orm No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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1 NAME	THE ALL LIVINGS	JOHN ELTE ATTERDADEE C	720110110	
HISTORIC				
HISTORIC	Green County Cour	thouse		
AND/OR COMMON				
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
	Courthouse Square		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	Monroe		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR Second	IICT
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
JIAIL	Wisconsin	55	Green	045
3 CLASSIFICA	TION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
	X PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	_BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT X GOVERNMENT	RELIGIOUS
-	_IN PROCESS _BEING CONSIDERED	YES: RESTRICTEDYES: UNRESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL	SCIENTIFICTRANSPORTATION
-	_BEING CONSIDERED	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER OF P	ROPERTY			
NAME	Green County			
STREET & NUMBER				
	Green County Cour	thouse		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
		VICINITY OF	Wisconsin 53	3566
5 LOCATION C	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE,		_		
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	Green County Cour	thouse		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Monroe		Wisconsin 535	666
REPRESENT	ATION IN EXISTI	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE	775 T	£ 114.k4. D1		
DATE	wisconsin invento	ory of Historic Places	- <u>-</u>	
DATE	1976	FEDERAL X_STATE	COUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR	State II.	Contain of Minagaria		
SURVEY RECORDS	Historical	Society of Wisconsin	CTATE	706
CITY, TOWN	Madison		Wisconsin 53	706

__FAIR

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__DETERIORATED X_EXCELLENT __GOOD __RUINS __UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED **X**ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITEMOVED DATE.....

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The nominated property consists of the Green County Courthouse proper and its courthouse square. The square, 305 feet on each side, comprises a complete block in the City of Monroe bounded by 10th and 11th streets and 16th and 17th avenues. No single facade of the building stands out as being the main one, though nearly identical entries face both east and west. The cornerstone and single tall tower are on the west facade. The courthouse was constructed in 1891.

The only other structure occupying the square is a memorial to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War placed on its site in 1913 by the O. F. Pinney Post, The memorialis located in the northwest corner of the square, is square in plan with Neo-Classical ornamentation, and is surmounted by a statue of a standing soldier holding a furled flag. The memorial is not held to be significant for purposes of this nomination.

The courthouse is two-and-one-half stories high plus a tall basement level. It has a hipped roof and four corner towers. Those at the northwest and southeast corners are round in plan with conical roofs; those at the northeast and southwest corners are square in plan and originally had pyramidal roofs. The southwest tower roof was removed in 1955 and replaced with a flat roof. The remaining three towers have standing-seam metal roofs. The southwest tower, much taller than the others, is partially free-standing. It has six stages and is 120 feet high, some 40 feet higher than the other towers. The top of this tower has four clock faces facing the cardinal points which are framed in rock-faced limestone voussoirs. The strong vertical emphasis presented by this tower provides the west facade with major visual interest.

The masonry bearing walls are of red brick from Maiden Rock, Wisconsin. The base and majority of the exterior trim is white limestone rock-faced ashlar. horizontal belt courses and trim are smooth-faced limestone. Four columns each, on the east and west facades, are polished marble and support porch roof arcades. The main roof framing is conventional milled lumber beams and joists.

The north and south facades have large, central pedimented advancing forms linked to flanking towers. The semicircular arch form is prominent and centrally used over a group of six windows on both facades which light the courtroom in the center of the second floor. Smaller arches are used over other windows and all arches employ rock-faced limestone voussoirs. The east and west facades have shallow limestone porches with marble colonnades sheltering the two major entrances to the building's main level.

The interior has three usable levels: lower level offices, main level offices, and the second-floor courtroom, law library, jury room and judge's chambers. lower level offices, occupying a former basement, have been heavily remodeled and little of the original basement is visible. The main level is split by an east-west 100-foot-long corridor. It has a black-and-white tile checkered floor, oak wainscot, and plaster walls and ceiling, all of which appear to be original. Light fixtures are shades of wrought iron with stained glass covering suspended exposed incandescent light bulbs.

The courtroom is large and open, spanning the second floor from north to Two 8-foot-by-11-foot murals are on the east and west walls in the north end of the room, the latter serving as a backdrop to the judge's bench. A stepped spectators gallery occupies the south third of the room and the court area, behind a low railing, uses the north third. Surrounding the entire room is a low, oak wainscot beneath a raised plaster meander interlaced with a raised plaster floral design with gold leaf accents. Egg-and-dart Neo-Classical moldings are

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found in a roof grid of dropped beams. The original ceiling is concealed by acoustical tiles, which appears to be the only serious alteration in this room. The remainder of the second floor is occupied by court-related offices and rooms. Illumination in the courtroom is by temporary exposed incandescent bulbs, which will be replaced with new fixtures shortly. In reality, sufficient natural light is available from generous window groups on the north and south walls to eliminate the need for artifical light during daylight hours.

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1891 ¹	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT G. Stanley Mans	sfield ^{1, 3}	
		INVENTION			
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1700-1799	XART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Green County Courthouse is eligible for entry on the National Register in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction; it has served as the seat of county government, and therefore civic identity, for over eight decades; and it contains two murals by a noted Wisconsin painter.

Architecture

According to a comprehensive countywide architectural survey conducted in 1976, the Green County Courthouse is the most imposing building in Green County. Some significant elements in the design of the building are rock-faced, semicircular stone arches; rock-faced limestone lintels and other trim, which contrast with smooth, red brick wall surfaces; a sense of weight and massiveness reinforced by deep window reveals; a general largeness and simplicity of form coupled with a horizontal emphasis; grouped and banded windows; short, robust columns in the entry porches; and corner towers introduced for visual emphasis.

The building was designed by G. Stanley Mansfield of Freeport, Illinois. He was a somewhat enigmatic figure who also designed the Richland County Courthouse, Richland Center (1889), and the Clinton County Courthouse in Iowa (1892). Mansfield also made unsuccessful design submissions for courthouses in Gundy County, Iowa, and Waukesha County, Wisconsin. No other information on Mansfield is available currently.

The courthouse dominates the center of Monroe, occupying its own square and surrounded by small, two-story commercial buildings, many from the 19th century. It is the major visual and historic anchor of the community, as are the county courthouses in Merrill, Antigo, Washburn and Dodgeville, all of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (Mansfield's Richland County Courthouse once occupied similar stature, but has suffered atrocious alteration.)

Government

This building is the third to function as a Green County Courthouse, and the second specifically built for this purpose. County functions first were carried on in the now-demolished American House, a hotel built in 1841 with partial county assistance. The first true courthouse building was a Greek Revival two-story structure built on the site of the present courthouse in 1844. Outgrown by century's end, this building was demolished for the present structure after a squabble over the location of the county seat with envious neighboring Monticello, 10 miles to the north.⁴

Art

Franz Rohrbeck (b. 1852) was a German-born artist from Milwaukee and a graduate of the Berlin Art Academy who immigrated to America in 1885. He worked as a panoramic painter in San Francisco, did some painting for the World Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, and became a muralist. He did murals in Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan as well as in county courthouses in Green Bay, Manitowoc and Lancaster. He is also known for his large mural, "The Spirit and Strength of Wisconsin," in the State Capitol, Madison. In the Green County Courthouse, Rohrbeck executed two 8-foot by 11-foot paintings in the second-floor court room dealing with the theme of justice. The two oils face each other and received minor restoration in 1930.

E MAJOR BIBLIO	KAPHICAL REFER	LENCES		
			ourthouses in the Midwest and T	ex
-	Columbia University,			
			nd Buildings. Monroe, 1975.	
		19th Century	Architecture in Monroe,	
	E.C. Hamilton, 1970.			
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Statement of Significance (Continued)

Footnotes:

 $^{\mathrm{1}}$ Cornerstone of the courthouse.

 2 Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places, Green County.

Goeldner Dissertation.

Kundert Brochure.