouse, Rochester (1895-96)
Longcliff State Hospital, Logansport (1888)

Michigan:
Grand Traverse County, Traverse City (1900)



Longcliff, Logansport, IN (1888)

Summary

The Pulaski County Courthouse is an outstanding example of Romanesque Revival style architecture. Designed by A. W. Rush of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and constructed 1894-95 by Jordan E. Gibson of Logansport, Indiana, it has served as the center of county government for more than 110 years. It is also the historic center of downtown Winamac, a north-central Indiana city with a long and rich history in commerce, industry, and agriculture. For these reasons, the Pulaski County Commissioners, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, are seeking its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

[30] Richard Copeland, email to author, 18 July 2007. The Arthington Papers can be found in the Cass County Public Library, Logansport, Indiana.

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Kruger, Carolyn. Personal interview with author, 9 July 2007.

Onken, Janet. Personal interview with author, 9 July 2007.

Shank, Tom. Personal interview with author, 9 July 2007.

Shurn, Judge Michael. Personal interview with author, 9 July 2007.

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Photo and caption [south parking lot]. *Winamac Republican*, 11 December 1947.

Photo and caption [gas fired boiler]. *Pulaski County Journal*, 8 August 1968.

Photo and caption [War Mothers of the World tablet]. *Pulaski County Journal*, 11 July 1990.

Photo and caption [1990 exterior restoration]. *Pulaski County Journal*, 17 October 1990.

"Pictures of the Men in Service Now in Frame." *Pulaski County Democrat*, 5 September 1918.

"Starting at the top." *Pulaski County Journal*, 26 January 1977.

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Pulaski County Commissioners Record O (June 1895). Microfilm copy in the microfilm department, Pulaski County Courthouse

Pulaski County Commissioners Record X (1912-14). Microfilm copy in the microfilm department, Pulaski County Courthouse.

Boundary Description

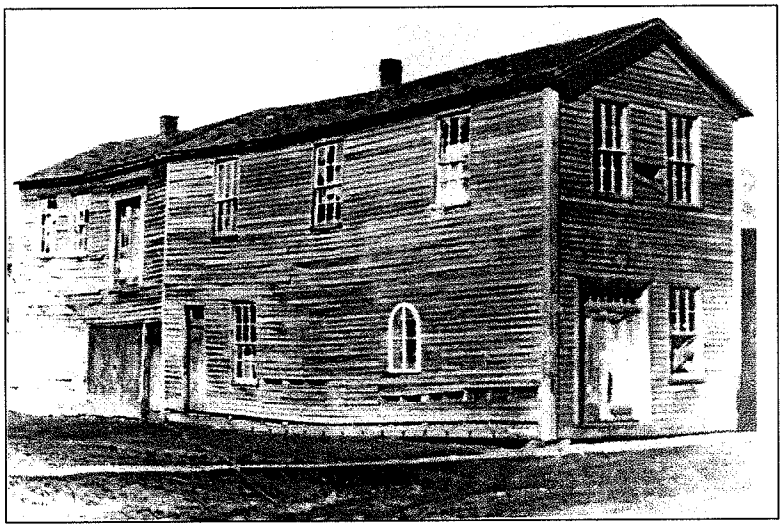
Public Square, original plat, Winamac, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic and current boundary containing all resources described in this nomination.

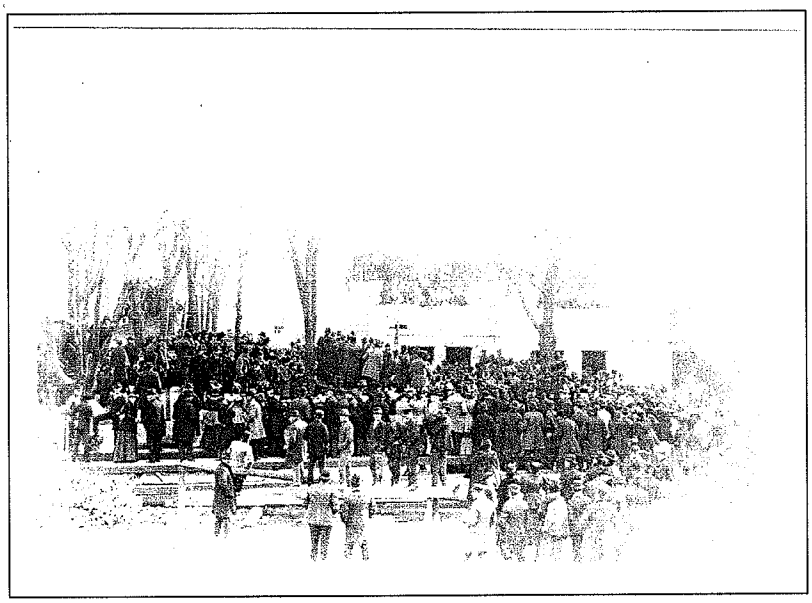
Historic Photographs

All historic photographs contributed by Pulaski County Public Library.

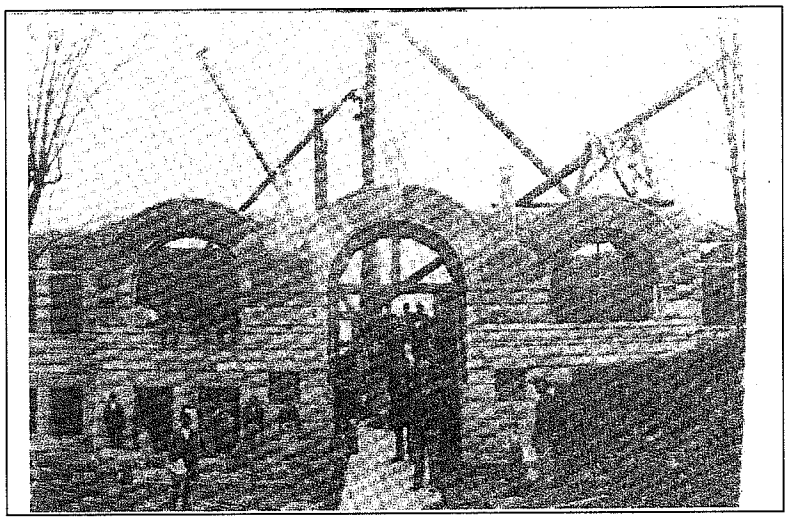


Pulaski County Courthouse I.

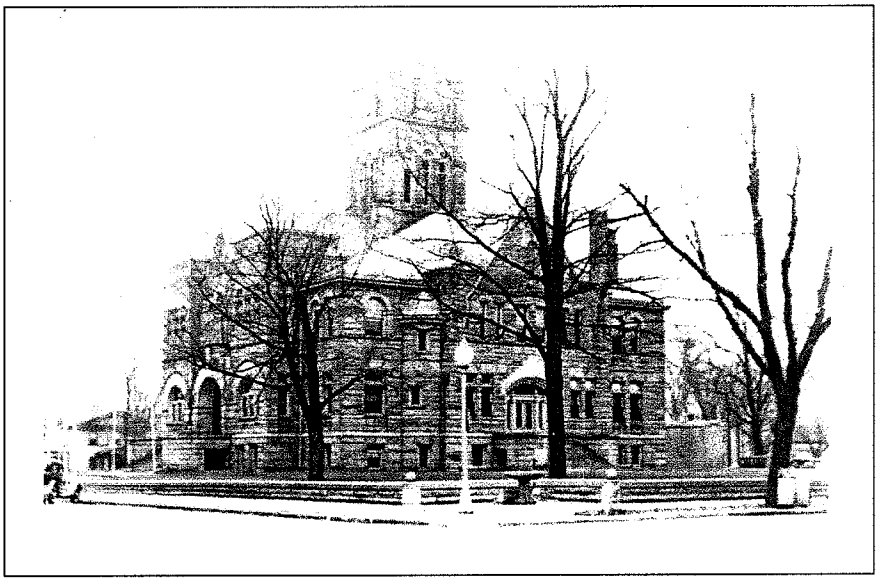
Pulaski County Courthouse II.



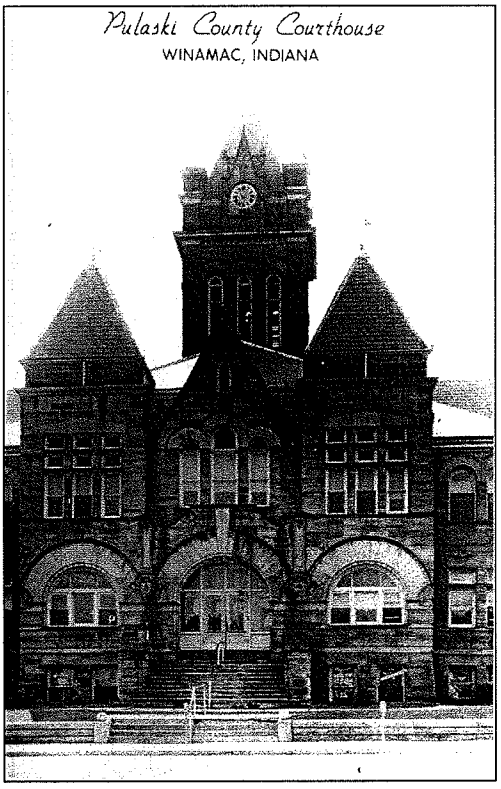
Pulaski County Courthouse III. Laying the cornerstone, 1894.



Pulaski County Courthouse III, 1894.



Pulaski County Courthouse III, c.1938.



Pulaski County Courthouse III, c.1960

All photographs were taken by Joanne Raetz Stuttgen on 9-11 July 2007. A CD file is archived with:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room 274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-1646

Photo 1 of 30
Main (north) elevation
camera facing south

Photo 2 of 30
east elevation
camera facing west

Photo 3 of 30
west elevation
camera facing east

Photo 4 of 30
south elevation
camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 30
cornerstone at northeast corner
camera facing southwest

Photo 6 of 30
north-south below grade passage under east courthouse entrance
camera facing south

Photo 7 of 30
Main (north) entrance with frowning and smiling carved faces
camera facing south

Photo 8 of 30
north vestibule
camera facing southwest

Photo 9 of 30
north-south corridor from inside main (north) entrance
camera facing south

Photo 10 of 30
east-west corridor from inside west entrance
camera facing east

Photo 11 of 30
Treasurer's office
camera facing southwest

Photo 12 of 30
counter in treasurer's office
camera facing southeast

Photo 13 of 30
treasurer's vault
camera facing south

Photo 14 of 30
ceiling in treasurer's vault
camera facing skyward

Photo 15 of 30
clerk's office
camera facing north

Photo 16 of 30
north-south corridor from landing between second and third floors
camera facing north

Photo 17 of 30
second floor balcony from landing between second and third floors
camera facing northeast

Photo 18 of 30
second floor central hall
camera facing southeast

Photo 19 of 30
entrance to courtroom
camera facing northeast

Photo 20 of 30
courtroom
camera facing northwest

Photo 21 of 30
jury room
camera facing east

Photo 22 of 30
office at east end of east-west third floor corridor
camera facing west

Photo 23 of 30
library, office, and judge's chamber
camera facing northwest

Photo 24 of 30
first floor (basement) stairs from second floor
camera facing north

Photo 25 of 30
east-west first floor (basement) corridor
camera facing east

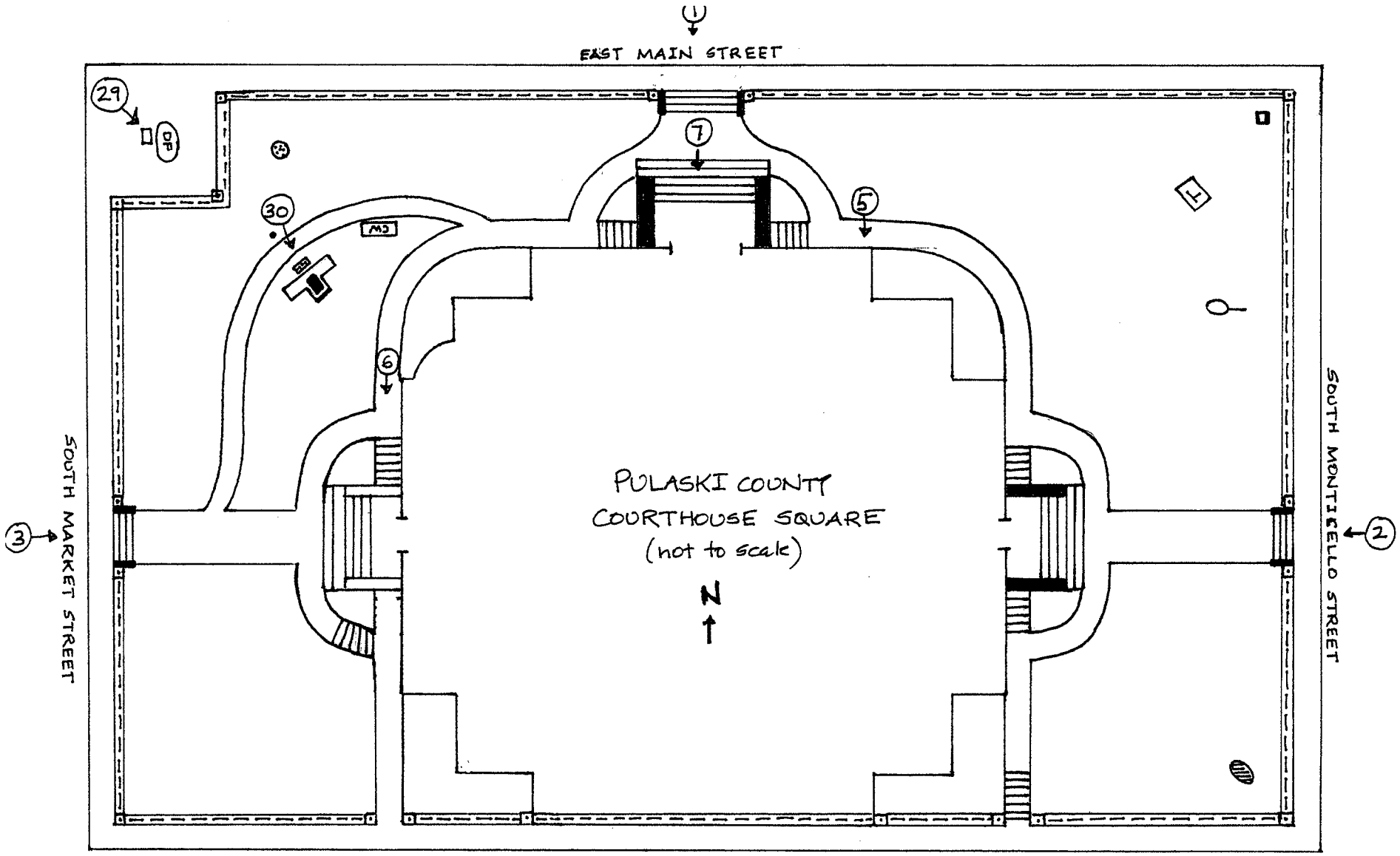
Photo 26 of 30
boiler room
camera facing west

Photo 27 of 30
former clerk's cage in surveyor's office
camera facing southwest

Photo 28 of 30
attic
camera facing east

Photo 29 of 30
concrete drinking fountain and steps
camera facing southeast

Photo 30 of 30
World War I, World War II, Vietnam, and Korean War memorial, and War Mothers of the World tablet
camera facing south



KEY:

- retaining wall with newels
- sidewalk
- steps
- flagpole (NC)
- concrete obelisk
- T "The Teacher" sculpture (NC)
- DF drinking fountain and steps
- sesquicentennial boulder (NC)
- WWI, WWII, V, K war memorial
- War Mothers memorial (NC)
- Indiana Historical Bureau marker (NC)
- Bicentennial Time Capsule (NC)
- (1)→ camera direction and photo number

PHOTOS 1-7 + 29-30 on this map.

- CW Civil War monument (NC)

NORTH

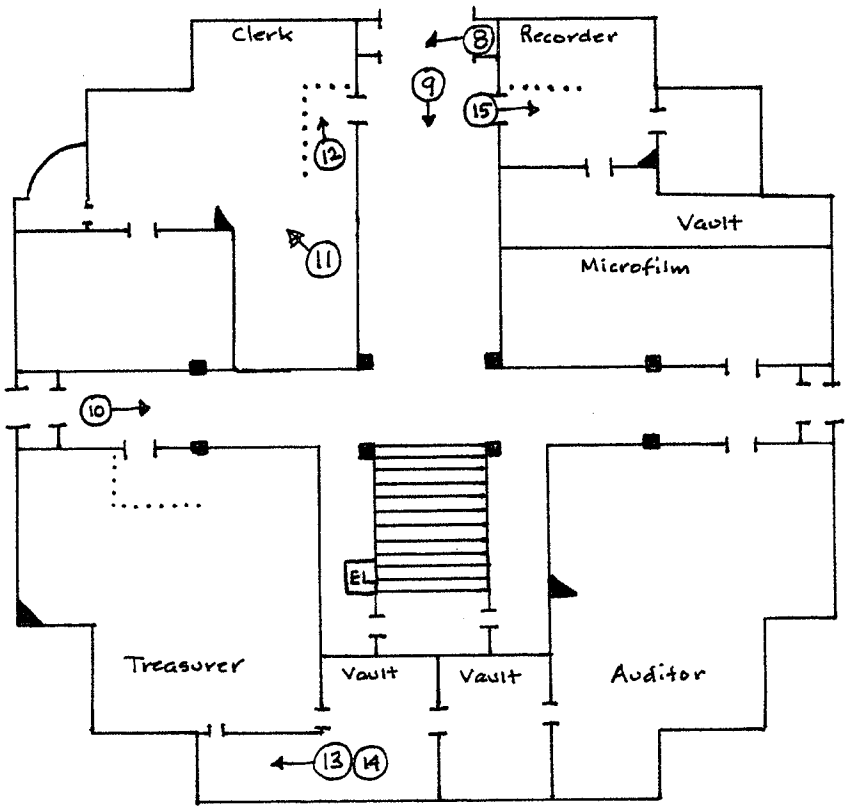
PULASKI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SECOND FLOOR
(not to scale)

N

W

E

S



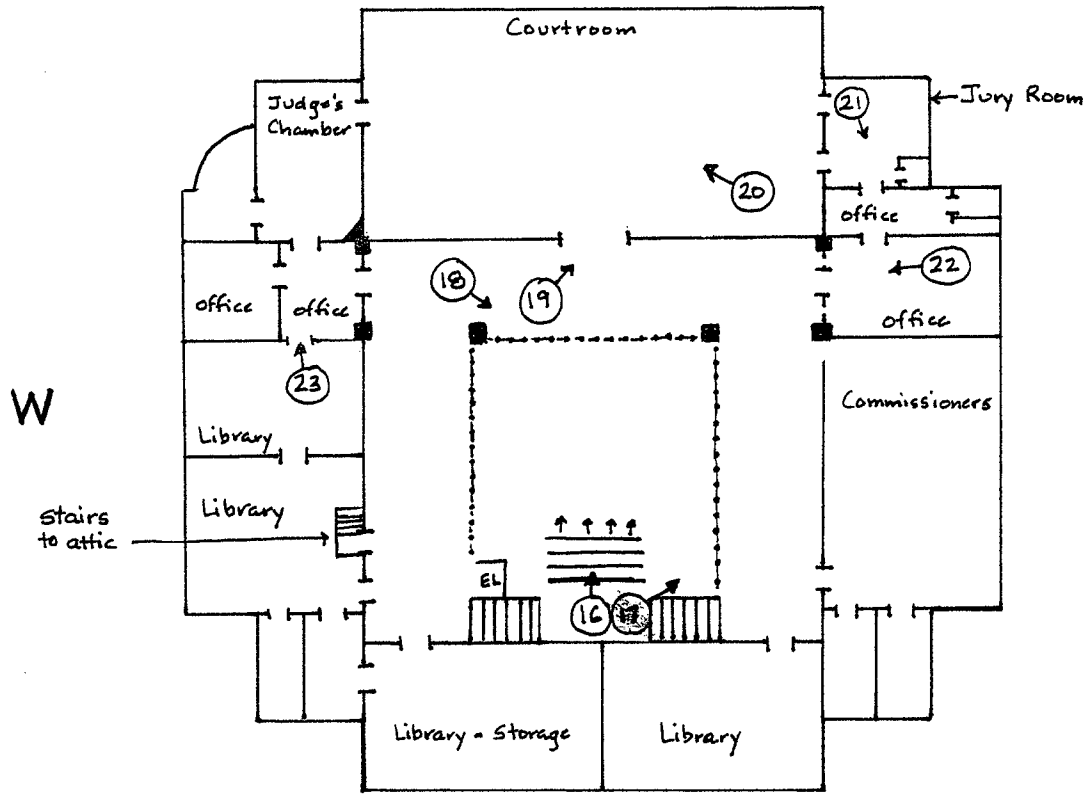
KEY

- original wall
- door
- EL elevator
- fireplace & surround
- stairs
- pier supporting arch
- ..... counter

① → photo # & camera direction

PHOTOS 8-15 on this map.

PULASKI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
THIRD FLOOR
(not to scale)



KEY

- original wall
- door
- EL elevator
- fireplace + surround
- stairs
- pier supporting arch

PHOTOS 16-23 on this map.

(1) → photo # + camera direction

railing

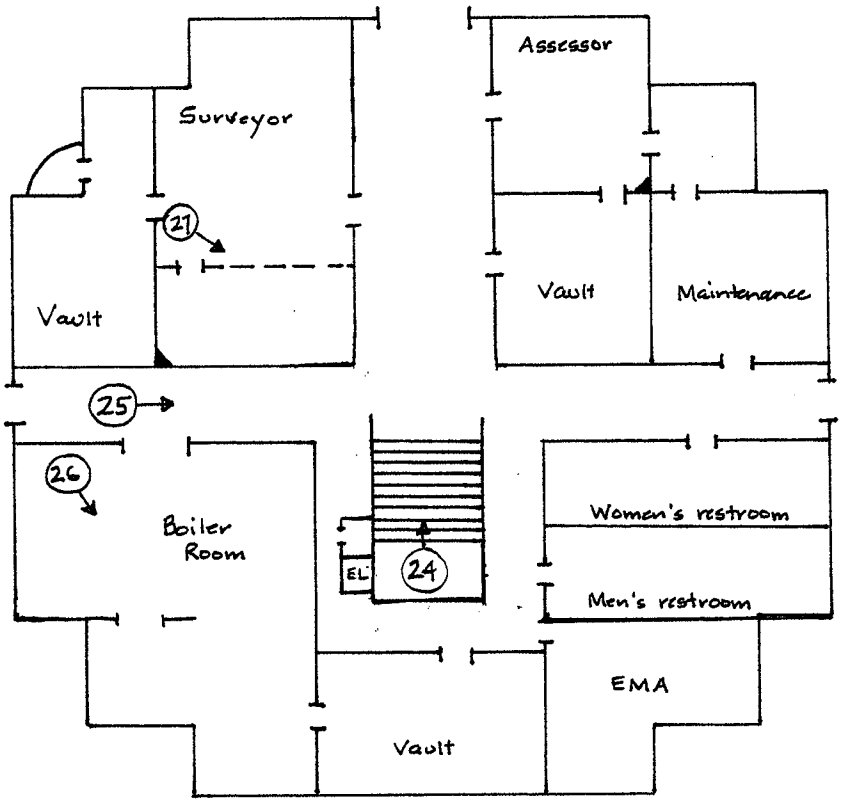
PULASKI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BASEMENT (FIRST FLOOR)
(not to scale)

N

W

E

S



KEY

- original wall
- door
- EL elevator
- fireplace + surround
- later partition (former clerk's cage)
- stairs

① photo # + camera direction

PHOTOS 24-27 on this map.

PULASKI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
ATTIC
(not to scale)

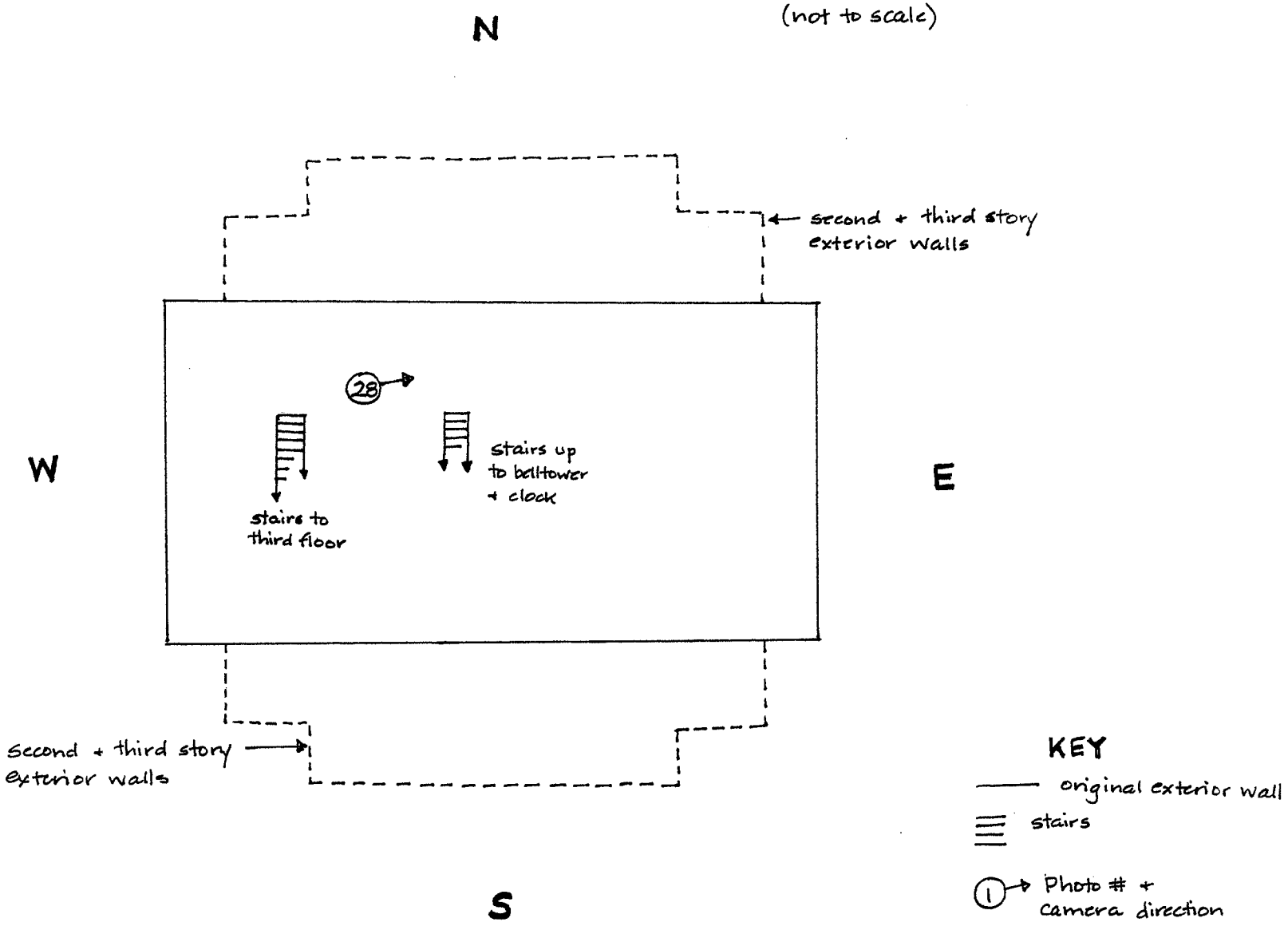
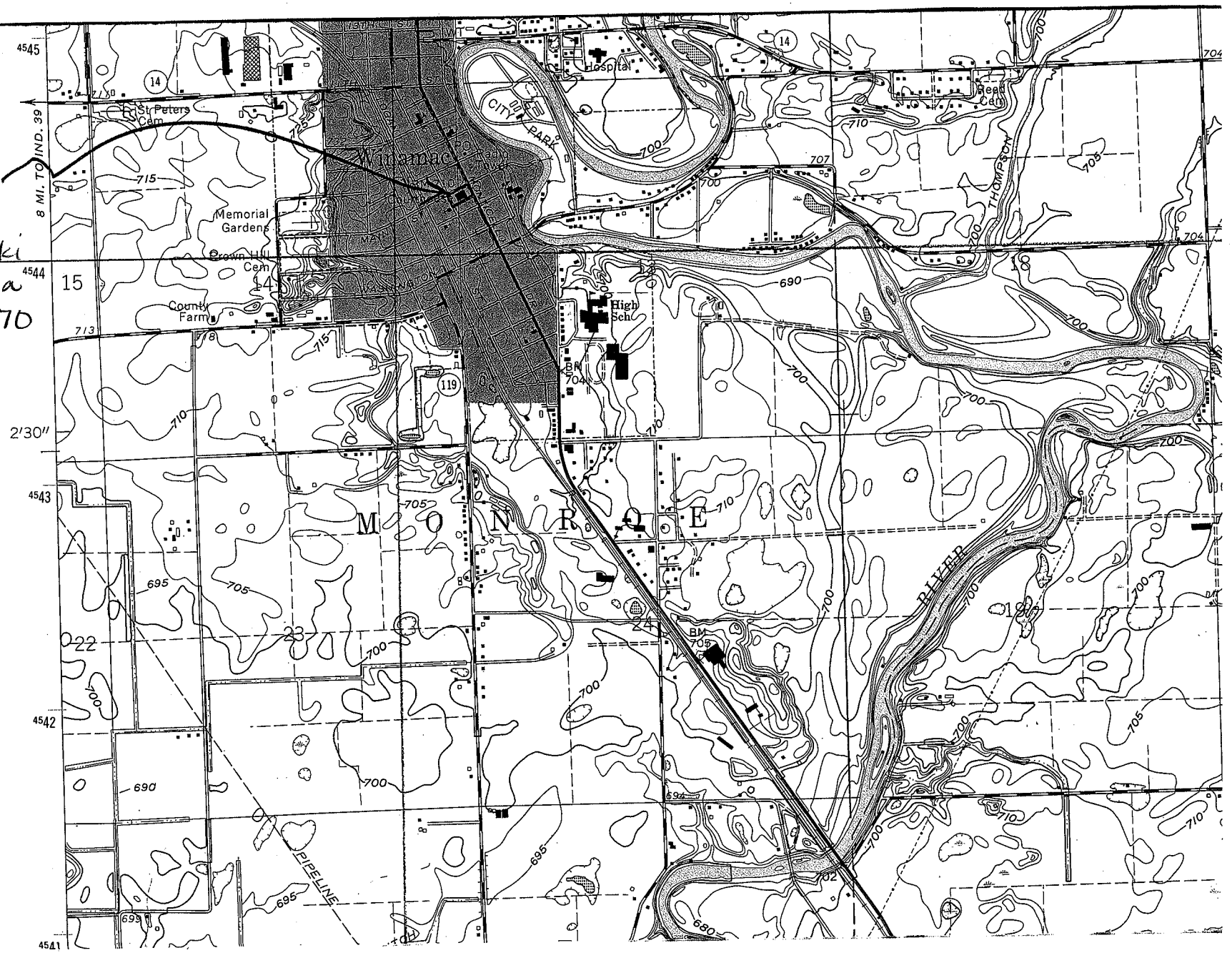


PHOTO 28 on this map

Pulaski County
Courthouse
Winamac, Pulaski
County, Indiana
16 533300 4544270