

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Clay County Courthouse

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 300 Broadway Street

City or town: Louisville State: IL County: Clay

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>3/16/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

John Edward H. Beall _____ 5-18-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: LIMESTONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Clay County Courthouse is located at 300 Broadway Street in the county seat of Louisville, Illinois, (pop. 1,300) approximately twenty six miles south of Effingham. The Courthouse was completed in 1913, and designed by architect Joseph W. Royer of Urbana, Illinois, in the Classical Revival style. The two-story Courthouse has an elevated base floor and is the predominant building on the village square. Its exterior walls are faced with Bedford limestone and two story columns on both the entrances. The nomination consists of one contributing building (the courthouse) and one contributing site (the square). The features on the site are built outside of the period of significance and are non-contributing.

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Narrative Description

The Clay County Courthouse is located in the town square of Louisville, in the southern section of Louisville Township. The area around the square retains some of its nineteenth and early twentieth century character, with Mesker storefronts, an old bank and brick streets. The courthouse square bound by Church Street to the west, Chestnut Street to the north, Main Street to the east, and Broadway to the south, is laid out in the Shelbyville plan, a design based upon the Shelbyville, Tennessee, courthouse square in which the courthouse is located on a central block bound by streets intersecting at the corners.¹ Most streets were aligned against Main Street which tended to follow along the banks of the Little Wabash for early commerce. This created a slanted alignment of the streets running either northwest by southeast or southwest by northeast. The courthouse was built on top of a mound created by street excavation for the original structure, which gives it a vantage point higher than any other building on the village square. The height is exaggerated further and marked by carved pillars that extend from the steps to its crested roof.

The Clay County Jail (1893), listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is located at the junction of Main and Broadway streets and east of the Courthouse.

Exterior

The courthouse square is rectangular – roughly 200' by 300,' with the courthouse located 175' back from Broadway, which was originally the primary entrance. A sidewalk runs along the perimeter of the square, with sidewalks leading from the middle of each street to the courthouse. The sidewalk leading from Broadway has steps up the sloped front lawn. On the courthouse grounds are the Veteran's Memorial, dedicated December 2007, on the southeast corner of the grounds, a 1973 DAR marker in honor of Clay County Revolutionary War Soldiers, on the southwest corner, an Officer Down Memorial plaque on the main entrance, and a display of millstones from the Oskaloosa Mill is near the Chestnut and Church corner of the grounds. The memorials and markers were placed after the period of significance and are non-contributing features on the site.

¹ Suzanne Stanis, et al. "Courthouse Squares Shape Hoosier Townscapes." *Indiana Preservationist* #5, 2006.

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The courthouse has a square floor plan, formed by a two-story central block with slightly lower wings on either side. The wings are set back about 8 feet from the central block. Both wings have two paired double-hung windows with transoms on the first and second floor, separated by a panel. The roofline balustrade runs along the north and south sides of the central block, and on along the east and left wings. The elevations facing south (Broadway) and north (Chestnut Street) are the more prominent elevations, with the south, as the original front entrance, being slightly more elaborate. Each have stone steps leading to the entrances with stone knee walls on either side.

The south elevation has three bays, slightly recessed in the wall plane, in the center block and one bay on each wing. The main block has a small segmental arched pediment with a cartouche in the center of the roof-line balustrade; the cornice beneath the balustrade is adorned with modillions. The words "Clay County Courthouse" are etched into in the frieze. The corners of the main block have festoons beneath the architrave on the front facade. There are two double-sash windows with transoms on each side of the central block on the first and second floors of the courthouse. All of the windows have bracketed sills. The three bays are divided by four two-story Tuscan columns in antis; two on each side of the entrance and two abutting each corner. The glazed front door is in the central bay and has an aluminum frame, sidelights, and a transom. A bas-relief panel with an image of Abraham Lincoln is above the front door, between the lintel and the segmental arch. Above the arch is a large window, approximately twelve feet high by six feet wide, divided into twelve units by heavy mullions. The four vertical units in the center are twice the size of the four units on either side; each unit is divided by mullions into a grid of panes. There are four double-sash windows with transoms between the center bay and each corner of the central block. The first floor windows have bracketed entablatures.

The south elevation is nearly identical to the north elevation but the central block has fewer embellishments. The roofline balustrade is uninterrupted; it lacks the pediment with a cartouche on the north elevation. All of the second-story windows in the central block are divided into eighteen units, which are divided into smaller lights. The glazed front door has an aluminum frame, sidelights, and a transom. Unlike the south elevation, there is no panel beneath the entrance's segmental arch.

The wings on the east and west elevations are identical. The roofline balustrade is divided into three sections with nine stone balusters in the center, and fifteen balusters on either side, all spaced about six feet apart. Beneath the entablature are sixteen double-sash windows with transoms and bracketed sills;

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eight on each floor. Between the first and second story windows are plain stone panels. Basement windows are directly beneath each window, below the water table.

Interior

First floor

The first floor of the courthouse has a central lobby with offices around the perimeter. Entries to the lobby are on the north and south walls; the grand staircase is off of the foyer on the north side and a smaller foyer is on the south side. The lobby has coffered ceilings, marble wainscoting, and four large Greek Doric columns at the junctures of the coffer's framework. Three of the columns have benches built around the base. The floor has hexagonal tiles with a fretwork pattern laid in the same gridlines as the framework in the ceiling above. The glazed paneled doors off of the lobby all have Roman-grill transoms and Greek-shouldered architrave trim. The circuit clerk and county clerk's anterooms are located along the north wall on either side of the staircase. The city clerk's office, in the northeast corner of the building, is accessed off of the anteroom. A single restroom is located on the north wall. The door on the south wall leads to the vault on a raised floor. The county clerk's anteroom and office (in the southeast corner) have a similar arrangement. The door opening on the south wall of this office gives access to the file room on a raised floor. South of the file room is the recording room, which has a door on the east wall to the storage area and an opening to a smaller records room on the south wall. A small vault is on the southeast wall.

The law library and the county treasurer's anteroom are on the south wall of the lobby on either side of the staircase. The door to the county treasurer's office is on the west wall of the anteroom. The office has a small bathroom in the southeast corner. The door to the vault is on the west wall.

Double-doors on the southeast corner of the lobby open to the Circuit Courtroom. The judge's bench, witness stand and desk are on a raised platform on the northeast wall. Directly behind the judge's bench is a door leading to the judge's chamber. The chamber has a door on the west wall that opens onto the lobby. On the west wall of the lobby is the door to the restroom.

Second floor

The second floor has the same finishes – marble wainscoting, wood trim, and hexagonal tiles with fretwork -- as the first floor. The grand staircase on the north wall leads to a narrow lobby, running east/west, on the second floor. The entrance to the courtroom is directly off of the staircase; it has glazed,

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two-panel double-doors with Greek –shouldered architrave trim and a Roman-grill transom window. The public area of the courtroom is divided from the judge, jury, counsel, and witness stand by a solid railing with swinging doors in the center. Counsel tables are in front of the judge’s bench and on either side of the swinging doors.

The judge’s bench and witness stand are elevated; the stenographer’s bench is directly in front of the bench. The jury box is to the right of the bench. Access to the jury box is provided by another swinging door in the rail. The room has coffered ceilings with a stained glass skylight in the center.

Directly across the court room on either side of the staircase is a women’s restroom to the east and the regional superintendent’s office to the west. The door on the east wall of the lobby opens onto a long corridor that runs north and south. On the northeast corner is the state’s attorney’s office and on the southeast corner is the public defender’s office. Both offices have small bathrooms. Three offices are accessed off of the east wall of the corridor. The city engineer’s office is east of the public defender’s office and an interior door connects the two. The other two offices also have interior doors that connect them. The door on the west wall of the corridor leads to the courtroom.

The rooms to the west of the lobby have a similar plan. The corridor off of the lobby runs north and south but it is divided into two areas. A conference room is located on the northwest corner; a small restroom is in the northeast corner. The door on the east wall opens onto the regional superintendent’s office. The doors on the west wall of the corridor open onto the men’s restroom, the assessments anteroom and assessments office, and supervisor’s office. Another assessment’s office is located on the southeast corner office and it has a small restroom. A door to the courtroom is at the far west wall.

Basement

A single flight of stairs beneath the grand staircase provides access to the basement. The basement is divided into many rooms used mostly for storage, but the mechanical room, engineering room, and break room are also located here. The walls are brick with parging, the floor is poured-concrete and the ceiling has terra cotta tiles. Top-hinged basement windows are located on the east and west walls.

Integrity

The Clay County Courthouse has excellent integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Very few changes have been made to the building over time. The double-sash windows were replaced

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with energy efficient window inserts but the original openings were maintained. The decorative windows on the north and south elevations remain intact and are covered with clear protective insulated glass. Handicapped ramps and an accessible entry were added and the north entrance and the courthouse walkways surrounding the grassy knoll were extended to surround the courthouse grounds in 2008. The bust above the doorway was originally that of former Governor John Tanner but later was changed to a likeness of Abraham Lincoln.

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 contribution 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Royer, Joseph W. (architect) _____
English Brothers (contractor) _____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The locally significant Clay County Courthouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. The building is an excellent local example of the Classical Revival/Neo-Classical style as designed by Joseph Royer and built by the English Brothers construction company. Characteristics of the Classical Revival style as shown on the Clay County Courthouse the following features: symmetrical shape, tall columns and pediments. These classical are also found on the interior, specifically the columns on the second floor lobby. The period of significance is 1913, the year the courthouse was completed.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Clay County

(The History of Clay County was largely compiled from the *History of Wayne and Clay Counties, Illinois*)

Clay County was formed in 1824 out of portions of Wayne, Crawford, and Fayette counties. Its name is in honor of Henry Clay, famous American statesman, member of the United States Senate from Kentucky and United States Secretary of State in the 19th century. Clay was an unsuccessful candidate for President in the year the County was named. According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 469.84 square miles, of which 469.25 square miles (or 99.87%) is land and 0.59 square miles (or 0.13%) is water.

Clay County was created by act of the Legislature December 23, 1824. The first county seat was Hubbardsville. The name most probably, was in honor of Gov. A. F. Hubbard, of Shawneetown. Hubbardsville's name was later changed to Maysville in honor of Daniel May, who donated the twenty acres of his land and built the court house for the seat of justice. In February 26, 1841, the Legislature enacted that Ferris Foreman of Fayette County, John Trapp of Effingham County, and James Bowman of Jefferson County, be "commissioners, to relocate the county seat of Clay County." They were required to meet in Louisville in May, and after examining the county, to select an eligible site. If they selected private property, the owner was required to lay off twenty acres and deed the square to the county for public purposes, and give one third of the Lots in the twenty acres to the county for public purposes and the county were to sell, and the money was to be used in constructing county buildings. The County Commissioners were ordered to advertise and sell the county buildings in Maysville, except the jail, which should be reserved used until a new jail should be built. The Commissioners were ordered to immediately erect a new court house and buildings, and were authorized to make a loan of \$5000.00 for this purpose. In June 1846, Hartwig Samuelson was instructed to finish the new courthouse.

In 1861 an election was held in the county on the question of removing the seat of justice from Louisville to Flora, Illinois. Louisville triumphed, but the question of removing the seat was not settled by a vote of the people, that is, in minds of some Flora people, and for some years would keep the people of Louisville

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in constant hot water. In the 1870s, the frame courthouse was replaced with a two-story brick Italianate courthouse.

Residents of Flora made another unsuccessful attempt to become the county seat in the early 1900s. The referendum failed and a few years later, the county board voted to remodel the brick courthouse. Instead a new stone Classical Revival courthouse was built on the site of the old one; only one basement wall of the old courthouse remained intact.

Building the new courthouse

While it is not known why the decision was made to erect a new courthouse rather than rebuild the old one, it appears that the plans did not receive much public input. When the ceremony to lay the cornerstone on November 30, 1912, was postponed, the newspaper reported:

While we do not exactly understand the necessity, or how a corner stone can be laid in a courthouse that is only being repaired, but if it can be done we are in favor of it. The Record knows all the gentlemen who have charge of the new court house building and know them to be men who will do right, but may we suggest that you build a court house that will be a credit to the county and don't be finicky about giving all of us a chance to help it along. (*Southern Illinois Record*, December 5, 1912.)

When the cornerstone was finally laid, it bore the names of the building committee (H. N. McElyea, J. H. Hackett, J. H. Gharst, A. E. Conley, D. H. Middleton, and S. A. Stanford, secretary), the architect (J. W. Royer), and the builders (English Brothers).

If the *Record* had any reservations about the project in the beginning, once construction was underway, the new courthouse had the paper's full support:

First our county will soon have as fine a Court house as will be seen in any part of Southern Illinois. A building in design finish and convenience that will be a model and up to date in every respect, with fire proof vaults wherein our records which are of incalculable value to our people can be kept in perfect security. These records are where we keep the proof of the title to our lands and homes, the berth [sic] and death dates of our children and the proof of our right to hold in peace what ever [sic] we may leave them, and are worth many thousands of dollars more than the cost of making a safe place for their preservation, something this county has not had within its history, but fortunately has escaped the great misfortune of their loss. (*Southern Illinois Record*, March 27, 1912.)

The paper continued to follow the progress of the courthouse's construction, reporting on the bust over the southern entrance of Governor John R. Tanner, who resided in Louisville and once served as the

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sheriff and circuit court clerk of Clay County: "This is a fitting recognition to Clay County's most distinguished and best loved citizen, and one of Illinois [sic] greatest governors." (*Southern Illinois Record*, April 17, 1912.) The bust was sculpted by an artist known as the Duke of Dublin, who purportedly was unsteady and had a special scaffold made to support him while he completed the project. (Interview, Edward Hynds Jr., past president, English Brothers, June 5, 2008.)

While the architect and contractors for the courthouse were both from Champaign-Urbana, the contracts for the courthouse furnishing went to local businessmen. E.D. Hancock of Flora and B. F. Glardon of Louisville beat out Charles McMackin of Salem, Illinois, and Wolverine Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, even though they submitted the highest bid at \$6400. The selection committee, comprised of three members of the courthouse building committee (Hackett, Conley, and Middleton), was commended on their selection by the paper, which concluded that no favoritism was involved in their decision:

This shows confidence in our home furniture men, but no one need have any fear for we will get the best that money will buy....everyone congratulated the committee on the award made for we are sure to get a square deal and it must not be forgotten that they are "home boys," however the committee made no allowance for that; it was simply a fight of cheap stuff at a like price (and cheap goods at any price is always the dearest) against good stuff at good honest prices and the latter won. Clay County will have the nicest and best furnished court house in the county, outside of some of the very large counties. (*Southern Illinois Record*, June 5, 1913.)

There were some minor complications that occurred once the courthouse was completed. Shortly after the county officials had moved into their new offices it was discovered that the flue of the furnace needed to have an additional 15 feet in order for it to work properly and the courthouse went without heat. Since the contractors had built it according to the specifications it was deemed an error on the architect's part. Other hiccups included the grading of the courtyard which the county maintained was the contractor's responsibility, but as the paper pointed out, the contractor won that argument, and the sewer which needed to be moved further down the river or connected to a septic tank to comply with a new state law. (*Southern Illinois Record*, October 30, 1913.) Despite the small setbacks, the paper urged its readers to look at the benefits of the new courthouse:

After admitting the defects and after doing everything possible to correct them let us forget them as far as possible and look to the good points. Let us pride ourselves on the splendid arrangements, the pleasing architecture and the high class of furnishings unequaled any place in this county, and let us pay tribute to the men who so ably and so

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honestly looked after the peoples' interests in the entire construction and furnishing of this beautiful building. (*Southern Illinois Record*, October 30, 1913.)

The 1913 Clay County Courthouse has served as the home of county government for over one-hundred years. It continues to be an important part of the county's political, administrative, and judicial center. It contains the offices of the circuit clerk, county clerk, county treasurer, state's attorney and public defender, houses the circuit and county courtrooms, and stores the county's vital and public records.

1913 Clay County Court House Architecture

The architectural design of the 1913 Court House is described as Classical Revival or Neoclassical architecture, which is inspired by the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. Classical architecture has been popular in the United States since its inception, beginning with the Federal Style architecture mastered by Benjamin Latrobe and the Early Classical Revival works of Thomas Jefferson through the Greek Revival of the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. The style underwent a revival in the United States after the Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893. The exposition's Court of Honor, referred to as the White City, showcased classical architecture from many prominent architects, including Richard Morris Hunt, Solon Spencer Beman, and Charles McKim. Characteristics of the Classical Revival style included Greek or Roman columns, temple-fronts, pediments, arches, and more permanent materials such as brick or stone. The style remained popular in the United States through the early 1940s.

The Clay County Courthouse is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture. Characteristics of the style found on the courthouse include the two-story Tuscan columns, classical entablature, symmetrical façade, and roofline balustrade on the exterior, and Doric columns, fretwork, and Roman grill windows on the interior. The Illinois Historic Structures Survey completed between 1970 and 1975 only identified one other Classical Revival building in Louisville, the Clay County State bank. The property has since been demolished.

The courthouse's architect Joseph W. Royer, was from Urbana, Illinois, and a graduate from the University of Illinois. He designed many buildings in Illinois and in the Midwest, including the Marion County Courthouse, the Champaign County Courthouse, the Piatt County Courthouse, and the Douglas County Courthouse. The contractors for the courthouse, the English Brothers, are a Champaign company that still operates today.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

American Architectural History, "Neo-Classical and Greek Revival."

<http://www.american-architecture.info/A-HIST.htm>

History of Wayne and Clay Counties. Chicago: Globe Publishing, 1884.

Interview, Edward Hynds Jr., past president, English Brothers, June 5, 2008.

The Lost Blueprints of Joseph Royer. Champaign County Historical Archives.

<http://courseweb.lis.illinois.edu/~bzclip/royer/index.html>

Southern Illinois Record, April 17, 1913.

Southern Illinois Record, December 5, 1912.

Southern Illinois Record, June 5, 1913.

Southern Illinois Record, March 27, 1913.

Southern Illinois Record, November 28, 1912.

Southern Illinois Record, October 30, 1913.

Suzanne Stanis, et al. "Courthouse Squares Shape Hoosier Townscapes." *Indiana Preservationist* #5, 2006.

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 # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Flora Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.27

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38°46'20.40"N Longitude: 88°30'6.19"W

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Clay County Courthouse is located in the tract of land known as the public square as appears in the plat of the town of Louisville being 320' N and S and 202' E and W. Acquired from Peter Green & Ann Green, hw. to the Co. Comm. Of Clay County as dated Aug. 4, 1841, county clerk records Book C Page 63.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This nomination consists of the property associated with the Clay County Courthouse Square, Clay County, Illinois

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tim Jones
organization: Clay County Historical Society
street & number: 1105 S. Main
city or town: Louisville state: IL zip code: 62858
e-mail unclefroggie@netscape.net
telephone: 314-570-1348
date: December 30, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Clay County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Louisville

County: Clay

State: IL

Photographer: Tim Jones

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Date Photographed: 2008; 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 13.

North and east elevation, camera facing southwest.

2 of 13.

South elevation, camera facing north.

3 of 13.

North elevation, camera facing south.

4 of 13.

West elevation, camera facing east.

5 of 13.

Courtroom, camera facing north.

6 of 13.

Courtroom skylight, camera facing north.

7 of 13.

Staircase, looking down from the second floor, camera facing south.

8 of 13.

Looking up staircase to second floor courtroom, camera facing north.

9 of 13.

Second floor west corridor, camera facing south.

10 of 13.

Looking down second floor lobby outside of courtroom, camera facing east.

11 of 13.

First floor lobby, camera facing south.

12 of 13.

First floor lobby, camera facing northwest.

13 of 13.

County Engineer's office, second floor, camera facing east.

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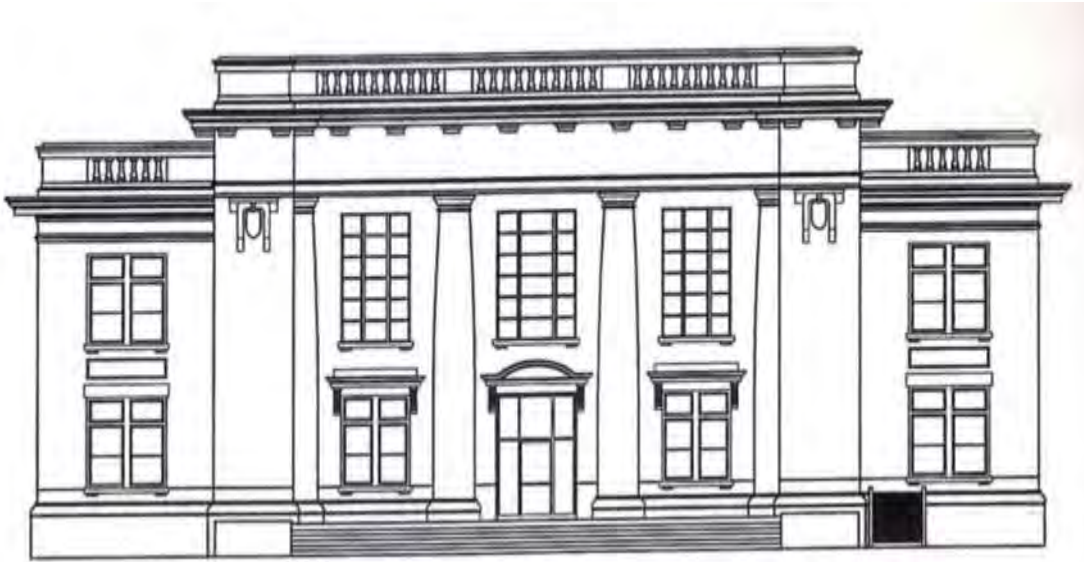
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County and State

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Clay County Courthouse North (facing Chestnut Street) and South (facing Broadway Street) Elevations.

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

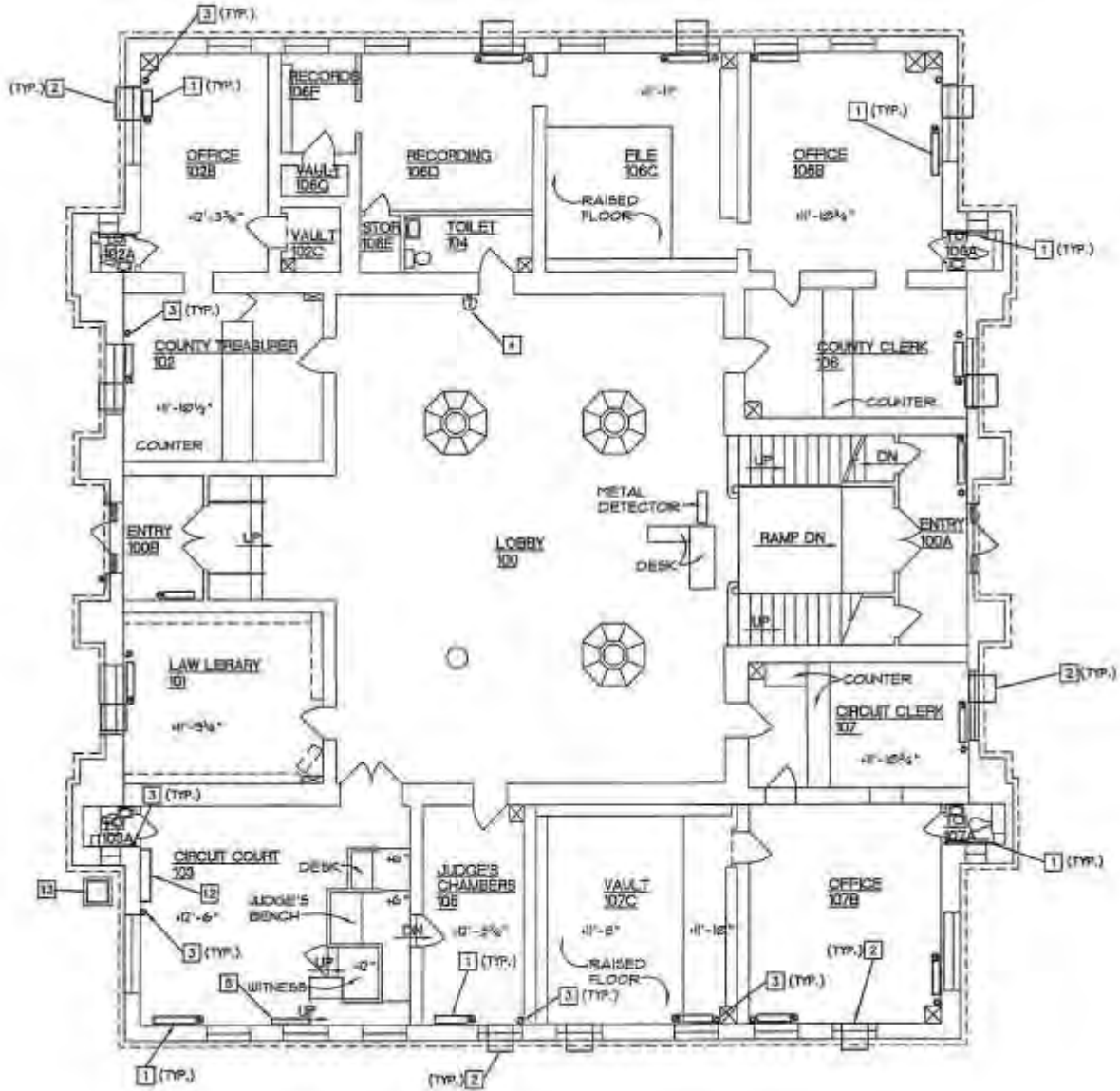
Clay County, IL
County and State



Clay County Courthouse East (facing Main Street) and West (facing Church Street) Elevations

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

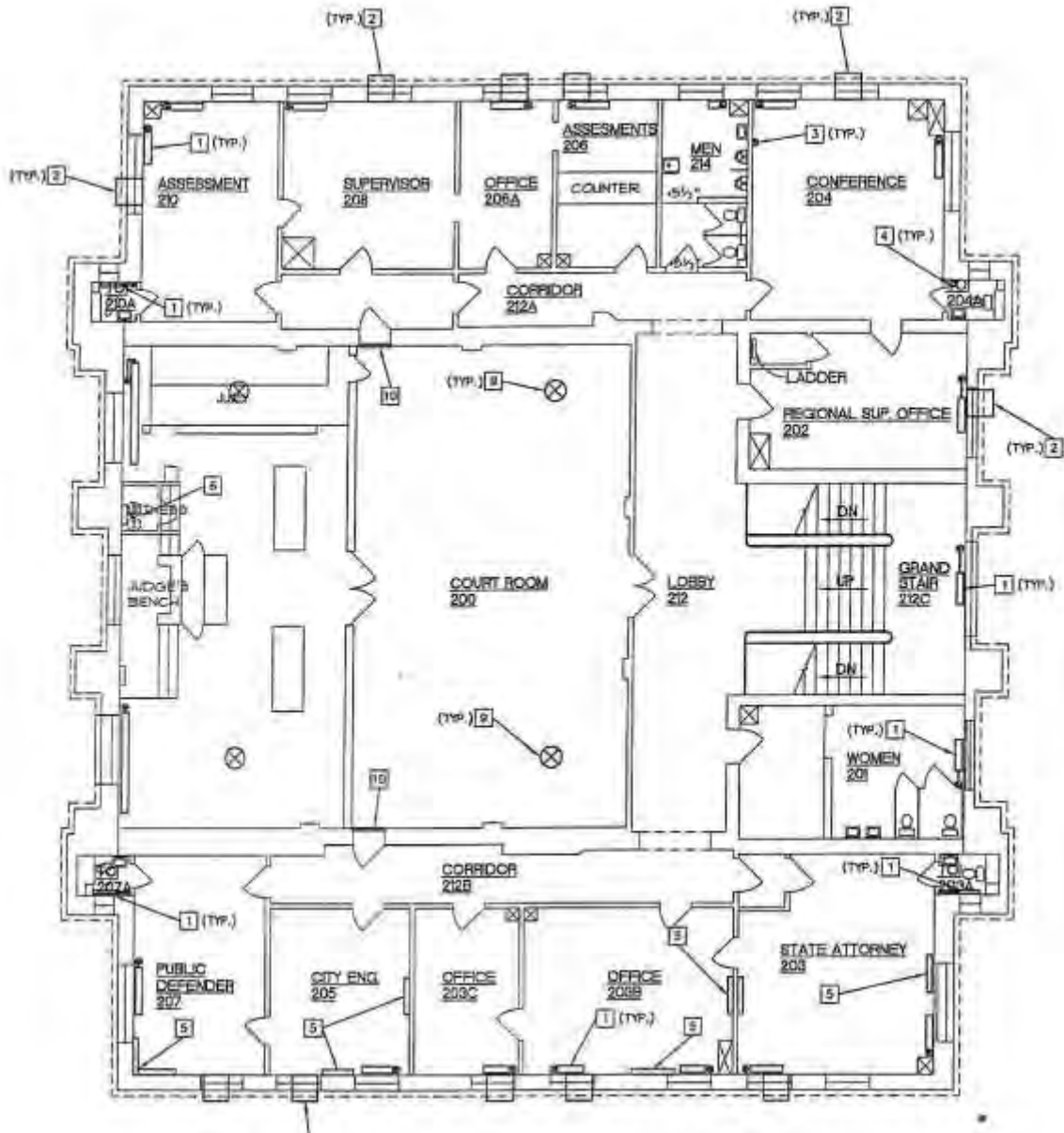
Clay County, IL
County and State



First Floor

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

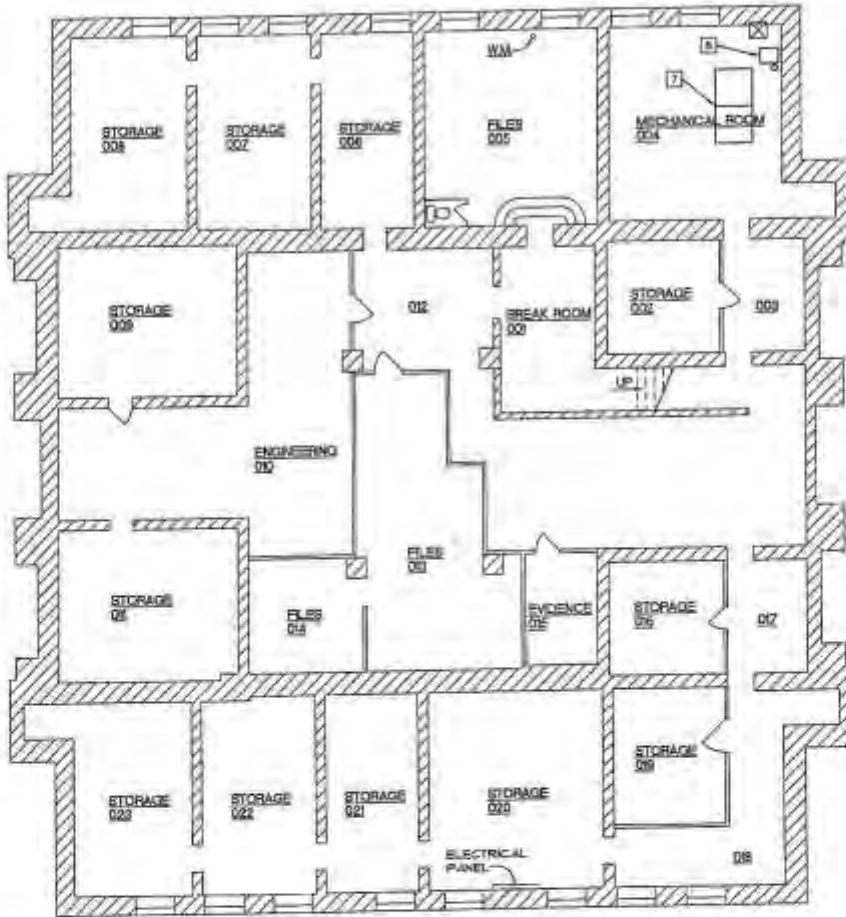
Clay County, IL
County and State



Second Floor

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Basement

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

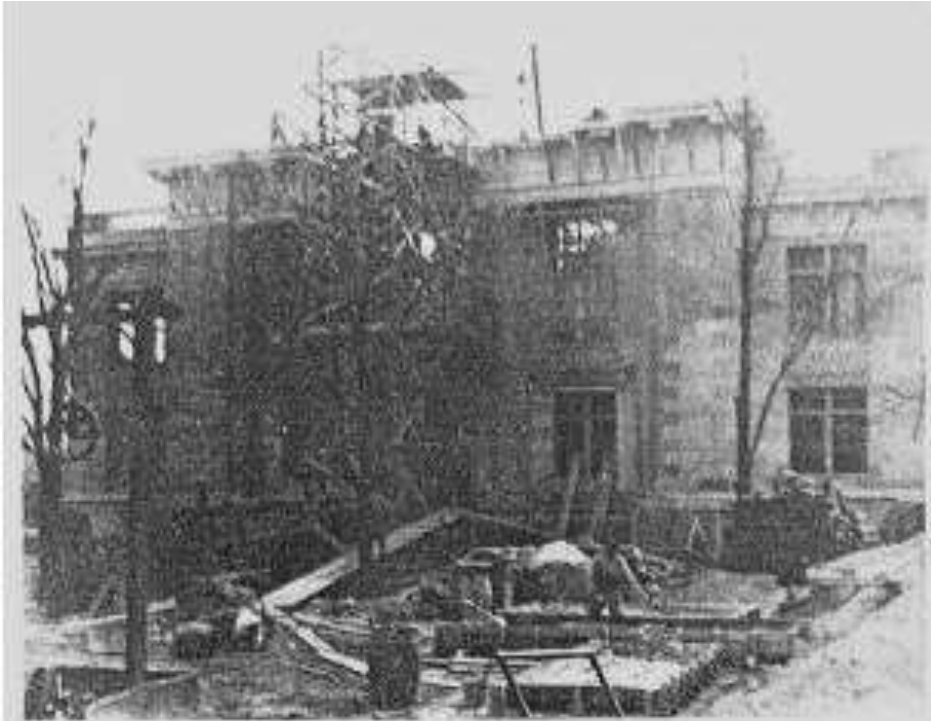
Clay County, IL
County and State

Louisville's brick Courthouse, constructed ca. 1870

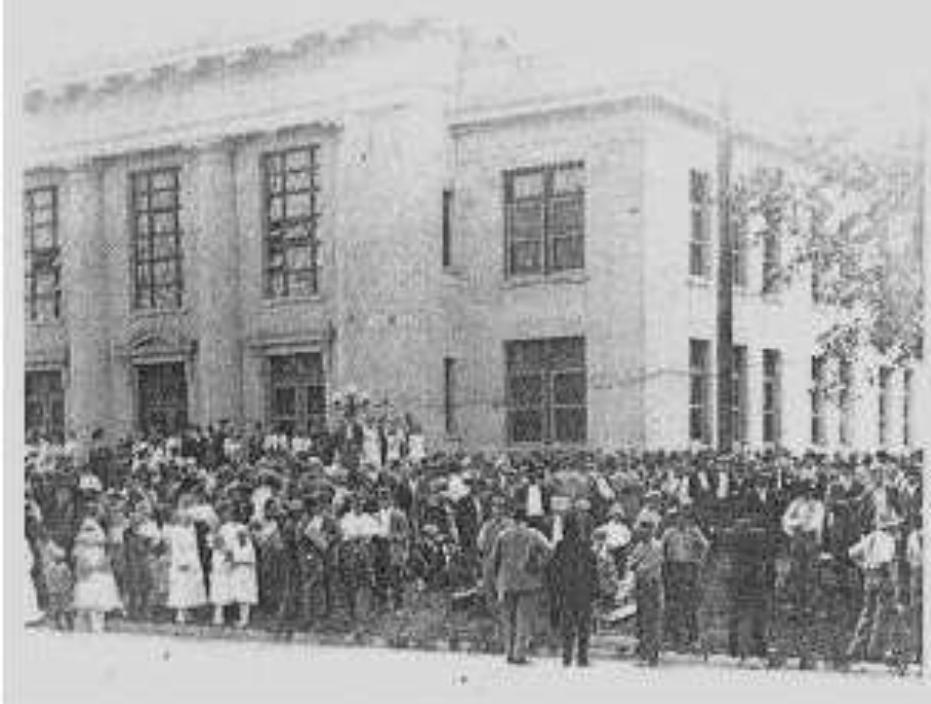


Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Construction of the Clay County Courthouse in Louisville in 1912. Below, after completion, it is dedicated with a large crowd on hand.



Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State

1913 photograph of the courthouse



Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Clay County Courthouse
Clay County Courthouse Louisville, Clay County, IL Lat: 38°46'20.40"N Long: 88°30'6.19"W

Clay County Courthouse
Name of Property

Clay County, IL
County and State



Google earth



Clay County Courthouse
Louisville, Illinois
Lat: 38°46'20.40"N
Long: 88°30'6.19"W





CLAY
COUNTY
VETERANS

DEDICATION OF THIS MONUMENT
WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY
NOV. 11th at 2:00 P.M.
PRESENCE WILL BE APPRECIATED















ROOM

ROOM









COUNTY
ENGINEER
205

The image shows an office space. On the left, a dark wood door is open, revealing a hallway. The door has a white rectangular panel with the text 'COUNTY ENGINEER' and '205' printed on it. Above the door is a decorative transom window with a diamond-patterned lattice. To the right, a desk is partially visible, cluttered with several blue and green binders. In the background, there are wooden cabinets and a desk area. A long, white fluorescent light fixture is suspended from the ceiling. The walls are white, and the overall lighting is bright.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Clay County Courthouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Clay

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY:
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/18/15

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000224

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.18.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

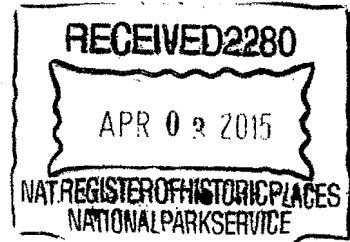
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



March 24, 2015

Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW Suite NC400
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review is the following National Register Nomination Form that was recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Clay County Courthouse, Louisville, Clay County

Peck and Hills Furniture Company Warehouse, Chicago, Cook County

North Eighth Street Plaza, Pekin, Tazewell County

It is being submitted in a digital format on the enclosed disks, and is the true and correct copy. Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You may also email me at Andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov if you need any additional information or clarification.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield IL 62701

ILLINOISHISTORY.GOV