

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Iron County Courthouse Complex

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square and 220 South Shepherd Street

CITY, TOWN

Ironton

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#10 - Hon. Bill D. Burlison

STATE

Missouri

VICINITY OF
CODE

29

COUNTY

Iron

CODE

093

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Iron County

STREET & NUMBER

Iron County Courthouse
250 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Ironton

STATE

Missouri 63650

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Deeds Office
Iron County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

250 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Ironton

STATE

Missouri 63650

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State (WPA Project)

DATE

1941

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

published: New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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PAGE 1

2. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
1963
State Historical Society of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri 65201
3. Iron County Brought Into Focus
1976
Iron County Historical Society
Ironton, Missouri 63650
4. Missouri State Historical Survey
1978
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Iron County Courthouse Complex is comprised of a group of historically associated county buildings in Ironton, Missouri. The two-story, red brick courthouse dominates the group, facing east from its central position on Courthouse Square. An octagonal, frame gazebo decorates the southeast corner of the square, and on the adjacent block to the west are situated the brick sheriff's house and connecting stone jail.

COURTHOUSE

Exterior

The Iron County Courthouse is a two-story, rectangular building reflecting Greek Revival and Italian architectural traditions, a combination which has been referred to as Italianate Classicism.¹ The structure presents as primary facade its eastern gable end, which is highlighted by a boldly accentuated pediment. Greek Revival influence is evident in the prominent entablature with dentate band which rims the building and underscores the typanum of the pediment, while Italian influence is apparent in the round-arched windows, the prominent quoins and the Vendramini window² punctuating the primary facade.

The courthouse was built as a rectangular structure, three bays wide and five bays deep, measuring approximately 65' east-west by 47'3" north-south. A 1964 addition extended the building, bringing its east-west dimension to approximately 109'5". While the original structure consists of two stories, the addition packs three stories within the same height.

The original section is constructed of handmade, red brick, laid in common bond on a foundation of rock-faced, coursed limestone blocks. A limestone watertable separates foundation and superstructure. Brick is also employed for decorative details, such as quoins, beltcourse, and the lower elements of the entablature. Cut stone forms the lugsills of all windows and the lintels of the first story windows and doors. Wood is employed for the boxed cornice, window and door elements, and the cupola. The building is presently painted red, while the details of cornice, beltcourse, quoins, window sills, window trim and cupola are painted white. The foundation is painted light grey. Although muted by the coats of paint, scars of cannon and rifle fire are visible on the east and south facades.

Windows of the first story are rectangular, double-hung sash with eight-over-eight lights. They are trimmed with stone lintels and lugsills. The second story is accentuated by a beltcourse of brick. The windows of that story are round-arched, with twelve-over-eight lights each. The stilted arches are defined by dentate bands of brick, which spring from brick corbels. The primary facade is highlighted by a Vendramini-style central window. The openings on the southernmost bays of the north and south facades are bricked in.³

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A low-pitched, gable roof covers the building, highlighted by a cupola on the eastern end. The octagonal cupola sits firmly on a square base. A cornice with dentate band rims the cupola, and above it rises an octagonal, bell-shaped roof. The gable roof, once covered with metal, is now covered with asphalt shingles; the cupola's roof is covered with metal. Six brick chimneys pierce the main roof, placed three to a slope.

The 1964 addition reflects the overall design of the original structure. It is constructed of red brick, laid in common bond on a concrete foundation. The fundamental design details of roofline, cornice, quoins and beltcourse are echoed in the addition. The major difference lies in the fenestration, which consists of small double-hung windows with six-over-six lights and which reflects the three-story arrangement of the interior. The red paint which covers both sections serves to mollify any would-be contrast between the new and old brick, while the quoins of the west end of the original structure mark the transition from old to new.

Interior

Although the floor plan remains basically the same, the interior has been "modernized" to suit the expanding needs of the county court system. The original part of the courthouse has a central, longitudinal hall. Five offices and the county court room open off this hall. To the left of the main entrance on the primary facade, the original curving staircase with moulded handrail, turned balusters and octagonal newel post leads upstairs. Once a similar staircase was located on the opposite side. The central hall plan of the early building is continued in the addition, which is accessible via double glass doors.

Most of the second floor of the original section is occupied by the Circuit Court room. That room is entered through a double door from a hall on the east. Another door opens off this hall into the court reporter's office. A narrow door leads to a staircase along the eastern wall of the hall; this staircase leads to storage space and provides access to a ladder leading to the cupola.

Alterations

The major alteration involved the construction of the rear (west) addition mentioned previously. In 1965, certain interior renovations were performed, and in 1975, the existing metal roof was replaced with asbestos shingles.

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SHERIFF'S HOUSE

Built ca. 1866-67, the sheriff's house is a two-story, red brick structure of rectangular plan, measuring approximately 58'10" north-south by 20' east-west. Originally a four-bay structure measuring 45'10" in length, it was expanded to its present length by the addition of a fifth bay on the south at an undetermined date. Both sections are constructed of red brick, laid in common bond on a foundation of rock-faced limestone blocks. Tie rods, terminating in stars on the exterior, add structural support. The building is presently painted red, with details painted a contrasting white.

The rectangular, double-hung windows are trimmed with cut-stone lintels and lug-sills. The original combination of six-over-six lights is retained on the first story only. The original entrance is located in the northernmost bay, recessed behind a Classical enframingent of pilasters and abbreviated entablature. (The cornice of that entablature, visible in an early photograph, is no longer intact.) A later entrance is located in the central bay, sheltered by a gabled hood.

The house is capped by a broad-eaved, gable roof, which is presently covered with metal. The roof is pierced by three chimneys; two straddle the ridge on the southern end and one extends through the western slope.

In 1966, an ell-shaped addition was built on the southwest corner of the structure. Constructed of cinder blocks, it has a pent roof. The interior of the house has been modernized, but it retains its basic layout.

JAIL

Adjoining the Sheriff's House on the west, the Iron County Jail is a one-story structure measuring approximately 40' east-west by 34' north-south. It is constructed of massive, rock-faced limestone blocks and capped by a low-pitched gable roof. A single brick chimney pierces the southern slope of the metal-clad roof. The north and south sides of the building have the only windows, four metal-barred openings each. The only access to the six-cell facility is from the first floor foyer of the Sheriff's House.

A new addition to the jail was completed ca. 1978. Constructed of brick, with a gable roof, the addition is linked to the old jail on the west via a brick and glass passageway. While the new jail will house the sheriff's office as well as women's and juvenile facilities, the old jail will continue to be used for men's facilities.

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GAZEBO

The gazebo or bandstand is an open pavillion, constructed of wood in an octagonal design and embellished with decorative jigsaw and scrollwork ornament. Measuring about 15'6" in width, the structure is capped by a bell-shaped, octagonal roof. Fanciful gingerbread ornament, featuring cut-out designs in the form of stars and crescents, creates a decorative band below the roof, which is supported by eight turned posts. Four steps lead up to the raised platform, and on the inside, seven wooden benches provide seating. Originally gaily painted in red, white and blue, the gazebo now is painted white, with light grey posts and a red, shingled roof. Except for painting, occasional replacement of deteriorated wooden elements and general maintenance, the gazebo has been unchanged since its construction in 1899.

SITE

The Iron County Courthouse Complex is located in the heart of downtown Ironton, Missouri. The Iron County Courthouse is centered on Courthouse Square, a lot measuring 256' square and bounded by Main Street on the east, Wayne Street on the north, South Shepherd Street on the west and West Russell Street on the south. The square is pleasantly landscaped with deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs; on the Main Street side two cannons proclaim the site's Civil War association. Concrete walks lead to the east and west entrances of the building, and a concrete walk borders the square. A flower bed flanks the sidewalk on the east. The gazebo highlights the southeastern corner of the square. Facing the west side of the square, from their location on South Shepherd Street, are the Iron County Sheriff's House and Jail.

CONDITION AND PRESENT USE

The condition of all buildings within the Iron County Courthouse Complex is very good. All receive regular maintenance and are treated with respect for their historical value and architectural integrity. All continue to serve in their original capacities.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Paul Kenneth Goeldner in "Temples of Justice: Nineteenth Century Courthouses in the Midwest and Texas," Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1970, p. 151, suggests that the stylistic derivation of structures in the category he terms Italianate Classicism came from "several sources, chiefly Italian but from widely divergent times and places." He points to the round-arches inspired by Roman art, the prominent quoins inspired by Renaissance art and the distinctive window muntin pattern inspired by the Palazzo Vendramini in Venice.
2. Ibid.
3. This feature may have been part of the original structure, as the bricked-in windows are visible in a photograph dating ca. 1864.

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1858

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry H. Wright

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Iron County Courthouse Complex is significant in the areas of Missouri and Iron County history and architecture. Built ca. 1858, the Iron County Courthouse is an important, well-preserved example of pre-civil War courthouse architecture combining Greek Revival and Italian elements. The courthouse has significance in the military history of Iron County on account of its association with the events surrounding the Battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864, when it served as both barracks and hospital. The sheriff's house and jail, built ca. 1866-67, and the gazebo, built ca. 1899, are important, associated county buildings which have individual significance architecturally and historically and which contribute to the significance of the complex as a whole.

Iron County, Missouri, was created by an act of the Missouri General Assembly on February 17, 1857.¹ Shortly after its formation, elections were held to determine which town in the newly organized area should be the county seat. At that time 112 acres belonging to merchants David Carson and Hiram N. Tong were being surveyed for the establishment of a new town, Ironton. The owners proposed that if Ironton should be made the county seat, they would donate alternate lots to be sold at public auction, with the proceeds to be used in the construction of a county courthouse.²

An election was subsequently held between Middlebrook, Pilot Knob, Arcadia and Ironton for location of the county seat. In September of 1857 Ironton was chosen as county seat, and the public auction was arranged. The donated lots were sold by Commissioner Samuel A. Reyburn for a total of \$10,602.00, and the balance of the cost for the courthouse was financed by the county.³

Henry H. Wright was the architect whose courthouse design was approved. He was awarded twenty-five dollars for his plan and specifications.⁴ The contract for the building of the courthouse was authorized in April of 1858 and awarded to George S. Evans and William F. Mitchell for the sum of \$14,000.00. Superintendent of building construction was the Hon. J.V. Logan, first Presiding Judge of the Iron County Court.⁵

Dedication ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone were held on July 4, 1858. Forming the northeast corner of the structure, the cornerstone contained a copy of the Declaration of Independence; a copy of a free soil newspaper, the Ironton Furnace; and numerous other articles, such as U.S. coins. The courthouse was completed and occupied by October 1860.⁶

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Several years later, the Iron County Courthouse was to be involved in the turmoil surrounding the Battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864.⁷ During the course of that brief but decisive Civil War battle, the courthouse fell into the hands of both Union and Confederate forces, serving first as barracks for the troops and then as hospital for the countless wounded.

Pilot Knob and Ironton are located about a mile apart, in a geographic area known as the Arcadia Valley. Situated on a thousand-acre plain, Pilot Knob is surrounded on the north by Cedar and Rock Mountains, on the east by Pilot Knob Mountain and on the south and west by Shepherd's Mountain. A narrow gap between the two latter peaks leads toward Ironton, located in a valley of several thousand acres. In 1864 that northern pass of the Arcadia Valley was the location of the Union post, Fort Davidson (National Register), an hexagonal earthwork fortress.⁸ That strategically located fortification was to become the site of one of the greatest carnages of the Civil War in Missouri.

By the summer of 1864, the strength of the Confederate army was dwindling. To the east of the Mississippi, its troops were exhausted from continuous battle; to the west, confusion and lethargy reigned. At this time Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith was commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army. Under threat of losing his idle troops to the battles in the east, he chose to justify their retention by hurriedly planning an invasion of Missouri. There the Union flank was very weak and there was chance for a much-needed Confederate victory. The Missouri Department of War was under the command of General William S. Rosecrans, a soldier of questionable military ability who was dispatched to Missouri, where he could do the least harm. Stripped of regular troops, Rosecrans was left with only the Missouri State Militia, and many of these men were scattered throughout western and central Missouri, as a result of that summer's campaigns against guerillas in the west.¹⁰

Smith chose Major General Sterling Price to lead the expedition into Missouri. His unit commanders were to be Major James F. Fagan, Major General John S. Marmaduke and Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby.¹¹ A motley regiment, including many stragglers and deserters, was rounded up, and the party headed across the Arkansas toward Missouri.¹² Their aim was to press toward Fredericktown, south of Ironton in Madison County, Missouri, in three columns, with the ultimate goal of St. Louis.¹³ However, Price was to change his destination to Pilot Knob, once he heard rumor of extensive Union troop deployments south of St. Louis.

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In the meantime Rosecrans received word of Price's movements. He did not know where to expect Price to attack and immediately dispatched Brigadier General Thomas Ewing to Fort Davidson, the only Union fortification in south central Missouri, to scout the area.¹⁴

By September 26th, Marmaduke, Fagan and Price had reached Fredericktown.¹⁵ On that same day Ewing arrived at Fort Davidson, encountering a Union force of less than 900 men. That evening he sent two infantry companies down through Ironton toward Fredericktown. Those companies ran head onto Fagan's leading brigades. Fagan's men spread out and succeeded in driving the Union troops back into Ironton, where brief skirmishing took place. In the course of this cross fire, the Iron County Courthouse was damaged by cannon and rifle fire, the scars of which remain visible today. Ewing soon reinforced his men in Ironton, and the Confederate forces were driven back toward Fredericktown.¹⁶ By nightfall a heavy rain had begun, and the Union forces were pressed back into Ironton, where many took refuge in the courthouse.

After the enemy's camp was quiet we were ordered to retire to the courthouse to escape a cold and dreary rain which began falling a little after dark.¹⁷

Alert during the night, the Union soldiers "could hear the movements of the advancing enemy and...knew that action would open vigorously with the advent of daylight."¹⁸ They warned Ewing and requested permission to fall back on Fort Davidson.¹⁹ The next day, September 27th, the major battle took place. At about 2:00, Confederate troops began to rush the fort on foot. Although the Confederate forces greatly outnumbered the Union troops, the Union men had the advantage of strategious position, and within twenty minutes over 1,000 Confederates had fallen. Price's terrified army withdrew, and Ewing boldly evacuated his remaining men during the night.²⁰ This battle, which has been termed the Thermopylae of the West, because so few stood valiantly against so many, dealt a severe blow to the Confederate army. In the aftermath of the bloody battle, the Iron County Courthouse was one of many local buildings which were pressed into service as hospitals for the wounded Confederate soldiers.²¹

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Following the end of the Civil War, plans were made for the construction of a jail and sheriff's house to complement the Iron County Courthouse and to suit the growing needs of the county. These structures were built ca. 1866-67 by building contractors Thompson and Flynn, according to plans and specifications by B. Shepherd. Franz Dinger, Presiding Judge of the Iron County Court, acted as superintendent of construction. Total cost of construction was \$8,072.50;²² later T.P. Russell was authorized to purchase needed equipment for the jail (furniture, beds, etc.) at a cost of \$220.00.²³ An 1867 edition of the Iron County Register reported that business at the new jail was "booming".

...the new jail is doing a fast business. Captain Morgan Mace is the sheriff. He will make horse-stealing both odious and unprofitable in this county. The public may rest assured that our jail will not be broken.²⁴

In 1899 a decorative addition was made to the Courthouse Square, in the form of a fanciful gazebo or bandstand. Local citizens had requested permission from the County Court for its construction, supplementing their request with a petition from "all the prominent citizens of the Valley." The May 25th edition of the Iron County Register gave a glowing description of the structure:

Last Monday evening the Arcadia Valley Cornet Band dedicated its new pagoda on the courthouse grounds. It is a beautiful structure daintily finished in the national colors. The roof is painted in red white and blue stripes and these colors are contained in the posts, cornice, railings and balus-trades [sic]. The building is octagonal in form and of dimensions ample for its intended purpose as a pavilion for the use of a band on pleasant summer evenings.²⁵

In 1962 the Iron County Court presented a bond issue to the voters for the purpose of providing funds for the construction of a new jail and an addition to the courthouse. The bond issue was not approved at that time, primarily because the voters opposed the building of a new jail.²⁶ In 1963 a new bond issue was submitted, providing funds for an addition to the courthouse. It was approved by the voters, and in 1964 the addition was built. Architects of the addition were Hutchens and Franghiser of Kansas City, Missouri. The construction contract was awarded to the Bonnot Construction Company of Ulman, Missouri, for \$118,890.00, and alternative measures were taken to reduce the final cost to \$113,241.00.²⁷ Care was taken in the construction of the addition to respect the integrity of the original building, and the addition was designed to conform as much as possible to the original.

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The survey of Missouri's historical sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan. The Iron County Courthouse Complex, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Military Affairs" and "Political Affairs."

FOOTNOTES

1. History of Southeast Missouri (Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888), p. 379.
2. "Historic Missouri Courthouses," Missouri Historical Review (July 1964): inside back cover; Dorothy Reese, "History of Iron County," Centennial, Iron County, Missouri, 1857-1957 ([Ironton, Mo.]: Iron County Centennial Association, [1957]), p. 13.
3. "History of Iron County," p. 13.
4. Henry H. Wright was also architect of the second St. Francois (Mo.) County Courthouse, built ca. 1850 for \$8,000.00. History of Southeast Missouri, pp. 349-50.
5. Record, County Court, Iron, vol. 1, p. 36.
6. Reese, "History of Iron County," p. 13; Historical Summary of Iron County, Missouri (Ironton, Mo.: Printed at the "Register" Job Office, 1876), p. 3.
7. Information on the Battle of Pilot Knob was obtained from Richard S. Brownlee's article, "The Battle of Pilot Knob," Official Manual, State of Missouri, 1961-1962 (Jefferson City, Mo.: Warren E. Hearnes, Secretary of State, n.d.), pp. 1-31. Accounts written by individuals involved in the battle were found in: Cyrus A. Peterson and Joseph Mills Hanson, Pilot Knob: The Thermopylae of the West (New York: The Neale Publishing Co., 1914).
8. Brownlee, "Battle of Pilot Knob," p. 17.
9. Ibid., p. 3.
10. Ibid., pp. 4-5.
11. Ibid., p. 7.

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12. Ibid., pp. 11-12.
13. Ibid., p. 13.
14. Ibid., p. 14.
15. Ibid., p. 15.
16. Ibid., pp. 19, 21.
17. Account of Capt. J.V. Lucas, Co. B, 14th Iowa. See: Peterson and Hanson, Pilot Knob, p. 134.
18. Account of Lieutenant W.C. Shattuck, Co. I, Third M.S.M. See: Peterson and Hanson, Pilot Knob, p. 114.
19. Brownlee, "Battle of Pilot Knob," p. 22.
20. Ibid., pp. 25, 27-30.
21. "Many wounded confederates were taken to the Arcadia Seminary. But as doing so closed the school, I interceded, by request, with the commander at Pilot Knob, and they were taken to the courthouse, to the disgust of some of the radicals." Account of Rev. D.A. Wilson, in Peterson and Hanson, Pilot Knob, p. 248.
22. Record, County Court, Iron, vol. 1, p. 588.
23. Ibid., p. 593.
24. Reese, "History of Iron County," p. 13.
25. Iron County Register, May 25, 1899.
26. Record, County Court, Iron, vol. 25, p. 1.
27. Ibid., p. 77.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Brownlee, Richard S. "The Battle of Pilot Knob," Official Manual, State of Missouri, 1961-1962. Jefferson City, Mo.: Warren E. Hearnes, Secretary of State, n.c.
2. Campbell's Gazeteer of Missouri. St. Louis: R.A. Campbell, 1874.
3. Douglas, Robert Sidney. History of Southeast Missouri. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1.7 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME "Ironton, Mo."

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	15	709410	41631625	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The nominated property consists of the entire courthouse square; all of lot eight, block 36; and the southern half of lot seven, block 36, as shown on the original plat of the City of Ironton, October 20, 1857.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

L. Claire F. Blackwell, Architectural Historian

March 16, 1979

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

4. Conard, Howard L., ed. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Vols. III, V. New York: The Southern History Company, 1901.
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14. Reese, Dorothy. "Bicentennial in Iron County," The Mountain Echo, March 10, 1976.
15. Reese, Dorothy. "History of Iron County," Centennial, Iron County, Missouri, 1857-1957. [Ironton, Mo.]: Iron County Centennial Association, [1957].
16. Reese, Dorothy. "Iron Created Ironton a Century Ago," The Ozarks Mountaineer, March 1954.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

CONTINUATION SHEET

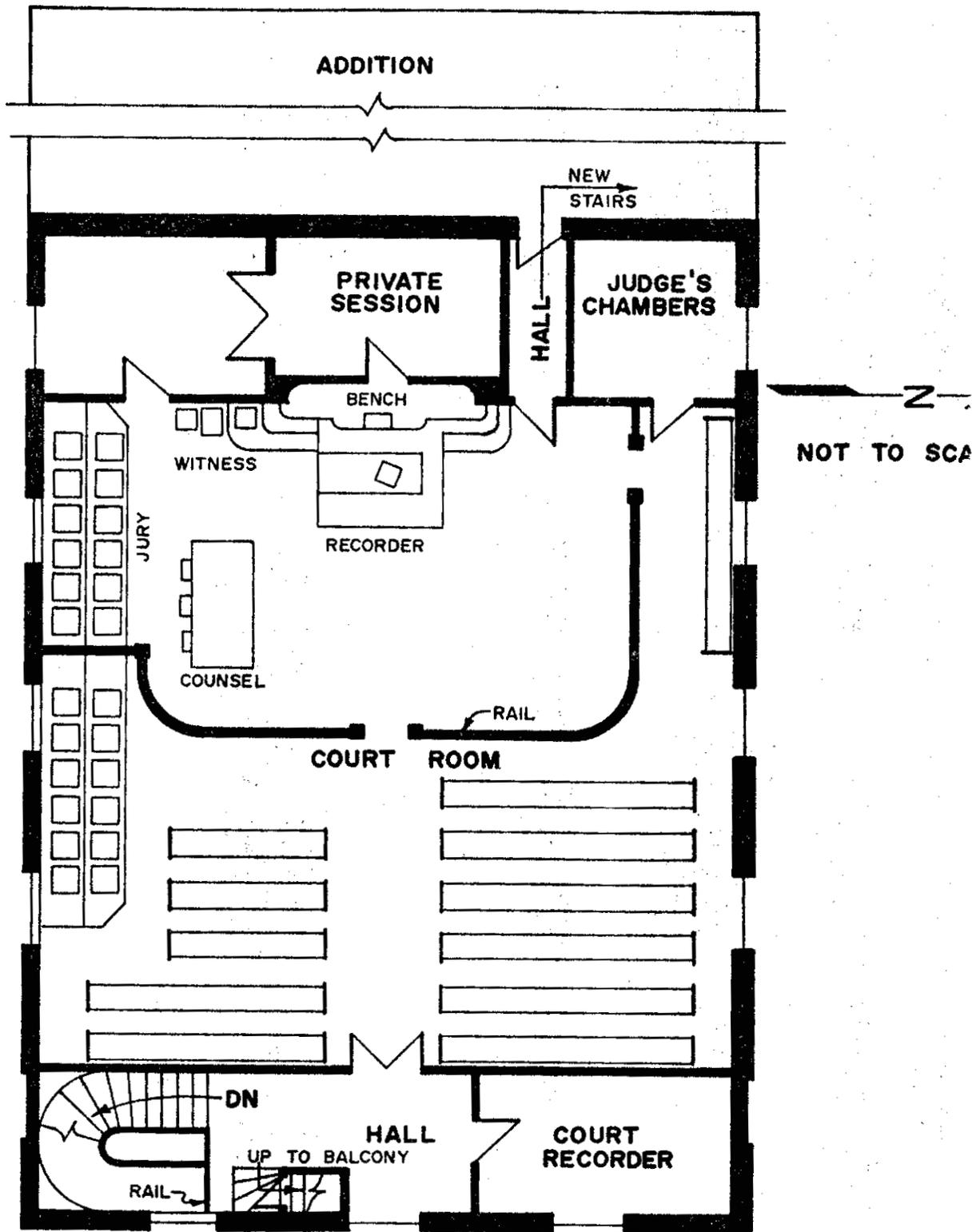
ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. Clarence R. Keathley-Member, Board of Directors
Iron County Historical Society
318 Eidson Court
Ironton

August 28, 1978

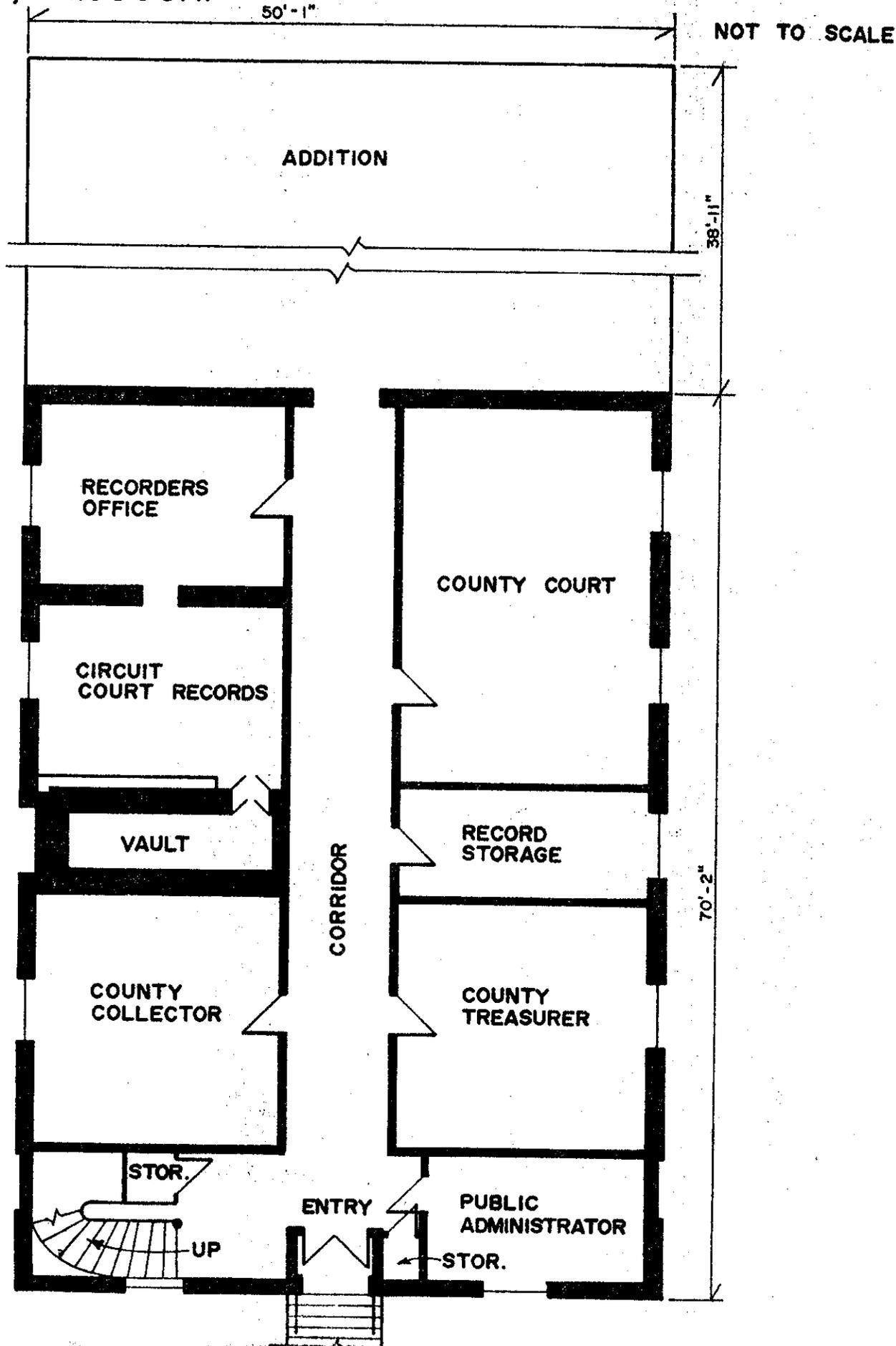
546-3714
Missouri 63650

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
IRONTON, MISSOURI



FROM DRAWINGS
BY C. GRAHAM
7/13/78

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
IRONTON, MISSOURI



FROM DRAWINGS
BY C. GRAHAM
7/13/78

IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#1

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio
1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

Overall view from southeast, showing
courthouse at right, gazebo in center
and sheriff's house in rear.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#2

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio

1979

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio

Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from east, showing primary facade of
Iron County Courthouse. Cannonball scar
is visible on architrave, to right of
central window.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

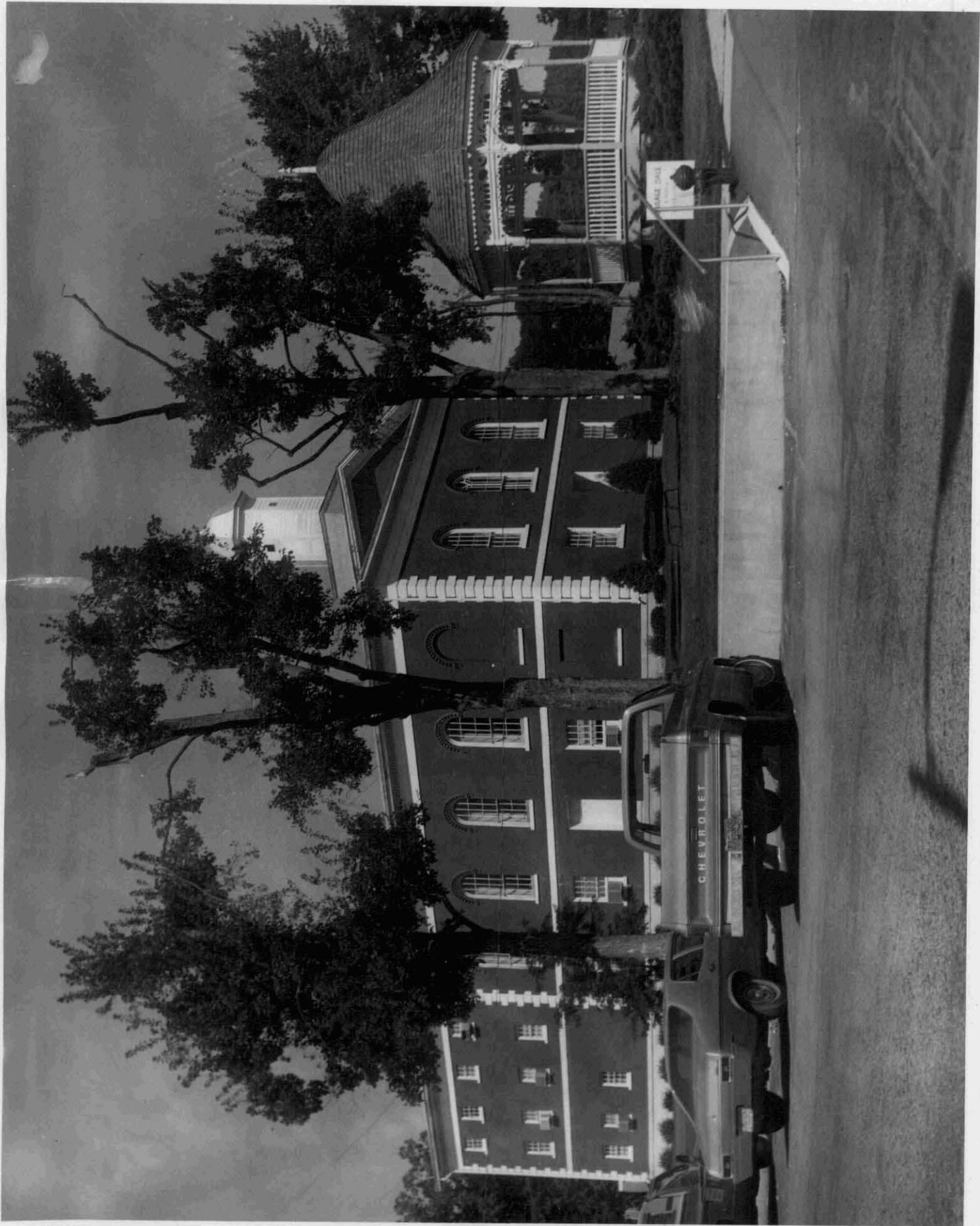
#3

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio
1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from southeast, showing gazebo and
south facade of courthouse with 1964
addition visible.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#4

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio

1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio

Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from southwest, showing present west facade of courthouse (added in 1964). The apparatus at entrance provides access for the handicapped.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#5

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio
1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

Interior view of courthouse, looking south,
showing original staircase in midst of
modernizations.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#6

Ironton, Missouri

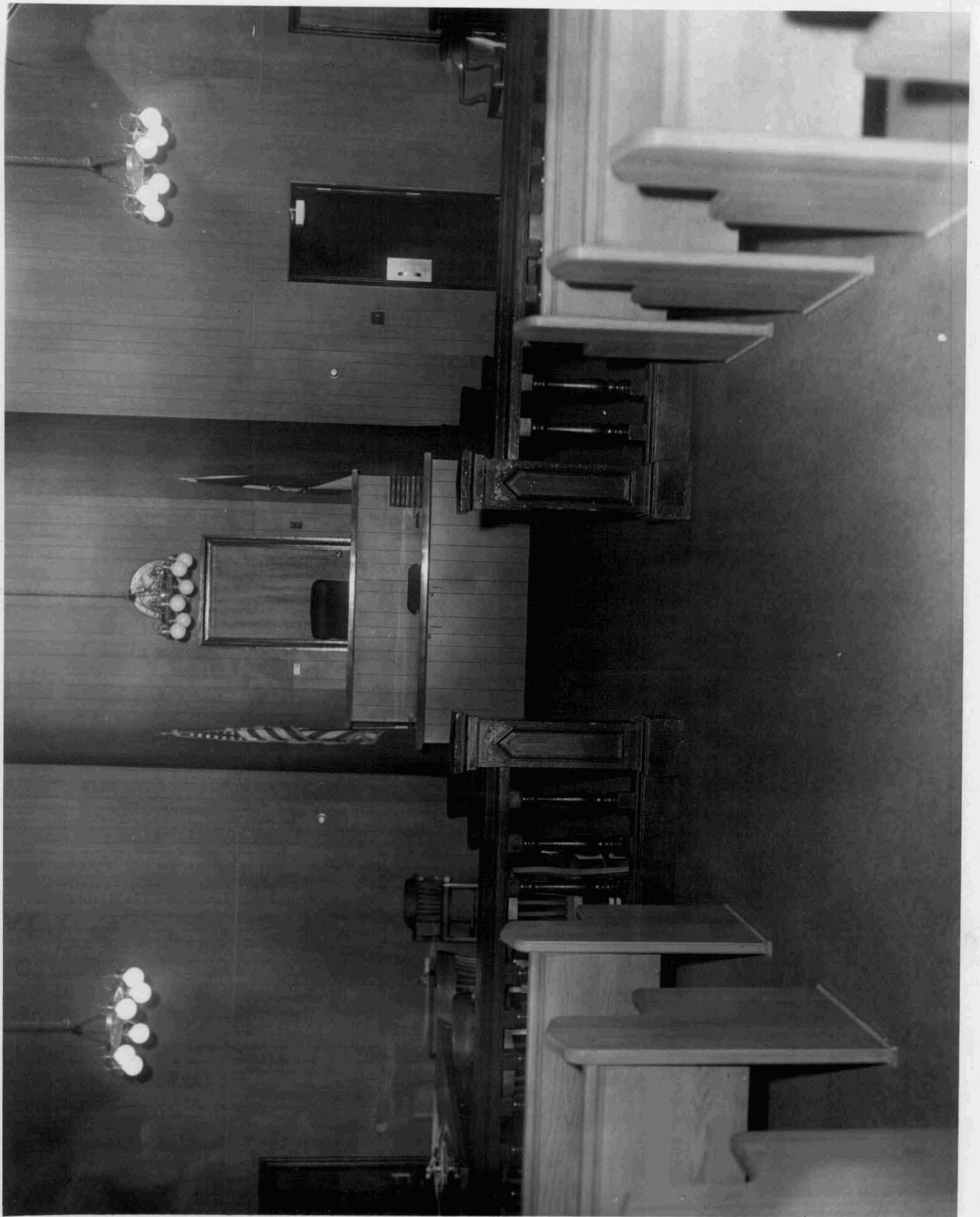
Photographer: Hardy Studio

1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio

Ironton, Mo. 63650

Interior view of courthouse, looking south,
showing Circuit Court Room.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX #7

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Moses McSpaden

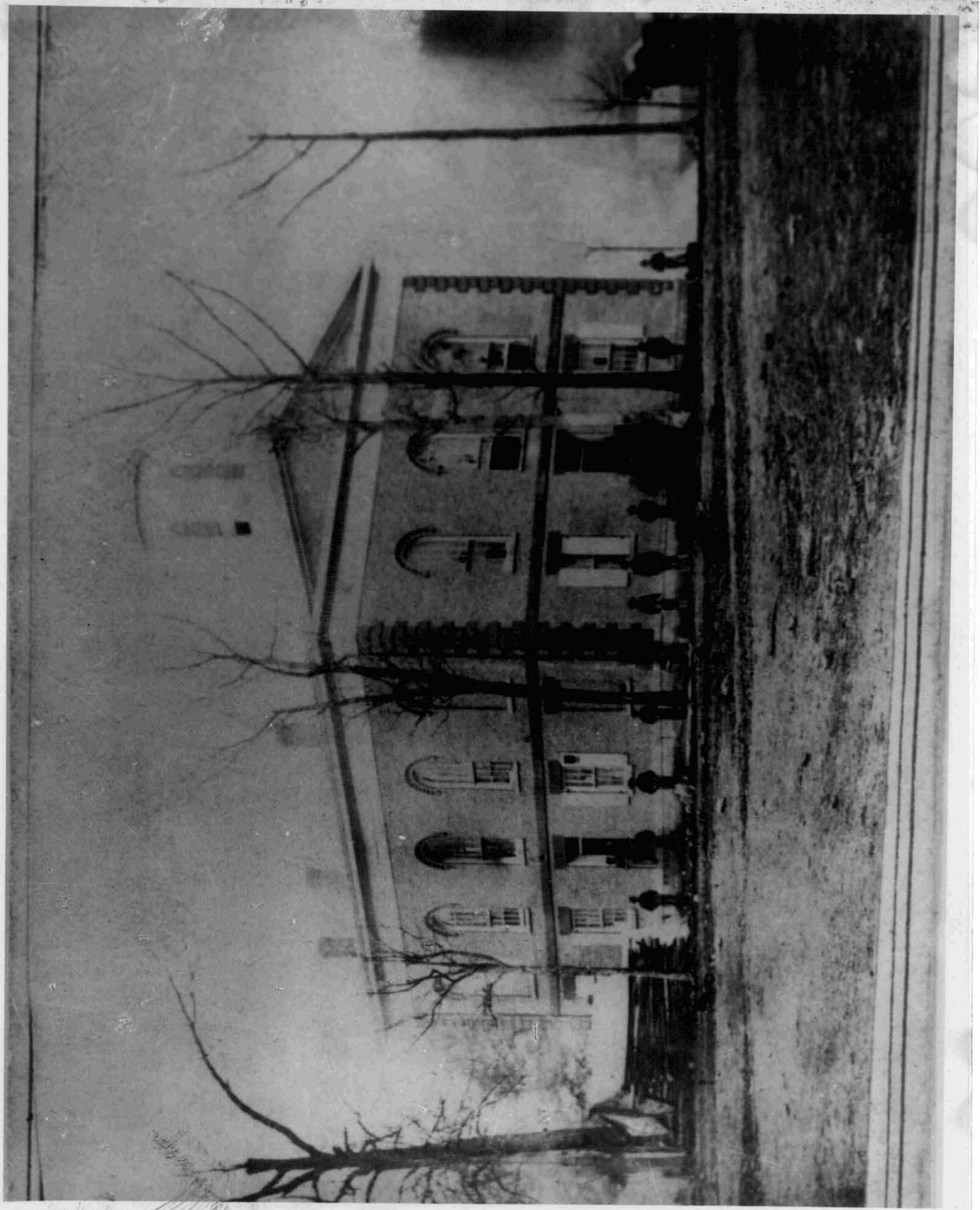
ca. September 26-27, 1864

Copy Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio

Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from southeast, showing Iron County Courthouse during the time of the Battle of Pilot Knob. The building already bears the scars of the preliminary skirmishing on September 26th, indicating the photograph was taken on or after that date. Note the broken windows, cannonball scars and badly seared foliage.

Hardy
IRONTON, MO.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#8

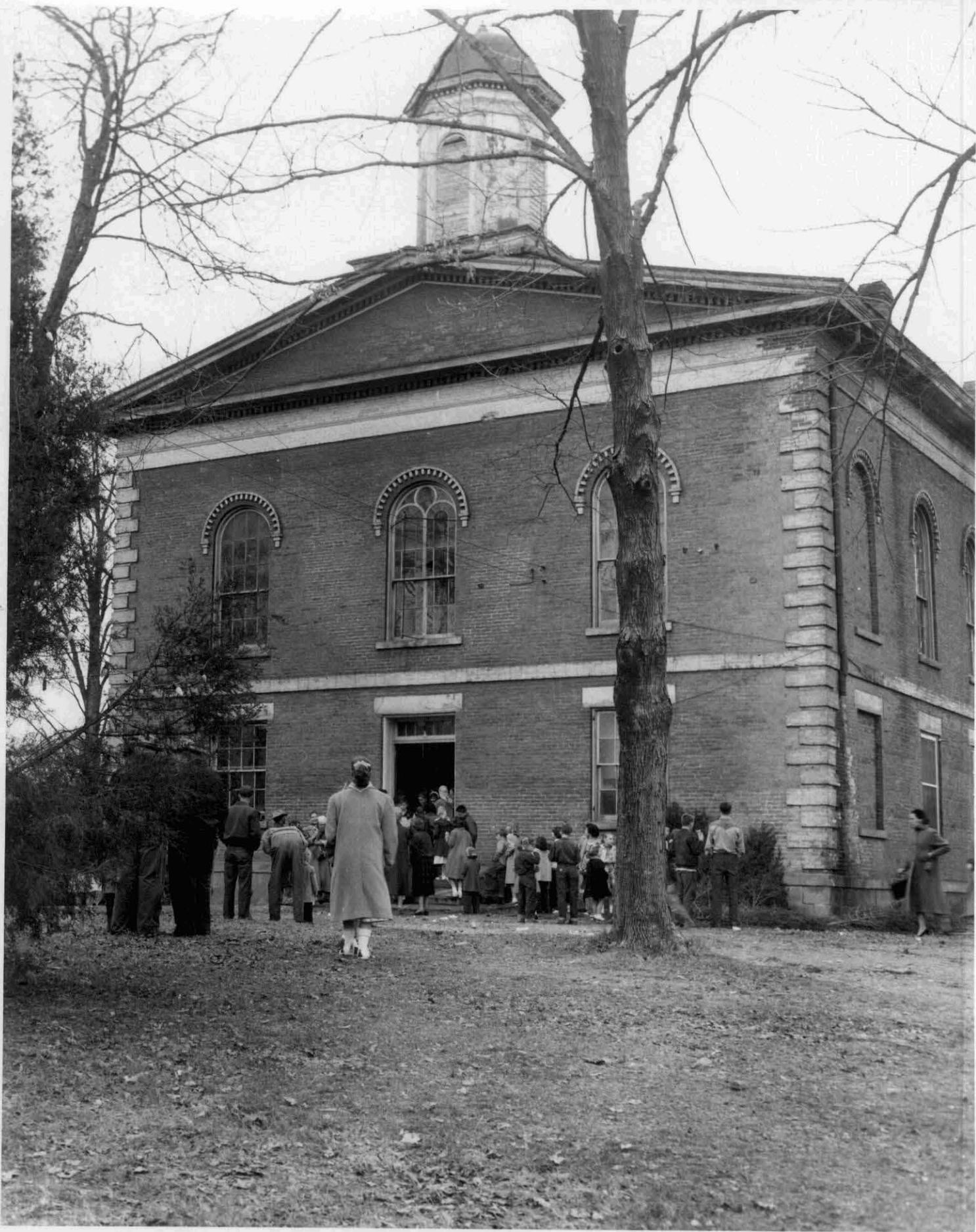
Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: unknown, 1957

Ctpy Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo.

View from northeast, showing primary facade
of Iron County Courthouse. Photograph taken
during Centennial of Iron County in Ironton,
May 30-June 2, 1957.

Hardy
IRONTON, MO.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#9

Ironton, Missouri

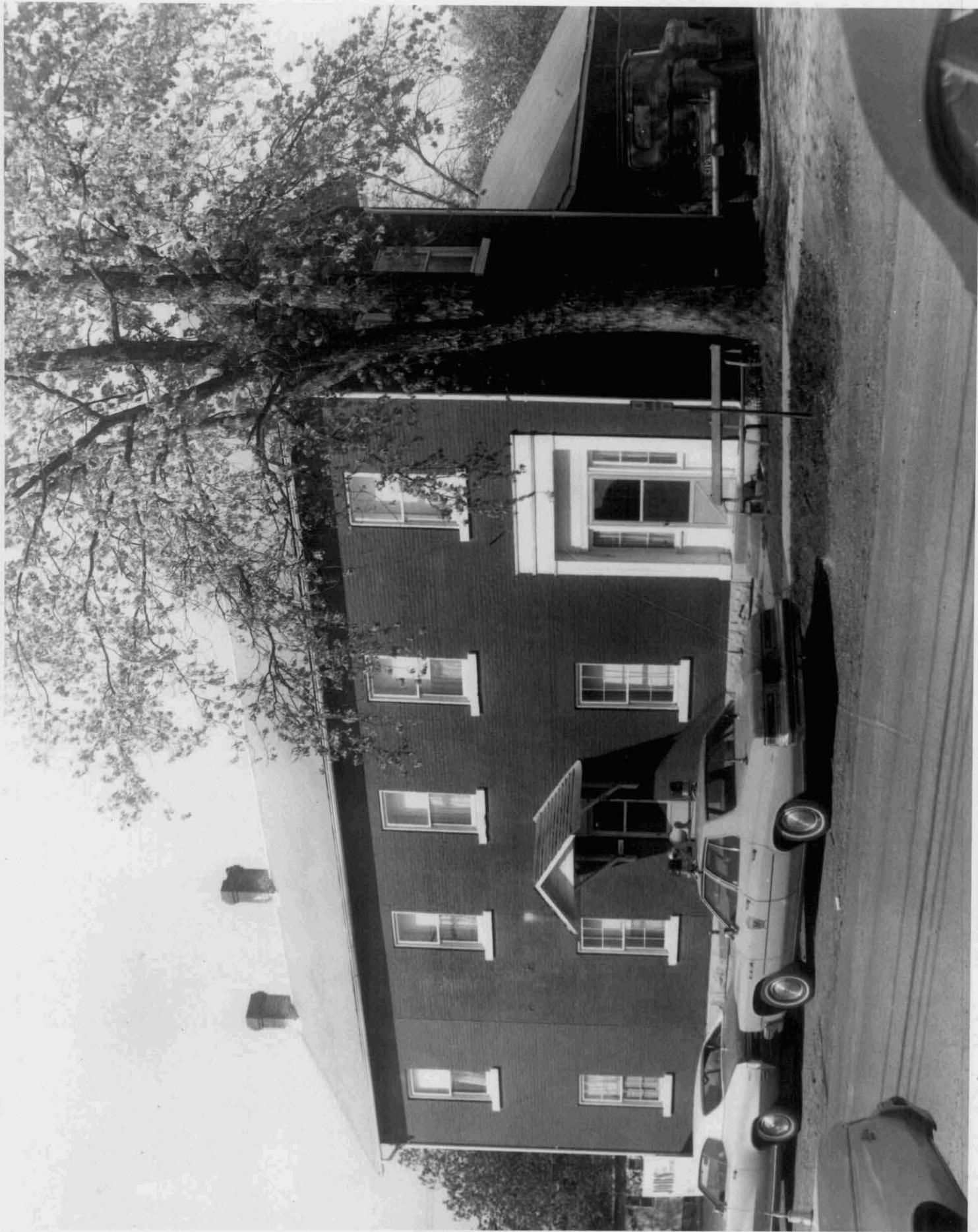
Photographer: Hardy Studio

1978

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio

Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from northeast, showing primary
facade of Iron County Sheriff's House, with
jail visible in rear.



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX #10
Ironton, Missouri
Photographer: Hardy Studio
1978
Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from southwest, showing Iron County
Jail in foreground and connecting sheriff's
house in rear.

Hardy

IRONTON, MO.

MAR. 28 1978



IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

#11

Ironton, Missouri

Photographer: Hardy Studio

1979 Iron, Mo

Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from northwest, showing newly
constructed Iron County Jail addition in
foreground.

Hardy
IRONTON, MO

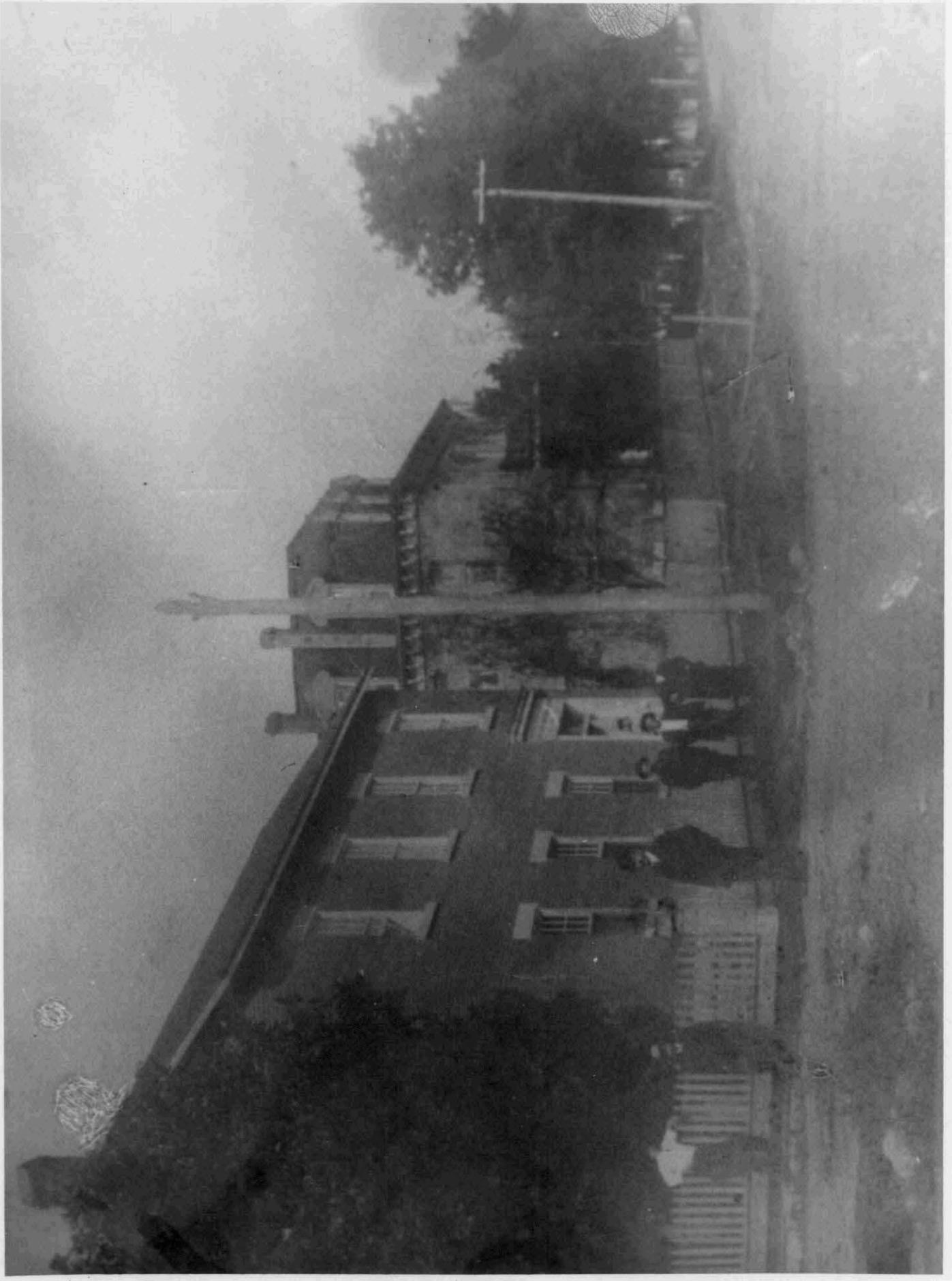


IRON COUNTY JAIL

IRON COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX #12
Ironton, Missouri
Photographer: unknown, ca. 1900 or earlier
Copy Neg. Loc.: c/o Hardy Studio
Ironton, Mo. 63650

View from southeast, showing primary
facade of Iron County Sheriff's House
before alteration. The Keesling Hotel on
right has since been razed.

Hardy
IRONTON, MO.



EXTRA
PHOTOS

