

Sent to Wash 9-30-

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Livingston County Courthouse

and or common

2. Location

street & number 112 West Madison

N/A not for publication

city, town Pontiac

N/A vicinity of

state Illinois code 012

county Livingston

code 105

3. Classification

Table with 5 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Accessible, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for public/private ownership, occupied/unoccupied status, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Livingston County

street & number 112 West Madison

city, town Pontiac

N/A vicinity of

state Illinois 61764

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk and Recorder's Office

street & number 112 West Madison

city, town Pontiac

state Illinois 61764

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1) Inventory of Historic Landmarks in Livingston County, Interim Report title see continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes

date 1) February 1975 federal x state county local

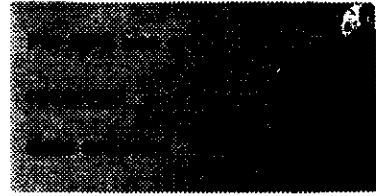
depository for survey records Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

city, town Old State Capitol, Springfield

state Illinois

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 6 Page 1

2) Inventory of Architecture before W.W.II in Livingston County:
Interim Report

2) October 1973 X State

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The present Livingston County Courthouse is the third courthouse in Livingston County. The courthouse is sited on the public square which is bounded by Madison Street on the north, Main Street on the east, Washington Street on the south, and Mill Street on the west. The courthouse is of the Second Empire style of architecture with features of stone quoins, belt courses, modillions, cornices, and patterned roof tiles. It is a two story with basement, rectangular, symmetrical building with a mansard roof, four corner towers, and a central clock tower. Each side has a central entranceway over which there is a portico. The north and south facades have symmetrical architectural details and fenestration. There is a symmetrical two story pedimented central pavilion on both the east and west facades. The length of the courthouse, facing east and west, is 145 feet and the width is 93 feet. The height from the basement to the eaves is 55 feet and the tower is 70 feet high.

Building materials include brick, light colored stone, and wood. The brickwork is laid in the American bond pattern. Six feet of the basement is of stone. There is a stone belt course between the elevated basement and the first story. Another stone belt course runs between the first and second stories. All of the windows on the two stories are tall and arched, and set off by stone sills and arched stone window heads. Although all of the courthouse windows and glass are in place, within the last five years, exterior insulating windows have been placed over the lower half of each window. The upper half of each window has been blocked off with wood painted dark brown. However the outline of each window is still clear. The entranceways are also arched and set off by arched stone heads. With the exception of the pavilions, the stone heads of the windows and entranceway are linked together by a stone belt. Again, with the exception of the pavilions, a cornice with scroll-like modillions runs the entire perimeter of the building. The main roof, originally of slate, has been replaced by an asphalt roof.

As stated, the north and south facades are identically designed. The entrance has double wooden doors with glass panels; there are also side lights and a transom. Above the transom is a semicircular fanlight. The entrance is set into an arched wooden entranceway. There are two single width windows on each side of the entranceway. On the second story, there are five windows: four of which are single width, the center window located above the entranceway is a double width window.

A one story, flat-roofed portico with four Doric columns is located over the entranceway and adjacent windows. The four columns are slender and smooth-sided, and have stone bases and pedestals of brick and stone. There are two end stone pilasters on the wall behind the portico. The portico roofline has scroll-like modillions. Originally there was a balcony railing on top of the portico roof, but this was removed sometime between 1956 and 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 7 Page 2

Above the cornice is a short straight mansard roof with fish-scale patterned tiles. In the center of the mansard roof is a dormer window. On either side of the dormer window are porthole dormers.

The original symmetrical east and west facades have been changed with additions to the southwest, southeast, and northeast quarters of the building. The northwest quarter of the courthouse is unchanged and still has the original design. The two story pedimented central pavilion has also remained unchanged. Stone quoins accentuate the corners of the pavilion on the first story. Above the quoins, brick pilasters extend to the cornice.

The east and west entranceways have the same design as those on the north and south faces. On either side of the entranceway is a double width window. These windows and entranceways have segmental stone heads which are not linked by a stone belt. The portico has four double Doric columns. There are two rear pilasters. The portico roofline has scroll-like modillions and originally had a balcony railing.

On the second story, there are three tall double width windows, whose round stone heads are linked together by a stone belt. The cornices on the pediment are modillioned. Along the horizontal cornice, there is a small square depression between each modillion. Along the raking cornices, there is a small rhomboidal depression between each modillion. In the center of the pediment is a circular window outlined in brick. The tympanum is also outlined in brick.

On the west pavilion, a miniature tower rises from either end of the pediment roof. On the east pavilion, a miniature tower rises only from the left end of the pediment roof. A tall plain brick chimney (originally corbelled) rises from the right end of the pediment roof. The miniature towers are of brick and have blind arches. Each tower is capped.

Both of the pavilions originally projected, although this can now only be seen from the unchanged northwest quarter. Originally on the north and south sides of each pavilion there was a single window on the first story and the second story was windowless. On the main building face between the pavilion and each corner tower, there was a two over two fenestration. Above the cornice was a short mansard roof similar to the north-south mansard roof, except that there was a single porthole dormer in the center of the roof. This design is now found only on the northwest side.

In 1936, an addition to the southwest side was made, filling in the "vacant space" between the pavilion and southwest tower, in essence "squaring off" the building on that side to provide extra

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 7 Page 3

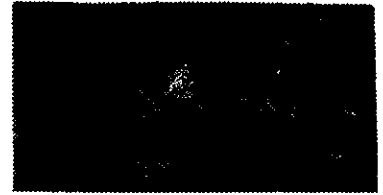
office space. The two story plus basement addition was completed by the Works Project Administration. The County Board of Supervisors made an extra effort to secure brick similar to the original brick. The two over two window fenestration and other architectural details were copied, except that each window in this addition is double width. On the side of the addition adjoining the pavilion, a stone quoin and brick pilaster were also replicated so that there are now two stone quoins and brick pilasters side by side. The lower slope of the mansard roof for this quarter of the building was removed. There is only the present asphalt roof above the cornice.

On the east side, one story plus basement additions were made to the vaults on the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter. The vault additions, which adjoin the towers, were constructed around 1920 and extended only half way to the pavilion. These vault additions are windowless. On the northeast side, a two story plus basement addition, constructed in 1941, filled in the remainder of the space between the northeast tower, vault addition, and pavilion. A double width window was placed in the first floor addition adjoining the pavilion. Three single width windows are on the second story 1941 addition. Arched stone window heads, belt courses, and a stone quoin and brick pilaster were replicated. On the southeast side, a two story plus basement addition, similar to the northeast addition, was added in 1942 between the southeast tower, vault addition, and pavilion. However the one first floor window is single width as are the three windows on the second floor. Architectural details were likewise copied onto this addition. The mansard roof for both east side additions was removed so that the present asphalt roof extends to the cornice, similar to the southwest addition.

The four corner towers have similar details. There are stone quoins on three corners on the first story. Brick pilasters extend to the cornice, again on three sides. The fenestration is one over one, originally on three sides of each tower. However the northwest tower is the only one retaining the original fenestration. Windows were removed from those sides of the towers which adjoin the additions.

Above the cornice, all of the tower roofs are identical. A brick base contains transom windows on three sides. Above the base is a projecting cornice, above which is a decorative fretted band. Above the fretted band, projecting dormer windows are set into the base of the tower's roof on all four sides. The roof has straight sides with fish-scale patterned tiles and is capped by roof cresting. Near the top of the tower roof, a raised star emblem is set on all four sides.

The central clock tower likewise is symmetrically detailed on its four sides. It has a brick base above which is a band of triglyphs and metopes. There are four triglyphs on a side. The metopes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 7 Page 4

have rectangular depressions. Above this band are three tall formerly open arches on each side. The arched openings are now blocked off with windows and wood. Between each arch is a fluted pilaster. A cornice with paired modillions extends over the arches and pilasters. There are four pairs of modillions on each side under the cornice. Above the cornice is a fretted band similar to that on the corner towers. Above this band is the tower roof of four slightly convex sides with fish-scale patterned tiles. A clock face is set into the base of this roof on each side. The clock was not installed however until 1892. Near the top of the tower roof on each side is set a shield-shaped emblem. The corners of the tower roof are not square. The corners consist of a narrow sloping wedge shape, between each roof side. The top of the tower thus culminates in an octagon shape. A small platform with a railing at the top of the tower serves as the base for the flagstaff.

On the first floor, the entranceways into the offices are arched and of black walnut. There are wooden double doors with upper glass panels, above which are two transom windows and a semicircular fanlight. The wainscotting is of pine and walnut. The south stairway is of ash and walnut. The original north stairway was replaced by an elevator in 1974-1975, and a smaller stairway. The floor is patterned with black, beige, and red tiles. Around 1956, the ceilings were lowered and panelling installed within the offices.

On the second floor are the courtrooms and other offices. In 1974-1975 this floor was renovated, giving it a modern appearance. The 46x78 foot central circuit courtroom was partitioned into two smaller courtrooms and a hallway. The second floor is carpeted, as is the south stairway. The basement contains offices and restrooms.

In 1891 electricity and steam heating were installed. In 1974 the brickwork was tuckpointed and sandblasted to remove previous coats of paint. Central air conditioning has been installed for the second floor. Other offices have individual air conditioning units. Two low brick chimneys, one on the northwest corner and one on the southeast corner were removed sometime within the last ten years.

Even with the additions and other modifications, the structural and architectural integrity of the Livingston County Courthouse has been maintained so that the features of the Second Empire style are just as visible and outstanding today as they were in 1875. Regular maintenance and painting have kept the building in good condition.

From the Mill Street bridge over the Vermilion River (the site of the first bridge into Pontiac) the courthouse presents an imposing view. From the central clock tower there is a 360 degree view of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 7 Page 5

the entire city of Pontiac and the surrounding countryside. The courthouse has served and continues to serve as the focus for downtown Pontiac as well as the administrative and judicial seat of power for Livingston County.

8. Significance

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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1874-1936 Builder/Architect J.C. Cochrane of Chicago, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Colwell, Clark & Co. of Ottawa, Contractors

The Livingston County Courthouse meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Significance. The courthouse is significant in politics/government as it has served as the administrative and judicial seat for Livingston County continuously since 1875. It is also an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Livingston County. The Second Empire style was a distinguished design for public buildings in the 19th century, notably from 1860-1890.

Livingston County was organized on February 27, 1837, from parts of LaSalle and McLean Counties to become the fourth largest county in Illinois with an area of 1033 square miles. The first county commissioners decided to locate the county seat on the banks of the Vermilion River. On July 26, 1837, landowners Henry Weed, Lucius Young, and Seth Young, had the townsite of Pontiac surveyed and platted in the southeast quarter of section 22. They donated a plot of land to the newly organized county of Livingston on which to erect a courthouse. The first courthouse however was not erected until 1839-1840. It was a two story frame building, 20x30 feet, constructed at a cost of \$800, and sited on the lot which came to be known as the Courthouse Square.

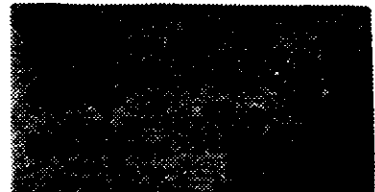
Twelve years later, in 1854, the first railroad in Livingston County, the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad, laid tracks through Pontiac which was made a wooding station. This railroad and other railroads to follow opened up the county to settlement.

By 1856, it was realized that the first courthouse was too small. It was moved so that a second and larger courthouse could be built. The second courthouse was a two story brick structure, gabled with a pediment, and a bell tower. It was constructed for \$14,000. The next year Pontiac became incorporated as a town. The county was also organized into townships in 1857. After the Civil War ended, Livingston County began to develop more rapidly, and became devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, and coal-mining. With this expansion, "it was soon realized that the building[courthouse] was all too small and insignificant looking."¹

On July 4, 1874, the second courthouse burned down along with a block of buildings south of it. Plans were considered for a new courthouse. Out of ten plans, the plan submitted by architect J.C. Cochrane of Chicago was selected by the County Board of Supervisors. The Board felt that although "it cost more money it was the only one which for size, fire-proof qualities and solidity would answer the purpose,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse item number 8 Page 2

and was indeed, in the matter of taste and elegance, much in advance of any other."² The contractors for this third and present courthouse were Colwell, Clark and Company, of Ottawa. Construction began in late 1874 and was accepted by the Board of Supervisors on November 5, 1875. At a cost of approximately \$75,000, "it was considered elegant and economical."³

In 1880, the present courthouse was the site of a sensational murder trial which resulted in the only legal hanging in Livingston County. On a change of venue from Woodford County, one Johannes DeBoer was accused of murdering Ellen Martin. As the 1909 History of Livingston County stated,

So intense was the excitement that Gov. Cullom had placed at the disposal of Sheriff Hunter Company A, Ninth Battalion, National Guard. It was a novel sight, one never before seen in this county, to see a prisoner march from the jail into the courtroom between two files of soldiers to prevent him from receiving violence from the infuriated mob.⁴

The trial took place in January, 1880. DeBoer plead guilty and was sentenced to be hanged.⁵ The actual execution took place in the county jail in March, 1880.⁵

The courthouse has been the focus for the administrative and judicial functions of Livingston County since 1875. The 1909 History of Livingston County described the 1875 courthouse and its offices. On the northeast quarter of the building was the county clerk and board of review offices and vaults, the northwest quarter the offices of the county judge and states' attorney, southeast quarter the circuit clerk's office and vaults, and the southwest quarter sheriff's and county treasurer's offices. Today the northeast quarter is occupied entirely by the county clerk and recorder's office, the northwest quarter by the states' attorney and Regional Planning Commission. The southeast quarter is still occupied by the circuit clerk's office, and the southwest quarter by the county treasurer and sheriff. In the basement today are the offices of the Sheriff's Detectives, Veteran's Administration, and Superintendent of Assessments.

The second floor of the courthouse originally contained a large central courtroom with offices and rooms on the rest of the floor for the judge, law library, juries, court stenographer, and witnesses. The office of the Superintendent of Schools was also located on this floor.⁶ Today, the central courtroom has been divided into two smaller court rooms. The rest of the second floor's offices are still used for judicial purposes, including offices for the circuit and county judges. The Superintendent of Schools is no longer located in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse Item number 8 Page 3

courthouse. County records are still maintained in the courthouse. The Livingston County Courthouse has been adapted over the years to the changing administrative and judicial needs of the county so as to provide continuous service and remain the central location for those services.

The architectural integrity and features of the Second Empire style on the Livingston County Courthouse are as visible and outstanding today as they were in 1875. The architect was J.C. Cochrane of Chicago, believed to be John C. Cochrane, who with Alfred H. Piquenard, designed the Illinois State Capitol. Public buildings were Cochrane's specialty and he designed many buildings in Chicago and throughout the Midwest.¹ Cochrane often designed in the Second Empire style. One of his buildings, the 1878-79 Old Lake County Courthouse, in Lake County, Indiana, shares similar architectural details of white quoins, white stone courses over round-headed windows, modillioned pediments, and central clock tower with those of the Livingston County Courthouse. Another Cochrane building, the 1884 Romanesque Revival Will County Courthouse in Joliet, Illinois, displayed a similar building plan to the Livingston County Courthouse. The Will County Courthouse was also a two story symmetrical building characterized by four symmetrical corner towers, porticoed entrance, and central clock tower. The Will County Courthouse is no longer extant.

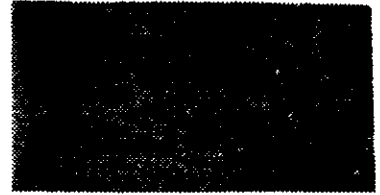
There is one other Second Empire structure in Pontiac, a residence located at 908 N. Main. It is a two story frame building with a concave mansard roof. The mansard roof has alternating rows of fish-scale patterned shingles with common lap shingles. The building has projecting cornices with dentillation, along with paired corbels at the corners. The windows are tall, however they are rectangular. This structure does not approach the development of style and the rich details found on the courthouse. As such, the courthouse stands as a prime example of the Second Empire to be found in Livingston County.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 History of Livingston County, 1909, p. 648.
- 2 Ibid., p. 649.
- 3 The Pontiac Daily Leader, March 17, 1976, p. B-1.
- 4 History of Livingston County, 1909, p. 743.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid., pp. 649-650.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



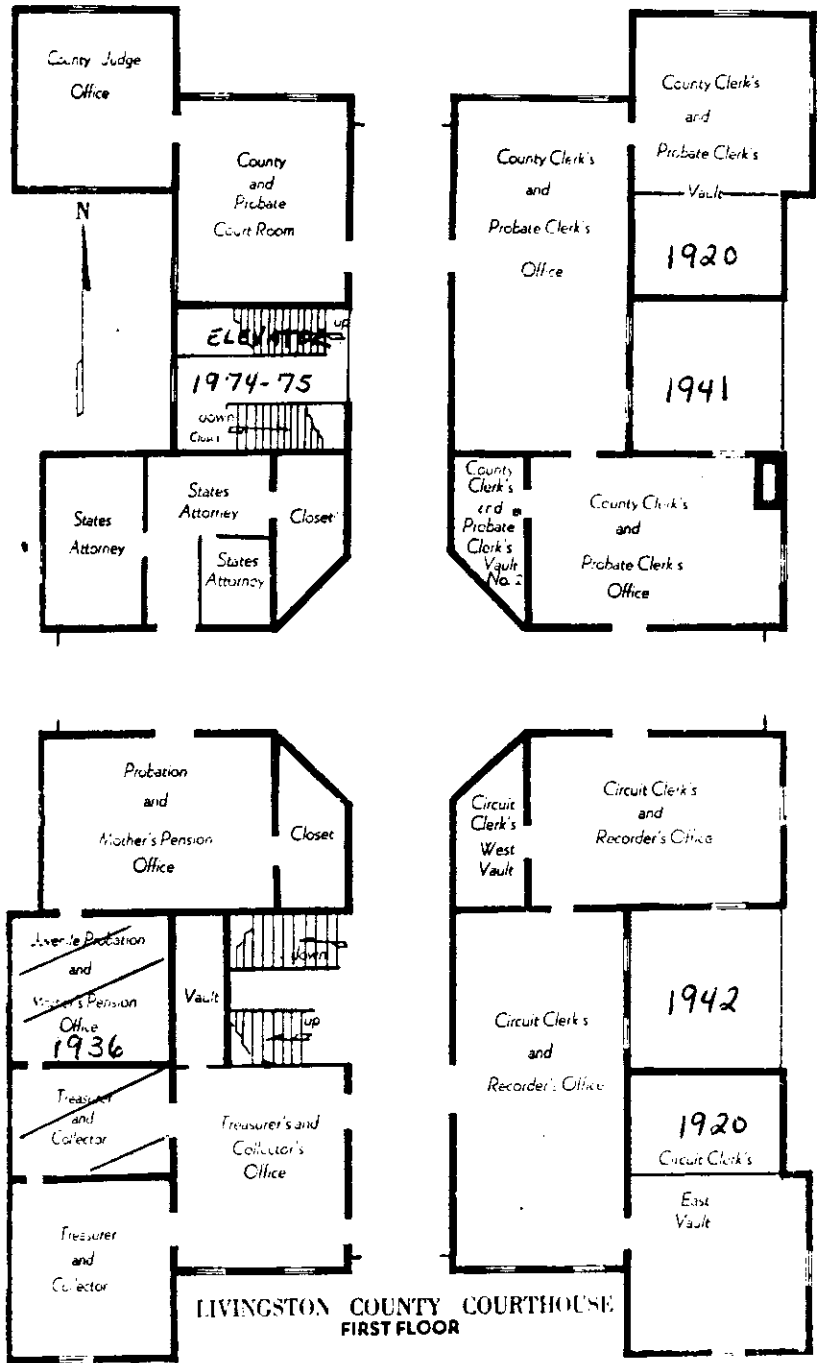
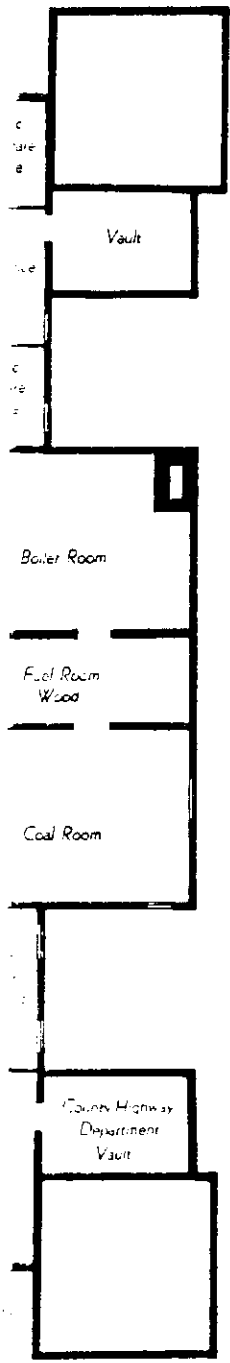
Continuation sheet Livingston County Courthouse 7 Item number 8 Page 4

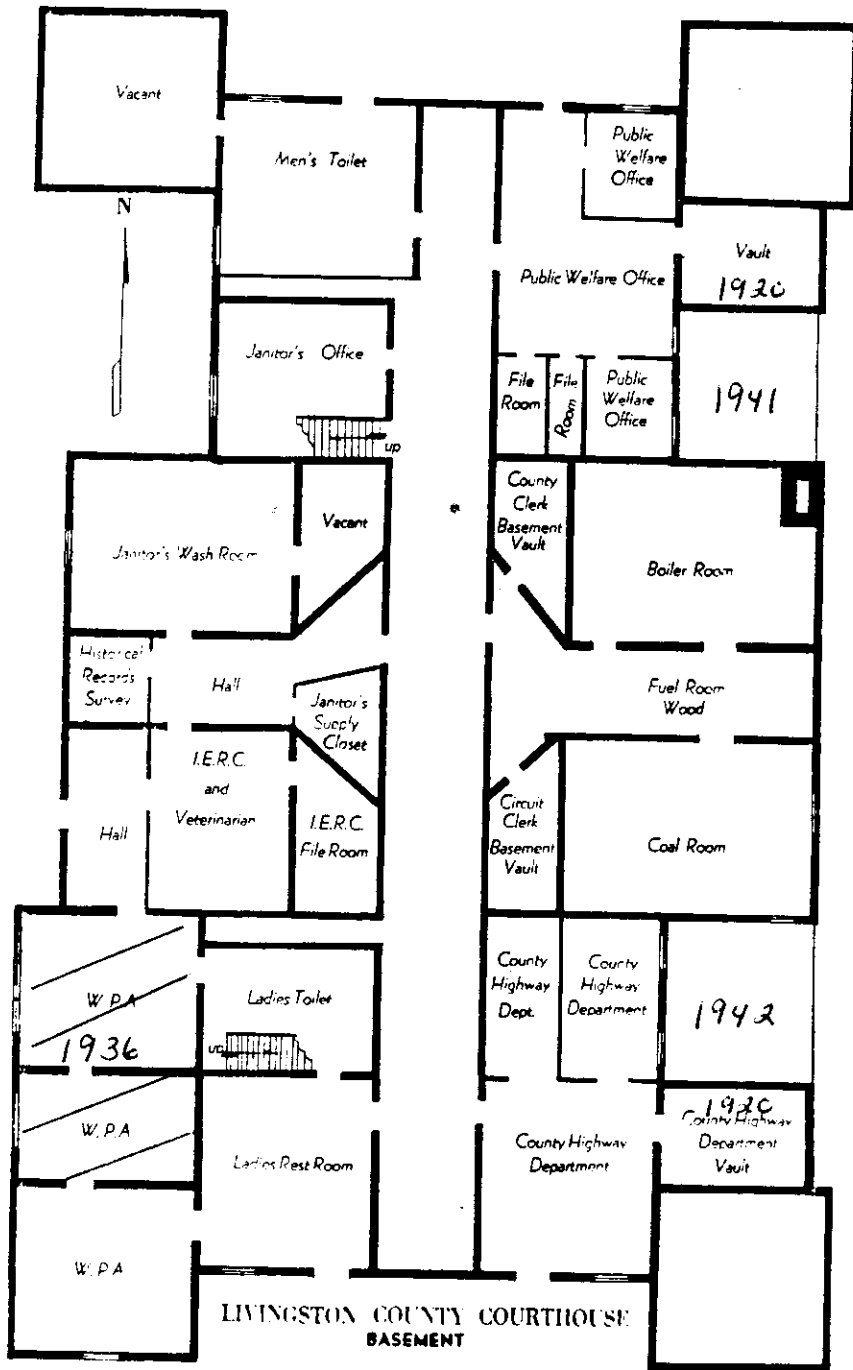
Obituary, John C. Cochrane, Chicago Tribune, Dec. 4, 1887.

Continuation sheet for Section 9, page 1

3. Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois: Livingston County
(Pontiac) No. 53. Chicago: 1940.

Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois, No. 53, Livingston County
 p. 83.





LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 BASEMENT

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. The History of Livingston County, Illinois. Chicago: Wm. Le Baron, Jr., & Co., 1878.
2. Strawn, C.C., F.D. Johnson, and G.H. Franzen, eds. History of Livingston County, II. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Co., 1909.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Pontiac, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	6	3	6	2	7	3	0	4	5	2	6	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Livingston County Courthouse is sited on the lot known as the Courthouse Square. The boundary follows a line twenty (20) feet from the courthouse building walls.

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 Jo Ann Morris

organization private citizen

date July 21, 1986

street & number 2106 Austin Drive

telephone 217/793-0604

city or town Springfield

state Illinois 62704

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

date

9-22-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 28 1986

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning November 16, 1986 and ending November 22, 1986. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ARKANSAS, Columbia County, Magnolia vicinity, Ozmer House, US 82 by pass, Southern Arkansas University Farm (11/20/86)

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Granada Shoppes and Studios, 672 S. Lafayette Park Pl. (11/20/86)

CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, Simsbury, Simsbury Bank and Trust Company Building, 760--762 Hopmeadow St. (11/20/86)

CONNECTICUT, New London County, Waterford, Eolia--Harkness Estate, Great Neck Rd. (11/20/86)

ILLINOIS, Champaign County, Urbana, Chemical Laboratory (University of Illinois Buildings by Nathan Clifford Ricker TR), 1305 W. Green St. (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Champaign County, Urbana, Metal Shop (University of Illinois Buildings by Nathan Clifford Ricker TR), 102 S. Burrill Ave. (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Champaign County, Urbana, Military Drill Hall and Men's Gymnasium (University of Illinois Buildings by Nathan Clifford Ricker TR), 1402--1406 W. Springfield (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Champaign County, Urbana, Natural History Building (University of Illinois Buildings by Nathan Clifford Ricker TR), 1301 W. Green St. (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Balaban & Katz Uptown Theatre, 4814--4816 N. Broadway (11/20/86)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Lincoln Park-South Pond Refectory, 2021 N. Stockton Dr. (11/20/86)

ILLINOIS, Livingston County, Pontiac, Livingston County Courthouse, 112 W. Madison (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Morgan County, Jacksonville, Ayers Bank Building, 200 W. State St. (11/20/86)

ILLINOIS, Morgan County, Jacksonville, Morgan County Courthouse, 300 W. State St. (11/19/86)

ILLINOIS, Sangamon County, Springfield, Central Springfield Historic District (Boundary Increase), Sixth St. from Capitol to Monroe St. (11/19/86)

IOWA, Black Hawk County, Cedar Falls, Rownd, C. A., Round Barn (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR), 5102 S. Main (11/19/86)

IOWA, Plymouth County, LeMars, Tonsfeldt Round Barn (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR), Plymouth County Fairgrounds (11/19/86)

IOWA, Wayne County, Allerton vicinity, Nelson Round Barn (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR), CR J46 (11/19/86)

IOWA, Winneshiek County, Burr Oak vicinity, Kinney Octagon Barn (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR), Off US 52 (11/19/86)

KANSAS, Miami County, Osawatomie, Mills, William, House, 212 First St. (11/20/86)

KENTUCKY, Lincoln County, Stanford, Stanford Commercial District, Main St. from Somerset St. to Third St. (11/17/86)

1. Name of Site:

Common Livingston County Courthouse

Historic

20132

2. Location: Bounded by Madison, Main, Water & Mill

Street and Number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

Pontiac
County

3. Livingston
Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

- District
- Building
- Site
- Structure

- Altered
- Moved
- Unaltered
- Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

- Private
- Public

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

- Yes
- Restricted
- Unrestricted
- No

Present Use (check one or more)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Park
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

GOVERNMENT

6. Description:

- Excellent
- Ruins
- Good
- Unexposed
- Fair
- Deteriorated

Is there a program of preservation underway? Yes No

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early | (1818-1850) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late | (1900-present) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People | (give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date: 1875 built

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | Government |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)

Use additional sheets if necessary. Livingston Co.'s 3rd courthouse & a very well preserved structure, at least externally. However, some modifications were

9. Form prepared by: possibly being begun when surveyed (9/74). Roof garishly painted (and in this perhaps lacks integrity).

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

Phone: _____

Street and Number: _____

City or Town: _____

County: _____

Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

SURVEY USE ONLY

1. Name of Site: *Livingston County Court House*
 Common *(The Third " " " ")*

- Archeology
 Architecture
 History

2. Location: *Center of town*
 Street and Number Township Section

City or Town Zip Code Range 1/4 Section
Pontiac *61764*
 County
Livingston

3. Classification:

- Category (check one)
 District Building
 Site Structure

- Integrity (check one)
 Altered Unaltered *(inside modernization)*
 Moved Original Site

4. Ownership:

- Private Occupied Preservation work in progress
 Public Unoccupied

Access to Public
 Yes Restricted Unrestricted No

- Present Use (check one or more)
 Agricultural Industrial Religious
 Commercial Military Scientific
 Educational Museum Transportation
 Entertainment Park Other (specify)
 Government *(County)* Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name Phone Number
Livingston County
 Street and Number
 City or Town
 State County Zip Code

6. Description:

Condition
 - Excellent Good - Fair - Deteriorated - Ruins - Unexposed
 Is there a program of preservation underway? Yes No

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- Archeological Site (pre-Columbian)
 Archeological Site (post-Columbian to 1673)
 French Influence (1673-1780)
 Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
 Illinois Early (1818-1850)
 Illinois Middle *1874-5* (1850-1900)
 Illinois Late (1900-Present)
 Famous People (Give names and dates)

8. Specific Date:

Areas of Significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (prehistoric) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)
Use additional sheets if necessary.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: J. Paul Kost, Pres. Date: June 72
Organization: Livingston County Historical Society
Street and Number: _____
City or Town: Routledge County: Livingston Zip Code: 61764
Phone Number: 815-844-7401

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the "Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly diduct from the Survey 's task.

Bibliography: Livingston County History 1878 at Public Library
(Reference)

Roberston, Robert, Of Whales and Men, New York, Allfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

Livingston County Hist. - 1909 vol. 2. "Court held for first time in new building - Jan 3. 1876."

