

Will County Courthouse  
14 West Jefferson Street  
Joliet  
Will County  
Illinois

HIBS No. WI-2024-1

PHOTOGRAPHS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA  
FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resources Way  
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

## HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY

**Will County Courthouse  
14 West Jefferson Street  
Joliet, IL**

HIBS No. WI-2024-1

Location: 14 West Jefferson Street, Joliet, Will County, Illinois

The building is located at latitude: 41.52482, longitude: -88.082335. This point was obtained on March 1, 2024, using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release.

Present Owner: Will County

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Will County Courthouse

Historians: Emily Ramsey, Lara Ramsey, and John Cramer of Ramsey Historic Consultants, Inc. - April 2024

Project Information: This project was undertaken in compliance with Section 707 of the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420) and its implementing rules (17 IAC 4180). The Will County Courthouse was recorded as a stipulation of the Memorandum of Agreement among Will County, The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the demolition of the building and development of 14 W. Jefferson Street in Joliet, IL. The building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for architecture as a excellent example of Brutalist architecture designed by Otto Stark of C.F. Murphy Associates and completed in 1969.

**Part I: Historical Information**

A. Physical History:

1. *Date of construction:* 1969
2. *Architect:* C.F. Murphy Associates (Otto Stark, chief designer); Kruegel, Healy & Moore Architects
3. *Original and subsequent owners:* Will County
4. *Original and subsequent uses:* Courthouse
4. *Builder, contractor, suppliers:* Gawley Construction Company, Inc. (General Contractor)
5. *Original plans and construction:* Original plans (dated July 6, 1965) prepared by C.F. Murphy Associates and Kruegel, Healy, & Moore
6. *Alterations and additions:* The exterior of the building is largely intact, with no additions or alterations. On the interior, a comparison of the historic plans and the current condition indicates that non-historic partitions were added to separate the grid of public corridors on the first floor, and the meeting rooms on the first floor have been reconfigured. On the upper floors, similar changes appear to the historic plan to accommodate different office uses.

B. Historical Context:

*“The New Brutalism” and the Origins of Brutalist Architecture*

Brutalism was an international stylistic movement in architecture that spanned from the 1950s to the 1970s and was principally characterized through the use of bare, often roughly-textured concrete and bold geometric or sculptural forms. Its origins can be traced to the later work of Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier (1887-1965), and the writing and work of British architects Alison Smithson (1928-1994) and Peter Smithson (1923-2003). Although the Smithsons first used the term “New Brutalism” to define a specific set of architectural principles in the early 1950s, it was British architectural critic Reyner Banham

who first outlined the stylistic characteristics of Brutalism and identified its importance as a burgeoning architectural aesthetic.<sup>1</sup>

Alison and Peter Smithson, two young architects who had briefly worked at the Architect's Department of the London City Council before founding their own architecture firm in 1950, first developed an architectural philosophy they called "The New Brutalism"<sup>2</sup> in reaction to the austerity of post-World War II Britain, the emergence of a consumerist society, and what they perceived as the failure of the British architectural establishment to address the concerns of the time.<sup>3</sup> The couple were primarily inspired by recent American projects by Mies van der Rohe—particularly his designs for campus buildings at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) in Chicago—and the *béton brut* work of Le Corbusier.

Le Corbusier had coined the term, which roughly translated to "raw concrete," while working on his design for the Unité d'Habitation at Marseilles. The architect was commissioned in 1947 to design the multi-family housing project for residents who had been displaced by the bombings in France during the war. Le Corbusier's design for the twelve-story building created what he called a "vertical garden city," which included private units for approximately 1,500 residents along with various common areas, shops, medical and educational facilities, and hotel accommodations for visitors.<sup>4</sup> Post-war shortages precluded Le Corbusier from implementing the steel structure of his original design, and the architect instead shifted to concrete. Faced with "80 contractors and such a massacre of concrete that one could not dream of making useful transitions through means of grouting," Le Corbusier opted to leave the concrete throughout the building

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Reyner Banham, *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?* (New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 1966), 10; Peter Reyner Banham, "The New Brutalism," *Architectural Review*, December 9, 1955, republished online July 210 at <https://www.architectural-review.com/archive/the-new-brutalism-by-reyner-banham>.

<sup>2</sup> Although the origin of the term "Brutalist" to describe the post-war architectural style is often attributed as a derivation of "The New Brutalism" of Alison and Peter Smithson, architectural historians also point to Le Corbusier's *béton brut* and the *art brut* of French artist Jean Dubuffet as additional inspirations for the name. In his 1966 book *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?*, Reyner Banham claimed that Swedish architect Hans Asplund had coined the term in January of 1950, when he jokingly referred to drawings for a house in Uppsala designed by colleagues Bengt Edman and Lennart Holm as "Neo-Brutalist." The Smithsons later rejected Banham's claim, stating that "the idea of New Brutalism was the spontaneous brainchild of Alison Smithson, 'a word play counterplay' to 'The New Empiricism,' with no knowledge of the people and events which Banham describes. The word 'brutal' had come from a disparaging article on Le Corbusier's Unité at Marseilles." Reyner Banham, *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?*, 10; Jürgen Joedicke, *Architecture since 1945: Sources and Directions* (London: Pall Mall Press, 1969, 109).

<sup>3</sup> Ann Lee Morgan. *Contemporary Architects, Second Ed.* (Chicago & London: St. James Press, 1987), 851.

<sup>4</sup> Jacques Guiton, ed. *The Ideas of Le Corbusier on Architecture and Urban Planning* (New York: George Braziller, 1981), 92.

unfinished, with the imprint of the wood forms exposed.<sup>5</sup> This frank expression of material had a monumental impact on young architects in England—Alison and Peter Smithson claimed that the building heralded “a new human architecture” in which “technique is seen once more as a tool: the machine as means.”<sup>6</sup> In his history of The New Brutalism published over ten years later, British architecture critic Reyner Banham concurred, declaring it “the first genuinely post-war building, in the sense that its innovations separated it definitively from Modern Architecture before 1939.”<sup>7</sup> After the completion of *Unité* in 1952, Le Corbusier continued to integrate *béton brut* into subsequent commissions, most notably in his designs for the Sainte Marie de La Tourette monastery in Éveux (1953) and the capitol complex for the City of Chandigarh in India (1951-1965).

In developing The New Brutalism, Alison and Peter Smithson initially looked to these established masters of the Modern Movement for guidance, and the couple’s early writing and design work focused principally on a reverence for the innate character of materials and a clear expression of the building’s structure. The first completed project to be categorized as an example of The New Brutalism was the Smithsons’ design for the Secondary School at Hunstanton in Norfolk, which was completed in 1954. The design, which had been the winning entry in a competition in 1949, was loosely modeled on Mies’s designs at IIT, and included a formal symmetrical plan and exposed steel structure. However, it was the complete exposure of the materials in their raw state on both the exterior and interior of the building, as well as the exposure of the service components (electrical conduits, plumbing pipes, etc.) that distinguished Hunstanton as the first Brutalist building.

As the Smithsons and other young architects grew disenchanted with the Modern Movement establishment of the Congrès Internationaux d’Architecture Moderne (CIAM)<sup>8</sup> and what they considered its outmoded ideas on functionalism, the New Brutalism in Britain quickly expanded from materiality and structural expression in individual buildings to larger issues around urban planning. In a 1957 article in *Architectural Review*, the Smithsons distinguished their idea of how to build a functional city from that of CIAM, which had been outlined earlier in the Athens Charter at its fourth congress in 1933:

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<sup>5</sup> Eduard F. Sekler and William Curtis, *Le Corbusier at Work: The Genesis of the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1978), 166.

<sup>6</sup> *Journal of the University of Manchester Architecture and Planning Society* 1, Summer 1954, p. 4. Reprinted in *October*, Vol. 136 (Spring 2011), p. 12-14.

<sup>7</sup> Banham, *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?*, 16.

<sup>8</sup> These tensions between some of the older architects of CIAM and the younger generation, represented by a small group of architects known as ‘Team X,’ which had first formed at CIAM IX in 1953, eventually resulted in a schism within CIAM at the organization’s last official conference, CIAM X, in Dubrovnik. Banham, *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?*, 71-73.

. . .today the word functional does not merely mean mechanical as it did thirty years ago. Our functionalism means accepting the realities of the situation, with all their contradictions and confusions, and trying to do something with them. In consequence we have to create an architecture and a town planning which—through built form—can make meaningful the change, the growth, the ‘vitality’ of the community.<sup>9</sup>

Through the social housing planned for bombed-out areas of London, these architects hoped to create buildings that responded directly to the contemporary needs of residents and gave them a sense of identity and belonging. In their unsuccessful 1952 submission for the new Golden Lane Estate project in London, Alison and Peter Smithson used the basic *béton brut* form of Le Corbusier’s Unité d’Habitation in Marseilles as a starting point, but pulled the wide interior corridors to the edge of the buildings to create open-air walkways that were to serve as “streets in the sky”—places where residents could socialize and children could play, encouraging a sense of community within the complex. Although never built, the Smithsons’ design for Golden Hill served as an early model for other housing estates constructed in England from the late 1950s through the 1970s, including Park Hill in Sheffield (completed 1961), and their own later design for Robin Hood Gardens in London (completed 1972).

Although the Smithsons developed the early aesthetic philosophy from which Brutalism ultimately emerged, it was British architecture critic and historian Peter Reyner Banham who codified the major tenets of the style in his article entitled “The New Brutalism,” which was published in *Architectural Review* in 1955. In analyzing the Hunstanton School and the Smithson’s unbuilt plans for Soho House (1953), as well as the Yale University Art Gallery by Louis Kahn (1953) Reyner identified three key elements of The New Brutalism: 1. Memorability as an Image; 2. Clear Exhibition of Structure; and 3. Valuation of Materials ‘as found.’<sup>10</sup> Banham’s addition of “Memorability as an Image” to the Smithson’s earlier writings on structure and materials was significant, and in some ways anticipated the emphasis on monumentality that would become a hallmark of Brutalist architecture in North America. The elements outlined in Reyner’s 1955 article became the foundation of the international understanding of Brutalism as a style, even as Peter and Alison Smithson asserted that “Any discussion of Brutalism will miss the point if it does not take into account Brutalism’s attempt to be objective about ‘reality’ – the cultural

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 72.

<sup>10</sup> Reyner Banham, “The New Brutalism.

objectives of society, its urges and so on. Up to now Brutalism has been discussed stylistically, whereas its essence is ethical.”<sup>11</sup>

Outside of the Smithson’s immediate circle in England, the term “Brutalist” was increasingly used as a stylistic label through the late 1950s for designs that embraced the new *béton brut* idiom of Le Corbusier and the subversion of current architectural conventions—but not necessarily the ethical or sociological emphasis—inherent in “The New Brutalism.” By the mid-1960s, Brutalism had become an international style, having fully evolved from ethic to aesthetic. This shift was evident in the critical discourse around Brutalism at the time—in a 1964 article, German architecture critic and historian Jürgen Joedicke cautioned that “We must be careful, in fact, to make a distinction between brutalism in the narrower sense, as it was generally represented in Smithson’s circle and England as a whole, and the brutalism which later developed at an international level.”<sup>12</sup>

### *Brutalism in America*

Working under very different circumstances than their British contemporaries, architects in America whose work was identified as Brutalist were largely unconcerned with the larger ethical and philosophical underpinnings of the New Brutalism as defined by Alison and Peter Smithson. Instead, they sought to use the aesthetic principles of the emerging style as a way to break out of the Miesian, steel-and-glass modernism that had become the standard for large-scale commercial and institutional architecture by the early 1960s. Like the Smithsons, American designers looked to Le Corbusier’s *béton brut* buildings for inspiration, but they were also newly-drawn to the organic architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, whose late-career renaissance culminated with the completion of the Guggenheim Museum in 1959. Also influential were the writings of architectural critics and academics like Vincent Scully, who championed a “historically informed, humanist modernism. . . imbued with human characteristics, such as dynamism and forcefulness,” as well as calls for a “new monumentality” in American institutional and cultural architecture, first articulated in 1943 by Swiss architecture critic Sigfried Giedion, Spanish architect Joseph Lluís Sert, and French artist Fernand Léger and later expanded by in an essay by Louis Kahn the following year.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Alison and Peter Smithson, “The New Brutalism,” *Architectural Review*, April 1957. Republished in *October*, Volume 136 (Spring 2011), 37.

<sup>12</sup> Réjean Legault, “The Idea of Brutalism in Canadian Architecture,” in *Architecture and the Canadian Fabric*, Rhodri Windsor Liscombe, ed. (Vancouver, Toronto: UBC Press, 2011), 319.

<sup>13</sup> Joan Ockman, “The School of Brutalism: From Great Britain to Boston (and Beyond),” in *Heroic: Concrete Architecture and the New Boston*, Mark Pasnik, Michael Kubo, and Chris Grimley, eds. (New York: Monacellie Press, 2015), 33-34.

This push against International-Style Modernism coincided with a period of unprecedented prosperity and development in the U.S., which had emerged from World War II in a new position of political and cultural power on the world stage. War-time frugality was followed by a wave of governmental and private spending that fueled the construction of everything from vast suburban housing tracks to planned governmental and educational campuses through the 1950s and 1960s. Instead of building on sites that had been devastated by bombing, American cities turned to “slum clearance” funded through federal urban renewal programs, which provided a blank canvas for ambitious designs. Turning away from the increasingly corporate image of the sleek, functionalist skyscrapers that proliferated in cities through the 1950s, America’s governmental and institutional organizations instead looked to Brutalist architecture, with its air of solidity and individual expression, to project their authority and influence within the public sphere.

In the United States, Brutalism first emerged on university campuses in the northeast. The first Brutalist (or “proto-Brutalist”)<sup>14</sup> structure to be built in America was the Yale University Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut. The building was designed by Louis Kahn (1901-1974), an Estonian-born architect who was based in Philadelphia and served as professor of architecture at Yale in the late 1940s and 1950s. Kahn’s design for the gallery building, as well as his later designs for the Richards Medical Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania (completed 1965) and the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California (completed 1965), had a substantial impact on American Brutalist architecture.

Like the Smithsons and the New Brutalist architects in England, Kahn had become disenchanted with much of the architecture of the Modern Movement, which he felt had become “too insubstantial, too cool and too machined.”<sup>15</sup> In the years leading up to the construction of his art gallery at Yale, Kahn evolved a new architectural aesthetic that was inspired by movements in contemporary art, to which he was exposed through his teaching at the Yale School of Fine Art, and by his travels abroad, where he gained a new-found appreciation of the materiality and monumentality of historic architecture in Italy and Greece.<sup>16</sup>

Kahn’s design for the Yale University Art Gallery, completed in 1953, retained the expression of structure, lack of ornamentation, and use of machine-age materials that were indicative of Modern Movement architecture but with a greater emphasis on materiality and the true inner workings of the building. Although the courtyard-facing elevations of the building are recognizably Miesian, the street-facing façade is clad almost entirely in brick broken only by simple horizontal stringcourses marking each level of the building,

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<sup>14</sup> Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969), 279.

<sup>15</sup> Sarah Williams Goldhagen, *Louis Kahn’s Situated Modernism* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001), 41.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 45-54.



giving the visitor an initial feeling of solidity. Inspired by the Smithsons' frank exposure of services in the Hunstanton School, Kahn placed the electrical wiring, lighting fixtures, and ductwork within the openings of a poured concrete, tetrahedral ceiling, where they remained visible. The triangular shapes of the ceiling grid were also used in the design of the main staircase, which was encased in a solid, unfinished concrete cylinder. The overall effect was one of "nearly overbearing" materiality and honesty.<sup>17</sup>

In his design for the Richards Medical Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania (completed 1963), Kahn developed a distinctive method for handling the mechanical systems of the building in keeping with the Brutalist dictum of honestly revealing the inner workings of a structure, but in a way that was integral to the overall aesthetic of the design. The building consists of three concrete-frame laboratory towers arranged in a pin-wheel configuration around a central poured-concrete utility core containing elevators and principal stairs; vertical fume exhaust and utility runs are sequestered within blind concrete towers clad with red brick and placed around the laboratory towers, while the blind towers containing the air intake shafts are lined together along rear elevation. The exterior of the building presents as an intricate cluster of distinct geometric forms, with the functions of the laboratory towers and utility towers clearly expressed and differentiated from each other. Inside the building, exposed conduits branching out from the utility towers were woven into the concrete ceiling space frames. Kahn's treatment of the utilities in the building would be emulated in Brutalist designs by other architects through the 1960s and 1970s.

Along with Kahn, architect Paul Rudolph (1918-1997) also played an influential role in the development of Brutalism in the United States. In 1958, Rudolph was commissioned by Yale to prepare the design for its new Yale Art & Architecture Building, and shortly thereafter Rudolph accepted the position of chair of the university's architecture department, where he remained until 1965. The building was designed and constructed during Rudolph's tenure at Yale, and was completed in 1963.

A student of Walter Gropius at Harvard's Graduate School of Design in the 1940s, by the 1950s Rudolph had turned away from the strict functionalism of his education and began to develop his own unique aesthetic. In the design for one of his first major commissions, a downtown office building for Blue Cross/Blue Shield in Boston (1957-1960), Rudolph wrapped the 12-story structure in a boldly geometric concrete exo-structure. When asked why he had chosen a concrete façade over the typical glass curtain wall, Rudolph stated

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid, 44.

that he preferred “buildings that respond to light and shade to buildings that are all reflection.”<sup>18</sup>

Rudolph’s interest in the interplay of light on surfaces also informed his treatment of the concrete exterior and interior walls of the Yale Art & Architecture Building. Moving a step beyond the *béton brut* of Le Corbusier and The New Brutalism, the architect developed a unique method of creating a rough, highly-textured concrete surface that would become a signature element of the design, as well as an identifying feature in several of his subsequent projects. To create the unique low-relief, vertical texture, concrete was first poured into corrugated forms, and the projecting ridges of the set concrete subsequently hammered to expose the aggregate. Although Vincent Scully declared the textured concrete of the Art & Architecture Building “inhospitable, indeed physically dangerous,” it nevertheless had a profound visual impact.<sup>19</sup>

As head of the university’s architecture department, Rudolph also carefully designed the interior of the building to encourage collaboration among students and faculty, arranging open studio spaces around a double-height space at the center of the building. As in Kahn’s design for the Richards Medical Laboratories, Rudolph placed services within vertical towers pushed to the periphery of the building, resulting in a similar clustered massing.

Although their work would later diverge, both Kahn and Rudolph were at the leading edge of the shift away from International Style modernism in the post-war period, and their designs from the late 1950s and early 1960s defined the direction of Brutalism in America.

#### *Brutalism as a “Diffuse Point of View”*

In stark contrast to the relative uniformity of the Miesian idiom, the Brutalist architecture that emerged in the early 1960s as a reaction to it was widely varied, with many architects developing highly personalized styles that only very loosely shared “a diffuse point of view resulting in shared concerns.”<sup>20</sup> Many architects rejected the label, even while acknowledging that their work was informed by aspects of the Brutalist aesthetic. Much of Louis Kahn’s work, which displays a “harsh vigor” and “tough and raw” appearance, has often been categorized as Brutalist; the architect, however, was said to have been “opposed to what he regarded as the muscular posturing of most Brutalism.”<sup>21</sup> Araldo Cossutta, a

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<sup>18</sup> Timothy M. Rohan, “Rendering the Surface: Paul Rudolph’s Art and Architecture Building at Yale,” *Grey Room*, Autumn, 2000, No. 1, 89.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, 86.

<sup>20</sup> William Jordy, *American Buildings and Their Architects: The Impact of European Modernism in the Mid-Twentieth Century* (New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1973), 362

<sup>21</sup> John Jacobs, *Twentieth-Century Architecture: The Middle Years, 1940-65* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1966), 192; Jordy, 363.

partner in the firm I.M. Pei & Partners and designer of the Christian Science Church plaza complex in Boston (1964-1970) and the Third Church of Christ, Scientist in Washington, DC (1971, demolished), claimed that the firm never used the word “Brutalist” to describe their work, saying that “the word ‘brutal’ gives the impression of buildings created by wild people. I resent the word Brutalism being attached to my work in any way.”<sup>22</sup> Architectural critics and historians have also held disparate views on how to categorize the work developed by architects in the post-war period, particularly those that shared an interest in working in concrete, which was seen as Brutalism’s character-defining material. In his 1969 book *Architecture Since 1945: Sources and Directions*, Jürgen Joedicke placed Paul Rudolph’s Art and Architecture Building at Yale, which was widely regarded as Brutalist, on a spectrum between Brutalism and Formalism, noting that the textured concrete was not “a consequence of the production process, but artificially contrived,” and that the arrangement of certain elements of the structure were “based on formal considerations.”<sup>23</sup> The diffuse nature of Brutalist architecture in the U.S. was also evident internationally, where it shared commonalities with other contemporary movements like Megastructure and Metabolism.<sup>24</sup>

In his 1969 book *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, architectural historian Marcus Whiffen attempted to provide a succinct summary of the common characteristics of Brutalism in America, while admitting that “individual buildings classifiable as of the same style differ from each other in more noticeable ways than they resemble each other,” and that “styles possess an almost limitless capacity for hybridization.”<sup>25</sup> Whiffen describes Brutalism as “flesh-and-bones architecture” that is defined primarily by “a look of weight and massiveness that immediately sets them apart from those of other predominantly rectangular, flat-roof styles,” showing how Reyner Banham’s initial concept of “memorability as an image” had evolved into a heavy monumentality that characterized many Brutalist designs in America and internationally.<sup>26</sup> Like Banham, Whiffen also note the exhibition of structure as a characteristic of the style, including the exposure of services. Although he calls out concrete as “the favorite material,” of the style, noting that “it is always left exposed” or “textured by a hammer or other means,” Whiffen includes brick examples in his entry, including architect Tasso Katselas’ design for his own house in Pittsburgh (1962) and Paul Rudolph’s design for Married Students’ Housing at Yale (1962). Largely absent from Whiffen’s assessment of

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<sup>22</sup> Mark Pasnik, Michael Kubo, and Chris Grimley, “Becoming Heroic,” in *Heroic: Concrete Architecture and the New Boston*, Mark Pasnik, Michael Kubo, and Chris Grimley, eds. (New York: Monacellie Press, 2015), 17.

<sup>23</sup> Joedicke, *Architecture Since 1945: Sources and Directions*, 146.

<sup>24</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Will County Courthouse, Joliet, Will County, Illinois, NR Reference #100009005, Section 8, Page. 14.

<sup>25</sup> Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, xii.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid*, 275.

Brutalism as a style are any considerations of innovative space planning like that seen on Louis Kahn’s Richards Medical Research Laboratories in Pennsylvania, although Kahn’s solution of drawing the “servant” spaces to the outside of the building was noted by Jürgen Joedicke in his 1969 book *Architecture Since 1945: Sources and Directions*, as a distinguishing element in many more recent Brutalist buildings. At the end of his entry, Whiffen frankly admitted that not all the examples referenced may be considered “Brutalist in the full sense of the term,” but concluded (with a slight air of defeat) that “it is convenient to have a name for the style of mass, weight, roughness and solidity that has become the most frequent medium of ‘advanced’ architectural expression.”<sup>27</sup>

*Brutalist Architecture in the Midwest and the Chicago Region*

By the late 1960s, Brutalism was reaching its height in America as an avant-garde architectural movement. Although the style had move well beyond the east coast cities, Boston and New Haven—home to universities that acted as incubators for architectural innovation—continued to serve as centers for Brutalism in the United States. The ambitious and monumental Boston Government Center, constructed between 1961 and 1971 on a 60-acre lot in the heart of the city, was one of the major urban renewal projects of the postwar period, and included the John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building by The Architects Collaborative (1961-1966); the new City Hall (1962-1968) and Government Center Parking Garage (1962-1971) by Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles; and the Government Service Center (1962-1971), a concrete megastructure whose design originally included three buildings, each housing various state government departments. The design for the Government Service Center was overseen by Paul Rudolph, who had served as an advisor to New Haven’s downtown urban renewal program and designed the boldly sculptural Temple Street parking garage in that city in 1961. Rudolph devised a way of integrating the three separate buildings into a single triangular complex connected by a curved, stepped courtyard. Loss of funding in the early 1970s precluded the construction of the complex’s 23-story tower, and the land on which the tower was to be built remained vacant until the completion of a new courthouse building in 1999.<sup>28</sup>

Although the Kennedy Federal Office Building hewed closer to International-Style modernism, the City Hall and Rudolph’s Government Center were bold Brutalist designs meant to convey the progressive agendas of city and state government. Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles’ design for City Hall, modeled after Le Corbusier’s Sainte Marie de la Tourette monastery, was widely considered as the centerpiece of the complex,

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid, 279.

<sup>28</sup> Lizabeth Cohen, “Building Government Center: The Boston Redevelopment Authority, 1960-67,” in *Heroic: Concrete Architecture and the New Boston*, Mark Pasnik, Michael Kubo, and Chris Grimley, eds. (New York: Monacellie Press, 2015), 58-59.

described by *The Boston Globe* in 1962 as “nothing but a whole-hearted affirmation of a new time, new social needs and the new technology and new aesthetics to declare faith in the civic instrument of the government.”<sup>29</sup> Although praised by architects, the Government Center complex – and City Hall in particular—were unpopular with residents and city workers, and remain controversial buildings within the city’s architectural history.

In much of the American Midwest, particularly in Chicago, the glass-and-steel influence of Mies van der Rohe and the Second Chicago School remained as a dominant force through the 1960s and 1970s, although the more eclectic modern designs of a group of architects working within the orbit of Eliel and Eero Saarinen near Detroit were also influential in the region.<sup>30</sup> Large corporate firms like Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), which employed many of Mies’ acolytes from IIT, helped to spread International-Style modernism throughout the country in the post-war period and were responsible for many of the iconic skyscrapers in the city, including the Sears Tower (1970-1974) and Hancock Tower (1968).

At the same time, however, these larger firms also recognized the value of responding to current trends to remain relevant in a competitive market, and many began hiring designers who specialized in concrete and incorporating Brutalist elements into their projects. Walter Netsch, who had joined SOM in 1947, designed several Brutalist buildings at Northwestern University in the 1960s and 1970s, as well as the Regenstein Library (1970) at the University of Chicago. Netsch’s largest and most complex project in Chicago was the master plan for the University of Illinois’ new Circle Campus, one of the city’s largest urban renewal projects. Constructed on a newly-cleared 100-acre lot directly west of downtown, the campus mixed Brutalist design tenets—all the buildings featured exposed concrete inside and out, and services were left exposed on the interior—with some of the classical aspects of New Formalism.

The most daring element of Netsch’s original campus plan was a central, elevated concrete and granite walkway that connected most of the buildings in the complex. The walkway extended to include a massive central plaza installed on the roofs of the four lecture halls, which contained a large amphitheater and four outdoor classrooms. Students entered the buildings connected by this walkway through main entrances at the second story. Although the system was meant to efficiently move students through the campus and give them

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid, 55.

<sup>30</sup> Michael Abrahamson, “North America,” in *SOS Brutalism: A Global Survey*, Oliver Elser, Philip Kurz, and Peter Cachola Schmal, editors. (Park Books, 2017), 119.

places to congregate, in practice the walkways proved hard to maintain and inhospitable, particularly in the winter months.<sup>31</sup>

In contrast to the savvy calculations of corporate firms, Chicago architects Harry Weese and Bertrand Goldberg developed highly individualistic design philosophies through their individual practices, and their designs also exhibited commonalities with some of the aspects of Brutalism. Goldberg's curving concrete forms were evident in many of his large-scale Chicago commissions, including the residential towers at Marina City (1959-1967), the senior towers at the Raymond Hilliard Homes (1963-1966), and Prentice Women's Hospital (1969-1975). Although he often used unfinished concrete in his designs, and many of his projects exhibited bold forms that met Banham's criteria for "memorability as an image," Goldberg's work often displayed a sense of refinement that was at odds with the Brutalist aesthetic. A more eclectic designer, Harry Weese also employed exposed concrete in his designs for the Metropolitan Correctional Center in downtown Chicago (1971-1975) and for the Metro in Washington, DC (1966-1969). Although the soaring, vaulted ceilings, with their square concrete coffers, have been categorized as Brutalist, architectural historian Robert Bruegmann recounts in *The Architecture of Harry Weese* that Weese's concept for the stations was approved by Washington DC's Commission of Fine Arts as "a dignified design in the 'spirit of the classical style.'"<sup>32</sup>

#### *Otto Stark and C. F. Murphy Associates*

Like SOM, C. F. Murphy Associates was among the most successful corporate architecture firms operating out of Chicago in the 1960s and 1970s. The firm was founded in 1936 by Charles Francis Murphy as Shaw, Naess, and Murphy. Murphy had no architectural background and began his career as a typist for D. H. Burnham & Company in 1911. After Burnham's death the following year, Murphy became personal secretary to firm partner Ernest Graham at Burnham and Burnham and later at Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, remaining in the position until Graham's death in 1936. Murphy then joined with Graham, Anderson, Probst and White's lead architect Alfred P. Shaw and its planning expert Sigurd E. Naess to form Shaw, Naess and Murphy. After Shaw's departure in 1946 and Naess' retirement in the late 1950s, the firm was renamed C. F. Murphy.<sup>33</sup>

Charles Murphy's firm gained prominence through its design of the Prudential Building in 1955, the first downtown office building constructed in Chicago since the Great

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<sup>31</sup> Andrew Gottesman, "Grotesque' Not a Look that UIC Campus Wants," *Chicago Tribune*, January 15, 1993, Section 2, Page 1.

<sup>32</sup> Robert Bruegmann, *The Architecture of Harry Weese* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2010), 188.

<sup>33</sup> Ross Miller, "Helmut Jahn and the Line of Succession," in *Chicago Architecture and Design, 1923-1993: Reconfiguration of an American Metropolis*, John Zukowsky, ed. (Chicago and Munich: The Art Institute of Chicago and Prestel-Verlag, 1993), 304-305.

Depression. Murphy developed a close professional relationship with Chicago mayor Richard J. Daley beginning in the 1950s, and through Daley's patronage the firm received numerous high-profile civic and institutional commissions in the city, including the Chicago Civic Center/Richard J. Daley Center (1963-1965), McCormick Place (1967-1971), and the master plan and terminals for O'Hare Airport (1957-1963).<sup>34</sup>

Through the late 1950s and early 1960s, C. F. Murphy aggressively pursued talented designers who could take the lead on its large-scale commissions. Stanislaw Gladych, who headed the O'Hare project and was lead designer for the First National Bank Building in Chicago (1964-1969) and the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building in Washington, DC (completed 1974), had come to the firm from SOM in 1956 after butting heads with Walter Netsch over the design of the Cadet Chapel for the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs. Jacques Brownson, a student of Mies van der Rohe, joined the firm in 1959 and is credited with developing the final design for the Civic Center. Another IIT student, Gene Summers, worked closely with the Mies as his assistant until 1967, when he joined C. F. Murphy to work as lead designer for McCormick Place.<sup>35</sup>

Otto Stark, who served as lead designer at C. F. Murphy for the Will County Courthouse, came to the firm on the recommendation of Gladych, who had worked with the young architect at SOM during the design and construction of the Air Force Academy. Born in Chicago in 1928, Stark received a degree in Architecture from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1954. After a period in the Army, during which he designed military bases in western Europe, Stark returned to Chicago, briefly working for Burke Associates before unexpectedly securing a position with SOM. While attending a presentation of the project with a fraternity friend who worked as Walter Netsch's assistant, Stark pointed out a flaw in the design to Netsch, who hired him on the spot.<sup>36</sup> Stark remained with SOM after Gladych's departure, serving as lead designer for the Air Force Academy project under Netsch until his own defection to C. F. Murphy in 1957.

At C. F. Murphy, Stark worked closely with Gladych on the design of O'Hare, and during the remainder of his time at the firm worked as lead designer on several commercial and institutional projects. An admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright and Paul Rudolph, Stark preferred working in concrete, and many of his designs for C. F. Murphy reflected his love of the material and distinguished his work from the firm's other Miesian buildings. At DePaul University, Stark's designs for a new academic center (completed 1967) and student union building (completed 1971, demolished) at DePaul University were both Brutalist, with

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid, 304.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, 305-306.

<sup>36</sup> Ali Gardezi, Patricia Stark, and Otto Stark, *Standing By Design: The Autobiography of Otto Stark* (Stark Associates Architects, 2017), 18.

exteriors of sand-blasted concrete and interior walls surfaces of aggregate concrete block. Because the buildings were located on either side of Seminary Avenue, which had not yet been closed to car traffic between Belden and Fullerton avenues, Stark raised both structures on berms so that they could later be connected with a pedestrian walkway.<sup>37</sup>

Among the most significant of Stark's Brutalist designs was the 15-story Blue Cross Blue-Shield Building (completed 1968) at 55 West Wacker Drive in downtown Chicago. One of a handful of high-profile office towers credited with beginning a renaissance for the city's struggling downtown, the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Building is a relatively rare and early example of a Brutalist high-rise commercial building in Chicago. The exterior of the building is dominated by pairs of bush-hammered concrete pillars that rise along each elevation and double as service shafts for the heating, ventilation, and plumbing stacks. The more textured surface of the pillars contrasts with the smoother sandblasted concrete of the spandrel tiers, which are recessed and alternate with horizontal bands of plate glass. To ensure a consistent texture on the pillars, Stark used specially-ordered Swedish Busch hammers that were mounted to a climbing rack, and later "realized I should have patented the idea when I found out that the contractor that had been hired began using the system I invented."<sup>38</sup> A concrete waffle-slab ceiling, elevator core, and sculptural sandblasted concrete staircase continued the Brutalist aesthetic into the first-floor lobby. The building was warmly received by the employees of the company and praised as "a muscular, positive architectural statement" in the July 1970 issue of *Architectural Record*.<sup>39</sup>

#### *Planning and Construction of the Will County Courthouse*

C. F. Murphy received the commission for the new Will County Courthouse around the same time as the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Building in Chicago. Discussions among local governmental agencies around the possible construction of a new county courthouse building Joliet had begun in the late 1950s. The county's existing courthouse in downtown Joliet, designed by Chicago architect J. C. Cochrane, had been built between 1884 and 1887, and a separate jailhouse had been constructed at the same time directly east of the courthouse. By the 1950s, the courthouse building was in a severe state of disrepair, and the courthouse offices and the adjacent jail were dangerously overcrowded. In 1960, Circuit Judge James V. Bartley complained in a letter to County Board chairman Meade P. Baltz about conditions at the courthouse and the nearby county jail building, claiming that the jail was "so inadequate that he felt no one should be sentenced to it."<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid, 42.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, 49.

<sup>39</sup> "Three Office Buildings," *Architectural Record*, Vol. 148, No. 1 (July 1970), 122.

<sup>40</sup> "Will County to Eye Sites for Courthouse, Jail," *Chicago Tribune*, January 4, 1962, Part 5, Page 3.



In early 1962, the Will County Board of Supervisors officially moved forward with replacing the two buildings, voting to demolish both buildings. The Board gave the County Planning Commission permission to conduct a preliminary study for the project and indicated that the land occupied by the jail would be offered to Joliet's City Council, which was planning the construction of its first purpose-built city hall.<sup>41</sup> The city later chose a different site west of the courthouse, and commissioned C. F. Murphy to design the building, which would house the city council chambers and offices, as well as the city's fire and police departments. The County initially tapped Joliet architects Kruegel, Healey, and Moore for the design of the new courthouse building, but later brought on C. F. Murphy as lead architects, with Kruegel, Healey and Moore acting as the local firm.<sup>42</sup>

In early 1964, falling plaster in one of the courthouse building's courtrooms triggered an inspection by deputy state fire marshal John McFarland, who determined that "the building has deteriorated to a point where it has become very dangerous and is liable to collapse from within."<sup>43</sup> Employees were forced to evacuate the upper two floors of the building, and the county rented temporary quarters as plans for the new courthouse building moved forward. Otto Stark's design for the courthouse had been approved by the county board in late 1963; the proposed four-story building included jail facilities in the basement level, with courtrooms and administrative spaces on the upper floors. The new building was to be constructed directly south of the existing courthouse; once completed, the old courthouse would be demolished, and a memorial court established on that site.<sup>44</sup> The cost of the new combined courthouse and jail was estimated at \$5.3 million; financing for the project was largely through the sale of tax-free revenue bonds by the Will County Public Building Commission.<sup>45</sup>

Ground was broken for the project on May 1, 1965, and work was largely completed by late 1968. In early 1969, the old courthouse building was demolished—the outline of the building was preserved in brick pavers in the new memorial court to the north of the new courthouse, and a limestone keystone salvaged from the building was placed on the base of the Will County Civil War Memorial, which was relocated to the new court. Several other monuments, including the Samuel B. Reed Monument (1922) the 'Bomb with Eagle' obelisk erected by the Daughters of Union Veterans (1927), were also placed in the court.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> "Will County Plans Legal Steps to Lease Courthouse, Sell Bonds," *Chicago Tribune*, March 15, 1964, Section 10, Page 2.

<sup>43</sup> Frank Starr, "Will County Board in Dilemma About Repairs of Old Courthouse," *Chicago Tribune*, April 16, 1964, Section 2A Page 9.

<sup>44</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, March 15, 1964, Section 10, Page 2.

<sup>45</sup> "Will County Courthouse Contracts Are Awarded," *Chicago Tribune*, August 29, 1965, Section 10, Page 1.

<sup>46</sup> National Register Nomination, Section 7, Page 4-6.

### *Design of the Will County Courthouse*

When it opened in early 1969, the Will County Courthouse presented a profound visual contrast to the courthouse building that preceded it and to the surrounding late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Joliet’s downtown core. In selecting a Brutalist design for the courthouse, officials in Will County sought to project the same forward-thinking but authoritative image that led other cities to embrace Brutalism for their civic structures in the 1960s and 1970s. This image was expressed most forcefully through the building’s striking form. In a departure from other well-known Brutalist buildings that presented as a cluster of distinct shapes, the overall form of the Will County Courthouse was much more straightforward, exhibiting a unified massing rather than a series of accretions. The building’s structure was clearly expressed through the concrete triangular braces that support the projecting upper floors and in the arrangement of punched window openings, and its inverted corners provided relief from the severely rectilinear form of the upper stories. Also distinctive were the pair of structural concrete walkways that were elevated above the north court, which clearly demarcated the symmetrical main entrances to the building along the north elevation. Carter Manny, who was a partner at C. F. Murphy in the 1960s, recalled the design as “a powerful form” in a 1992 interview with Franz Schulze, saying that “it almost looks like a blunted arrow going into the ground.”<sup>47</sup>

The building’s concrete exterior was also symbolically significant. Stark wrote in his autobiography that he chose concrete as the principal material in his design for the courthouse as “a sign of security for the jail. . . and a significant sign for the strength of justice as well.”<sup>48</sup> In keeping with Brutalism’s requirement for honest treatment of material, Stark left the joints and tie-holes on the exterior concrete unfinished and applied a subtle vertical brush treatment to the surface. The deep reddish-brown brick and butternut veneer paneling Stark chose for the interior were similar to materials used in the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Building, as was the concrete waffle ceiling on the first floor of the building.

### *The Decline of Brutalism and Later History of the Will County Courthouse*

The decade following the construction of the Will County Courthouse marked the steep decline of Brutalism in the United States. Even during its height in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Brutalist architecture was favored more by architects and civic leaders than the public. Jürgen Joekicke put the matter bluntly in his 1966 history of post-war architecture: “The society for which they [the Brutalists] claim to build does not exist. It lives simply in

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<sup>47</sup> “Oral History of Carter Manny,” Interview by Franz Schulze, Chicago Oral History Project, Ernest R. Graham Study Center for Architectural Drawings, Department of Architecture, the Art Institute of Chicago, 1995, 314-315.

<sup>48</sup> *Standing By Design: The Autobiography of Otto Stark*, 38.

the architects' imagination. Present society stands for the most part in uncomprehending opposition to the aims of avant-garde architects."<sup>49</sup>

While their monumental forms and blunt materiality did undoubtedly deliver a visual and emotional punch, many Brutalist buildings suffered from functional issues that made them unpopular with the people who interacted with them daily. Scientists and lab technicians working in Louis Kahn's medical laboratory building at the University of Pennsylvania, who preferred working alone in private spaces, complained of the open laboratories, and the glazed corner offices grew stifling hot in the direct sunlight.<sup>50</sup> At Walter Nestch's UIC Circle Campus in Chicago, the architect's Field Theory buildings were notoriously difficult to navigate, and the elevated concrete walkway that connected the campus were later demolished amid safety and security concerns. Paul Rudolph's design for the Art and Architecture Building at Yale was widely disliked by the very students for which he developed it – when the upper floors of the building were severely damaged in a fire in 1967, it was rumored that it had been started by disgruntled architecture students as an expression of their displeasure with the building.<sup>51</sup> In his detailed history of the design and construction of the Art and Architecture Building, architectural historian Richard Pommer surmised that the functional failures of several Brutalist buildings of the period could “be attributed in part to the polarization of American architecture in the late 1950's between the advocates of glass lofts. . .and of heroic works of art that would give meaning to the lives of their users. It was the sharpness of that division which, I believe, made it possible for the apologists of Kahn, Rudolph *et al.* to discount mere physical failures in the buildings they admired as insignificant compared with the effort to satisfy profounder human needs. . .”<sup>52</sup>

The relatively swift demise of Brutalism in the US was also tied to a shift in the larger political and cultural climate – by the late 1960s, amid a growing student movement protesting the Vietnam War, rising crime rates in urban areas, and an increasing distrust of government and institutions, the Brutalist buildings constructed just a few years before as symbols of institutional optimism were now seen as representations of bureaucratic overreach. And to the thousands of residents who were displaced by the large-scale demolition of their neighborhoods, the Brutalist complexes that replaced them were also painful reminders of the failure of Urban Renewal in the post-war era.

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<sup>49</sup> Joekicke, 109.

<sup>50</sup> Wendy Lesser, *You Say Brick: The Life of Louis Kahn* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2017), 170.

<sup>51</sup> Tony Monk and Paul Rudolph, *The Art and Architecture of Paul Rudolph* (Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Academy, 1999), 81.

<sup>52</sup> Richard Pommer, “The Art and Architecture Building at Yale, Once Again,” *The Burlington Magazine*, Vol. 114, No. 837 (December 1972), 860.

The widespread unpopularity of Brutalist structures—born out of both legitimate issues around functionality and maintenance and a general lack of understanding around the architectural principles and innovations associated with them—have made them particularly vulnerable to demolition, and in recent decades architectural historians and historic preservations have made concerted efforts to educate the public on the value of Brutalist buildings as an important part of the country’s architectural heritage.

Although it did not initially receive the same level of critical praise as the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Building in Chicago—Carter Manny remembered the building as “very extreme,” saying that “most people criticized it”— Will County Courthouse in recent years has been considered an important and early example of Brutalist architecture in the Chicagoland area, exemplifying the significance of Otto Stark’s contribution to the development of a concrete idiom through his work at C. F. Murphy. In their National Register of Historic Place nomination form for the building (listed 2023), Elizabeth Blasius and Jonathan Solomon noted that the building was “the only significant example of Brutalist architecture in downtown Joliet” and “the first civic building in the Brutalist style” in metropolitan Chicago.<sup>53</sup>

Like many civic and institutional structures built in the post-war period, by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Will County Courthouse was considered outdated by county officials. In need of expanded jail facilities, in 1989 the county constructed a new Adult Detention Facility south of the courthouse, which was later expanded in 2005.<sup>54</sup> In 2013, plans for a new ten-story courthouse were included in a county-wide comprehensive capital improvement plan. Construction began on the building in late 2017 on a lot directly west of the 1969 courthouse, and the building was completed in 2021. In April 2019, the Will County Board passed a resolution calling for the demolition of the 1969 courthouse building.<sup>55</sup> Despite efforts by Landmarks Illinois and other local preservation groups to propose an adaptive reuse for the building, the Will County Courthouse was demolished in early 2024.

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<sup>53</sup> National Register Nomination, Will County Courthouse, Section 8, Page 1.

<sup>54</sup> “Adult Detention Facility,” Will County Sheriff website (accessed May 31, 2024 at <https://www.willcosheriff.org/corrections/adult-detention-facility>).

<sup>55</sup> “Exploratory Request for Expressions of Interest (RFEI): Will County Courthouse, Joliet,” Released by Landmarks Illinois 2023, 1.

## **Part II: Architectural Information**

### A. General Statement:

#### 1. Architectural Character:

The Will County Courthouse, designed by Otto Stark of C.F. Murphy Associates with Kruegel, Healy, & Moore and completed in 1969, is a notable example of the Brutalist style of architecture, which emerged in the 1950s and 1960s as an extension of twentieth-century modernism. The building's imposing symmetrical massing, exposed structural elements, and rough concrete exterior, devoid of ornamentation and punctured by broad expanses of glazing, exemplify the three essential characteristics of Brutalism as defined in 1955 by architecture critic Reyner Banham—"Memorability as an image," "Clear exhibition of Structure," and "Valuation of Materials 'as found.'"<sup>56</sup>

On the exterior, the distinguishing features of the Will County Courthouse include the monumental, symmetrical massing of the building; its exposed concrete exterior walls with vertical textured finish, reveal joints, and exposed tie-rod holes; the triangular concrete braces that project from the base of the building to support the cantilevered upper floors; and the dramatic inverted corners of the building.

On the interior, distinguishing features include the textured brick walls, coffered concrete ceilings, and brick paved floors that reflect the Brutalist adherence to honesty in materials on both the exterior and interior.

#### 2. Condition of Fabric:

The overall condition of the building is good. The exterior architectural elements are intact and do not exhibit any noticeable deterioration. The interior of the building is also intact. At the time of documentation, some elements (primarily flooring, built-in furnishing, light fixtures, etc.) had been removed.

### B. Description of Exterior:

*Note: The outline format recommended in the HIBS-HIER Guidelines has been modified to better fit the unique architectural elements of the courthouse.*

#### 1. Overall dimensions:

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<sup>56</sup> Banham, "The New Brutalism," 361.

The Will County Courthouse is four stories tall above a full basement and rectangular in plan. A large mechanical penthouse is located at the center of the building's flat roof. The building is approximately 615' tall to the roof and 633' tall to the top of the penthouse. The rectangular base of the building is 218' 10" long (east to west) and 90' 7" wide (north to south). The upper floors of the building, which extend over the base and are supported by triangular exterior braces, are 250' 10" long (east to west) and 122' 7" wide (north to south).

## 2. Foundations and Plinth:

The foundation of the building is concrete, and the first story of the building sits on a concrete plinth. Glass block skylights on the south, east and west sides of the plinth provide light to the lower level.

## 3. Exterior Walls:

The exterior walls of the building are poured-in-place reinforced concrete, with reveal joints that form a simple geometric pattern between the upper floors and between window openings. The exterior walls and the triangular braces at the base of the building are textured with a vertical brush surface, and the regular spacing of the exposed tie-rod holes creates an additional subtle pattern across the exterior.<sup>57</sup>

### *North Façade*

The primary façade of the building, facing north, is five structural bays long and bilaterally symmetrical. Regularly spaced triangular concrete braces project from the first story of the building to support the larger upper floors. The six braces at the structural bays are thicker than the braces between structural bays. Above the first story, the north-facing walls of the projecting east and west façades are set back from the main north façade to form the deep inset corners.

### *South Façade*

The south façade of the building is identical to the north façade above grade.

### *West Façade*

The west façade of the building is two structural bays long and symmetrical. Regularly spaced triangular concrete braces project from the first story of the building to support the larger upper floors. The three braces at the structural bays are thicker than the braces between structural bays. Above the first story, the north-

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<sup>57</sup> Tie-rods are steel rods used in concrete formwork to keep the forms aligned and stable during the concrete pouring and curing process. After the forms are removed, the rods are cut or removed.

west-facing walls of the projecting north and south facades are set back from the main north façade to form the deep inset corners.

*East Facade*

The east façade of the building is identical to the west façade.

4. Structural system, framing:

The structural system of the building is poured in place concrete with steel reinforcements. Original structural drawings are included in the documentation package.

5. Entrance Bridges, Ramps, and Terraces:

*North Entrance Bridges and Ramp*

The two entrances on the north façade, situated at the center of the structural bays flanking the center structural bay, are accessed via concrete entrance bridges that project north and connect to the ground via a set of concrete steps. Continuous solid concrete balustrades with metal handrails extend along the length of these bridges. A concrete ramp with solid concrete balustrade and metal handrails extends east from the east bridge and runs parallel to the north façade.

*South Entrance Bridges, Ramps, and Terrace*

The two entrances on the south façade, situated at the center of the structural bays flanking the center structural bay, feature shorter concrete bridges that connect to a rectangular concrete terrace. Pedestrian ramps with solid concrete balustrades extending from the southeast and southwest corners of the terrace to the sidewalk. South of the terrace are wider vehicular ramps, accessed on the west from Ottawa Street and on the east from Chicago Street, that lead to the lower level service areas under the terrace. The vehicular ramps are screened from Washington Street by a concrete retaining wall.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors:

*North Entrances*

The two entrances on the north façade of the building are set in rectangular openings and framed by projecting concrete surrounds with angled sidewalls that connect seamlessly to the entrance bridges. Each entrance houses a pair of glass doors with bronze anodized frames, situated roughly at the outer edge of the concrete plinth that forms the base of the first story.

### *South Entrances*

The two entrances on the south façade of the building are set in rectangular openings and framed by projecting concrete surrounds with angled sidewalls. The outer sidewall of each entrance connects seamlessly with the concrete balustrade surrounding the terrace; the inner sidewall of each opening continues down to the terrace deck. Each entrance houses a pair of glass doors with bronze anodized frames, situated roughly at the outer edge of the concrete plinth that forms the base of the first story.

Loading entrances are located under the south terrace, on the north side of the below-grade service area. At the east end of the service area is a large rectangular opening with a metal overhead door. Near the center of the service area is a narrower metal overhead door. On the west end of the service area is a recessed loading dock with two pedestrian entrances, both of which house painted hollow metal doors.

### b. Windows:

The fenestration pattern is consistent along all elevations of the building. Above the first story, the window openings reduce in number but increase in size from the second to the fourth story. All window openings house fixed plate glass windows set in extruded bronze anodized aluminum frames.

On the first story, each opening between the concrete structural brackets houses full-height plate glass windows separated by thin bronze anodized aluminum mullions.

### *Second Story*

The second story is regularly fenestrated with four rectangular window openings in each bay. Each opening contains two large vertical glass panes separated by a narrow mullion.

### *Third Story*

The third story is regularly fenestrated with two larger rectangular window openings per bay. Each opening contains four vertical glass panes separated by narrow mullions.

### *Fourth Story*



The fourth story features a single, wide rectangular opening in each bay. Each opening houses eight vertical glass panes separated by narrow mullions.

8. Roofs:

a. Shape, covering:

The roof of the building is flat with concrete parapets and covered with bitumen roofing material.

b. Penthouse:

The large rectangular penthouse that occupies the center of the building's roof is clad in textured concrete that matches the building's exterior walls and houses banks of aluminum louvers on each side. The roof of the penthouse is flat and covered with bitumen roofing material.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

*Lower Level*

The lower level (basement) of the building houses back-of-house spaces for the courthouse, including mechanical, electrical, and equipment rooms systems and various spaces related to the processing and housing of individuals in custody. A double-loaded C-shaped corridor provides access to the various secure jail cells, dorms, day rooms, and recreation rooms for inmates, which line the north, east and west sides of the floor. The south center area of the floor houses larger mechanical, electrical and equipment rooms adjacent to the service/loading area under the south terrace. Spaces for officers and staff, including dining room and kitchen, laundry, clerical and record rooms, laboratory and doctor's office, wrap around the mechanical rooms and are accessed from the center elevators via an L-shaped corridor.

*First Floor*

The first floor of the building features a large central lobby arranged around two rectangular elevator/stair cores. The open spaces north and south of the cores, along the north and south exterior walls, have been altered with non-historic partitions. West of the main lobby, the historic floor plan (Sheet A4) shows a series of small, enclosed offices and conference rooms are arranged around a large central meeting

room. However, the existing conditions indicate that the plans were modified to create three smaller meeting rooms. East of the main lobby, the historic floor plan (Sheet A4) shows a large data processing room and a large clerical room, separated from each other and from the lobby by smaller enclosed offices. The data processing room is intact, as well as the smaller enclosed offices to the south. In the clerical room, additional enclosed offices are located along the east and south walls.

### *Second Floor*

The second floor of the building is arranged around a wide central corridor that runs east and west from the central elevators. Short north-south hallways flank the central elevator and stair cores and connect the central corridor to the perimeter offices. Non-historic wood paneled partitions with doors have been installed across the central corridor, east and west of the north-south hallways. East and west of the central elevator/stair cores are large, rectangular vaults. The perimeter walls are lined with enclosed county offices.

### *Third Floor*

The third floor is arranged around a wide central corridor and shorter north-south hallways framing the central elevator/stair cores. Although the historic floor plan (Sheet A8) shows a layout similar to the second floor, the third floor as built houses courtrooms and jury rooms east and west of the center elevator/stair cores, and smaller rooms along the east and west ends of the floor. Narrow corridors along the perimeter walls and around these courtrooms connect to the main corridor.

### *Fourth Floor*

The fourth floor of the building appears to be largely consistent with the historic plans. This floor housed the functions of the court, including courtrooms, jury rooms, judges' offices, and small conference rooms. A wide corridor runs east-west through the center of the floor and connects to a narrower double-loaded corridor that extends around the entire perimeter of the floor. Narrow north-south hallways flanking the center elevator/stair cores also connect to the outer corridor. East and west of the center elevator/stair cores are courtrooms and jury rooms. Smaller judges' offices, jury rooms, and reception rooms are located along the east, west, and south perimeter walls.

## 2. Stairways/Elevators:

### *Elevators*

The building contains a central bank of three passenger elevators (noted as No. 1-3 in the attached plans) within the north elevator/stair core. Elevators No. 1 and No. 3 provide access to all floors. Elevator No. 2 stops at the first floor. A separate

prisoner elevator (Elevator No. 4 in the attached plans) is located just north of these elevators, with no access to the first or third floors. All elevators have simple metal surrounds and flat painted metal doors.

#### *Stairs*

The building contains four enclosed switchback stairs (noted as No. 1-4 in the attached plans), housed within the two central cores. Stair No. 2 provides access from the lower level to the mechanical penthouse. The remaining stairs extend from the first floor to the fourth floor. All four stairs are concrete with painted metal railings and wall-mounted handrails.

### 3. Flooring:

#### *Lower Level*

The lower level flooring is primarily concrete, with tile flooring in the kitchens and bathrooms and vinyl asbestos tile in some of the smaller enclosed spaces.

#### *First Floor*

The flooring in the first floor lobby area consists of dark brown brick pavers laid in running bond. Finish schedules in the historic architectural plans (Sheet A4) document that original flooring in the remaining spaces on the first floor was primarily vinyl asbestos tile. More recent photographs indicate that much of this tile was replaced or covered with carpet. At the time of documentation, the finish flooring in these spaces had been removed to bare concrete.

#### *Second Floor*

Finish schedules in the historic architectural plans (Sheet A6) document that the original flooring throughout the second floor was vinyl asbestos tile. At the time of documentation, the finish flooring throughout the second floor had been removed to bare concrete.

#### *Third Floor*

Finish schedules in the historic architectural plans (Sheet A8) document that the original flooring throughout the third floor was vinyl asbestos tile. This floor was later replaced or covered with carpet. At the time of documentation, the finish flooring throughout the third floor had been removed to bare concrete.

#### *Fourth Floor*

Finish schedules in the historic architectural plans (Sheet A10) document that the original flooring in the corridors, courtrooms, jury rooms, judges' chambers and reception rooms on the fourth floor was carpet. Flooring in the restrooms was ceramic tile. The prisoner room and closets received vinyl asbestos tile. At the time

of documentation, the finish flooring throughout the fourth floor had been removed to bare concrete.

#### 4. Wall Finish:

##### *Lower Level*

Partition walls throughout the lower level are painted concrete block.

##### *First Floor*

The walls throughout the first floor lobby are primarily rough textured, dark gray concrete block. The north and south walls at the central elevator lobby are clad in wood paneling. On the east and west sides of the lobby, wide openings in the concrete block walls are infilled with wood paneling and house doors that provide access to the east and west meeting rooms. Concrete structural columns remain exposed throughout the floor and feature the same textured finish as the exterior concrete. Partitions between meeting rooms and between enclosed offices east and west of the lobby are painted drywall.

##### *Second Floor*

The corridor walls, perimeter walls, and walls enclosing the large vaults on the second floor are rough textured, dark gray concrete block. As on the first floor, the north and south walls at the center elevator lobby are wood paneled. Concrete structural columns remain exposed throughout the floor and feature the same textured finish as the exterior concrete. Partition walls between offices are painted drywall.

##### *Third Floor*

The corridor walls and perimeter walls on the third floor are rough textured, dark gray concrete block. The interior walls of the courtrooms are clad in butternut veneer wood paneling, with some walls clad in butternut veneer wood batting. The judges' benches in the courtrooms are also clad in butternut veneer.

Partition walls between smaller offices are painted drywall. Concrete structural columns remain exposed throughout the floor and feature the same textured finish as the exterior concrete.

##### *Fourth Floor*

The corridor walls and perimeter walls on the fourth floor are rough textured, dark gray concrete block. The interior walls of the courtrooms are clad in butternut veneer wood paneling; walls flanking the entrances off the main corridor are clad in butternut veneer wood batting. Judges' benches in the courtrooms are also clad

in butternut veneer. Judges' chamber rooms feature wood paneled walls and built-in wood bookcases.

Partition walls between smaller offices are painted drywall. Concrete structural columns remain exposed throughout the floor and feature the same textured finish as the exterior concrete.

## 5. Ceiling Finish and Lighting:

### *Lower Level*

Ceilings in the lower level are lay-in acoustical tile in varying sizes.

### *First Floor*

The ceiling throughout the first floor is a waffle ceiling consisting of a regular grid of square 4'9" concrete coffers with a smooth finish. The center of each coffer features acoustical tile with a recessed light fixture. The ceilings within the two central cores are flat plaster.

### *Second Floor*

The ceiling in the center corridor and north-south hallways on the second floor is 12" by 12" acoustical tile with a concealed spline. Recessed cove lighting extends along the perimeter of this ceiling. The elevator/stair cores have flat plaster ceilings. The large, enclosed vaults also have flat plaster ceilings. The remaining office spaces on the second floor feature 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings with concealed splines and a regular grid of rectangular fluorescent light fixtures.

### *Third Floor*

The reflected ceiling plan included with the historic architectural drawings (Sheet A9) shows ceilings that are nearly identical to the second floor. The existing conditions show that the ceiling in the corridors is 12" x 12" acoustical tile with a concealed spline and recessed cove lighting. In the courtrooms, the ceilings are flat plaster with recessed can lights, and smaller offices are 12" x 12" acoustical tile with a concealed spline and rectangular fluorescent light fixtures.

### *Fourth Floor*

The ceilings in the main corridor and the perimeter corridor on the fourth floor are similar to the corridor ceilings on lower floors, with 12" x 12" acoustical tile set in a concealed spline and a continuous recessed light cove. The enclosed courtrooms, jury rooms, judges' chambers, and reception rooms feature flat plaster ceilings with recessed can lights.

## 6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

*Lower Level*

The doorways and doors in the lower level offices are primarily utilitarian, painted, flat panel doors set in painted metal frames. Security cells, dorms, day rooms, and other spaces that housed prisoners are accessed by metal security gates.

*First Floor*

The interior vestibule doors at the four main entrances to the first floor are aluminum double doors with large glass panels. The interior doors are primarily single and double solid core, flat panel wood doors or wood doors with large glass panels. Doors at stairs are painted flat panel metal doors. The door frames throughout are painted metal.

*Second Floor*

At the time of documentation, most of the existing doors on the second floor had been removed. Doors at the stairs are painted flat panel metal doors. Door frames throughout are painted metal.

*Third Floor*

At the time of documentation, most of the existing doors on the third floor had been removed. Doors at the stairs are painted flat panel metal doors. Door frames throughout are painted metal.

*Fourth Floor*

The doors on the fourth floor are primarily flat solid core wood doors and wood doors with large glass panels. The entrances into the courtrooms, off the main corridor, are set in recessed openings with angled concrete block sidewalls. These entrances house pairs of wood frame doors with large dark glass panels.

7. Mechanical Equipment

The building's HVAC system includes furnaces located in the basement and cooling towers located in the rooftop penthouse. A system of ducts and diffusers (in-floor and in-ceiling) distributes the conditioned air throughout the building.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation:

The Will County Courthouse is located on the south end of a full city block in downtown Joliet, bound on the north by West Jefferson Street, on the south by West Washington Street, on the east by North Chicago Street, and on the west by North Ottawa Street. The primary north façade of the building faces onto a landscaped plaza that occupies the north end of the site. A low hedge separates the building from the plaza. Concrete sidewalks extend along the south, east, and west perimeter of the block. The first floor of the building is set back approximately 53' from the sidewalk on the east and west sides, and the open space is landscaped with lawn and rows of hedges. The first floor of the building is set back approximately 66' from the sidewalk on the south, to provide space for the terrace and ramps. A row of hedges extends between the sidewalk and the vehicular ramps.

## 2. Landscape Design<sup>58</sup>:

The north plaza is divided into three sections—a large, open center plaza flanked by smaller landscaped areas. Walkways of concrete pavers frame the three sections, and a wide band of red brick pavers laid in a herringbone pattern extends along the north edge of the plaza, with trees planting along the center.

The building's north entrance bridges terminate in the center plaza, which features concrete pavers and a center landscaped island with grass and one mature tree. A metal sign for Will County, which references the shape of the courthouse, sits near the center of the island. Within the pavers is a red line of concrete that marks the outline of the 1887 courthouse that was demolished to allow for construction of the current courthouse. An 1889 Civil War memorial is situated on the west side of the center plaza, and a smaller 1999 memorial for Will County veterans (The Eternal Flame) is located at the northwest corner of the landscaped island. Benches are located along the east and west sides of the center plaza.

The east and west landscaped areas feature irregular planting beds, small areas of lawn, and mature plantings. Additional monuments on the east landscaped area include the Samuel B. Reed Monument, dedicated by the Chicago Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads in 1922, the Will County Law Enforcement Memorial, dedicated in 1999 to honor fallen members of Will County law enforcement, a metal cannon monument of unknown attribution and date, and six commemorative plaques.

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<sup>58</sup> It is the consultant's understanding that the north plaza and associated landscape features, memorials, and commemorative plaques will not be demolished or relocated as part of the proposed demolition of the Will County Courthouse.

Additional monuments on the west landscaped area include the “Bomb with Eagle” memorial, erected by the Daughters of Union Veterans in 1927, and one commemorative plaque.

### **Part III: Sources of Information**

A. Original Architectural Drawings

B. Historic Photos from Joliet Historical Museum

C. Bibliography

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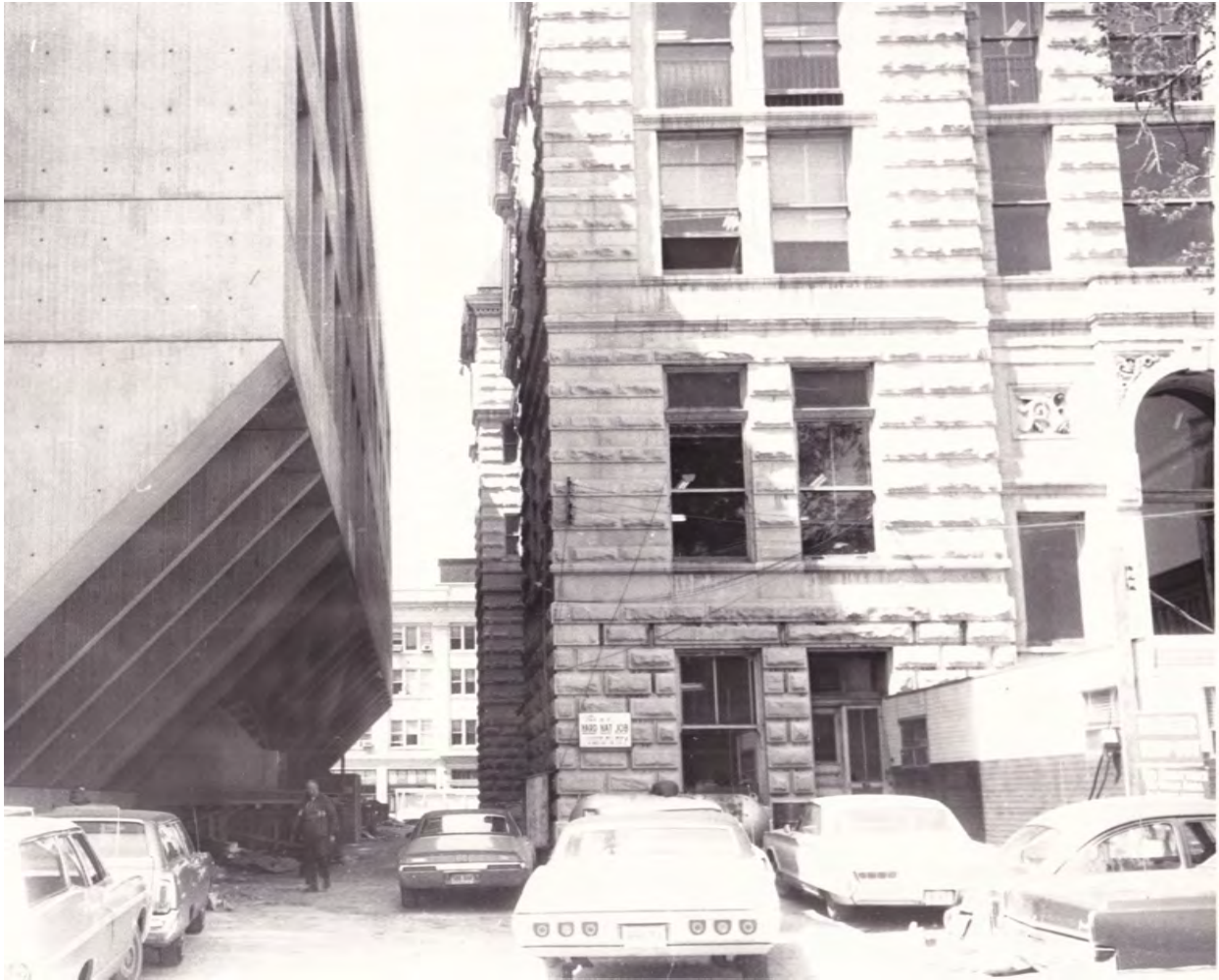
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John Cramer, photographer, November 2023

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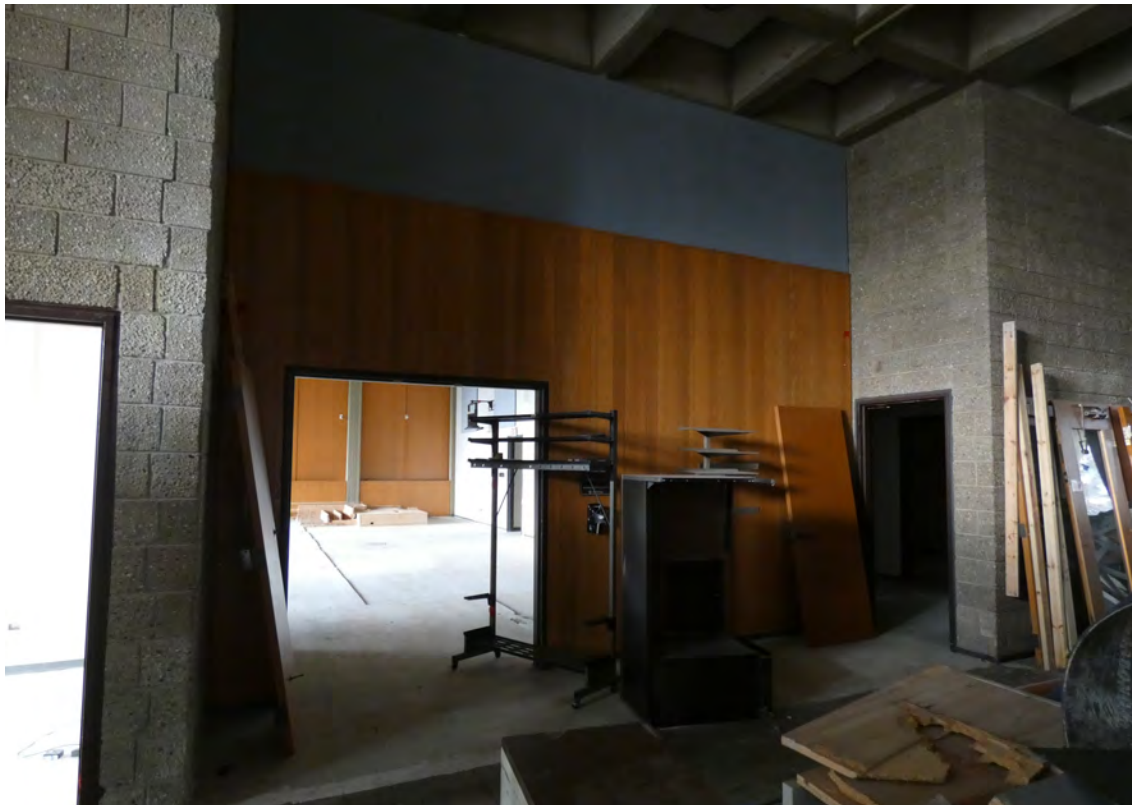


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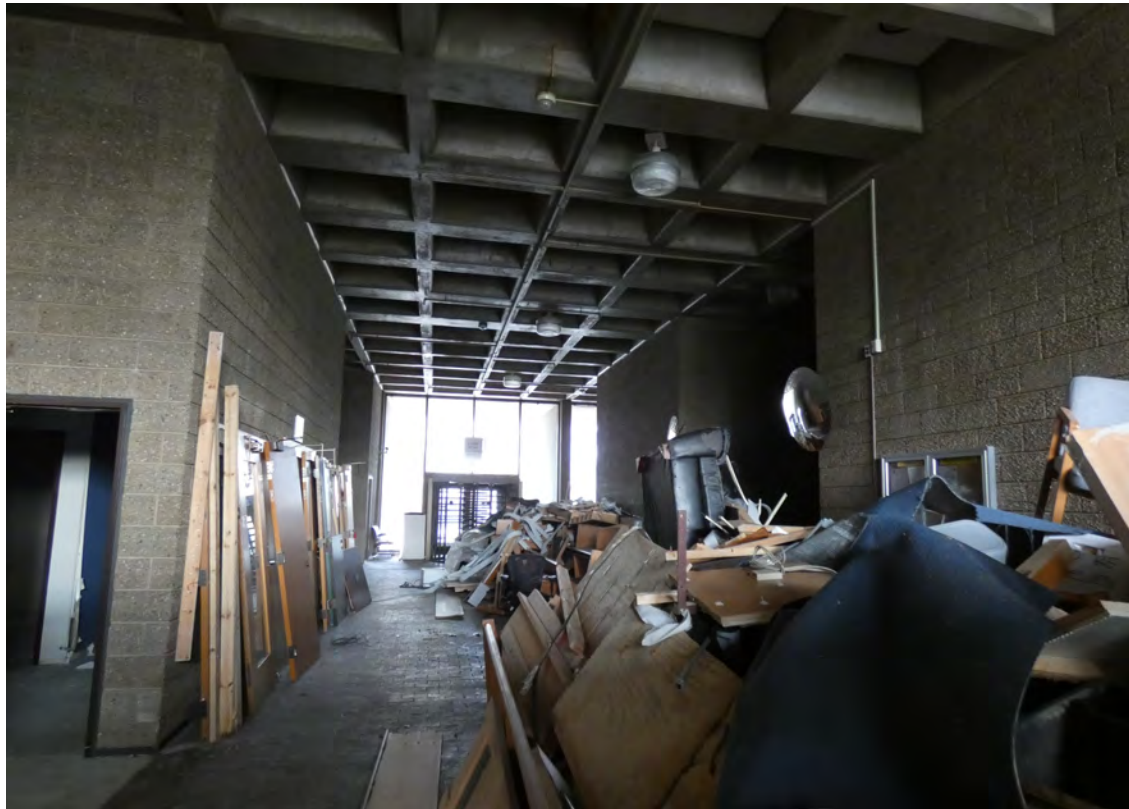


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Leslie Schwartz, photographer, December 2023

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Chicago St









































20th  
Floor C

















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# COUNTY BUILDING

PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION  
JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS

KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE  
C.F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES

architects · engineers  
architects · engineers

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- A7 SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
- A8 THIRD FLOOR PLAN & ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
- A9 THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
- A10 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN & ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
- A11 FOURTH FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
- A12 PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN & ROOF PLAN
- A13 ELEVATIONS
- A14 ELEVATIONS
- A15 EXTERIOR SECTIONS & DETAILS
- A16 EXTERIOR SECTIONS & DETAILS
- A17 EXTERIOR SECTIONS & DETAILS
- A18 STAIR & ELEVATOR PLANS & SECTIONS
- A19 STAIR & ELEVATOR SECTIONS & DETAILS
- A20 TOILET & MISCELLANEOUS PLANS & DETAILS
- A21 DOOR SCHEDULE
- A22 DOOR DETAILS
- A23 LOWER LEVEL DOOR & ROOM FINISH SCHEDULES & DETAILS
- A24 LOWER LEVEL DETAILS
- A25 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
- A26 INTERIOR DETAILS
- A27 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS & DETAILS
- A28 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS & DETAILS

### STRUCTURAL

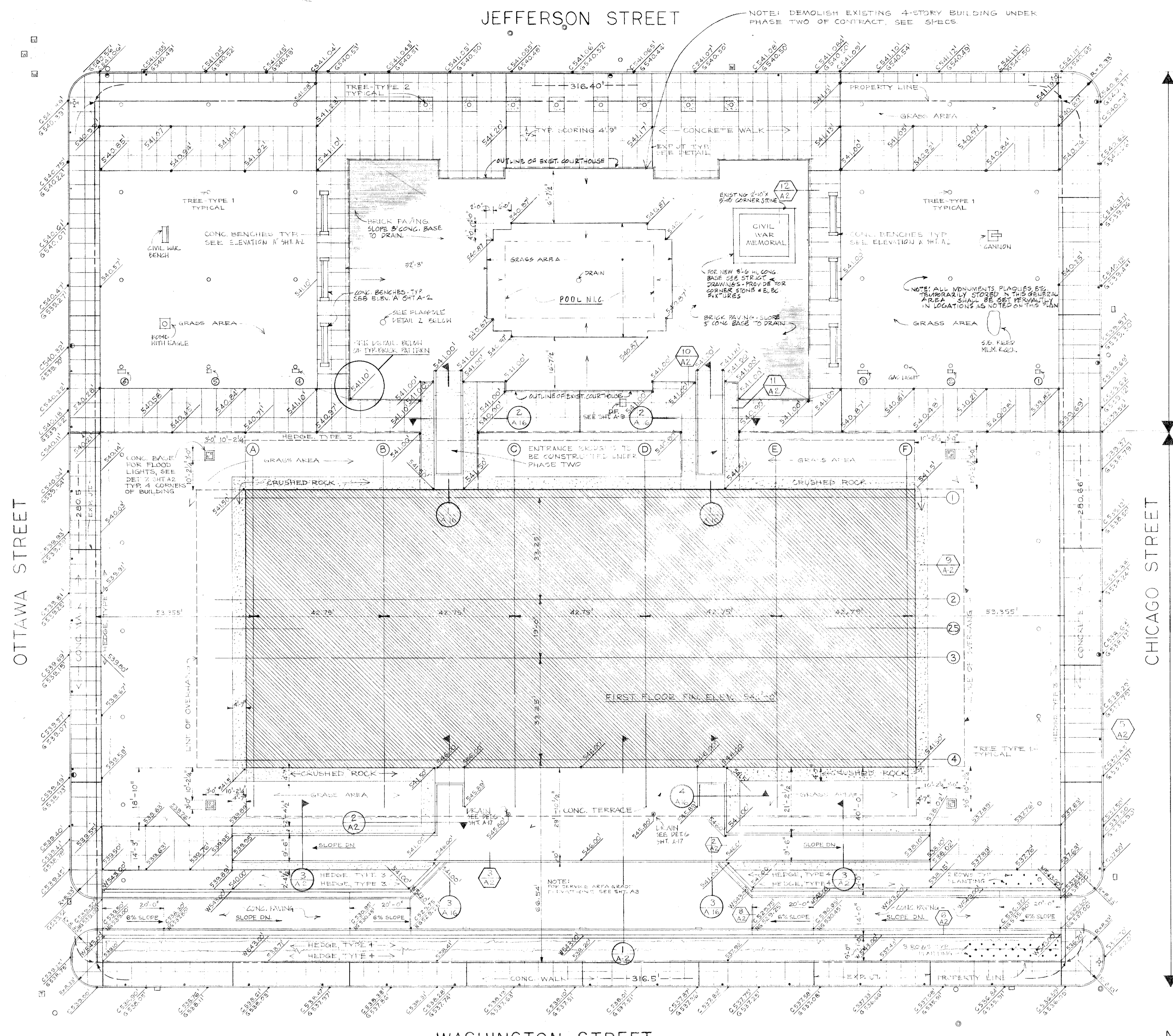
- S1 SOIL BORING AND EXCAVATION PLAN - REFERENCE ONLY
- S2 EXCAVATION CROSS SECTIONS - REFERENCE ONLY
- S3 FOUNDATION PLAN & DETAILS
- S4 COLUMN SCHEDULE AND COLUMN DETAILS
- S5 FOUNDATION AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
- S6 FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND DETAILS
- S7 FIRST FLOOR DETAILS
- S8 FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR DETAILS
- S9 SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND DETAILS
- S10 THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND DETAILS
- S11 THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS BEAM SCHEDULE AND DETAILS
- S12 FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND DETAILS
- S13 ROOF AND PENTHOUSE FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS
- S14 ROOF AND PENTHOUSE BEAM SCHEDULE AND DETAILS

### MECHANICAL

- M1 SITE PLAN
- M2 LOWER LEVEL
- M3 FIRST FLOOR
- M4 SECOND FLOOR
- M5 THIRD FLOOR
- M6 FOURTH FLOOR
- M7 ROOF AND PENTHOUSE
- M8 PARTIAL FLOOR PLANS
- M9 LIFE DIAGRAMS
- M10 LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLANS
- M11 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- M12 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- M13 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
- M14 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
- M15 BASEMENT AND PENTHOUSE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM AND SECTIONS
- M16 AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING DUCT DETAILS
- M17 EQUIPMENT SCHEDULES, TEMPERATURE CONTROL DIAGRAMS AND TYPICAL PIPING DETAILS

### ELECTRICAL

- E1 SITE PLAN
- E2 LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
- E3 LOWER LEVEL CEILING PLAN
- E4 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- E5 FIRST FLOOR CEILING PLAN
- E6 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- E7 SECOND FLOOR CEILING PLAN
- E8 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
- E9 THIRD FLOOR CEILING PLAN
- E10 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
- E11 FOURTH FLOOR CEILING PLAN
- E12 PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN



**MATERIAL LEGEND**

- EARTH
- COMPACTED FILL OF GRAVEL
- SAND OR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE FILL
- CONCRETE
- CONCRETE BLOCK (NOTE: SEE ROOM SCHEDULE FOR SPECIFIC TYPE FOR WALLS)
- BRICK
- FIELD DRILLE
- STEEL STUD PARTITIONS WITH 5/8" M. G. BOARD
- RIGID INSULATION
- JOINT FILLER AT JOINTS
- WOOD SCAFFOLDING
- FINISHED HARDWOOD
- PLYWOOD SHEETS
- TREE
- ASPHALT
- PLASTER
- ACOUSTIC CEILING TILE
- FLOOR

**ABBREVIATIONS**

AC	ACRYLIC	AC	ACRYLIC
AP	ACCESS PANEL	CM	COMPACTED M. G. BOARD
A.M.	ASBESTOS M. G. BOARD	AS	ASBESTOS
BRK.	BRICK	M.	MASONRY
C.	CERAMIC TILE	A.	ASBESTOS
C.B.	CONCRETE BLOCK	M.D.	MASONRY DETAIL
C.G.	CEMENT	M.F.	MASONRY
COMP.	COMPOSITION	ME	MASONRY
CONC.	CONCRETE	M.M.	MASONRY
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	N.E.C.	NOT TO SCALE
CONF.	CONCRETE	PLA.	PLASTER
CAPP.	CAPPE	PL.	PLASTER
DET.	DETAIL	C.S.	CONCRETE
EXP. PL.	EXPOSED PLASTER	S.P.	STRUCTURAL PLASTER
EXP.	EXPOSED	T.	TILE
EXP. F.	EXPOSED FLOOR	M.S.	MASONRY
F.D.	FLOOR DRAIN	W.P.	WOOD PLYWOOD
FIN.	FINISH	WD.	WOOD

**GENERAL NOTES**

- VERIFY SITE DIMENSIONS AND BUILDING LOCATION WITH SURVEY BY BEILING ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, DATED 12/14/1965.
- VERIFY LOCATIONS AND GRADE ELEVATIONS WITH SURVEY BY HEALERT DATED 8/10/65.
- REMOVE ALL EXISTING PAVING TO CURBSIDE, ETC. UNDER PHASE TWO OF CONTRACT.
- REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL EXISTING LIGHT FIXTURES, METERS, WIRING, ETC.

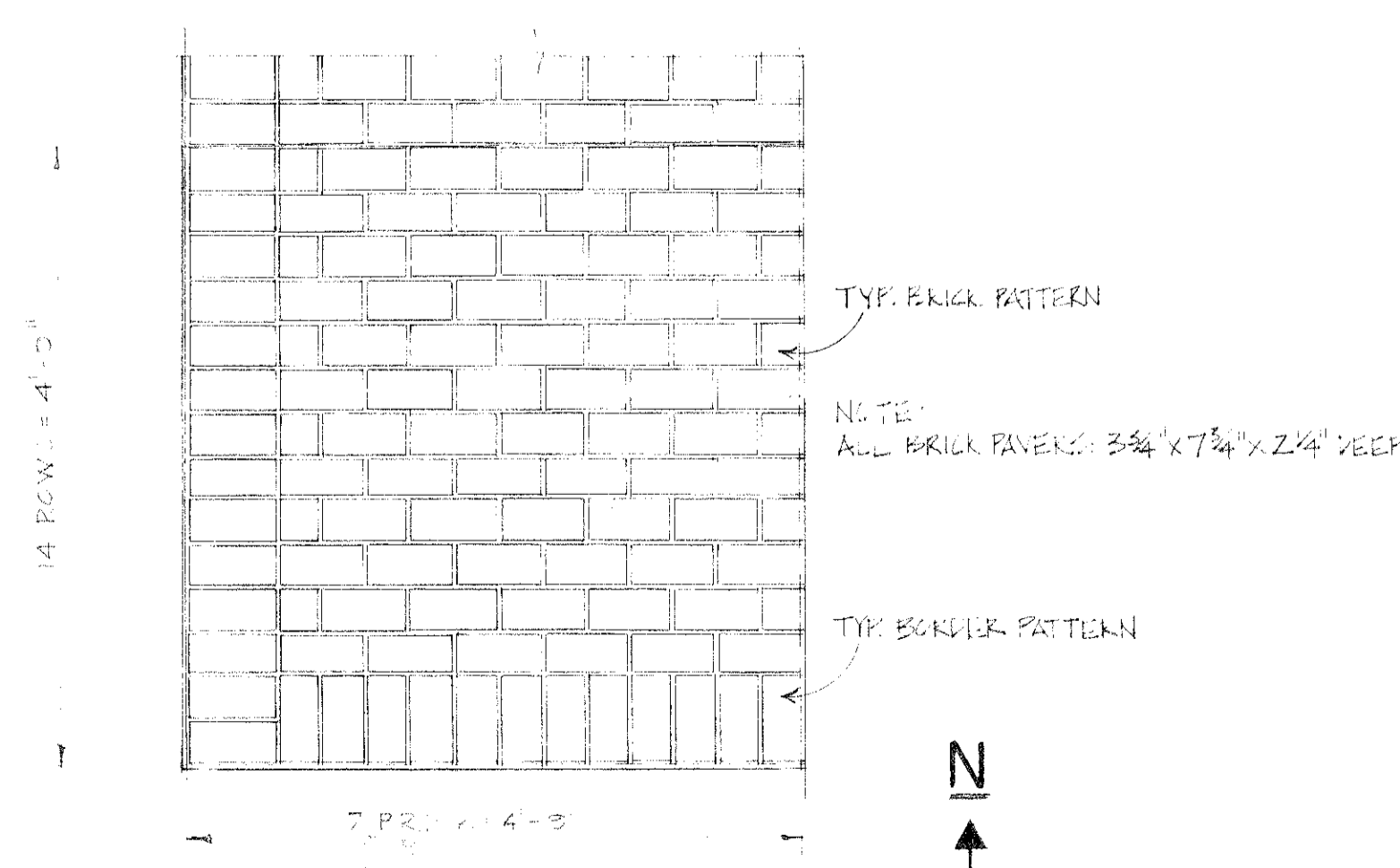
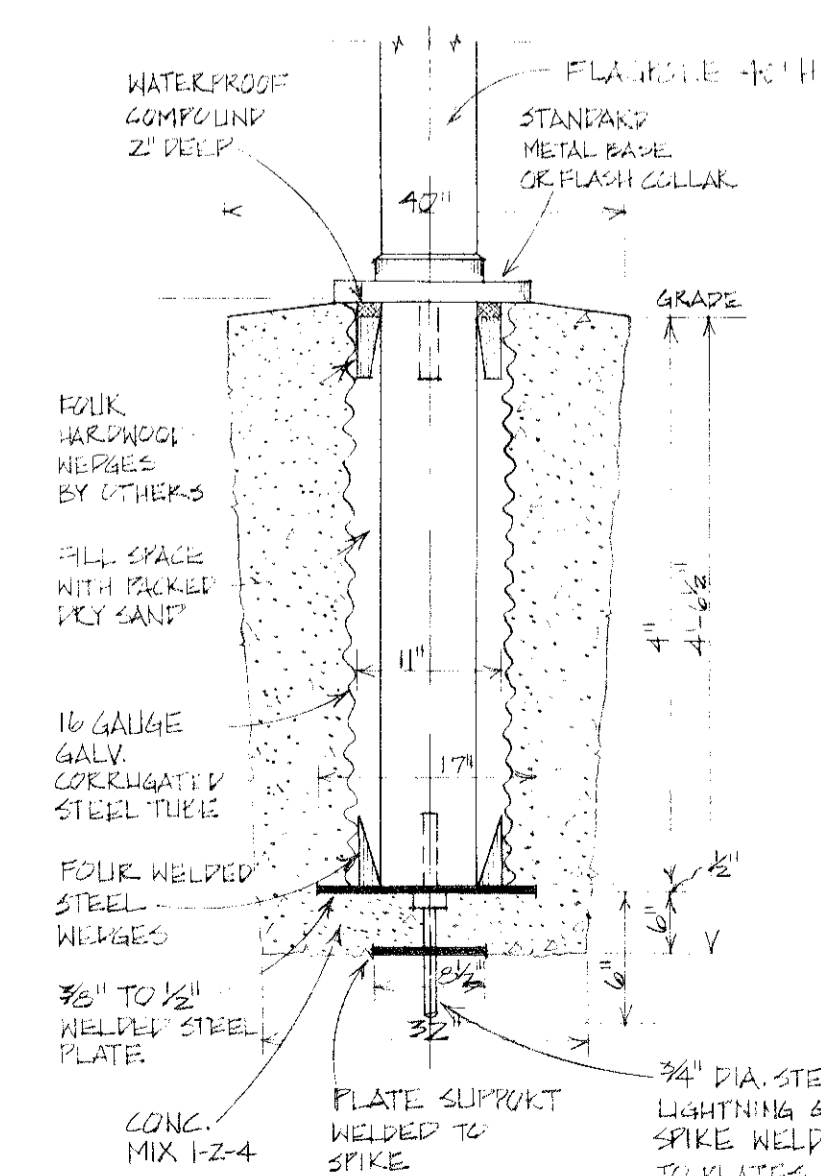
**5. PLANTING SCHEDULE:**

TYPE NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	NUMBER	SPACING
1	PLANTING AMERICAN	5" DIA.	50	AS SHOWN
2	HERON CANNONIA	5" DIA.	50	AS SHOWN
3	TANG BUNGERGIA	2 1/2" DIA.	50	AS SHOWN
4	BURNING BUSH	1 1/2" DIA.	50	AS SHOWN

**LEGEND & TOPO. ELEVATIONS**

- EXIST. GUTTER ELEVATION
- NEW GUTTER ELEVATION
- NEW CURB ELEVATION
- FINISHED EXTERIOR WALL ELEVATION
- NEW FINISH ELEVATION
- EXIST. PARKING METER (REINSTALL)
- EXIST. MANHOLE (SEWER)
- EXIST. CATCH BASIN
- EXIST. INLET
- EXIST. LIGHT POLE (TO REMAIN)
- EXIST. FIRE RISK
- WATER GATE VALVE
- TELEPHONE MANHOLE
- ELECTRIC MANHOLE

- MONUMENTS:**
- 1. PLASTER MEM. PLAQUE
  - 2. BRICK MEM. PLAQUE
  - 3. IRON MEM. PLAQUE
  - 4. BRICK MEM. PLAQUE
  - 5. IRON MEM. PLAQUE
  - 6. BRICK MEM. PLAQUE



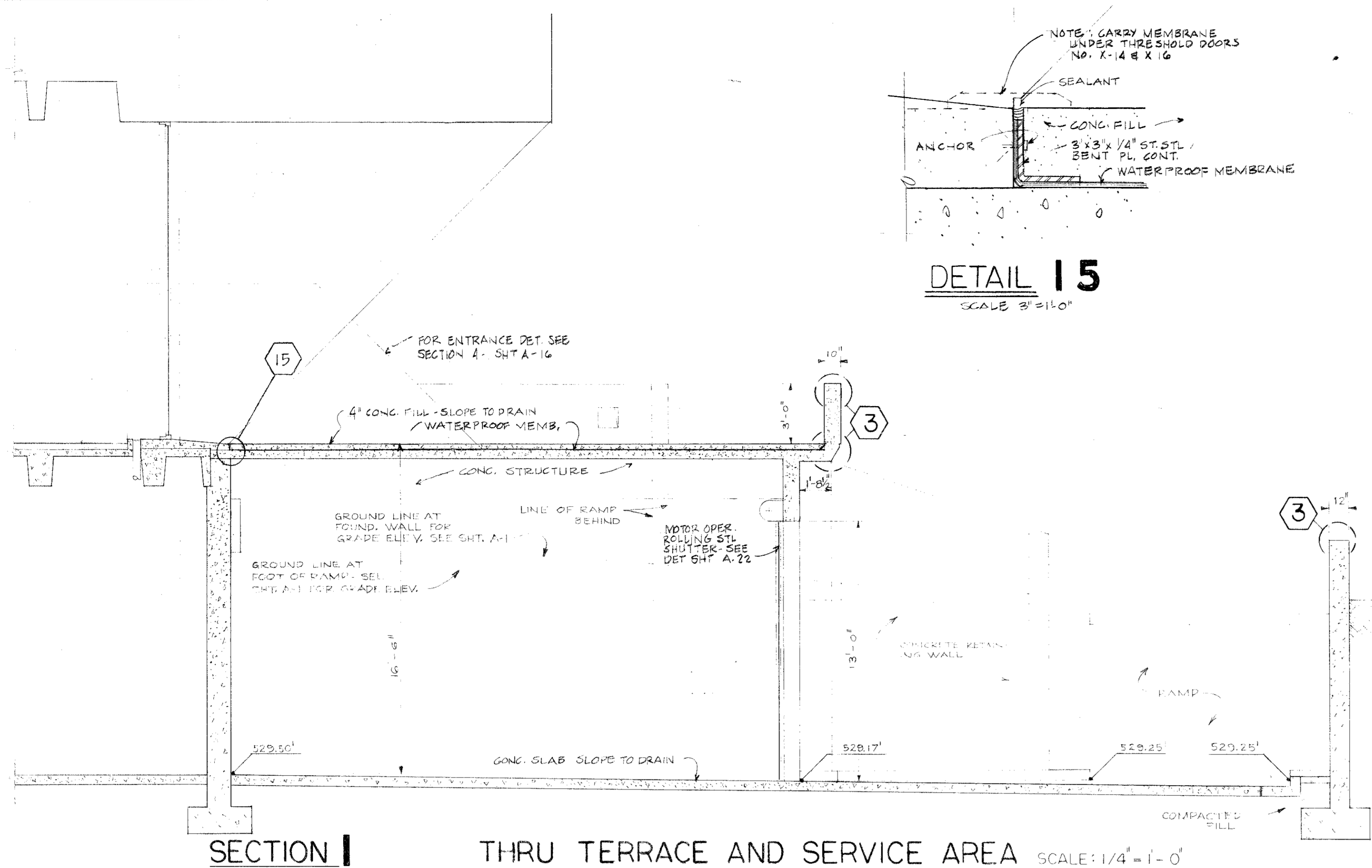
**DETAIL 1** TYPICAL BRICK PAVING PATTERN  
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

**DETAIL 2** PLAZZOLE FOUNDATION  
NO SCALE

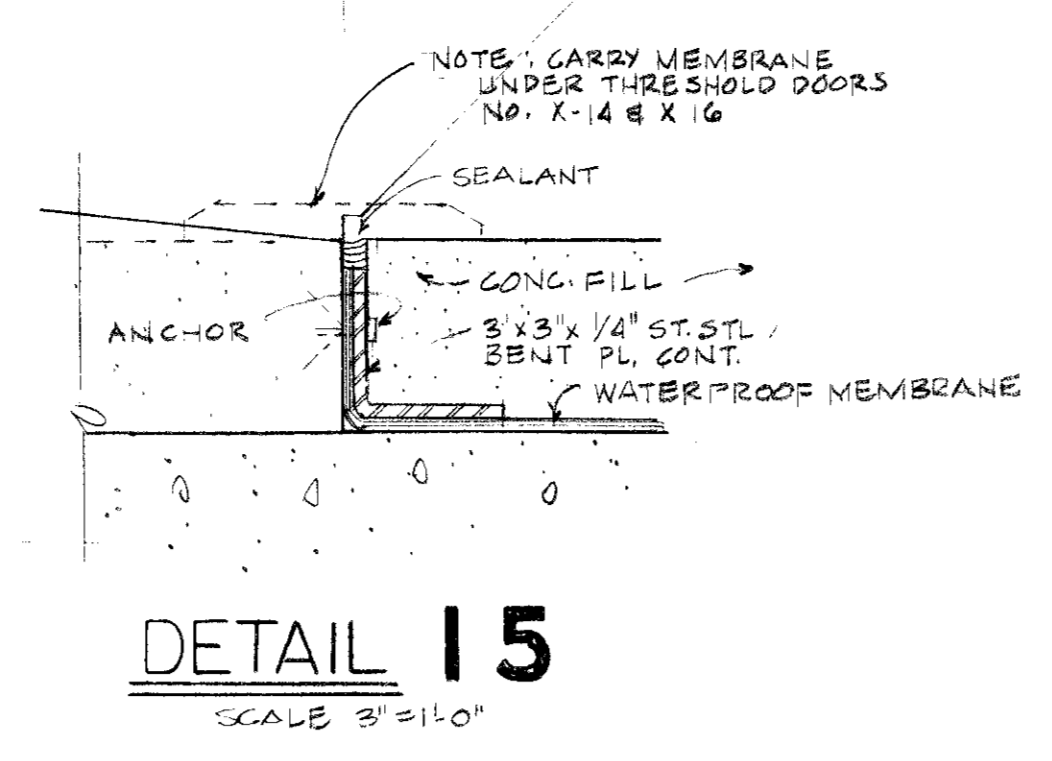
**SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS**

SYMBOL	TITLE
	<b>SECTION 2</b>
	<b>DETAIL 5</b>
	<b>ELEVATION A</b>
	WOOD COUNTER AS NOTED ON PLAN WOOD COUNTER TYPE-SEE SHT A-27

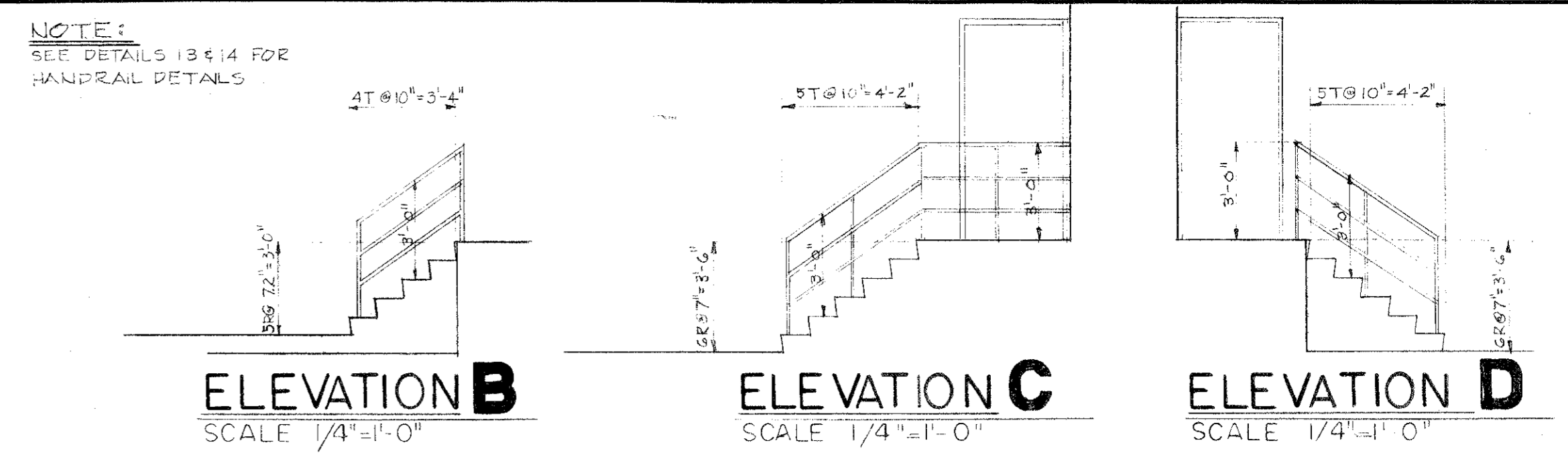
<p><b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b></p> <p>JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS</p>		<p><b>KRUEGEL - HEALY - MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET - JOLIET, ILLINOIS</p>	
		<p><b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS</p>	
<p><b>SITE PLAN &amp; GENERAL NOTES</b></p>		<p>JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b></p>	<p>SHEET NUMBER <b>A1</b></p>
<p>NO. DATE REMARKS</p>		<p>SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"</p>	<p>DATE JULY 6, 1965</p>
<p>REVISIONS</p>		<p>DRAWN R.V.</p>	<p>CHECKED R.V.</p>
<p>APPROVED</p>		<p>DATE JULY 6, 1965</p>	



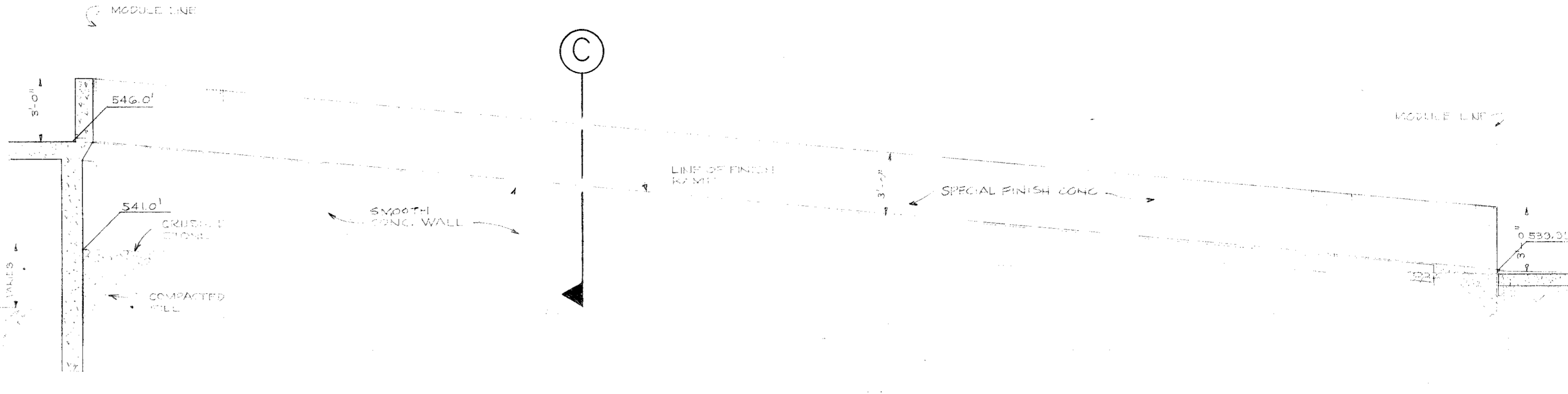
**SECTION 1** THRU TERRACE AND SERVICE AREA SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



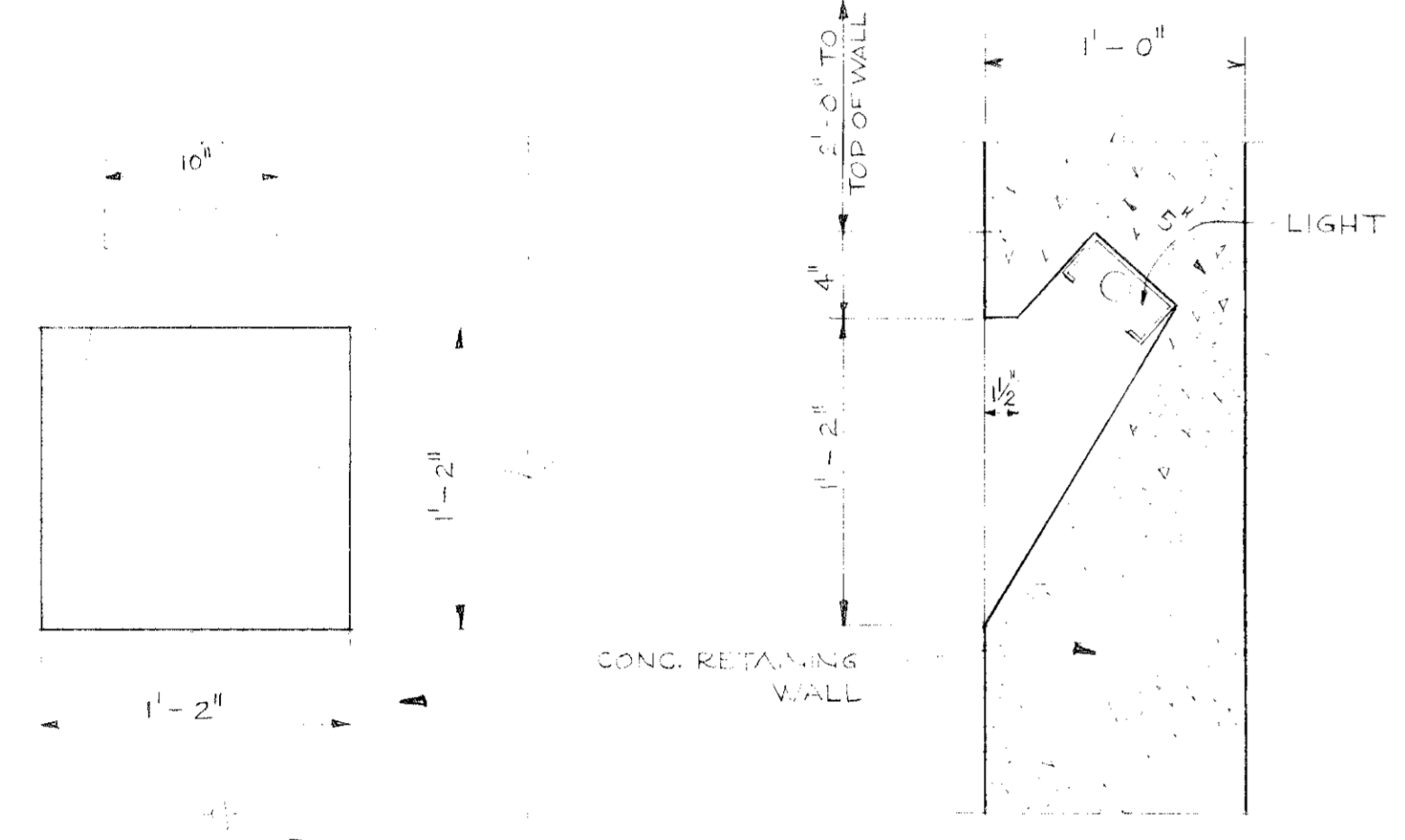
**DETAIL 15** SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



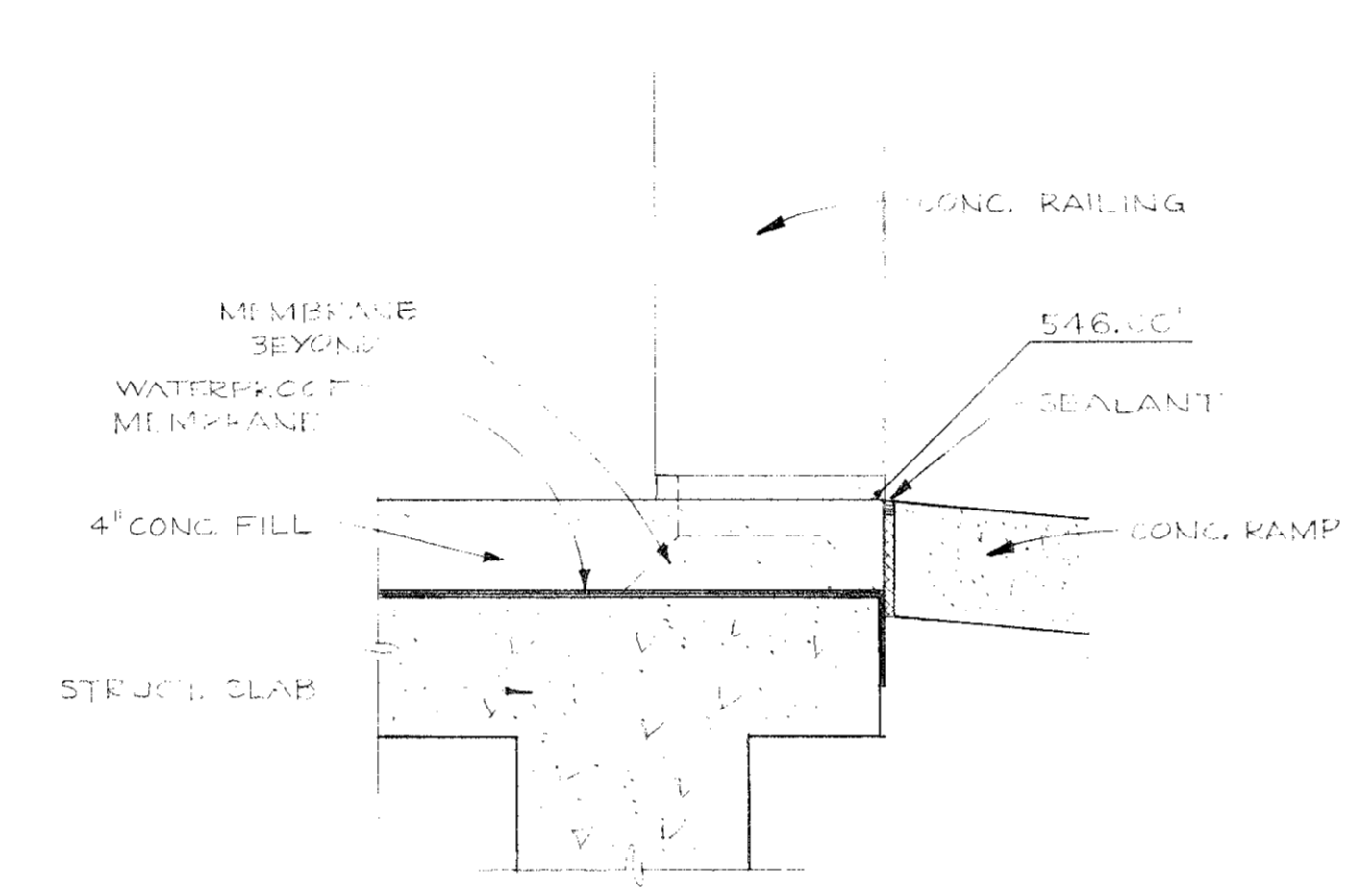
**ELEVATION B** SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"  
**ELEVATION C** SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"  
**ELEVATION D** SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



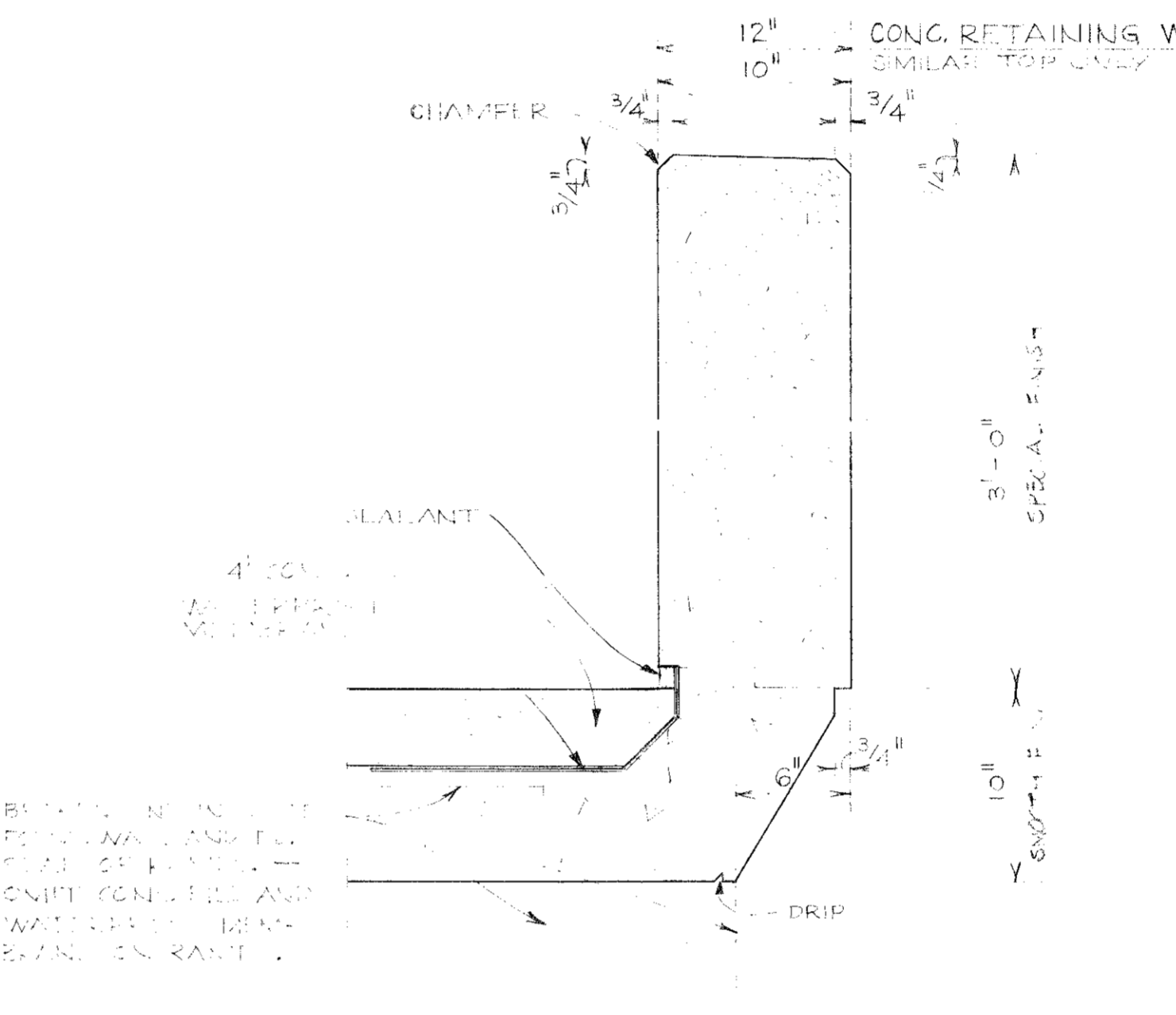
**SECTION 2** THRU TERRACE WALL LOOKING AT RAMP SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"  
EAST RAMP SIMILAR



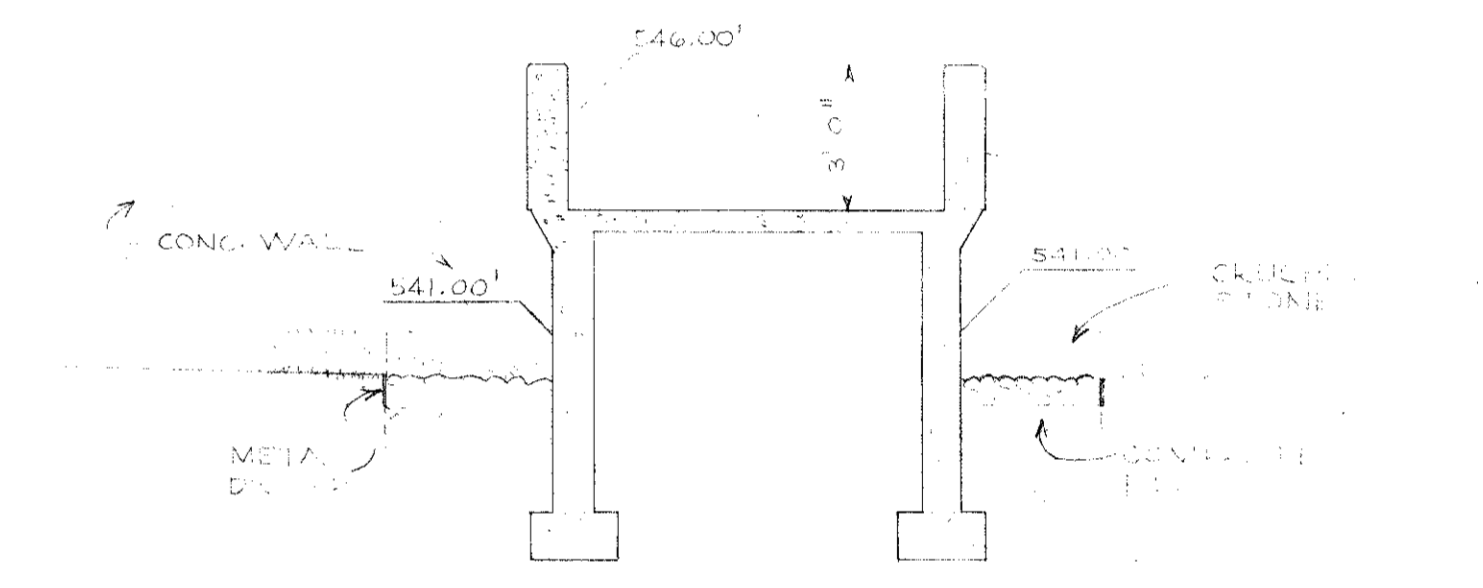
**DETAIL 1** RECESSED LIGHT SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



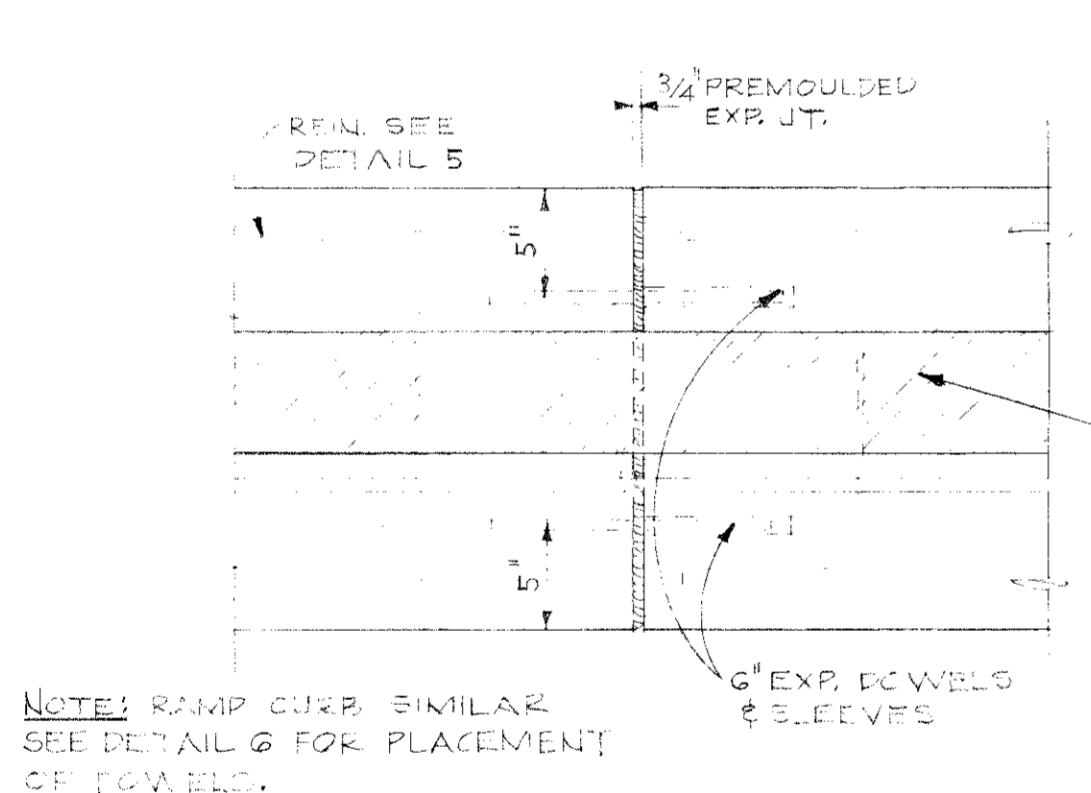
**DETAIL 2** SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



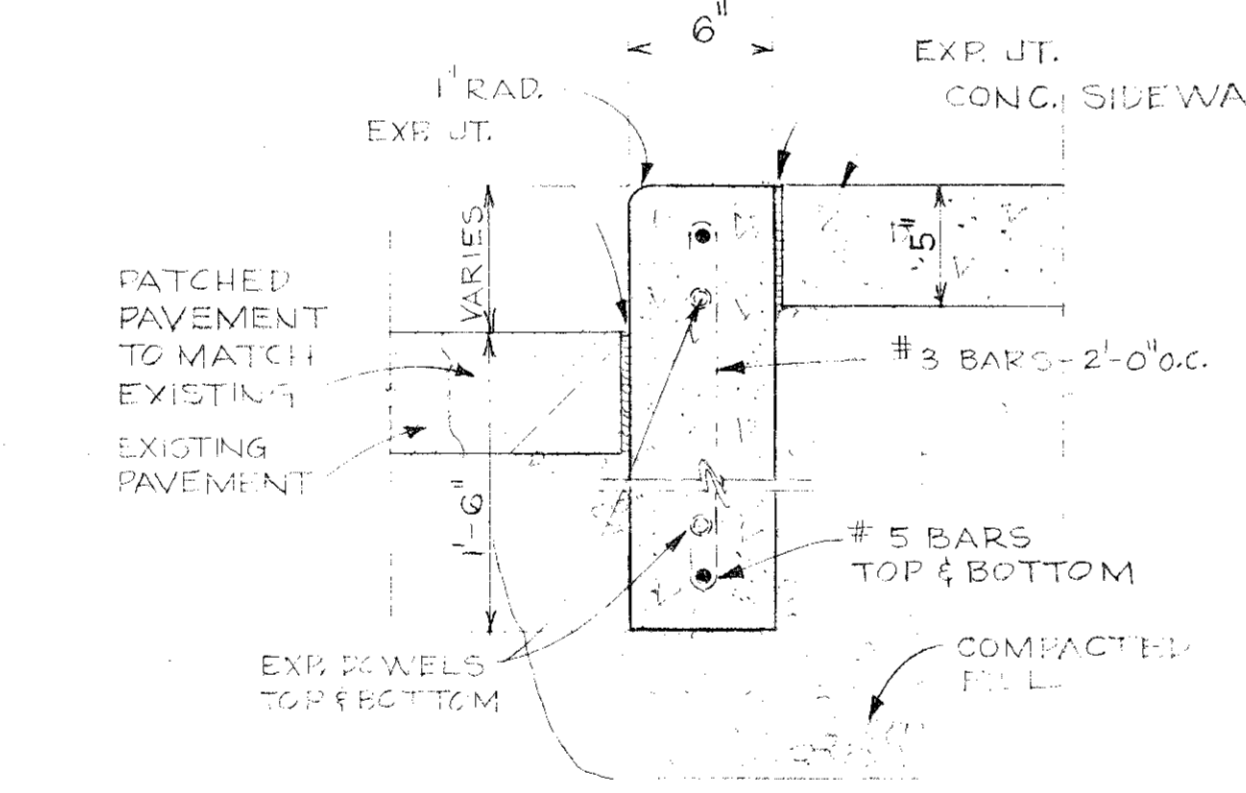
**DETAIL 3** THRU RAILING SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



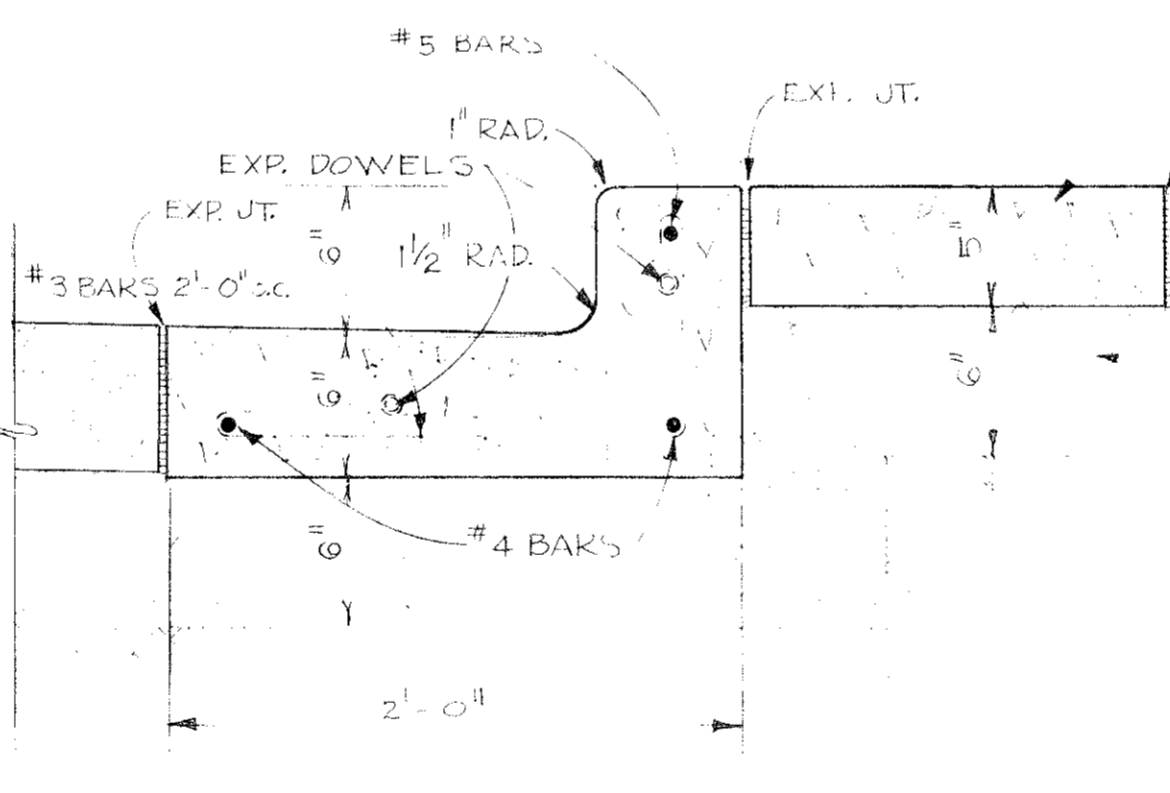
**SECTION 3** THRU RAMP SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



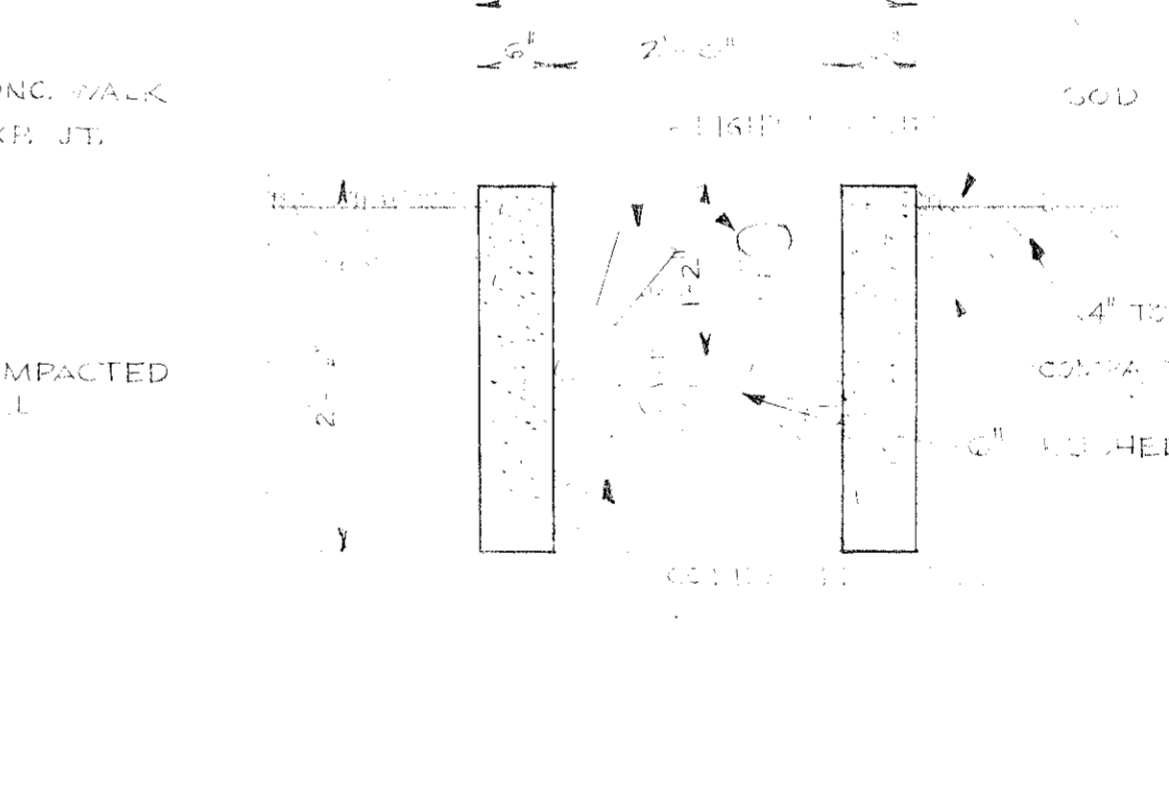
**DETAIL 4** CURB EXP. JT. SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



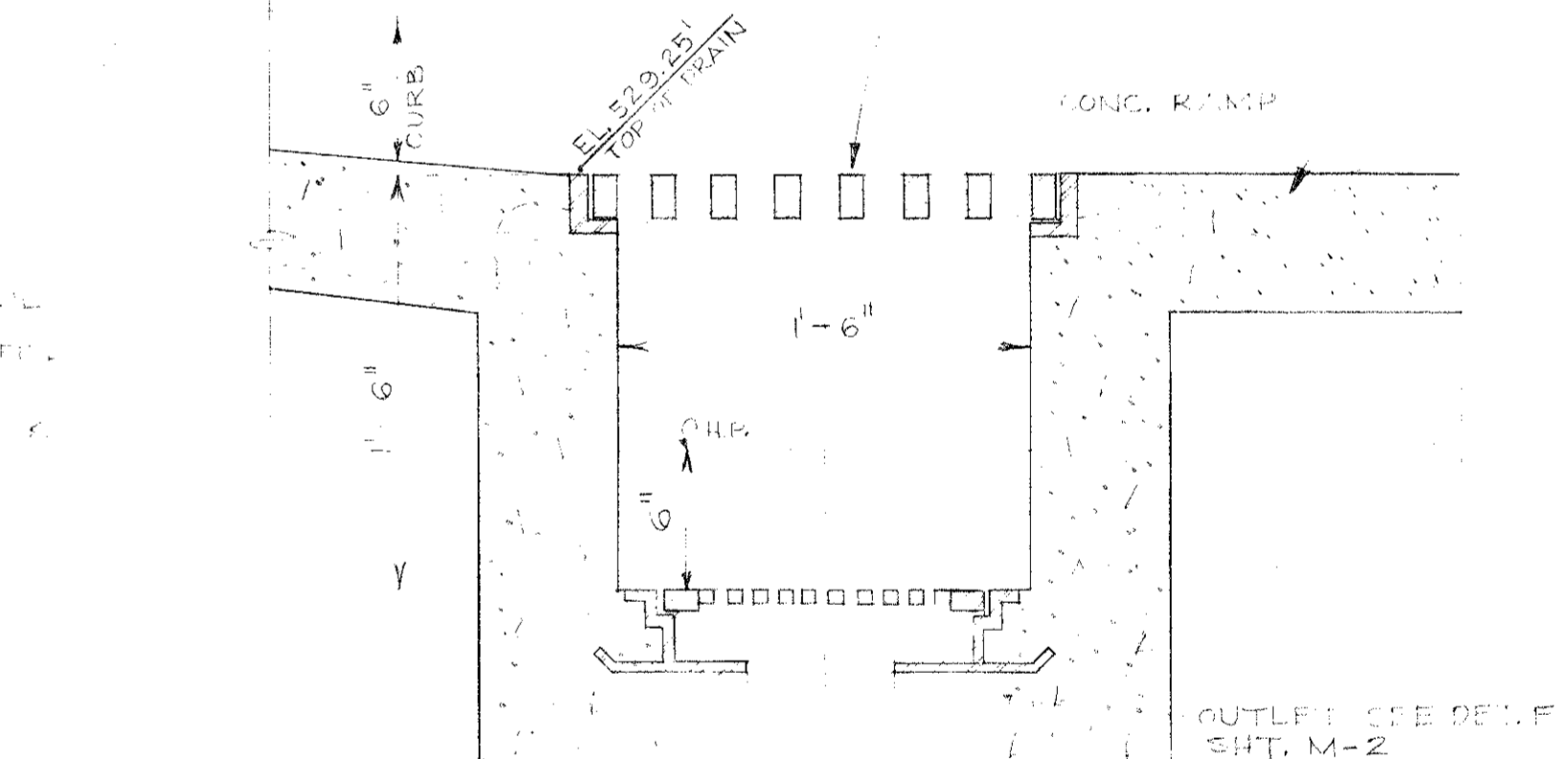
**DETAIL 5** CURB SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



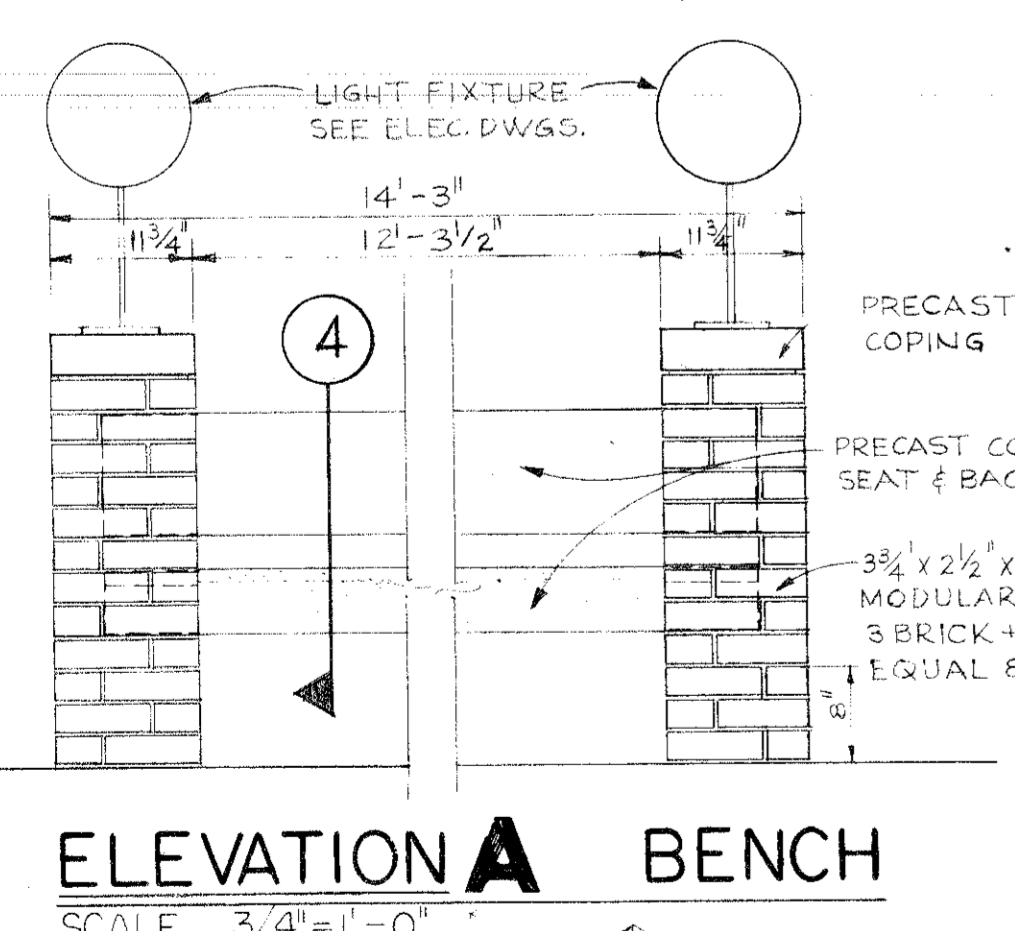
**DETAIL 6** RAMP CURB & WALK SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



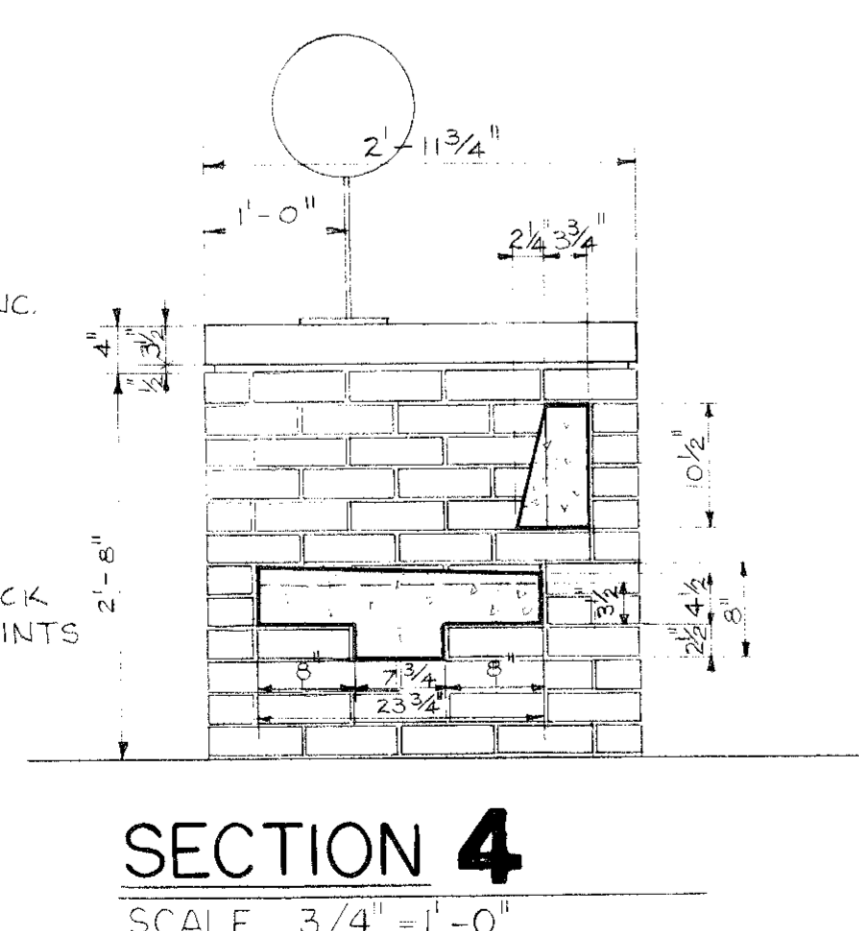
**DETAIL 7** CORNER LIGHT SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



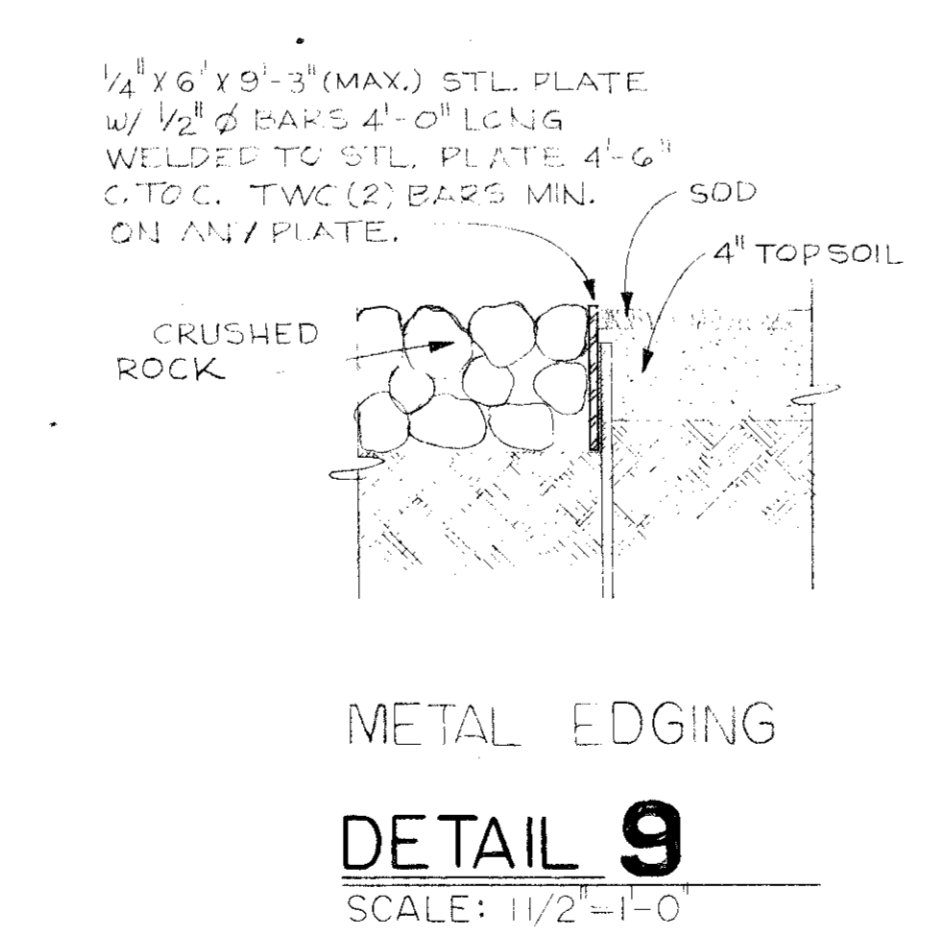
**DETAIL 8** TRENCH DRAIN SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



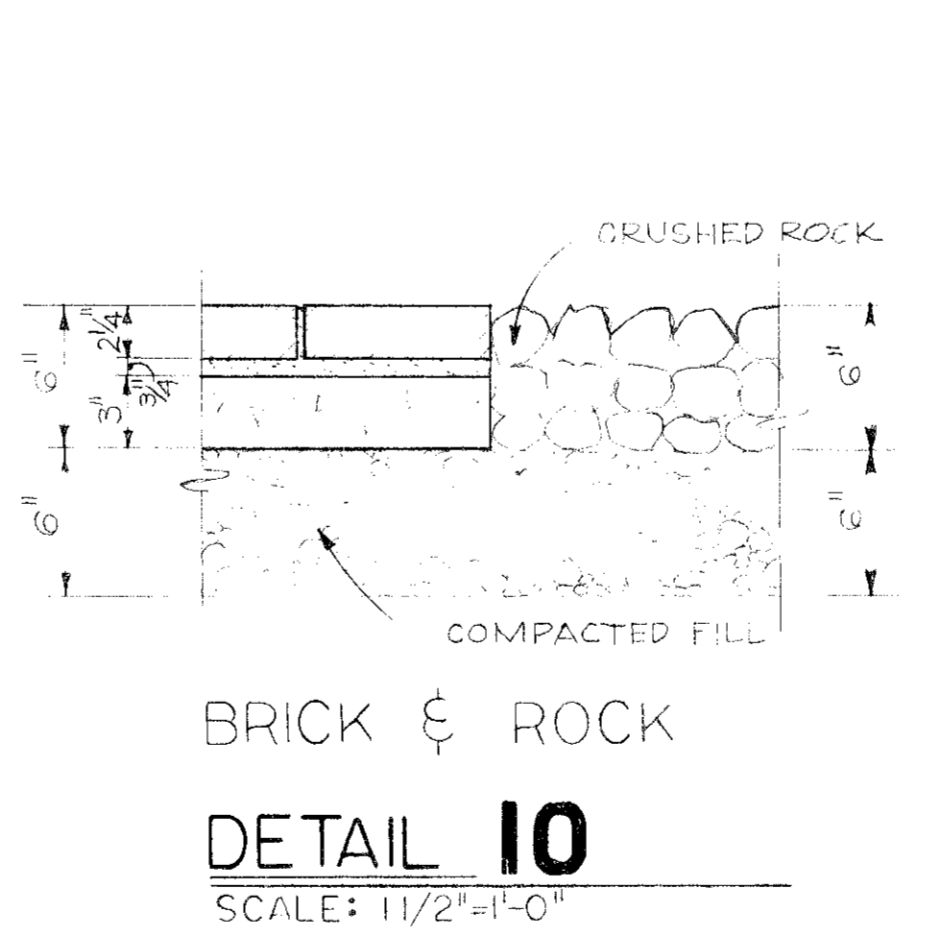
**ELEVATION A** BENCH SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



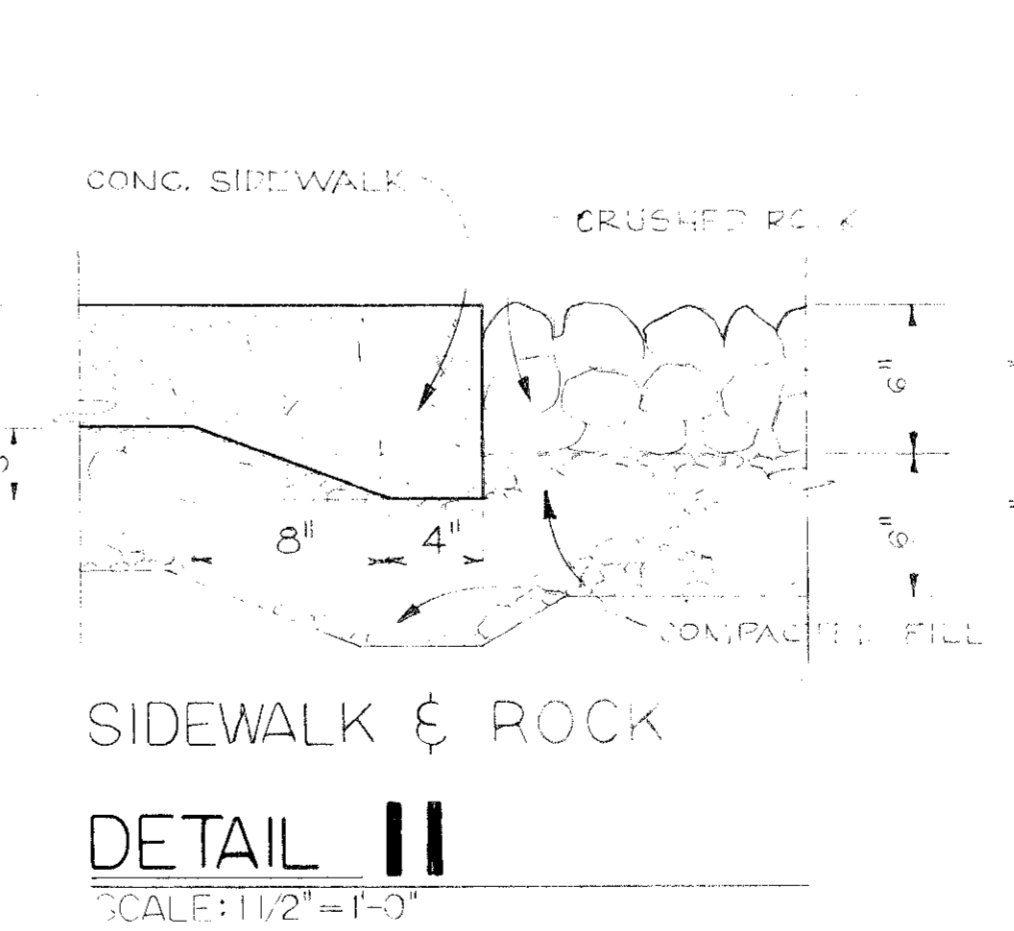
**SECTION 4** SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



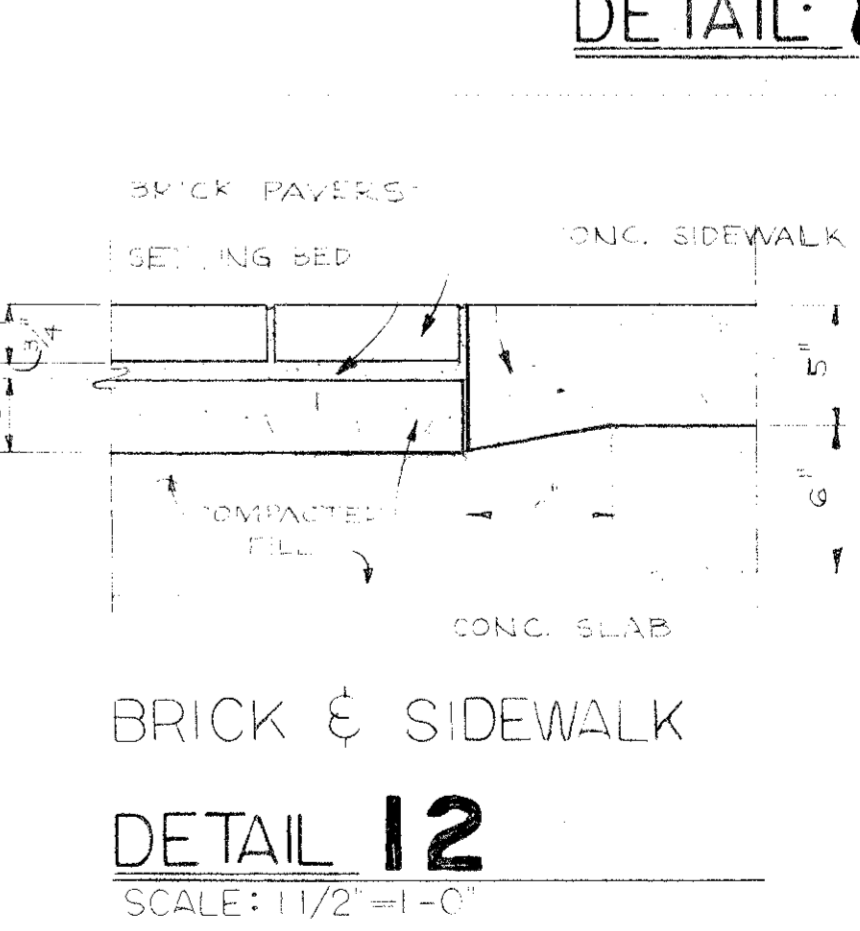
**DETAIL 9** METAL EDGING SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



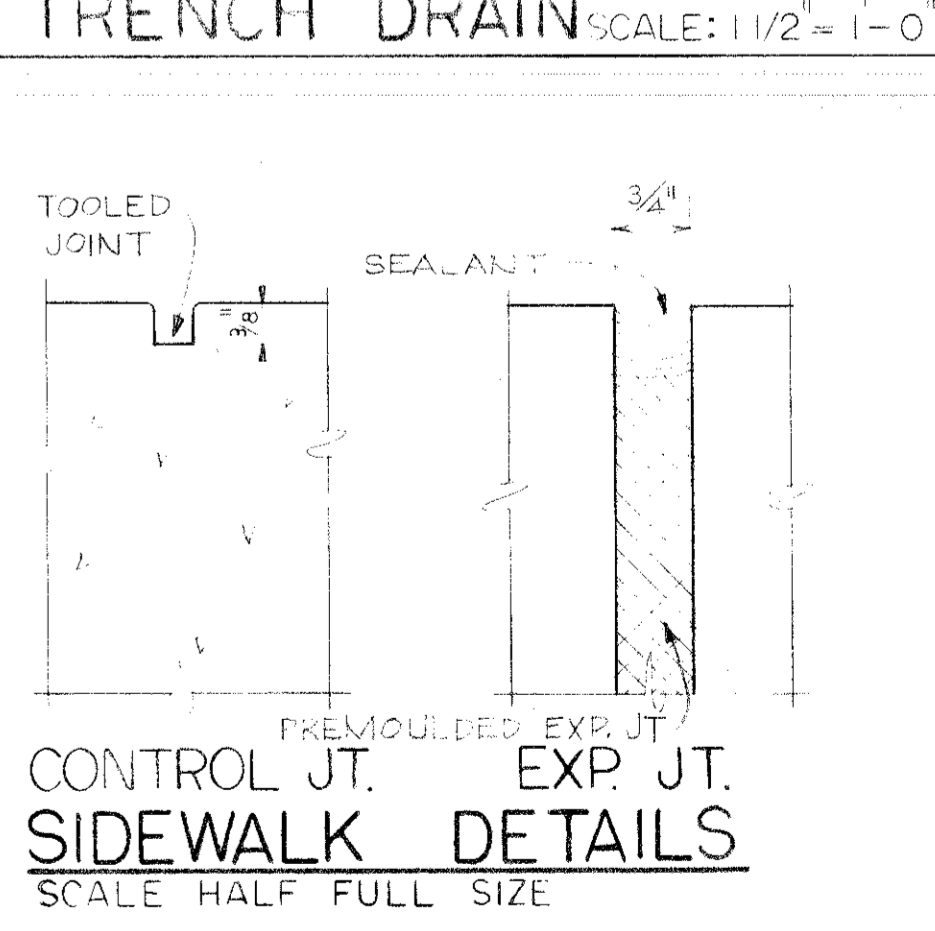
**DETAIL 10** BRICK & ROCK SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



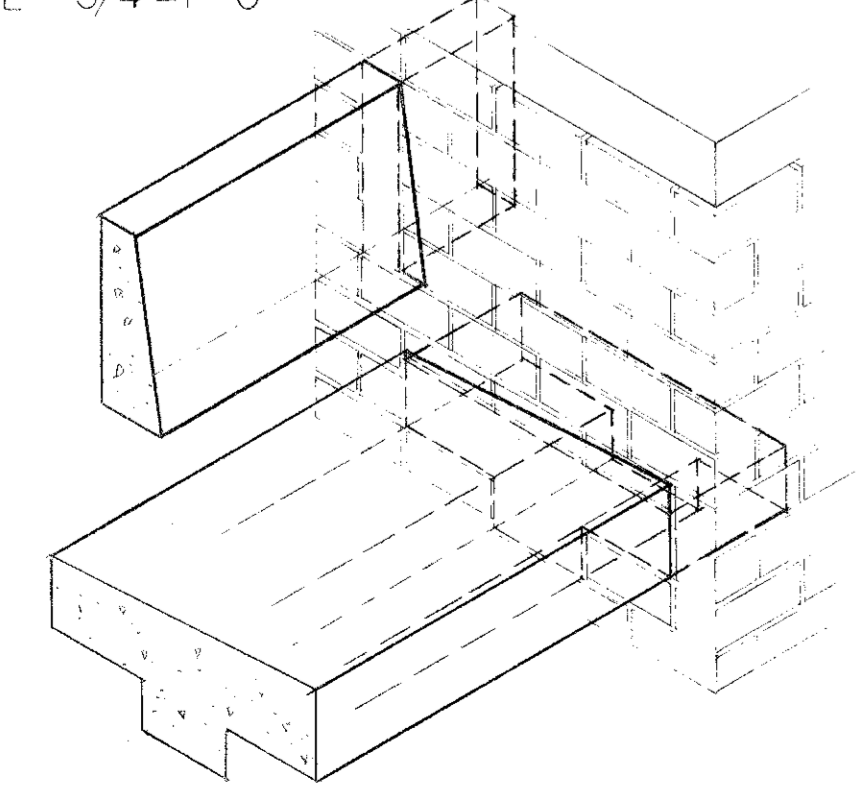
**DETAIL 11** SIDEWALK & ROCK SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



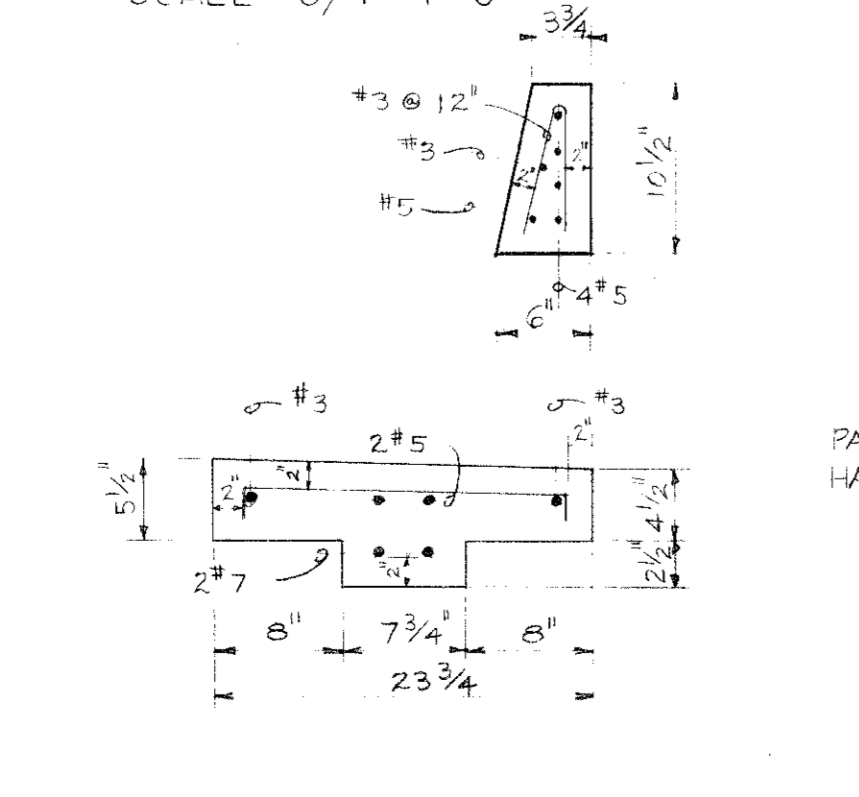
**DETAIL 12** BRICK & SIDEWALK SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



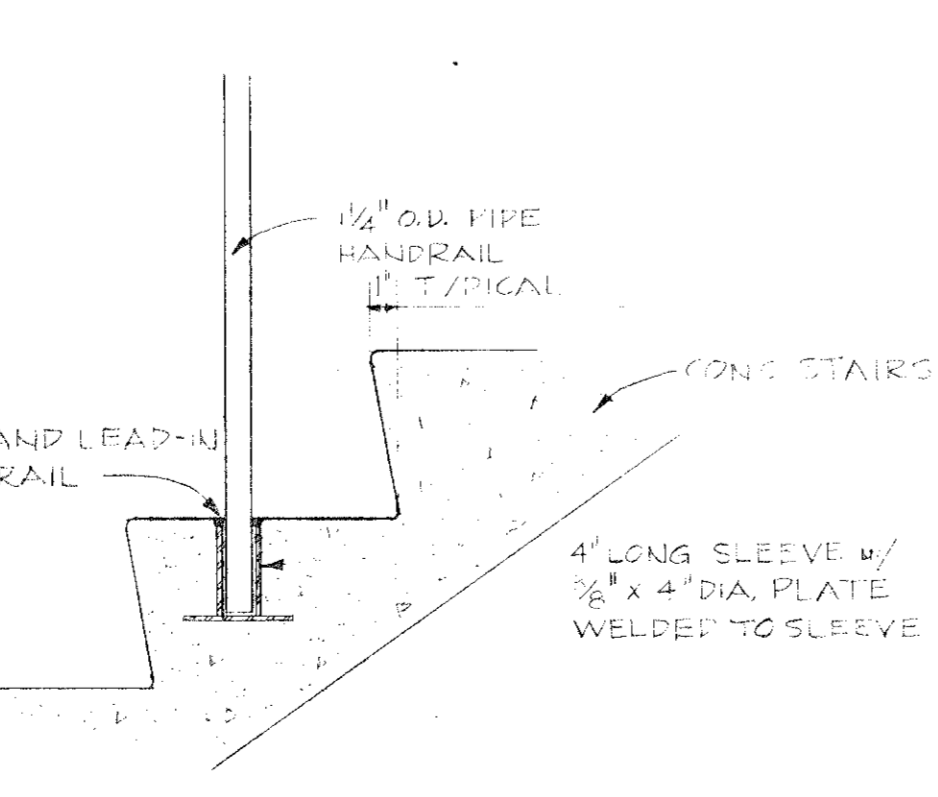
**CONTROL JT. SIDEWALK DETAILS** SCALE: HALF FULL SIZE



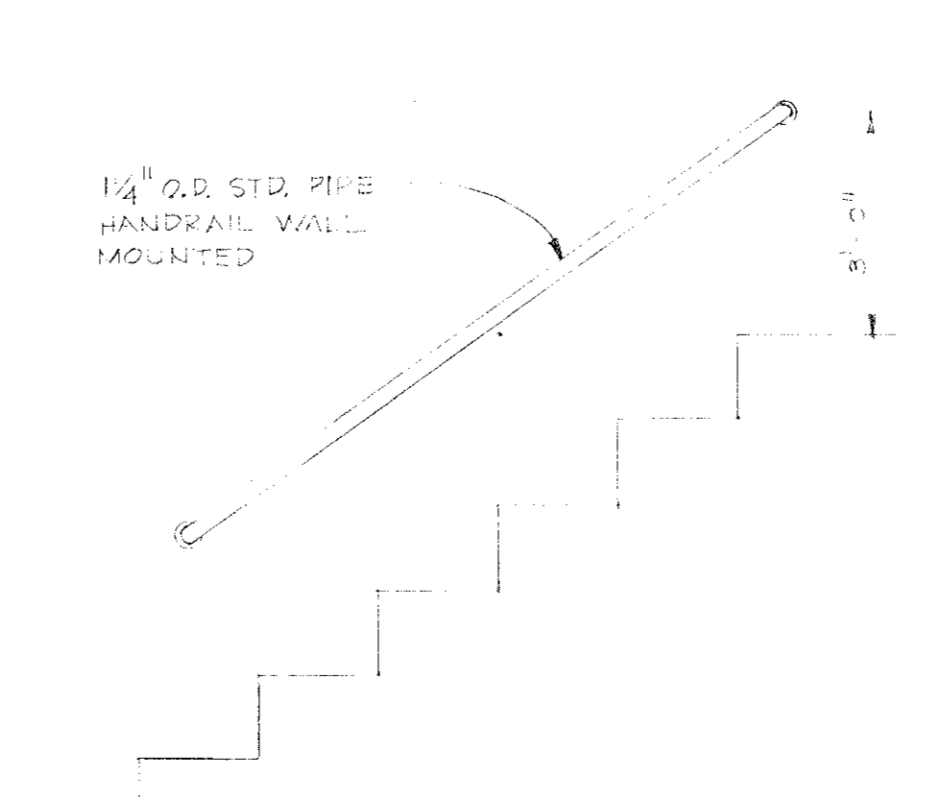
**BENCH DETAIL** NO SCALE



**REIN. DIAGRAMS** SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



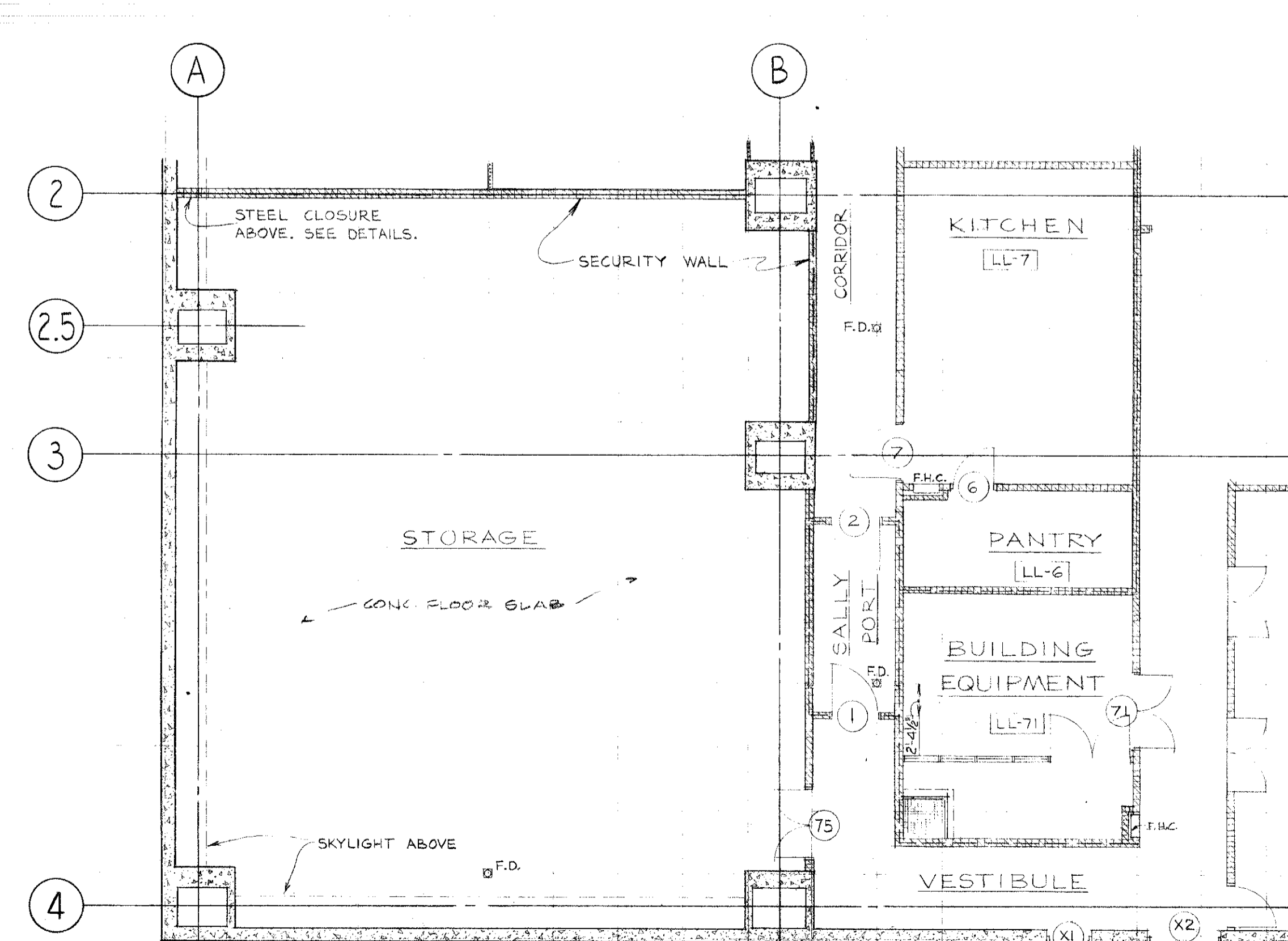
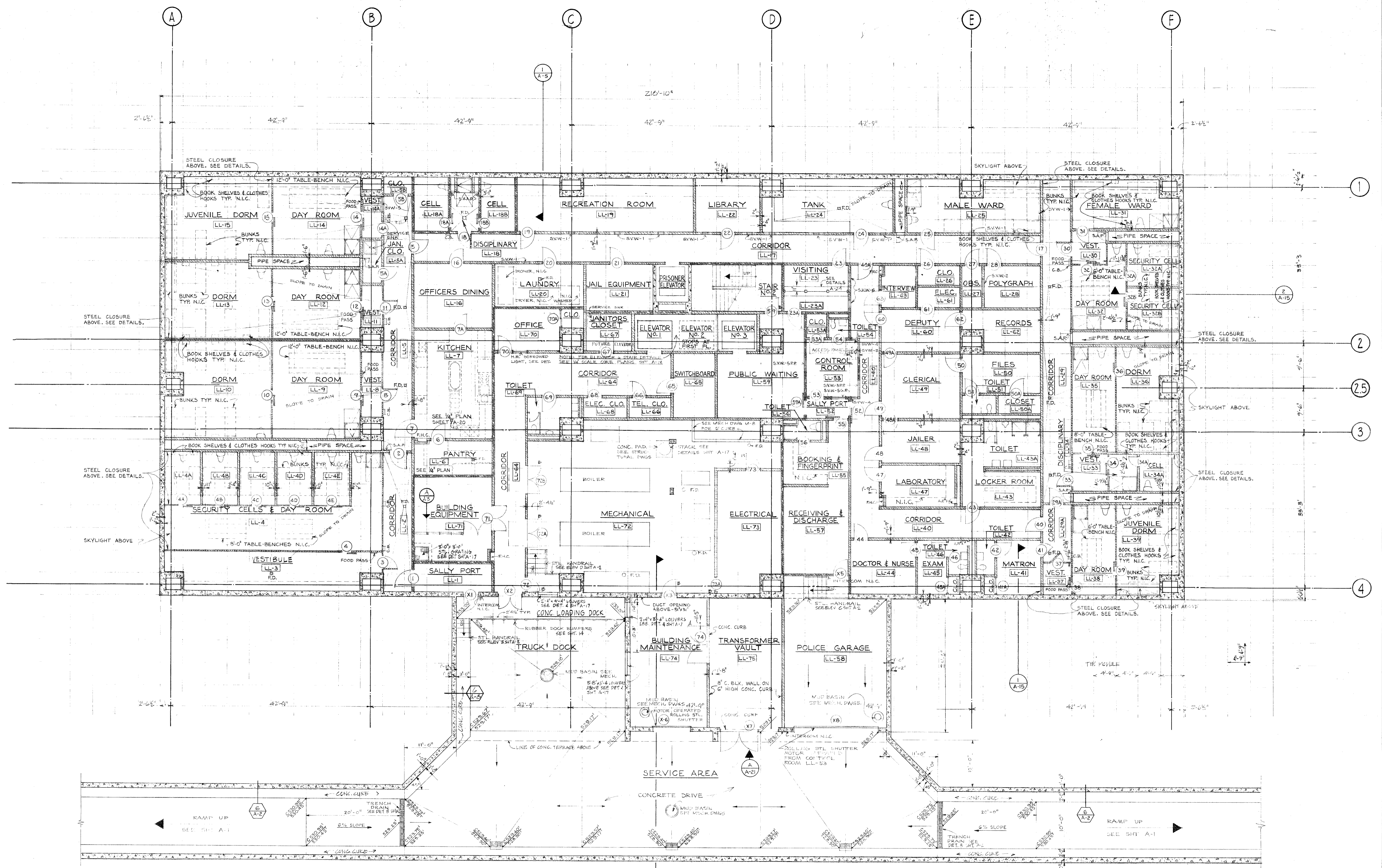
**DETAIL 13** SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



**DETAIL 14** NO SCALE

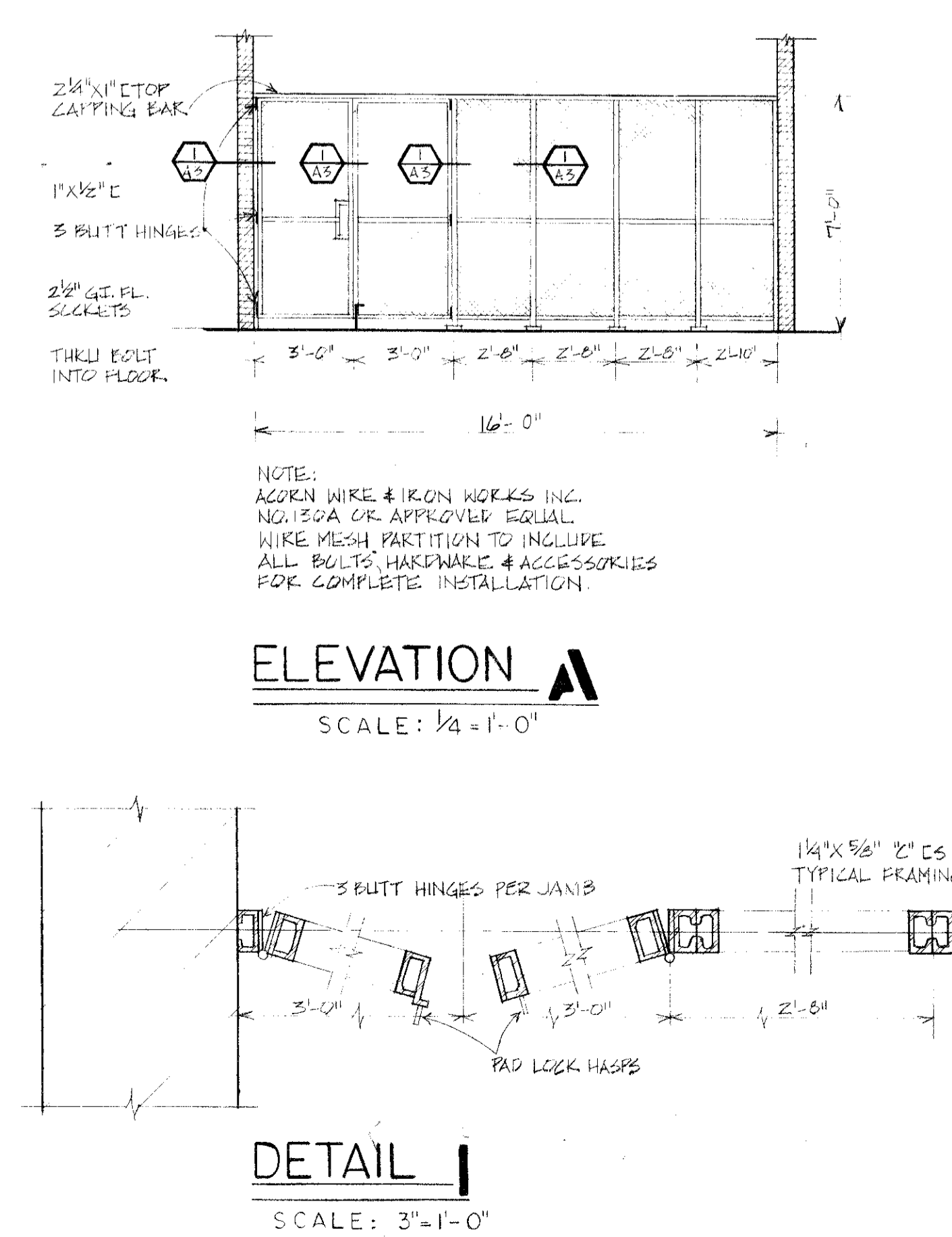
COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
			C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
SITE PLAN DETAILS			JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 2</b>
REVISIONS			SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JULY 6, 1969
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: D.N.W.	CHECKED: R.N.
			APPROVED: C.F.M.	





NOTE:  
ELECTRICALLY INTERLOCK DOORS NO. 1 & NO. 2.

**PARTIAL PLAN ALTERNATE SECURITY EQUIPMENT**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



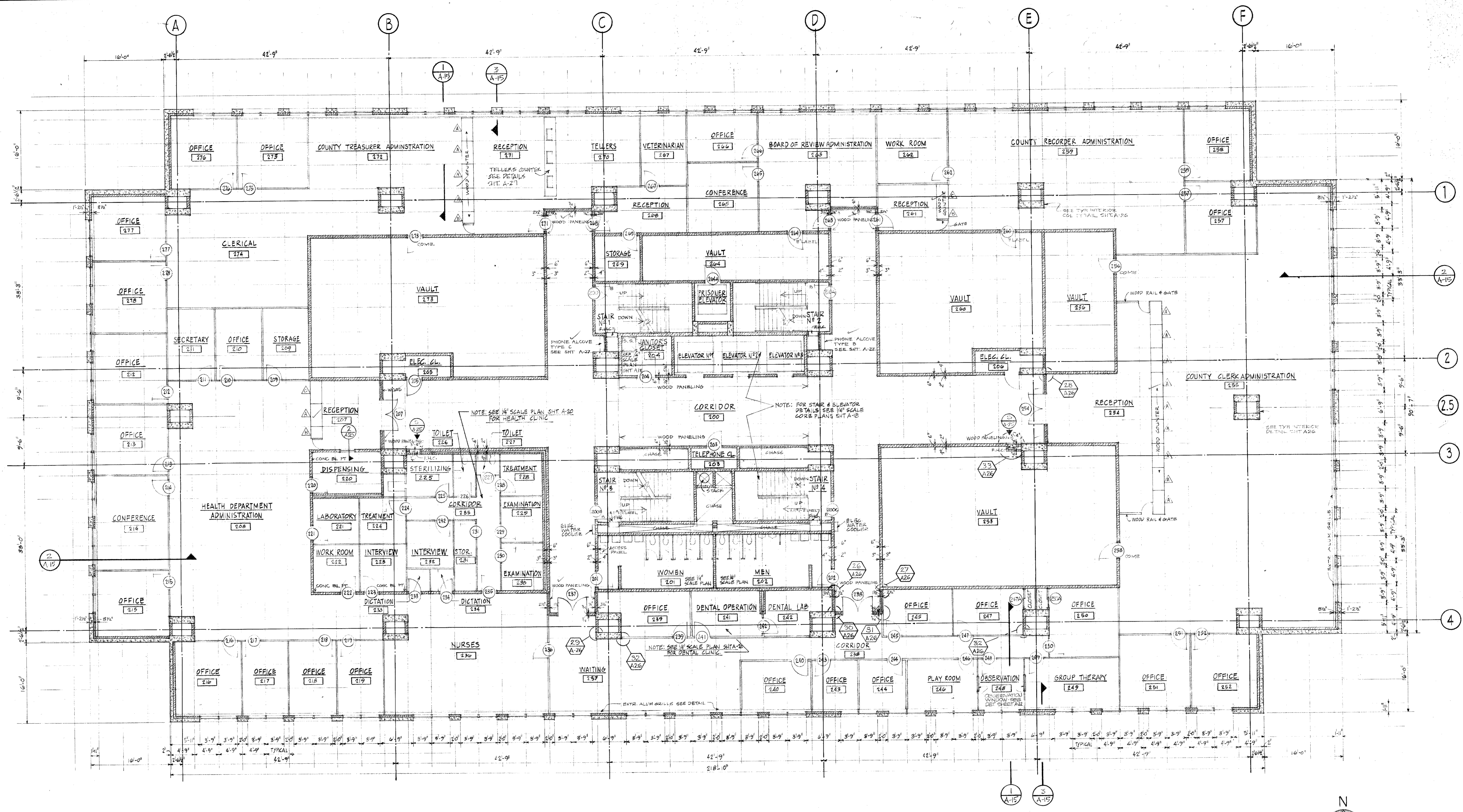
**LOWER LEVEL PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

- NOTES:
- SEE SHIT-A-23 FOR ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE AND SECURITY DOOR SCHEDULE.
  - ALL FINISHED CEILING HEIGHTS 8'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  - PROVIDE DIVIDER STRIPS AS REQUIRED AT CHANGES IN FLOOR FINISHES.
  - PROVIDE A WIRE MESH PROTECTION SCREEN BEHIND CONTROL BOXES AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT ACCESSIBILITY TO BOXES FROM LOCKUPS.
  - SEE MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS OF ACCESS PANELS.
2. ALL CLOSURES EXCEPT LOCKS TO HAVE SHELF W/ ROP BELOW

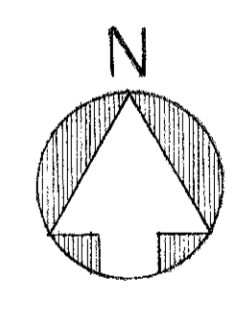
<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 3</b>
<b>LOWER LEVEL PLAN</b>		SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	DATE: JULY 4, 1967
		DRAWN: O. M. GAR	CHECKED: H. N.
<b>REVISIONS</b>		NO. DATE REMARKS	







SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

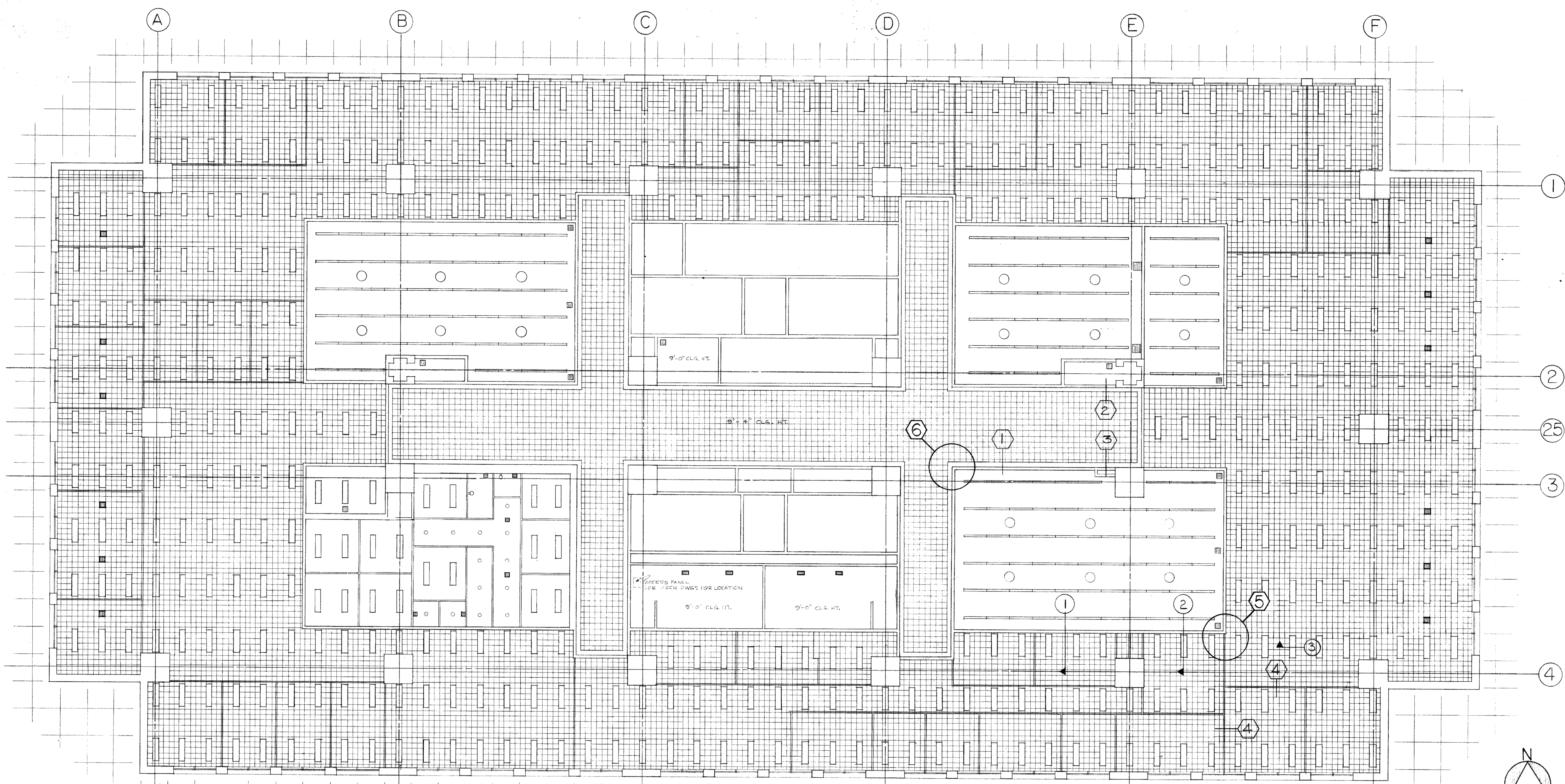


SECOND FLOOR ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

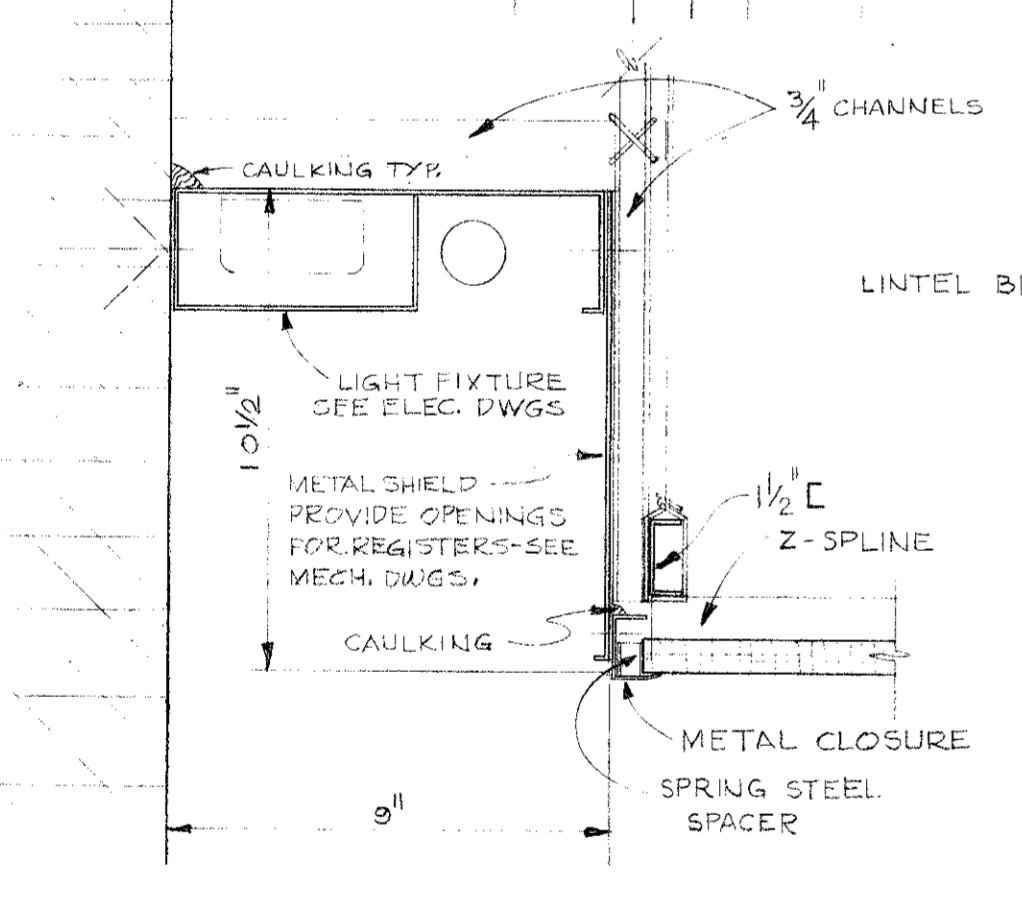
R. N. O.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS	R. N. O.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS											
				NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	VAT.	FIN.						NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	VAT.	FIN.												
				MAT.	FIN.	MAT.	FIN.	MAT.	FIN.						MAT.	FIN.	MAT.	FIN.	MAT.	FIN.												
200	CORRIDOR	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	ACT.	-	WOOD PANELING SEE PLAN	245	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	ACT.	-		
201	WOMEN	CT.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	PLAS.	PT.	-	246	PLAY ROOM	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	ACT.	-		
202	MEN	CT.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	C.T.	-	PLAS.	PT.	-	247	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	DW.	PT.	ACT.	-		
203	TELEPHONE CLOSET	CONC.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	EXP.	-	-	248	OBSERVATION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-
204	JANITOR'S CLOSET	CONC.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	EXP.	-	-	249	GROUP THERAPY	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-
205	ELECTRICAL CLOSET	CONC.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	EXP.	-	-	250	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-		
206	ELECTRICAL CLOSET	CONC.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	C.BLK.	-	EXP.	-	-	251	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-		
207	RECEPTION	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	ACT.	-	*WOOD COUNTER	252	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
208	HEALTH DEPARTMENT ADMIN.	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	DW.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	253	VAULT	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
209	STORAGE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	254	RECEPTION	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
210	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	255	COUNTY CLERK ADMINISTRATION	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
211	SECRETARY	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	256	VAULT	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
212	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	257	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
213	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	258	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
214	CONFERENCE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	259	COUNTY RECORDER ADMIN.	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
215	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	260	VAULT	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
216	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	261	RECEPTION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
217	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	262	WORK ROOM	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
218	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	263	BOARD OF REVIEW ADMIN.	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
219	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	264	VAULT	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
220	BIOLOGY LABORATORY	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	CONFERENCE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
221	LABORATORY	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	266	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
222	WORK ROOM	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	267	VETERINARIAN	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
223	INTERVIEW	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	268	RECEPTION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
224	TREATMENT	VAT.	V.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	269	STORAGE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
225	STERILIZING	VAT.	V.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	270	TELLERS	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	PLAS.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
226	TOILET	VAT.	V.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	271	RECEPTION	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	ACT.	-				
227	TOILET	VAT.	V.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	272	COUNTY TREASURER ADMIN.	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	WD.	-	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-				
228	TREATMENT	VAT.	V.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	273	VAULT	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	C.BLK.	SP.	PLAS.	PT.	ACT.	-				
229	EXAMINATION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	GMU.	-	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	274	CLERICAL	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
230	STORAGE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	275	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	ACT.	-						
231	INTERVIEW	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	276	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-				
232	INTERVIEW	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	277	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	C.BLK.	SP.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-				
233	DICTATION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	278	OFFICE	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-				
234	DICTATION	VAT.	V.	D.W.	PT.	D.W.	PT.	C.BLK.	SP.	ACT.	-	-	-	-																		

NOTE:  
1. SEE REFLECTED FLOOR PLAN SHT. A-5 FOR CEILING HEIGHTS AND CEILING FINISH.  
2. ALL CLOSETS TO BE FINISHED AS ADJOINING ROOM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
3. ALL WALLS ON CENTERLINE OF MODULE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
4. VENTILATING ACOUSTICAL TILE IN CORRIDOR.  
5. ALL CLOSETS TO HAVE A SHELF W/ROD BELOW.  
6. ALL MASKARY PARTITIONS TO CARRY TO UNDERSIDE OF STRUCT.

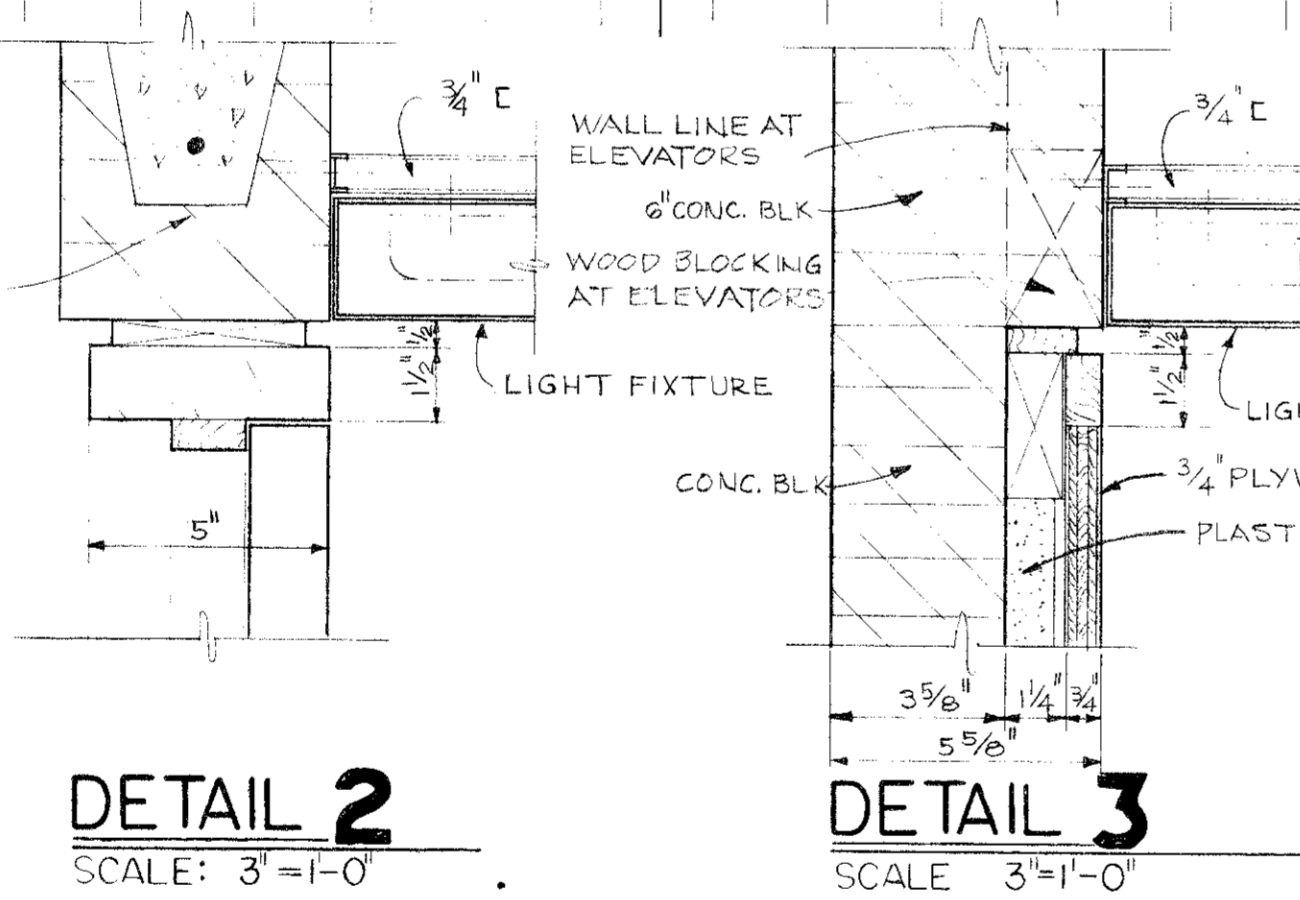
COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION  JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
SECOND FLOOR PLAN & ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER A 6
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"		DATE: JULY 6, 1965	
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: G.A.R.
REVISIONS		CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: G.F.M.



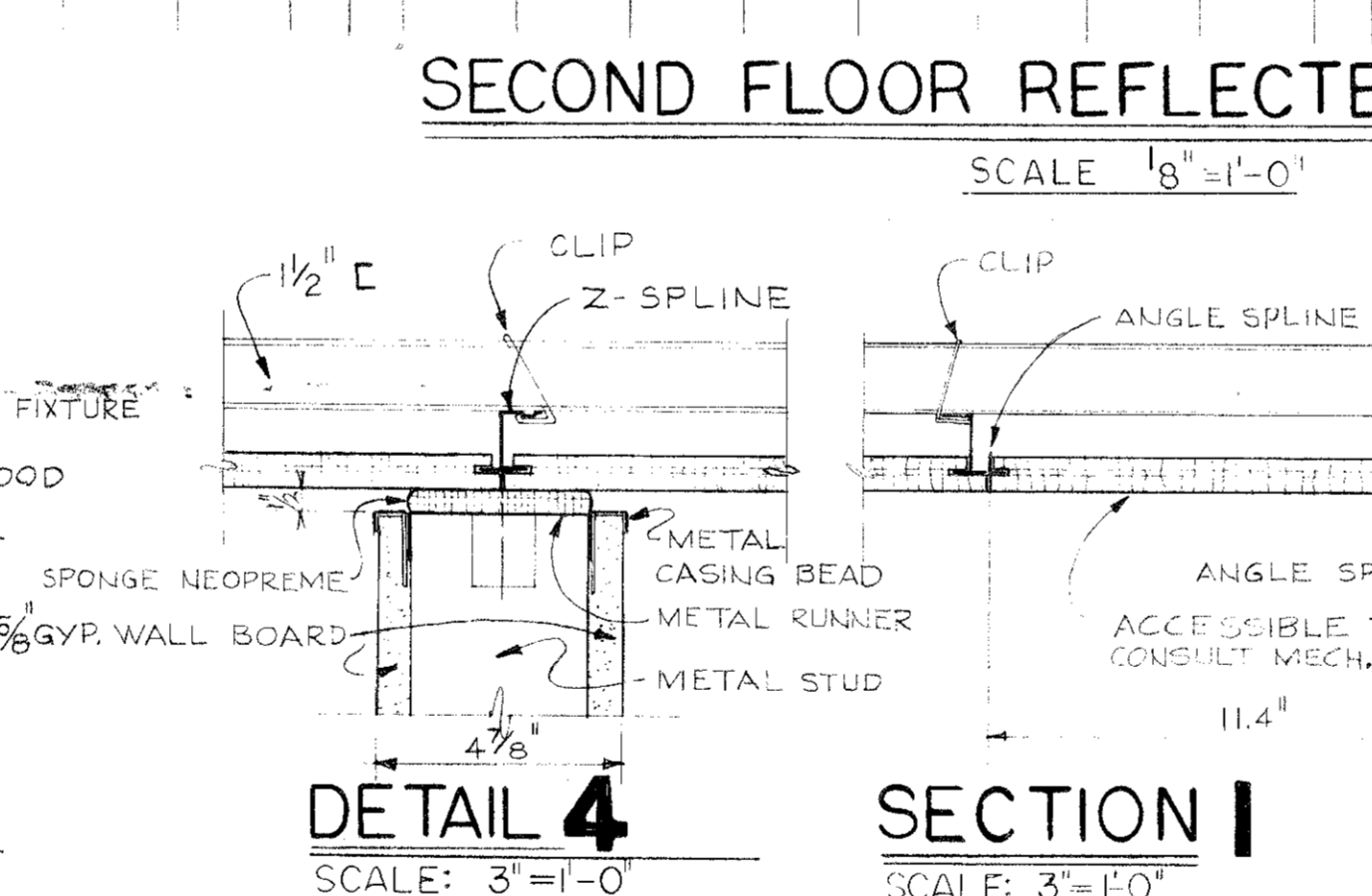
**SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



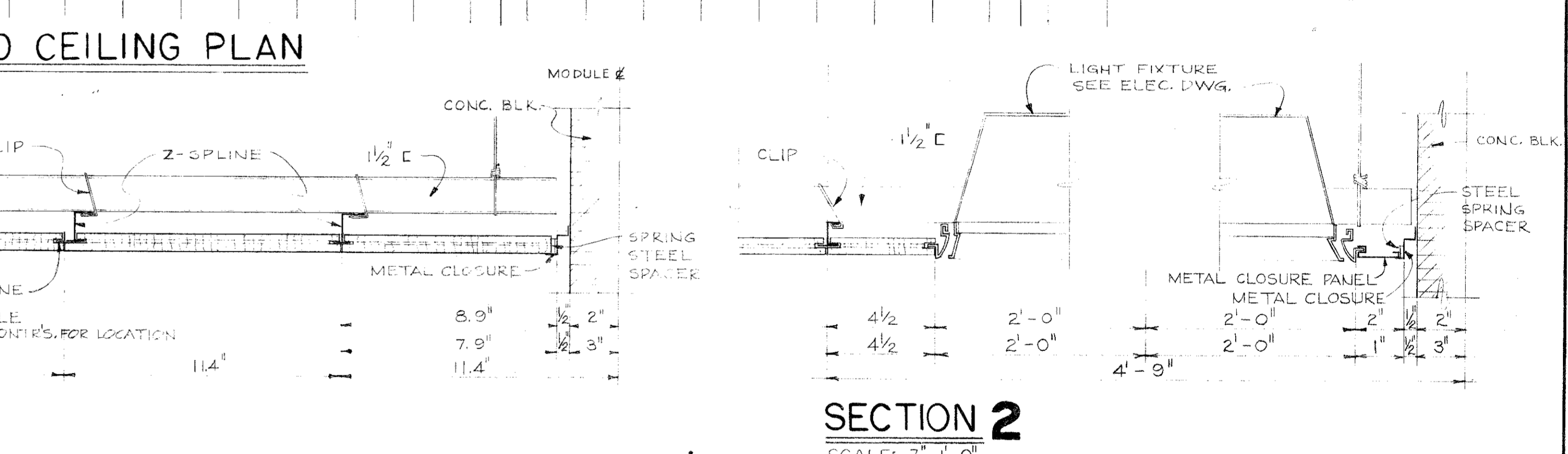
**DETAIL 1 COVE LIGHT**  
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



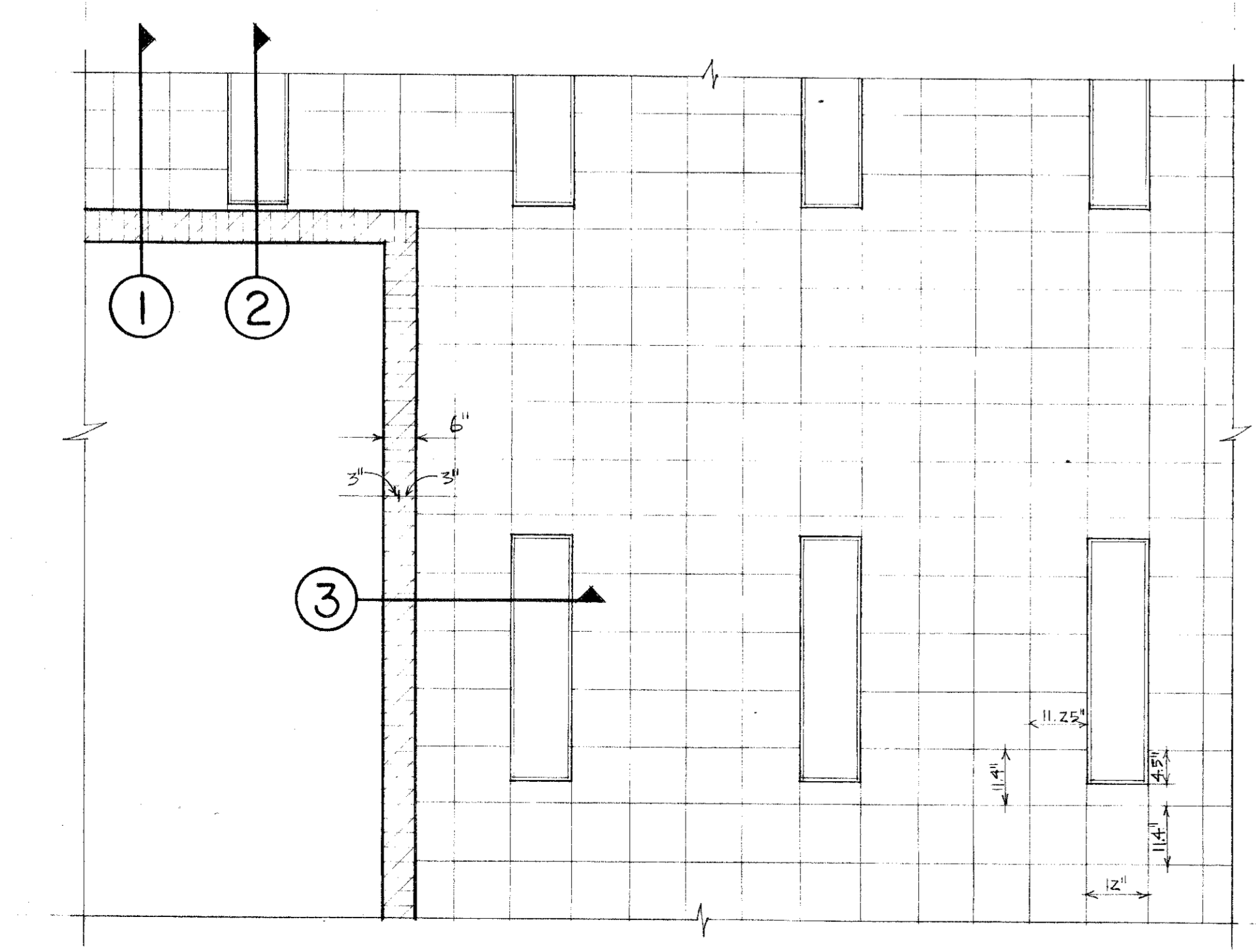
**DETAIL 2** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"  
**DETAIL 3** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



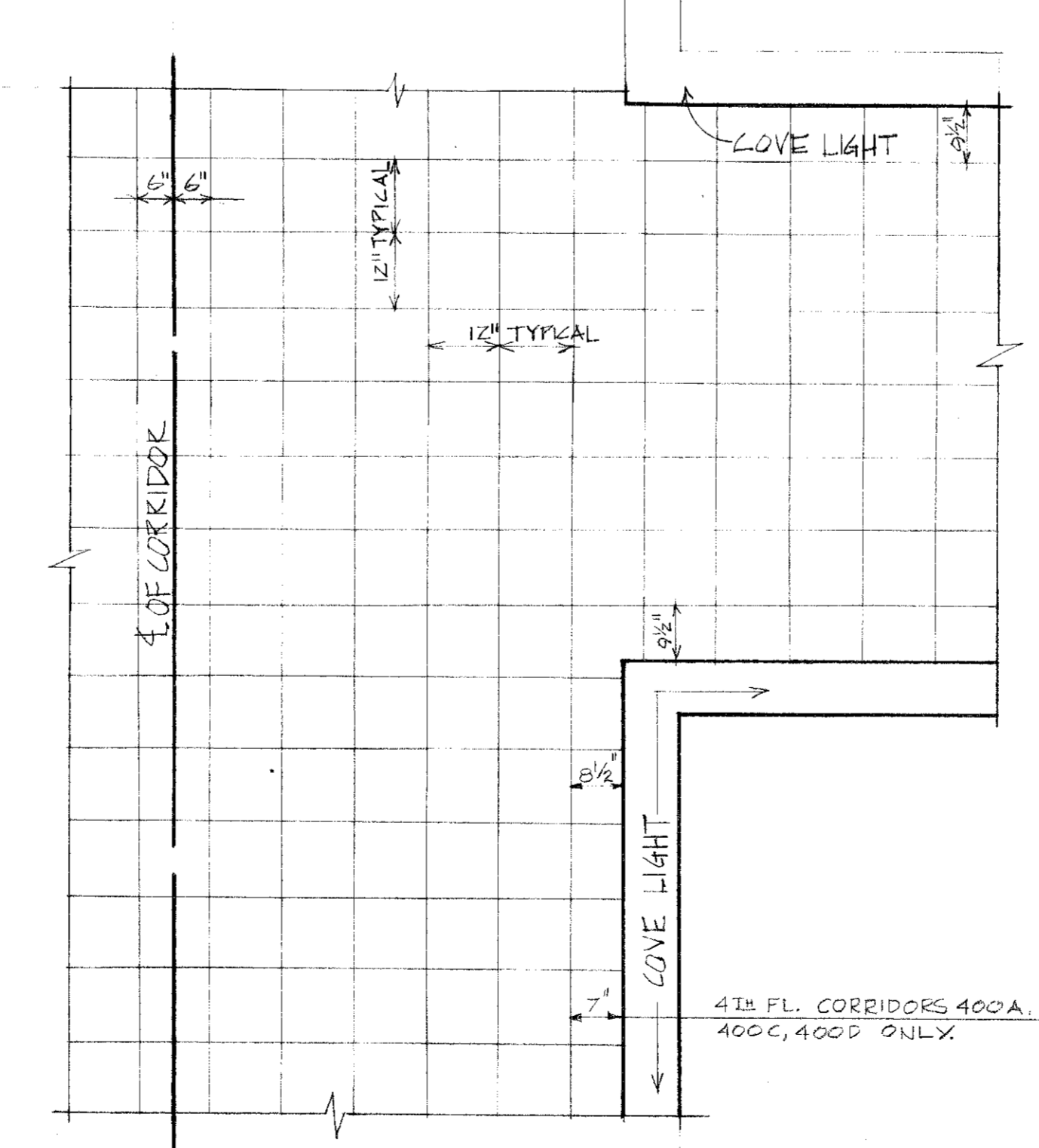
**DETAIL 4** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"  
**SECTION 1** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



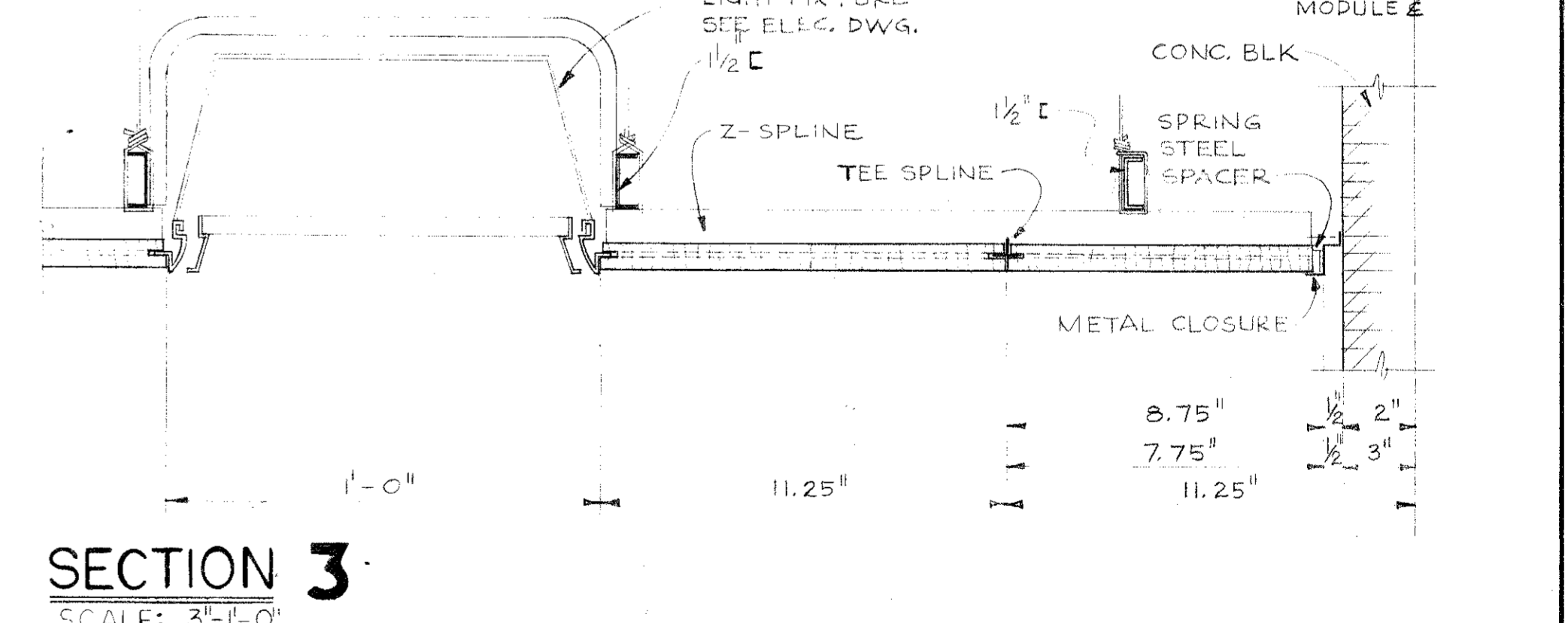
**SECTION 2** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"  
**SECTION 3** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



**DETAIL 5**



**DETAIL 6**

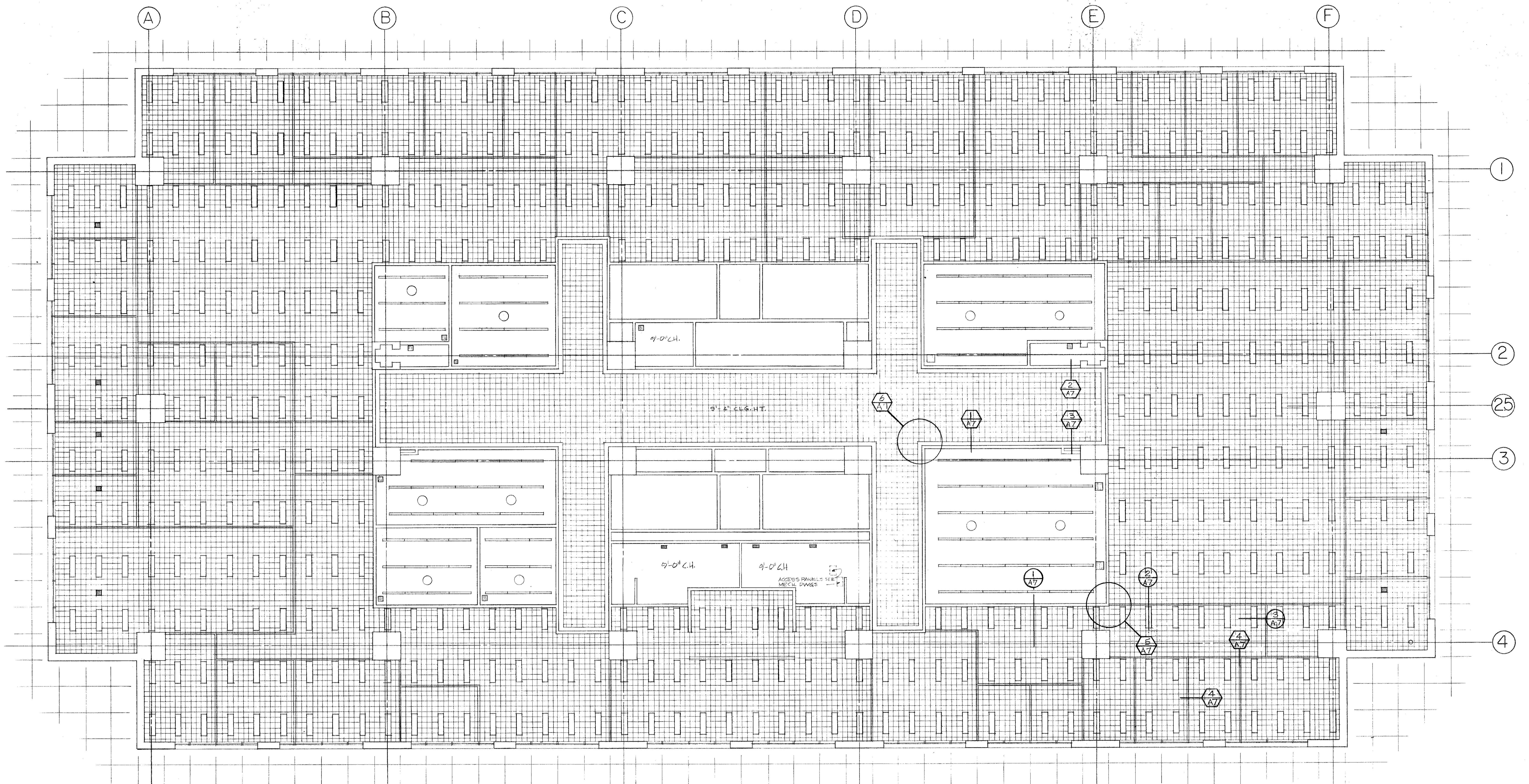


**SECTION 3** SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

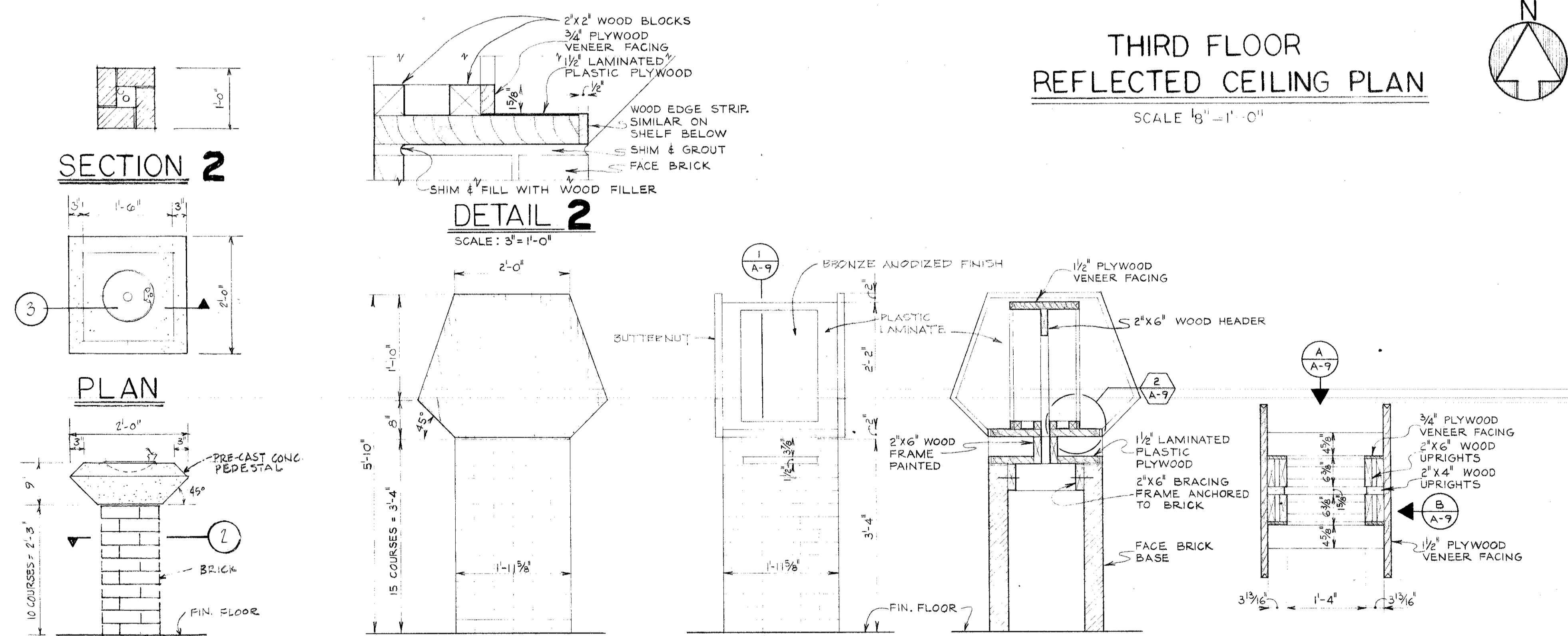
NOTE:  
ALL CEILING HEIGHTS 12'-0"  
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		<b>SECOND FLOOR</b> <b>REFLECTED CEILING PLAN</b>	JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b> SCALE: AS NOTED
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: D.N.W. CHECKED: H.N. APPROVED: C.F.M. DATE: JULY 6, 1965
REVISIONS			

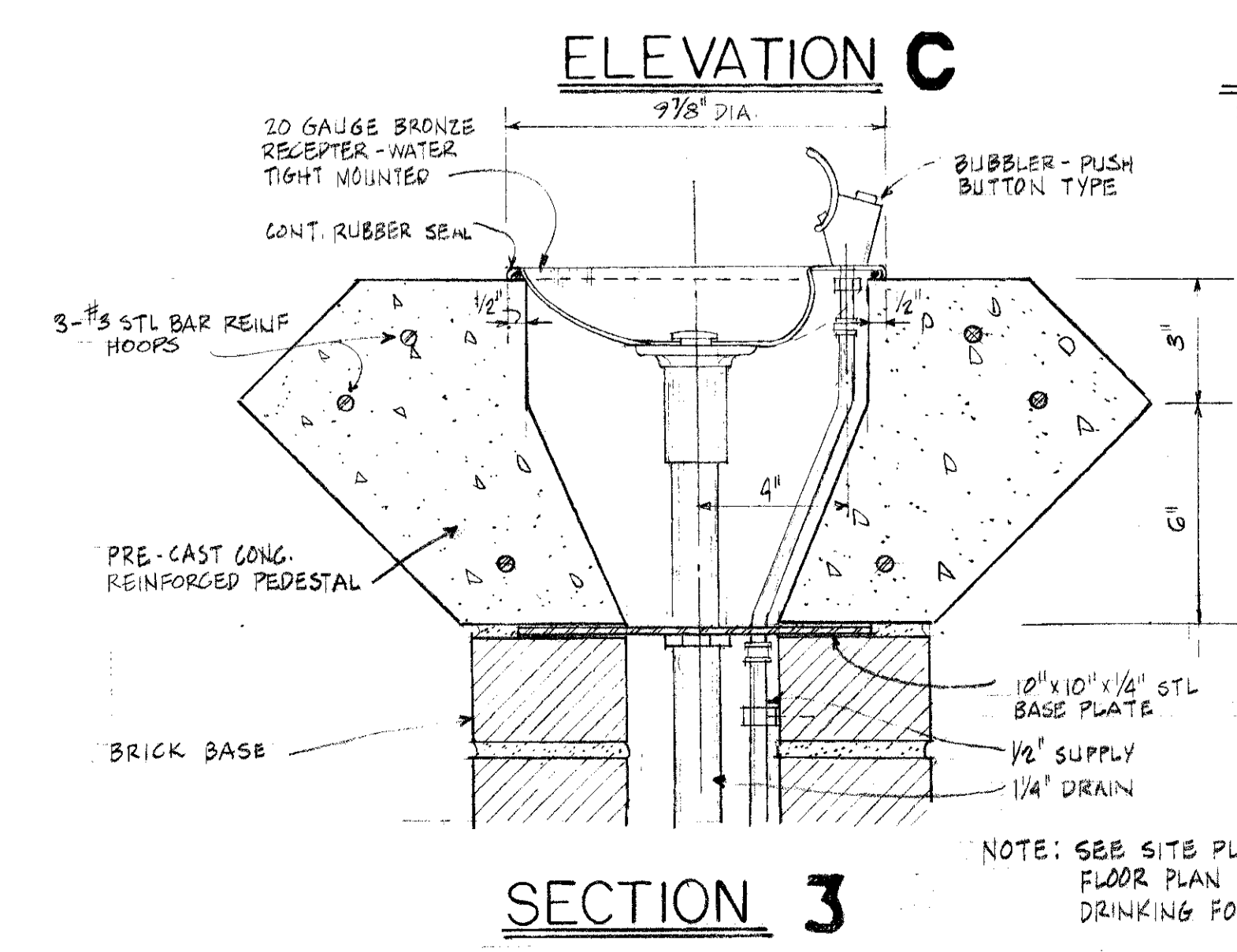




THIRD FLOOR  
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION B  
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"  
ELEVATION A  
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"  
SECTION 1  
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"  
PUBLIC TELEPHONE - TYPE D

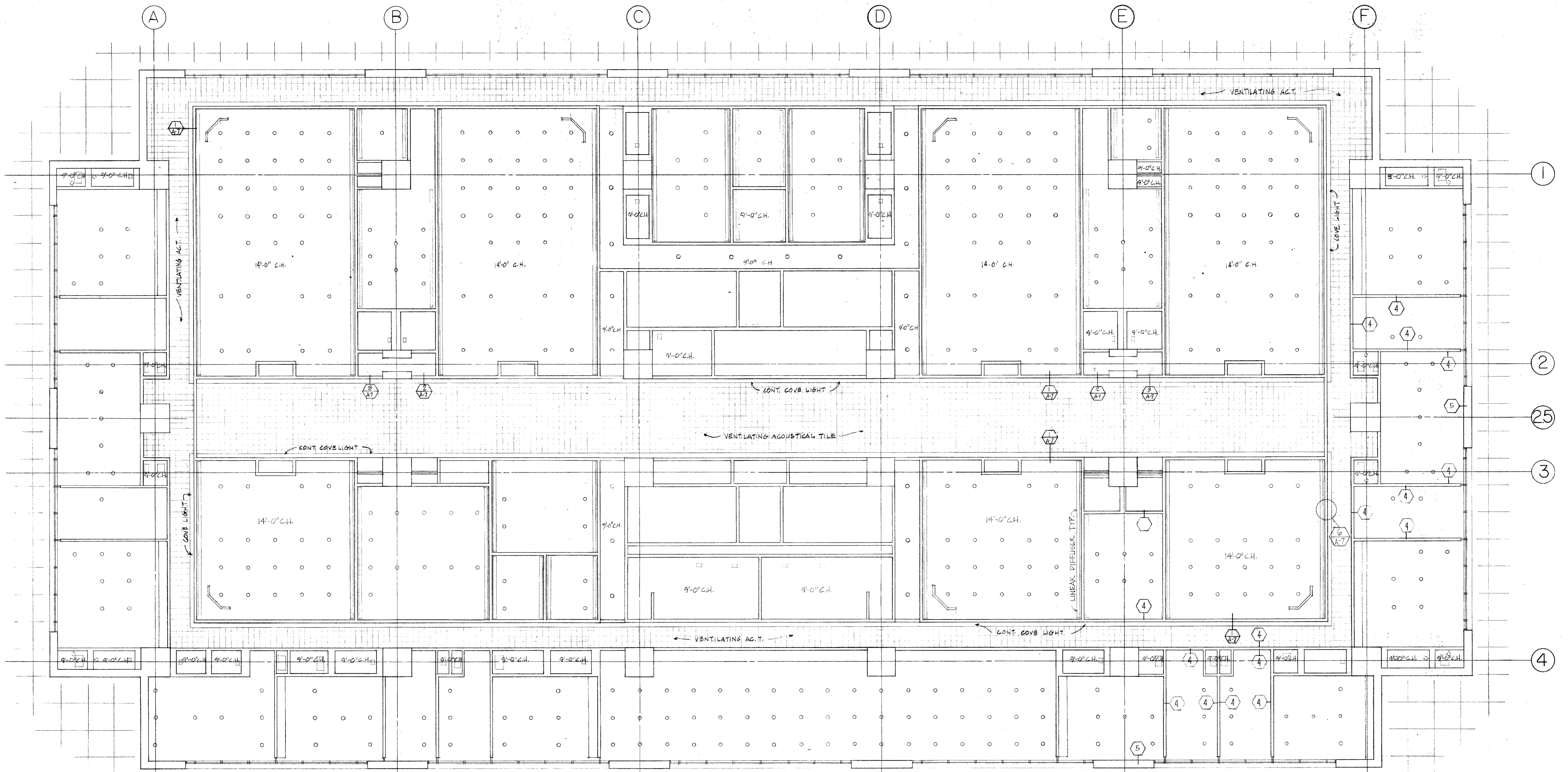


SECTION 3

COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN			JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER A 9
REVISIONS			SCALE AS NOTED	DATE JULY 6, 1965
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: P.N.W.	CHECKED: R.N.
			APPROVED: C.F.M.	

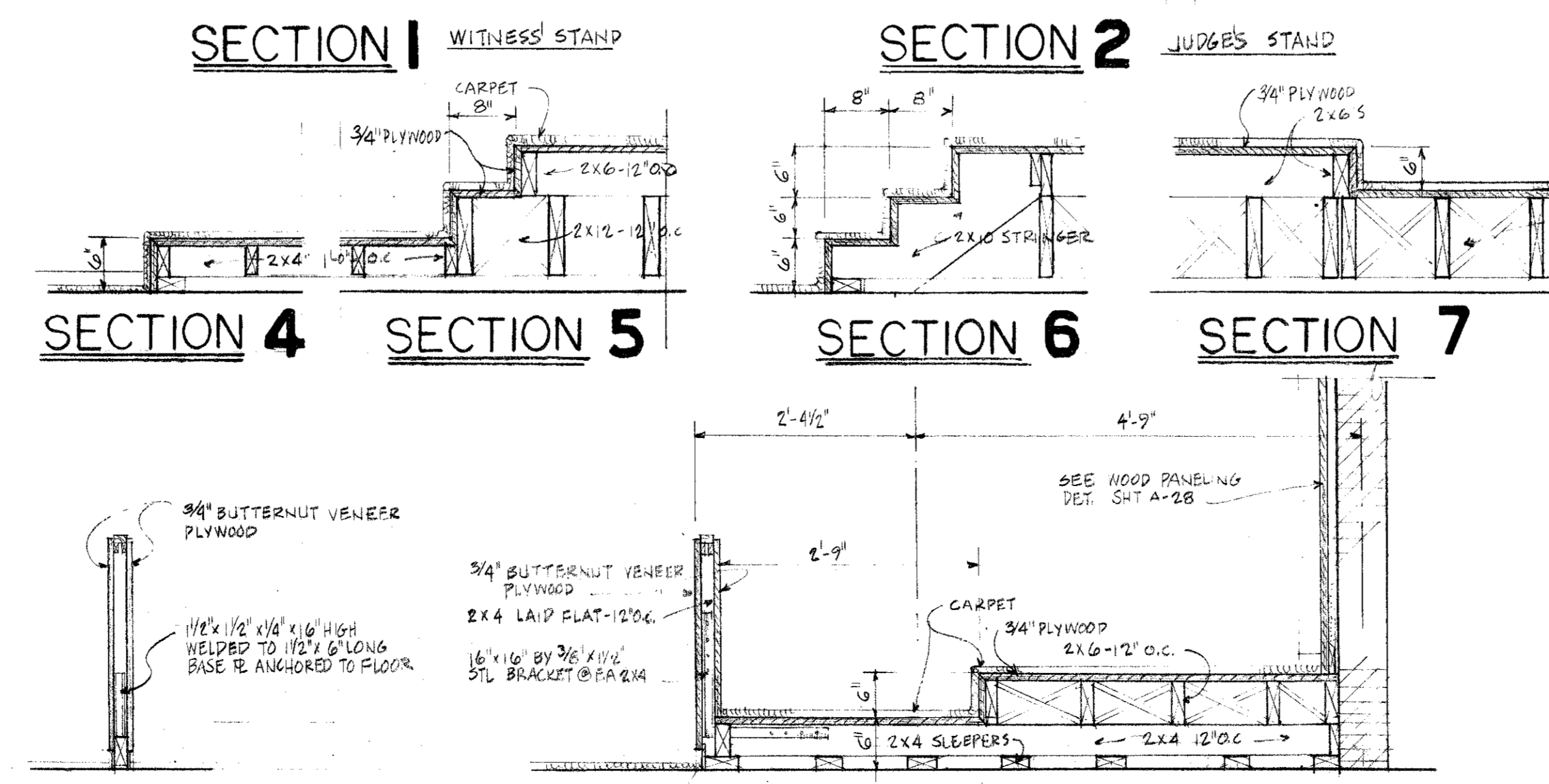
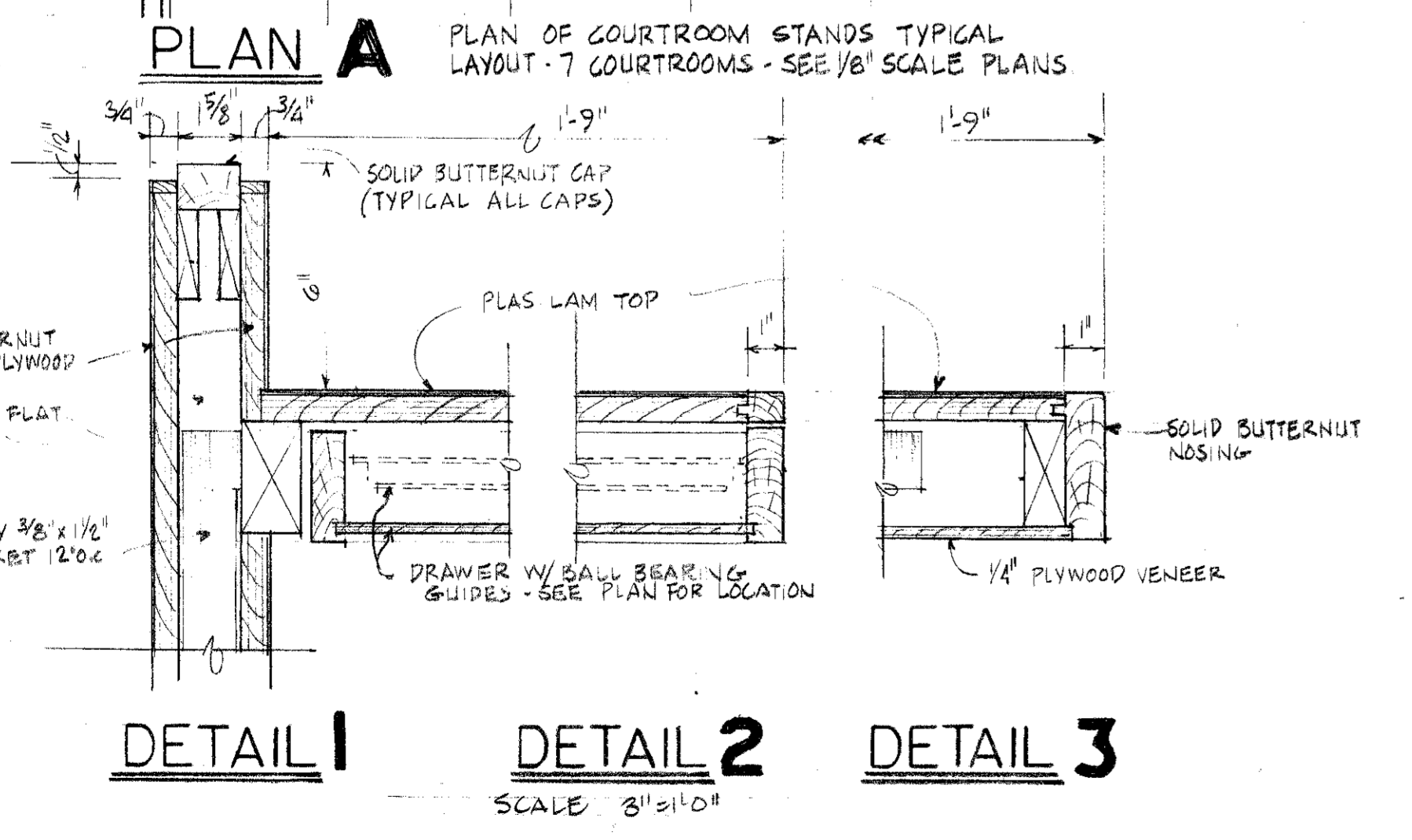
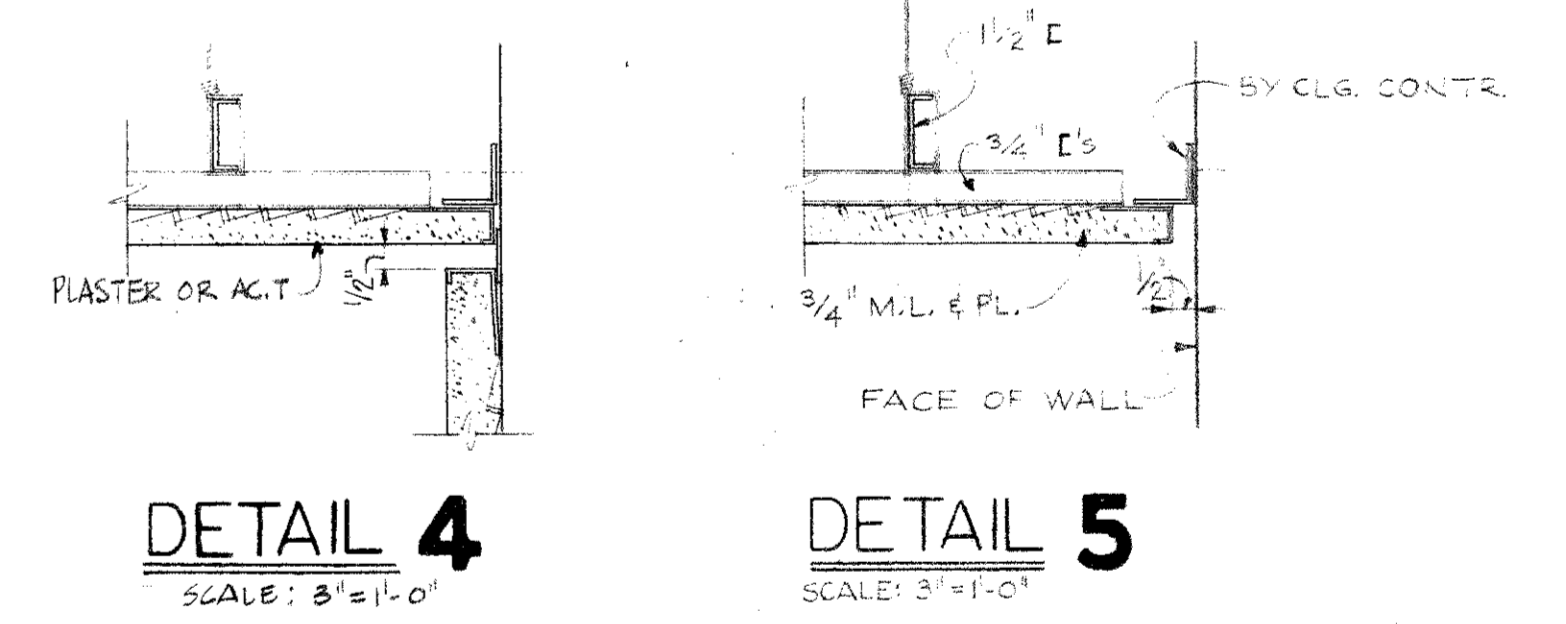
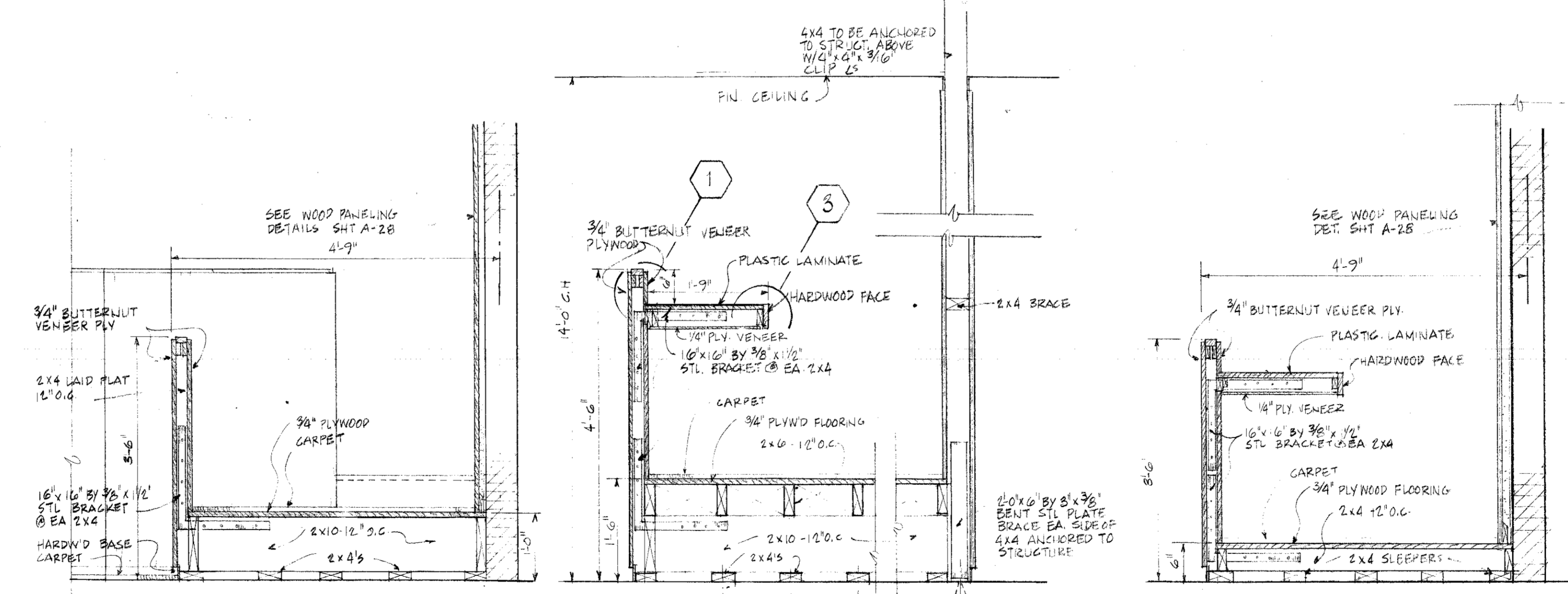
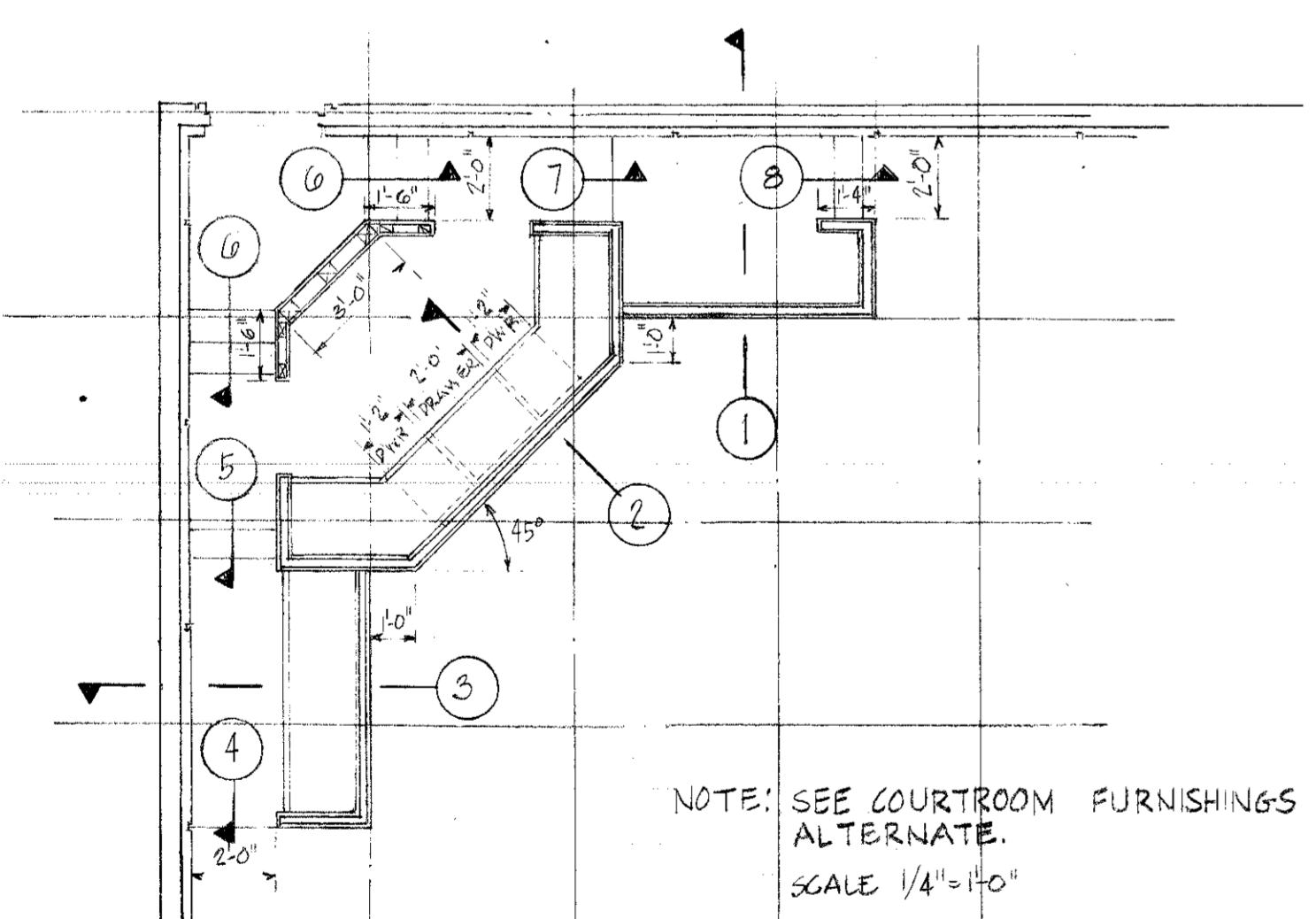
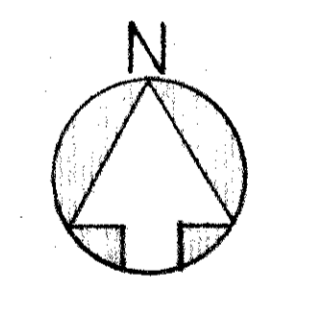






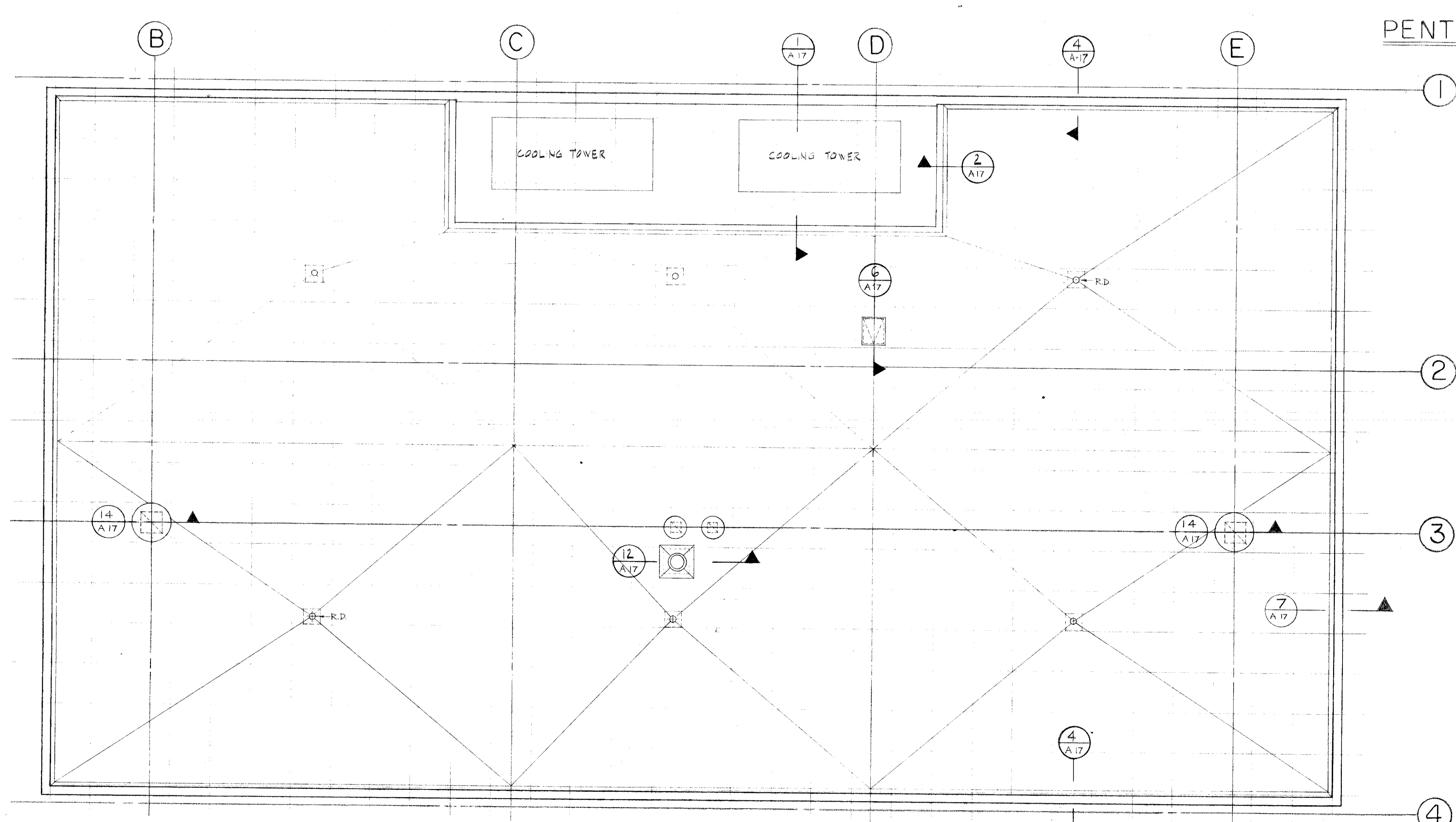
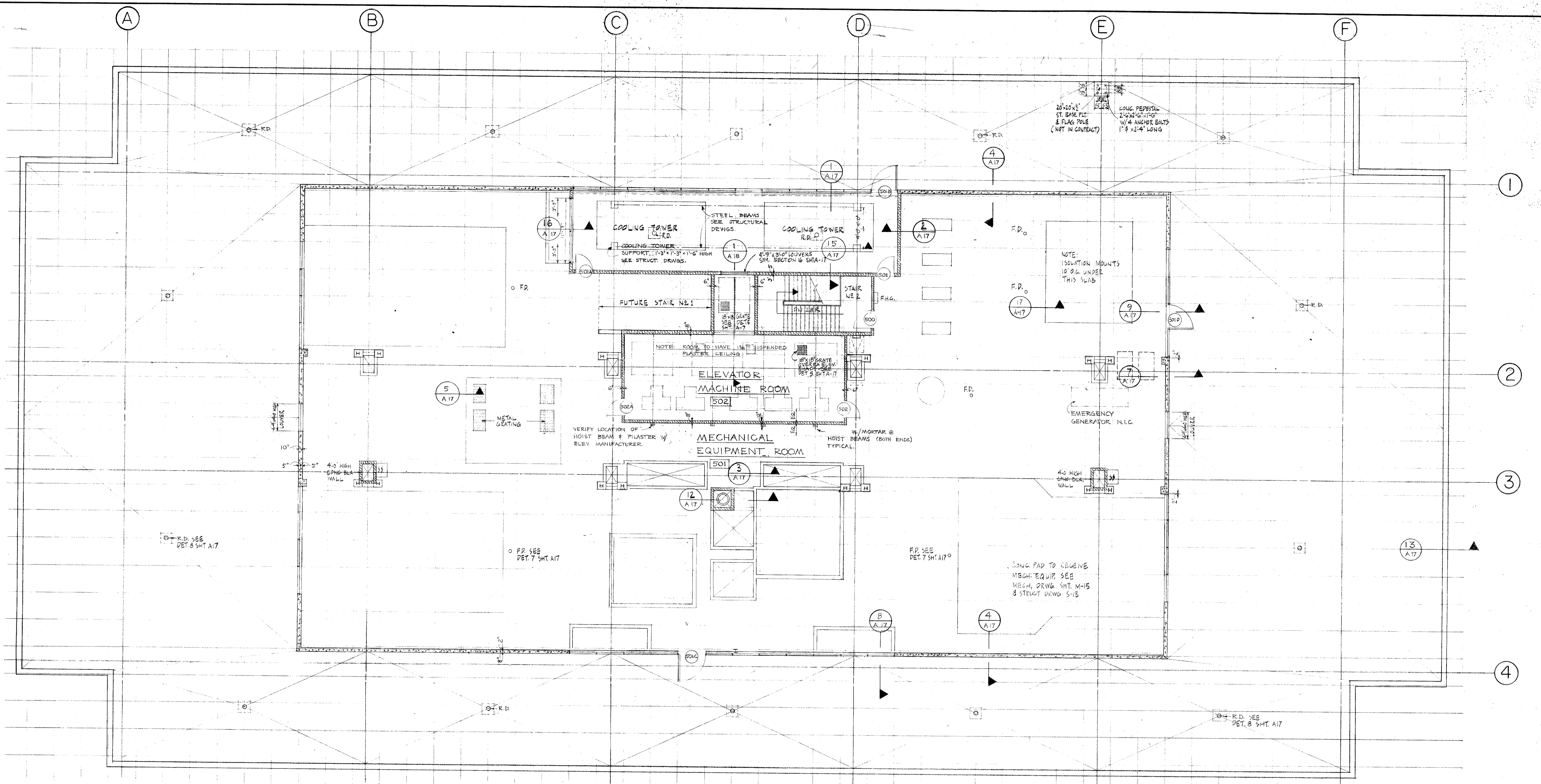
NOTE:  
 1. START INSTALLATION OF VENT. AC. TILES IN CORRIDORS 400 A,B,C,D FROM WALL OPPOSITE COVE.  
 2. CEILING HEIGHT 12'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
 3. SEE NOTES AND DETAIL 6 ON SHT. A-7.

FOURTH FLOOR  
 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN  
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NOTE: 1. ALL CEILING HEIGHTS 12'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.  
 2. ALL PARTITIONS TO CARRY TO UNDERSIDE OF STRUCTURE. SEE DETAIL 2 SHT. A-5.

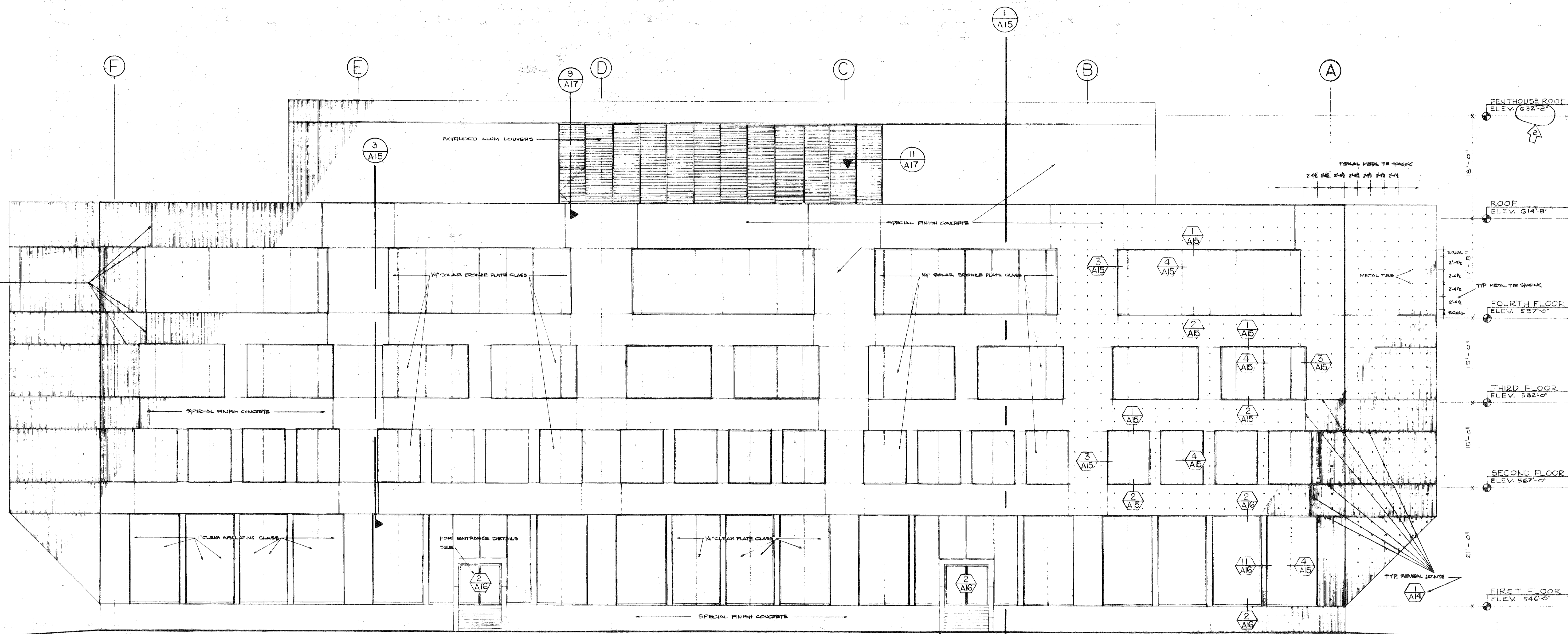
COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION			KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS		
JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS		
FOURTH FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN			JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER A 11	
REVISIONS			SCALE AS NOTED	DATE JULY 9, 1945	
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: B.N.K. · G.A.R.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: C.F.M.



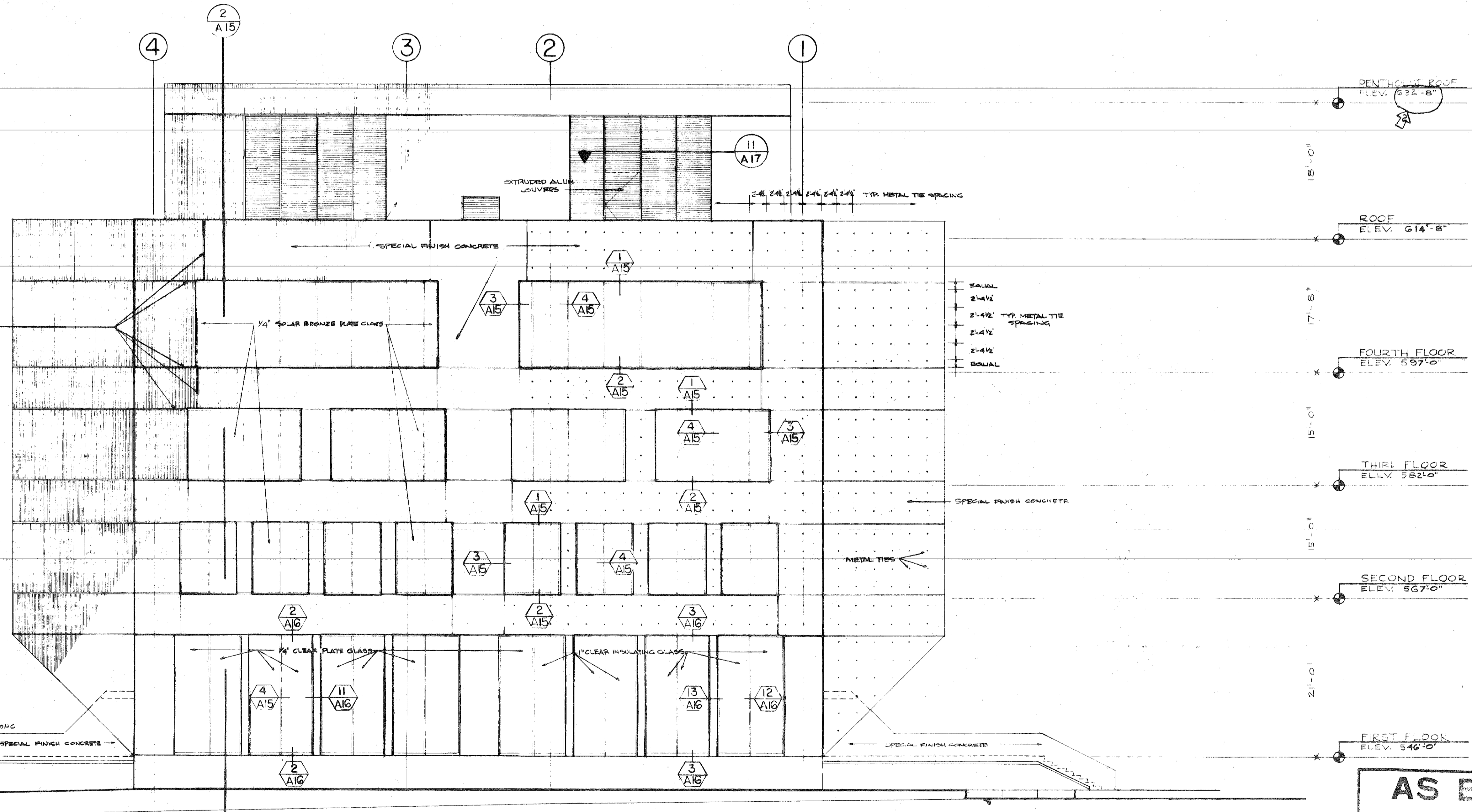
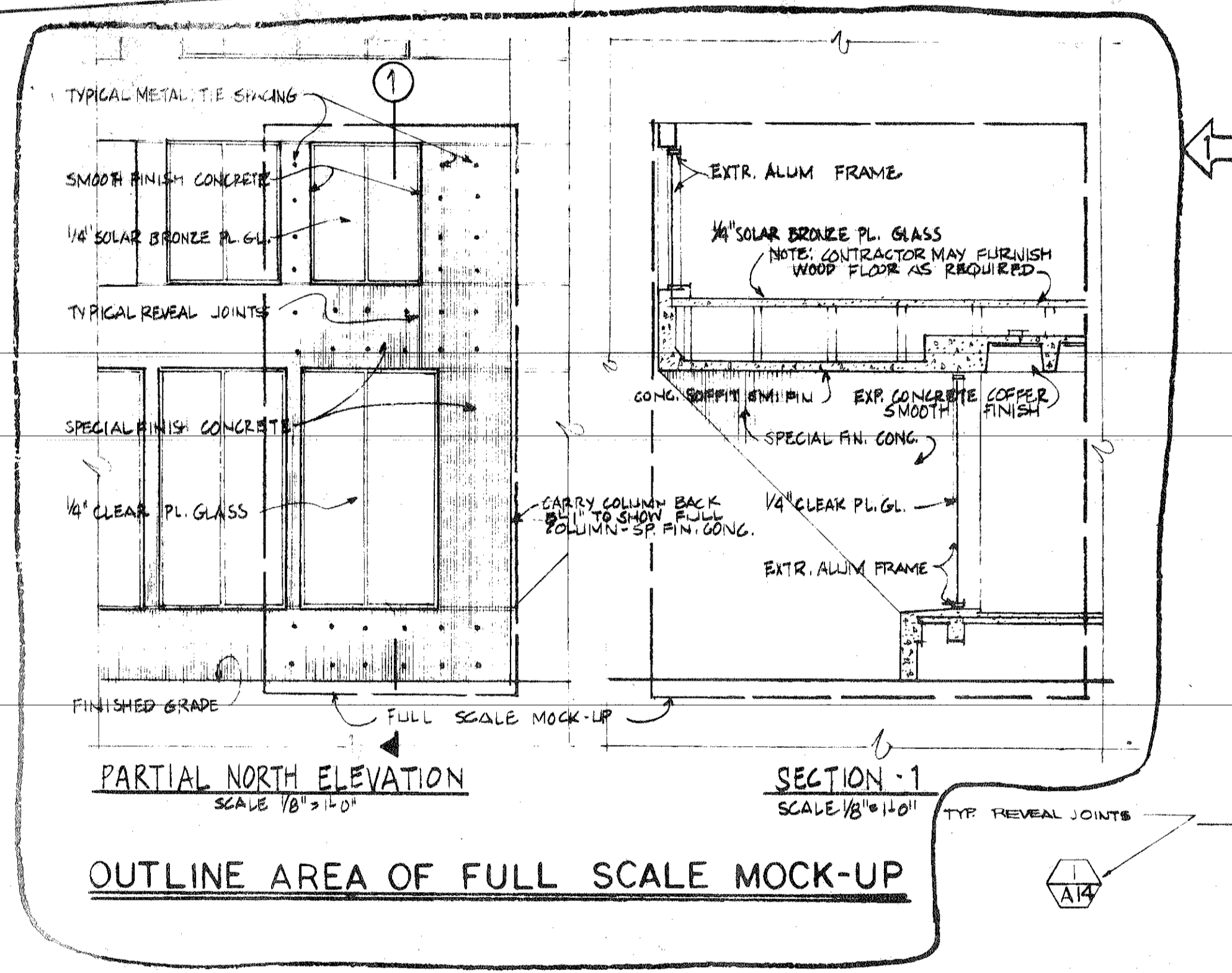
ROOF PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

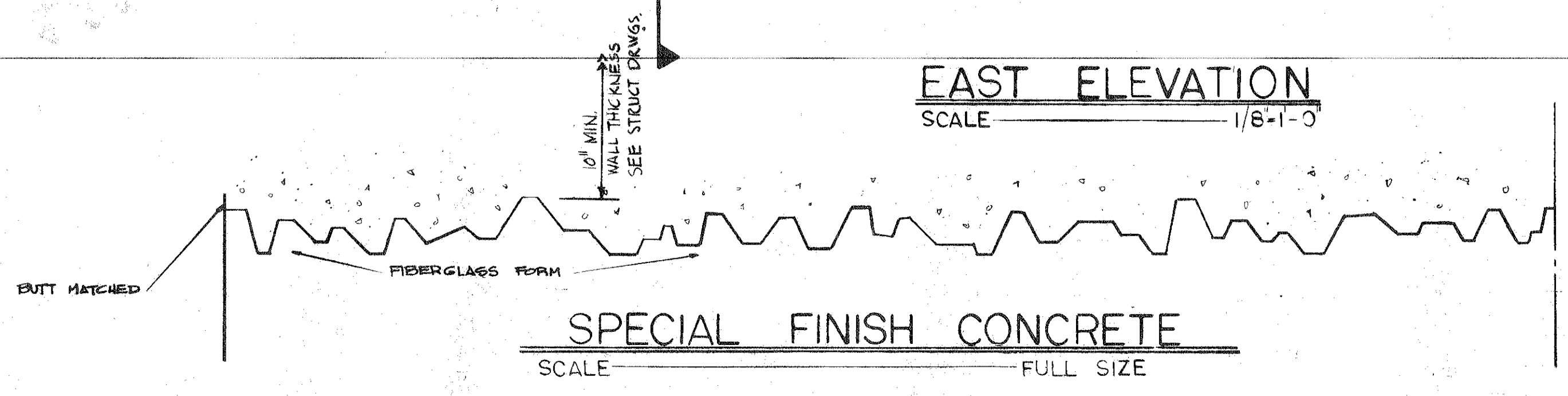
NO. DATE	REVISIONS			DRAWN: R.L.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: C.F.M.	DATE: JULY 6, 1968	SHEET NUMBER <b>A12</b>
	REVISIONS							
	REVISIONS							
COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS				KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS				
PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN & ROOF PLAN				JOB NUMBER 2070E		SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"		SHEET NUMBER <b>A12</b>



**NORTH ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



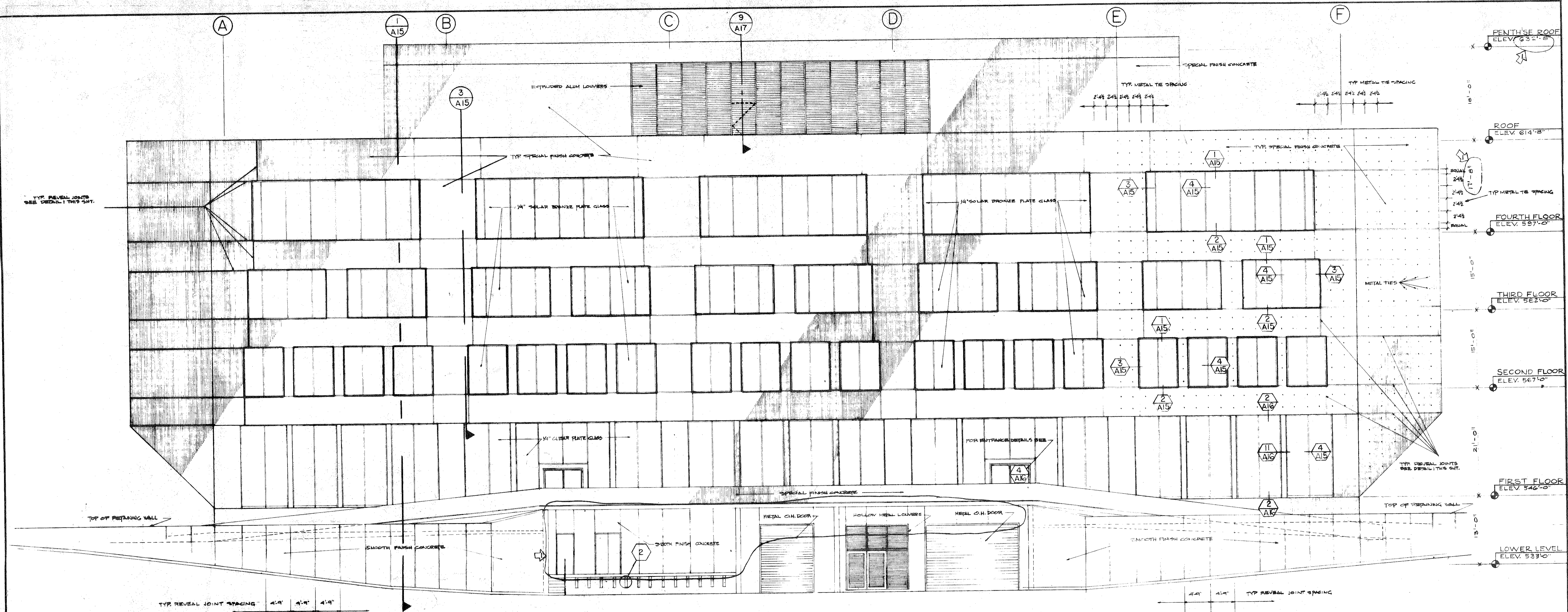
**EAST ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



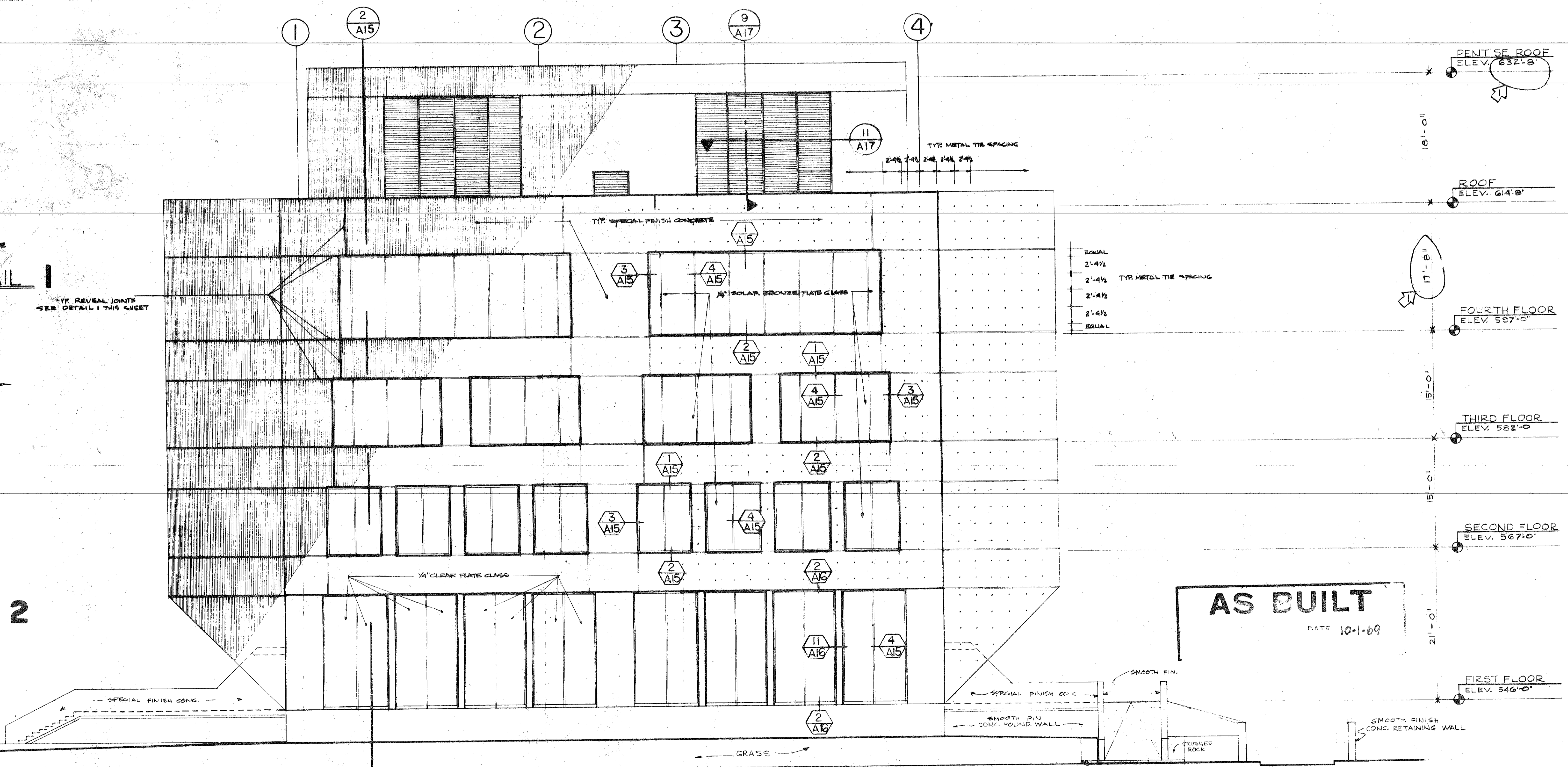
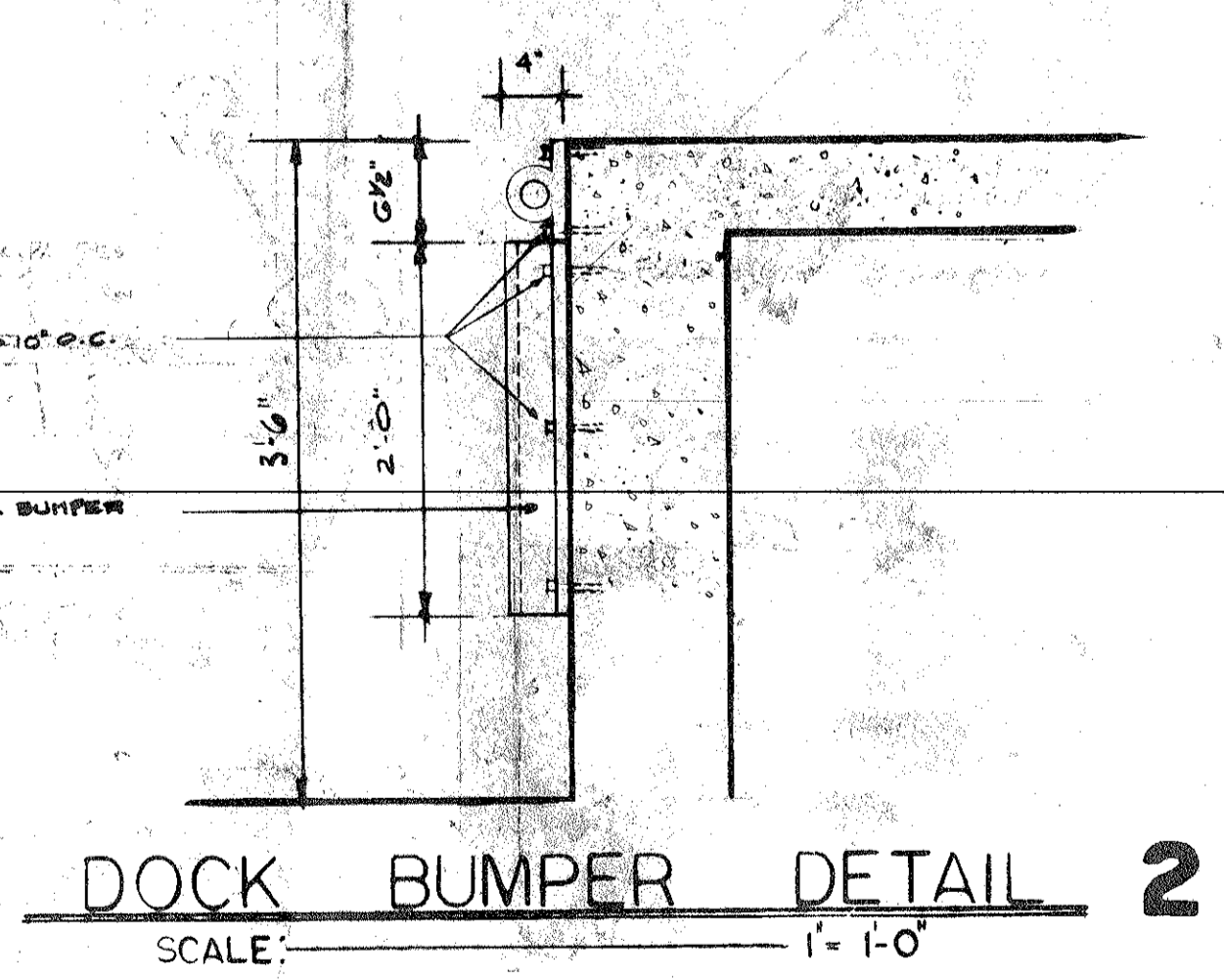
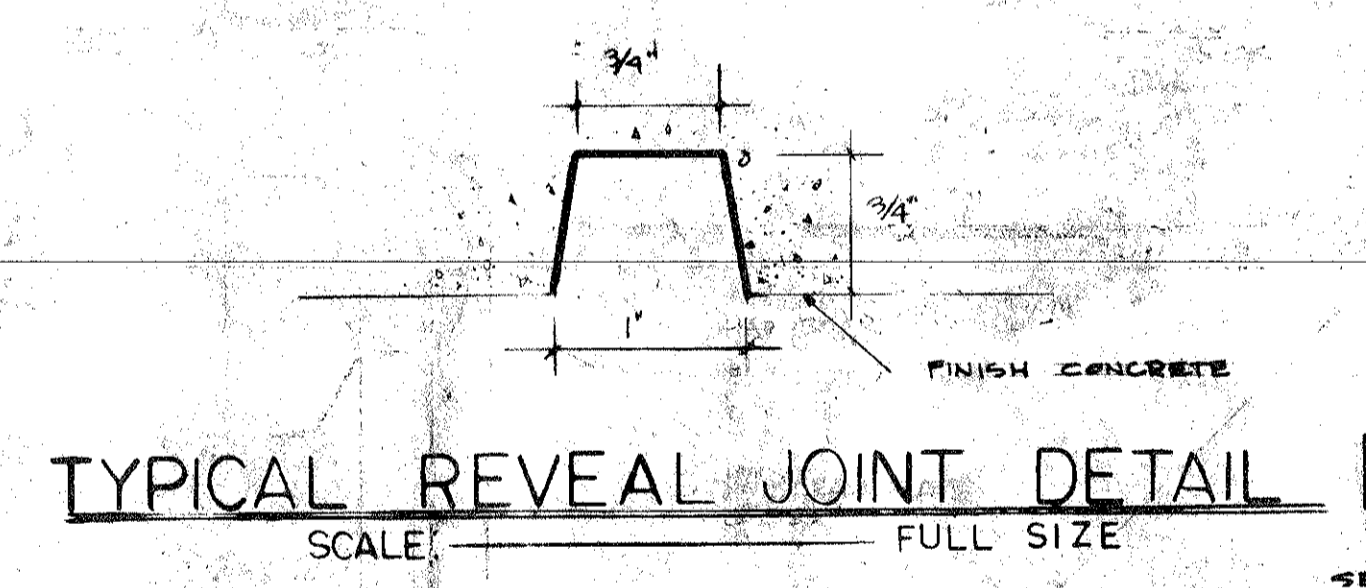
**SPECIAL FINISH CONCRETE**  
SCALE FULL SIZE

**AS BUILT**  
10-1-69

<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>ELEVATIONS</b>		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 13</b>
REVISIONS NO. DATE REMARKS		DRAWN: Z.N.W. · H.M.B. CHECKED: H.N. APPROVED: G.F.W.	DATE: JULY 6, 1965
REV 1 1/15/66 FIELD CLERK/TITLE AT - AS NOTED 9-16-65 ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION REV 1 9-16-65 ADDENDUM NO 1 - AS NOTED		SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"	



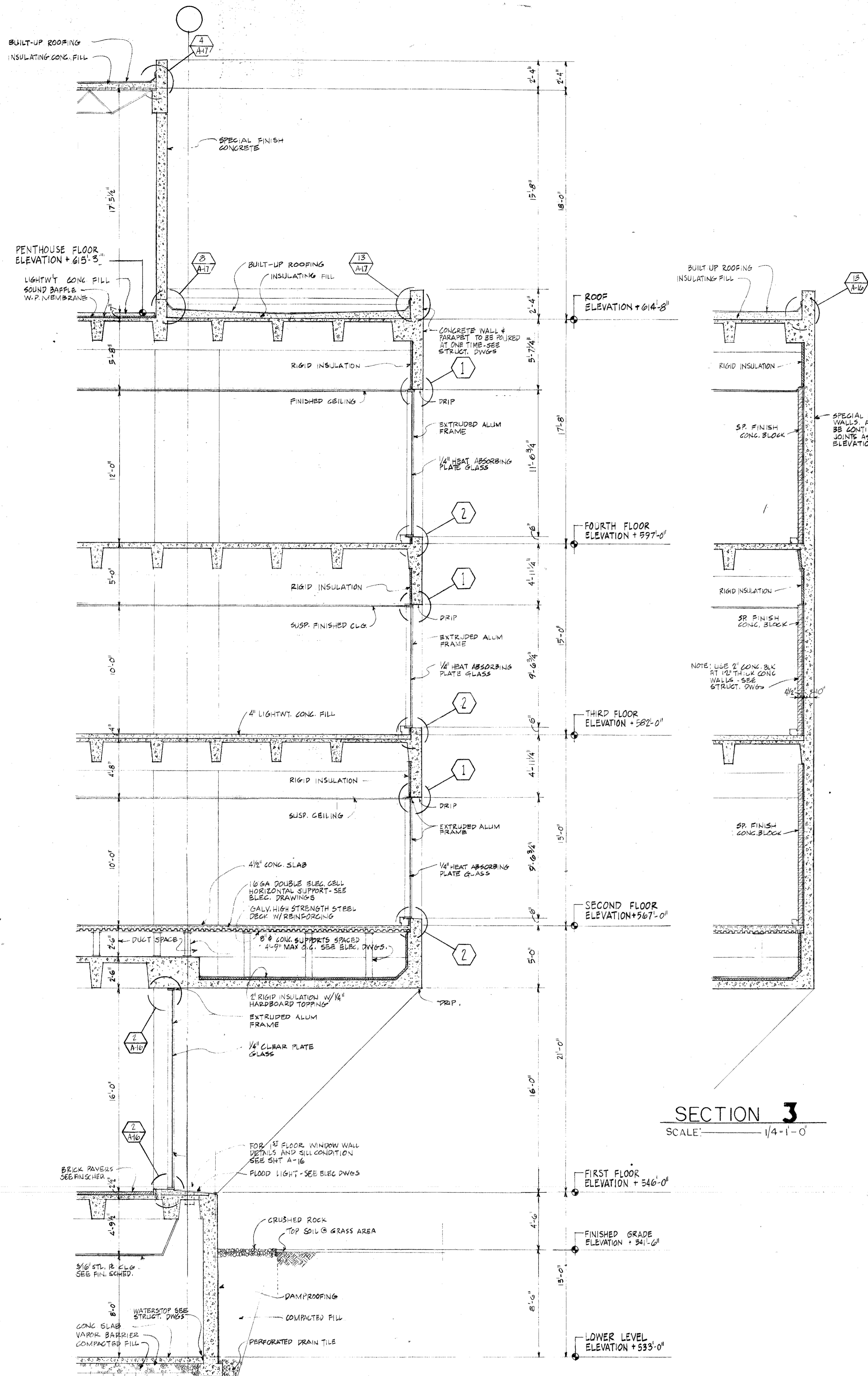
**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



**WEST ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

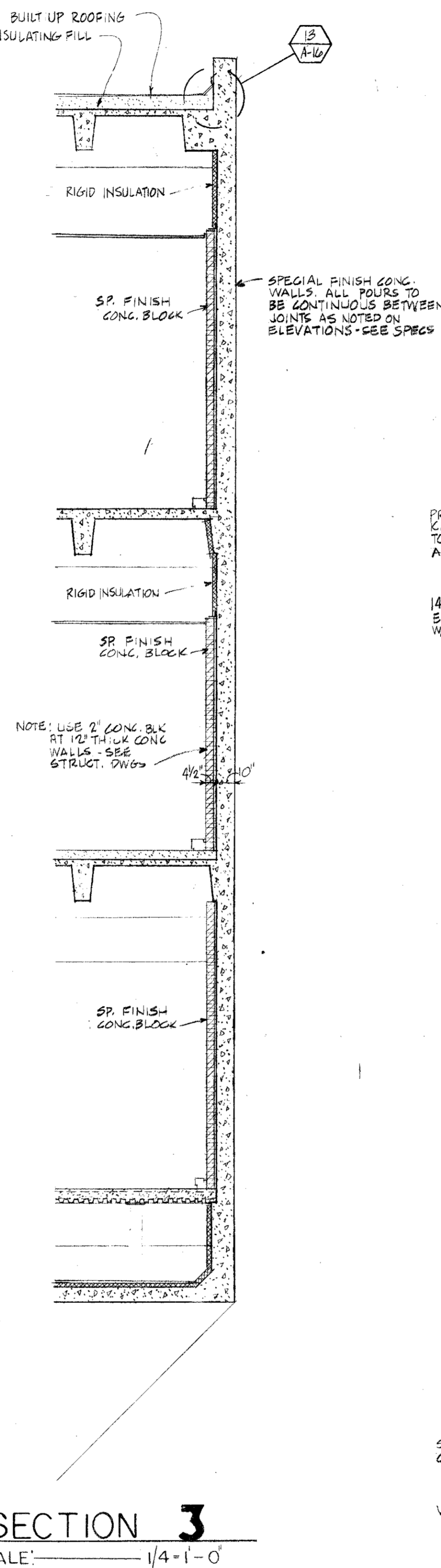
**AS BUILT**  
DATE 10-1-69

<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>ELEVATIONS</b>		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 14</b>
REVISIONS NO. DATE REMARKS		DRAWN: Z.N.W. · H.M.G. CHECKED: H.N. APPROVED: C.F.M. DATE: JULY 6, 1969	SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

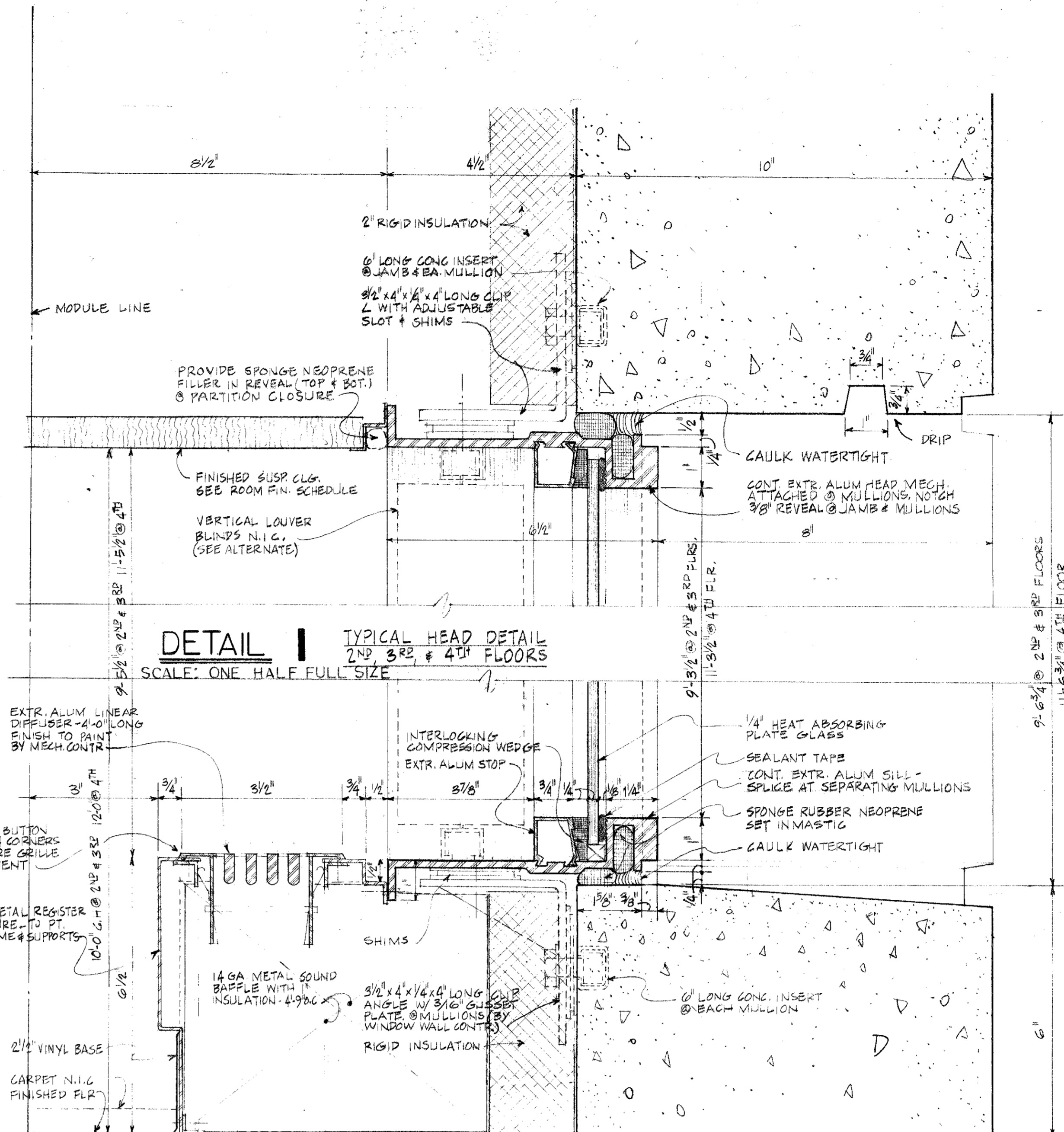


**SECTION 1**  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

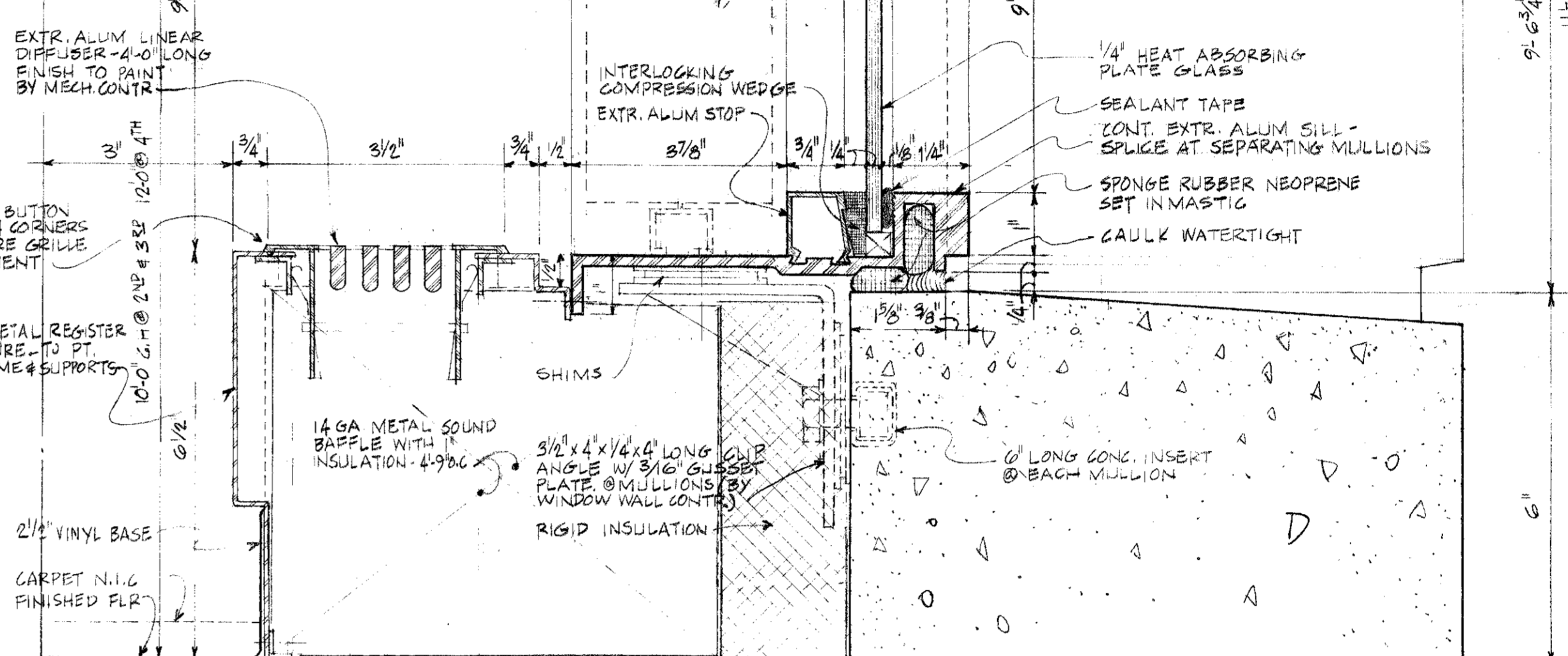
SECTION 2 SIMILAR - JOISTS  
RUNNING IN EAST-WEST DIRECTION - SEE STRUCTURAL DWGS.



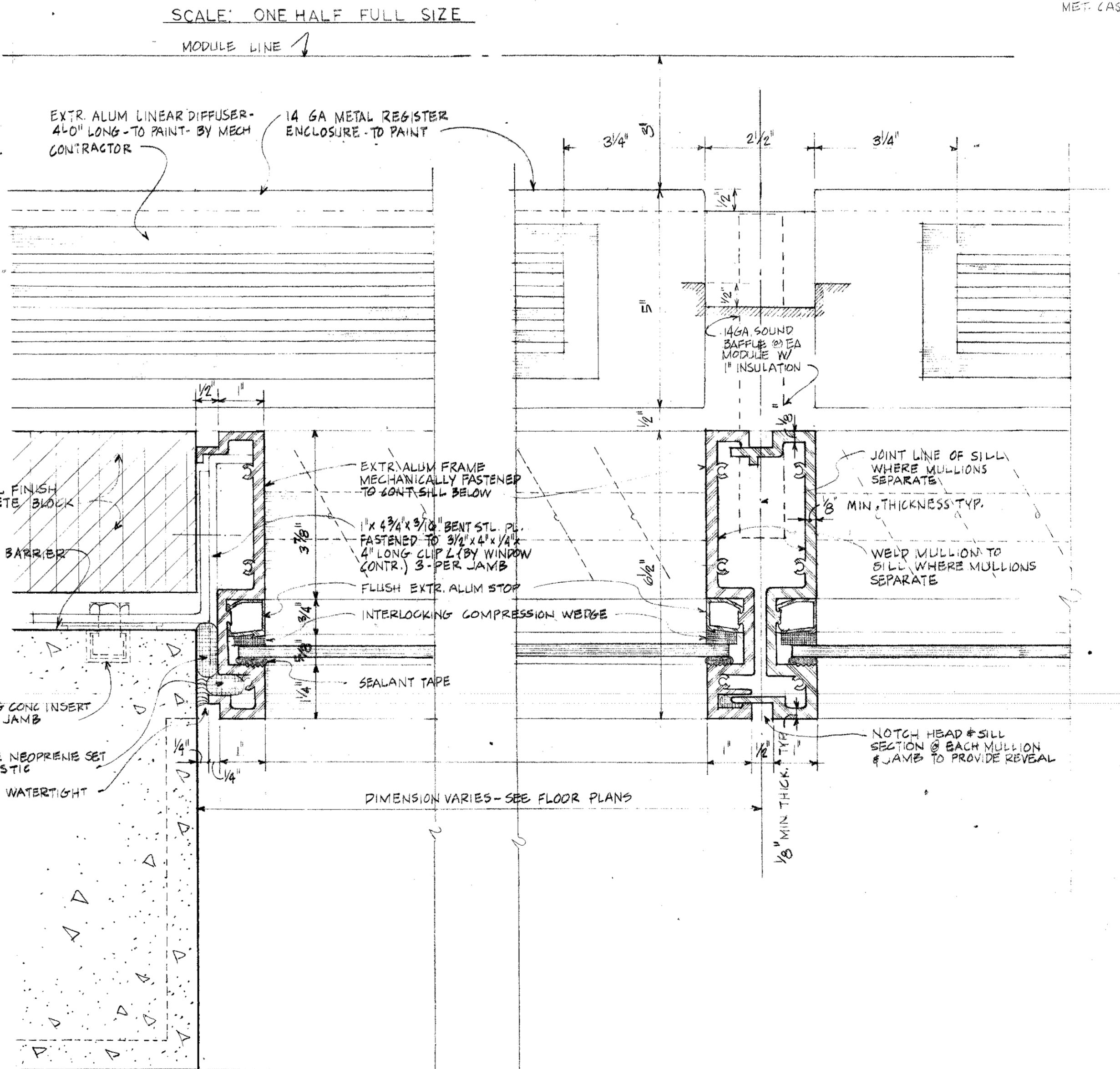
**SECTION 3**  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



**DETAIL 1** TYPICAL HEAD DETAIL  
2ND, 3RD & 4TH FLOORS  
SCALE: ONE HALF FULL SIZE

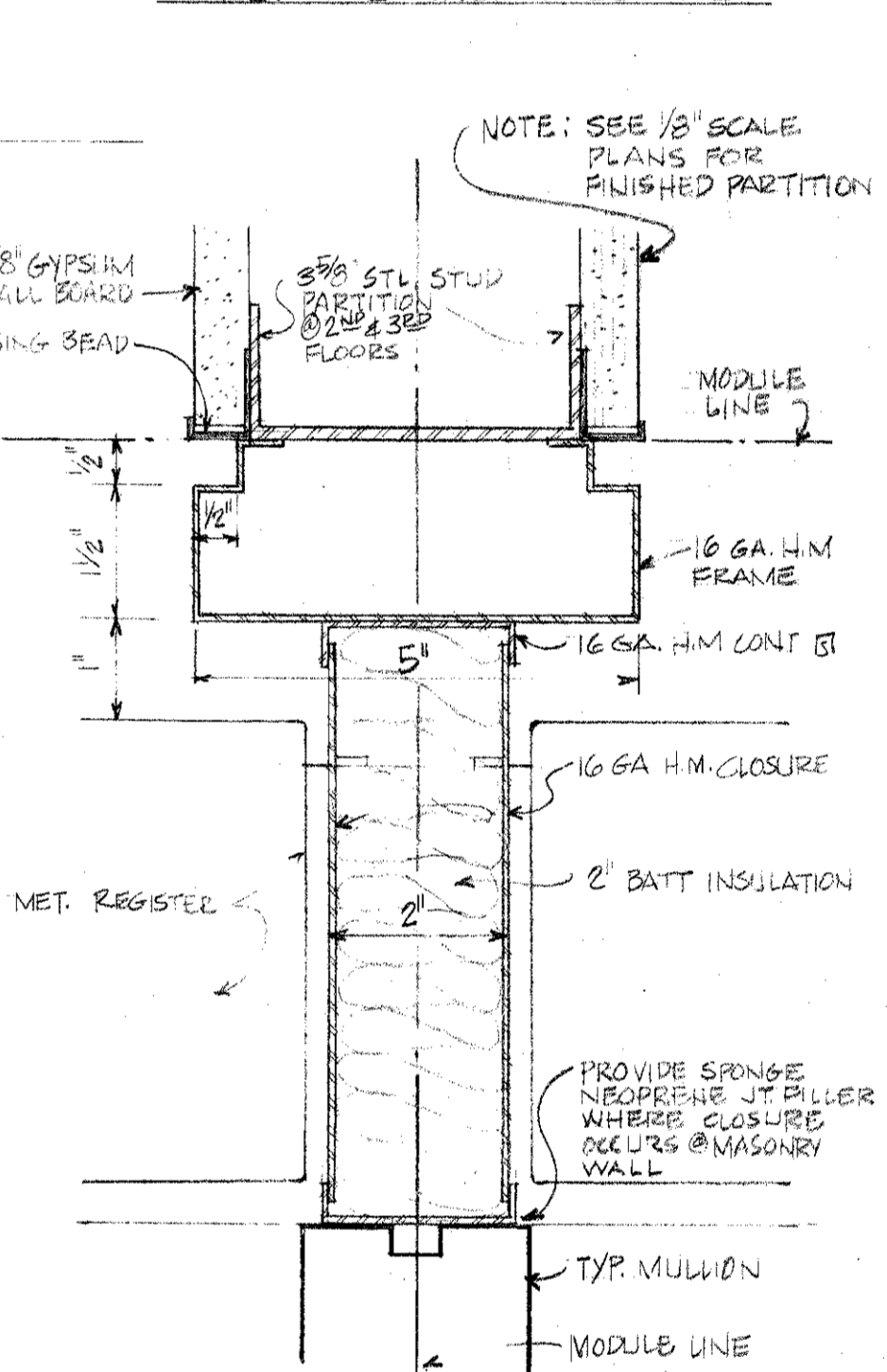
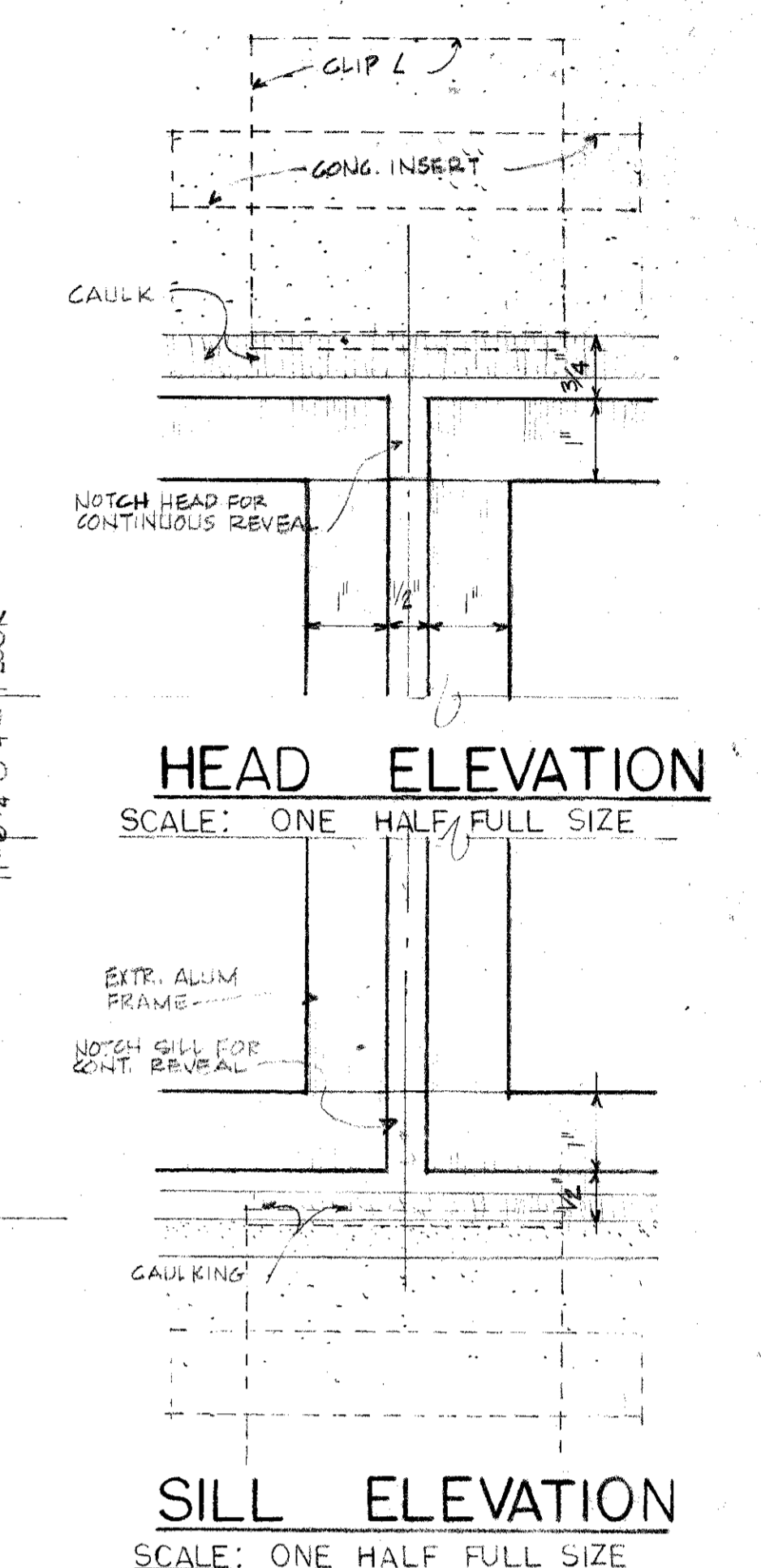


**DETAIL 2** TYPICAL SILL DETAIL  
2ND, 3RD & 4TH FLOORS  
SCALE: ONE HALF FULL SIZE



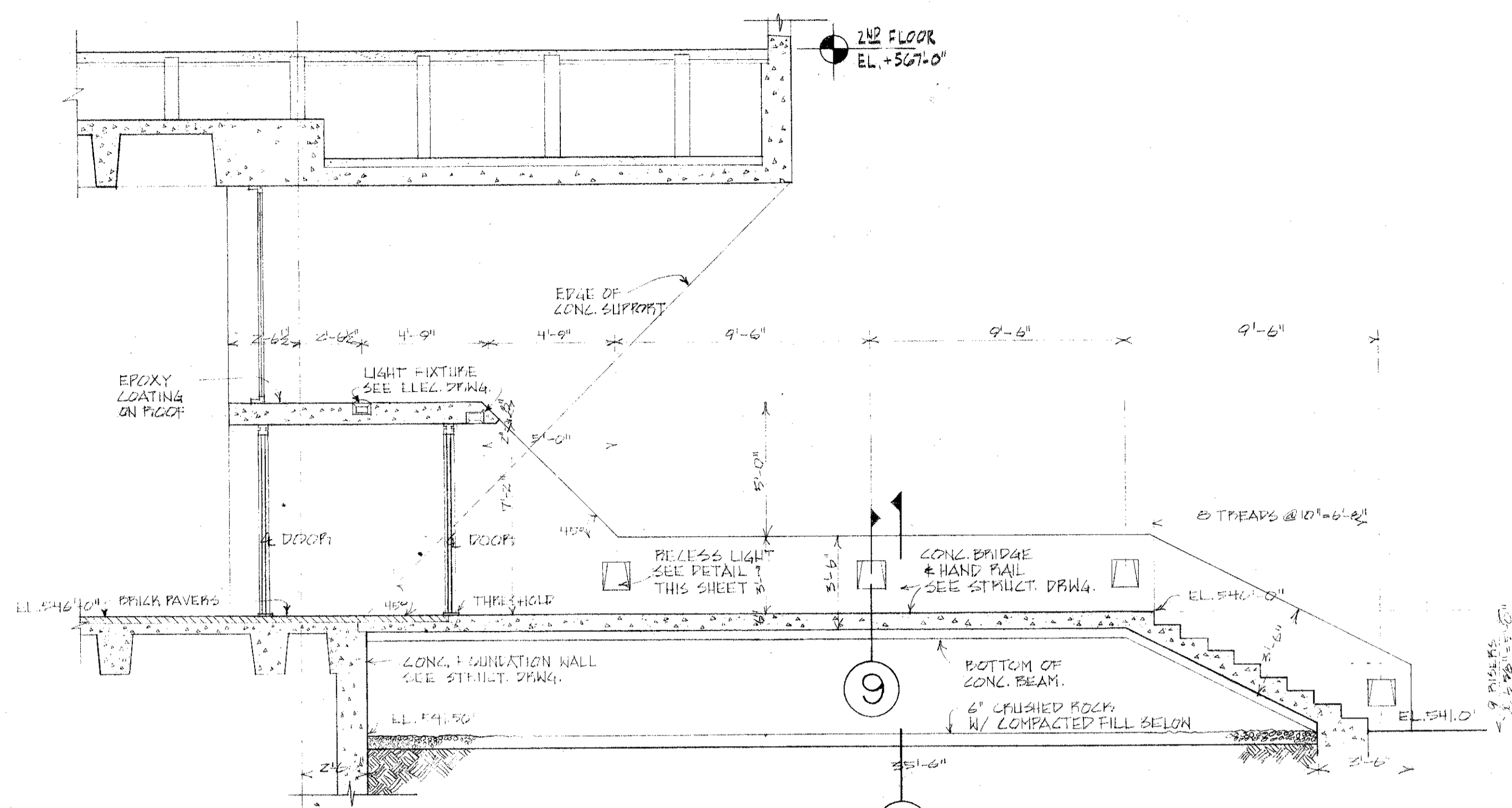
**DETAIL 3** TYPICAL JAMB DETAIL  
2ND, 3RD & 4TH FLOORS  
SCALE: ONE HALF FULL SIZE

**DETAIL 4** TYPICAL MULLION DETAIL 2ND, 3RD & 4TH FLOOR - 1ST FLOOR SIMILAR  
SCALE: ONE HALF FULL SIZE

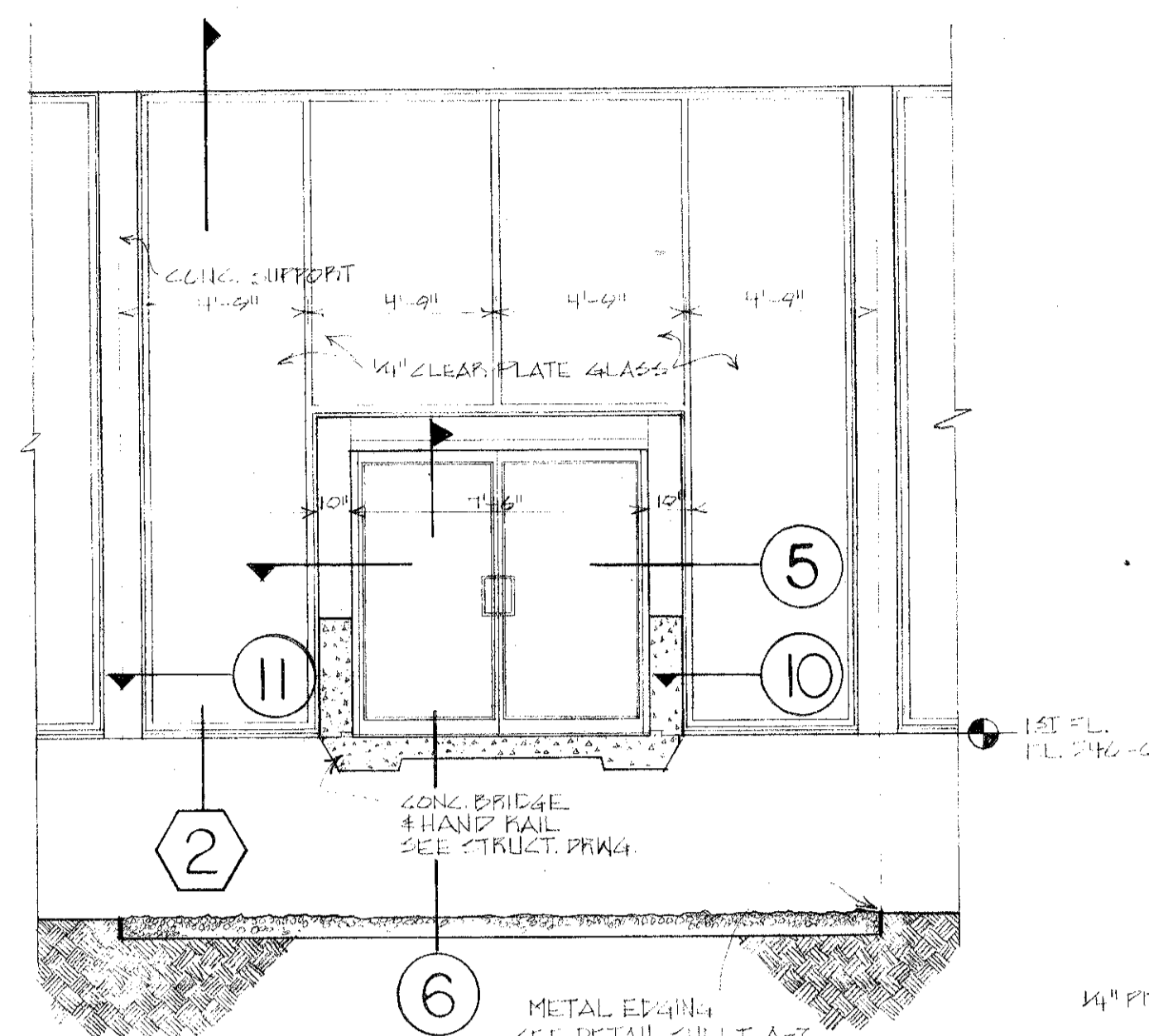


**DETAIL 5** PLAN TYP. INTERIOR PARTITION CLOSURE  
SCALE: ONE HALF FULL SIZE

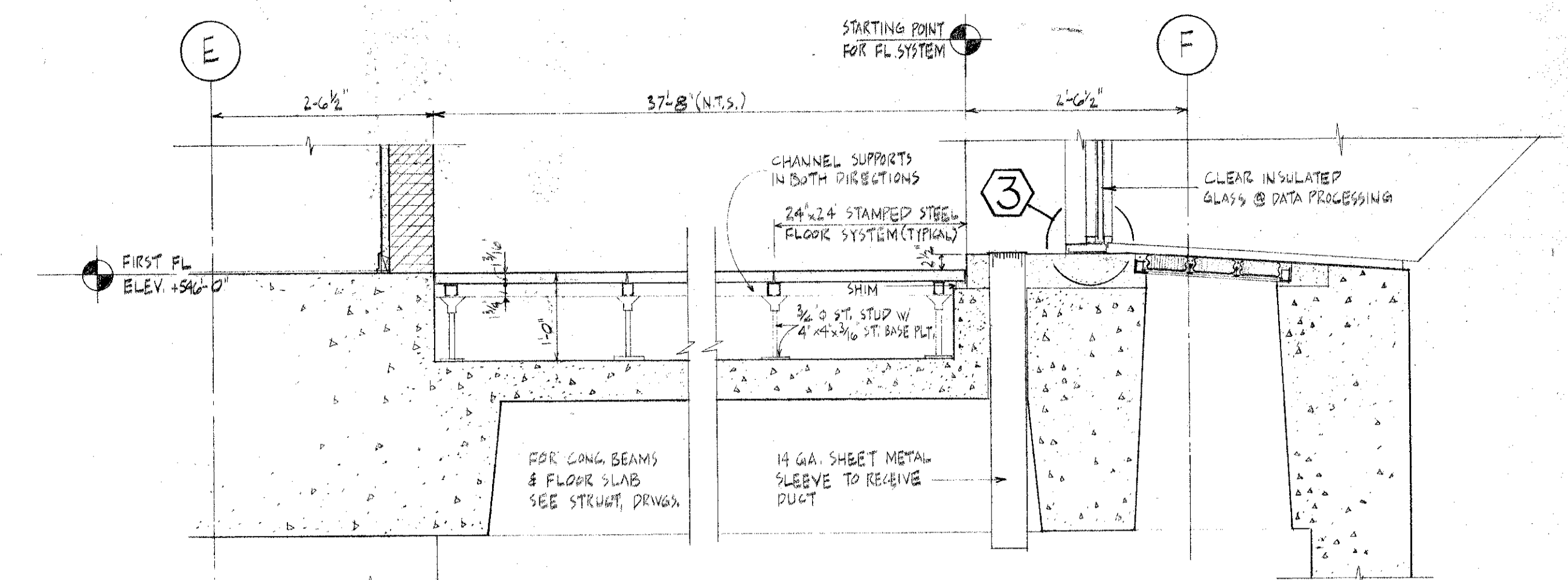
<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b>  JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
			<b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>EXTERIOR SECTIONS &amp; DETAILS</b>			JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER <b>A15</b>
			SCALE AS NOTED	DATE JULY 6, 1965
NO. DATE REMARKS REVISIONS			DRAWN G.A.R.	CHECKED H.N.
			APPROVED C.F.M.	



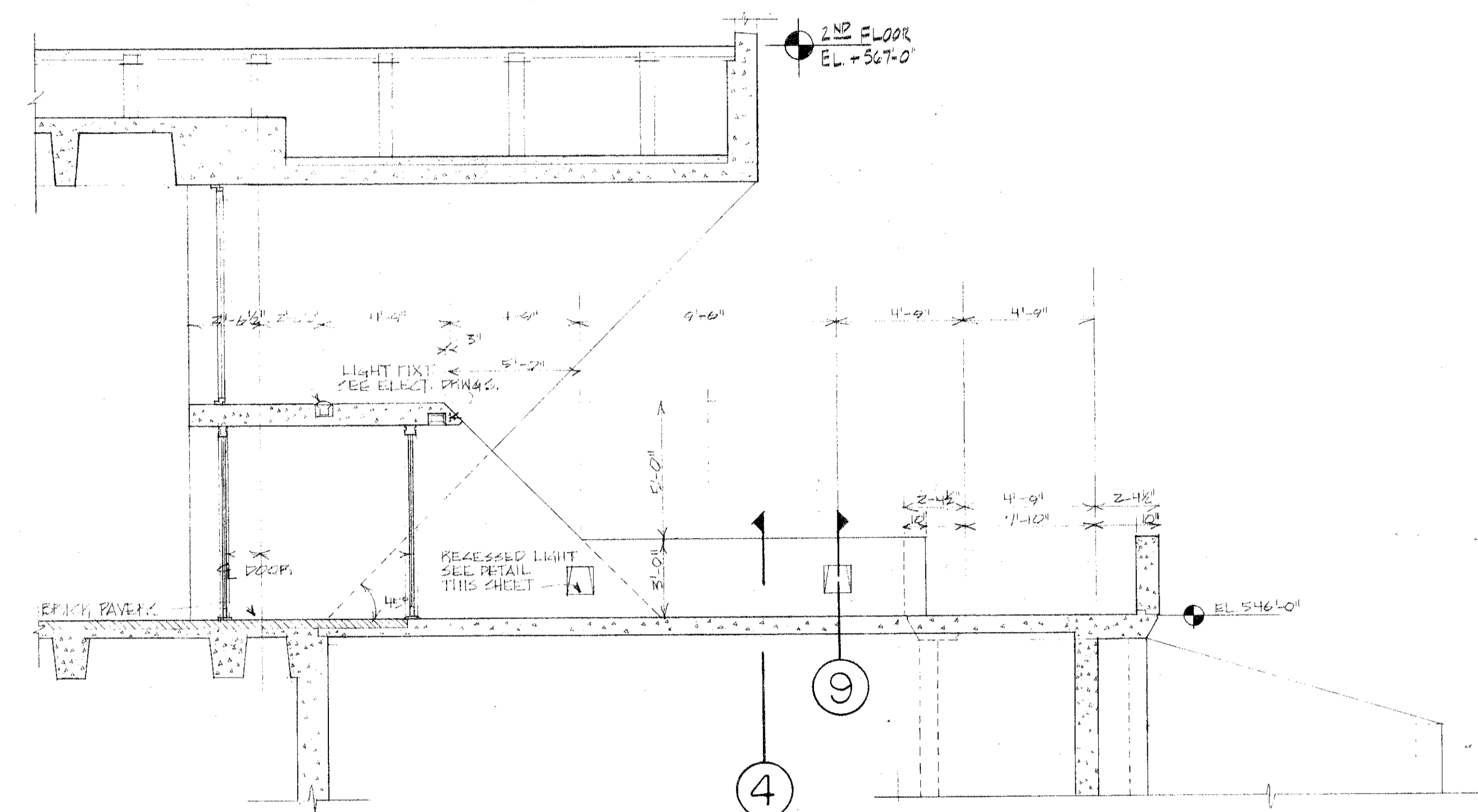
**SECTION 1**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



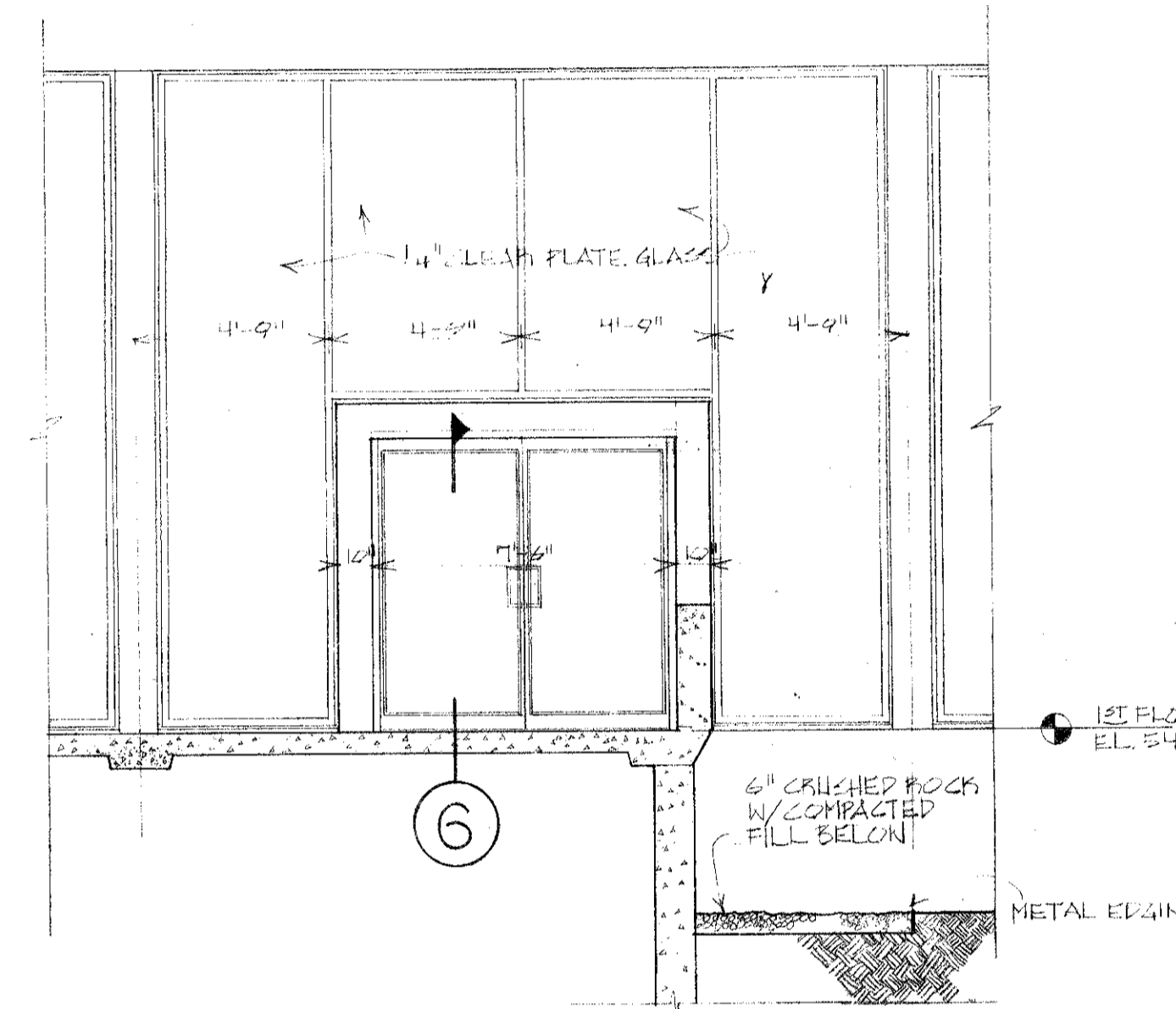
**SECTION 2** NORTH ENTRANCE DOORS  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



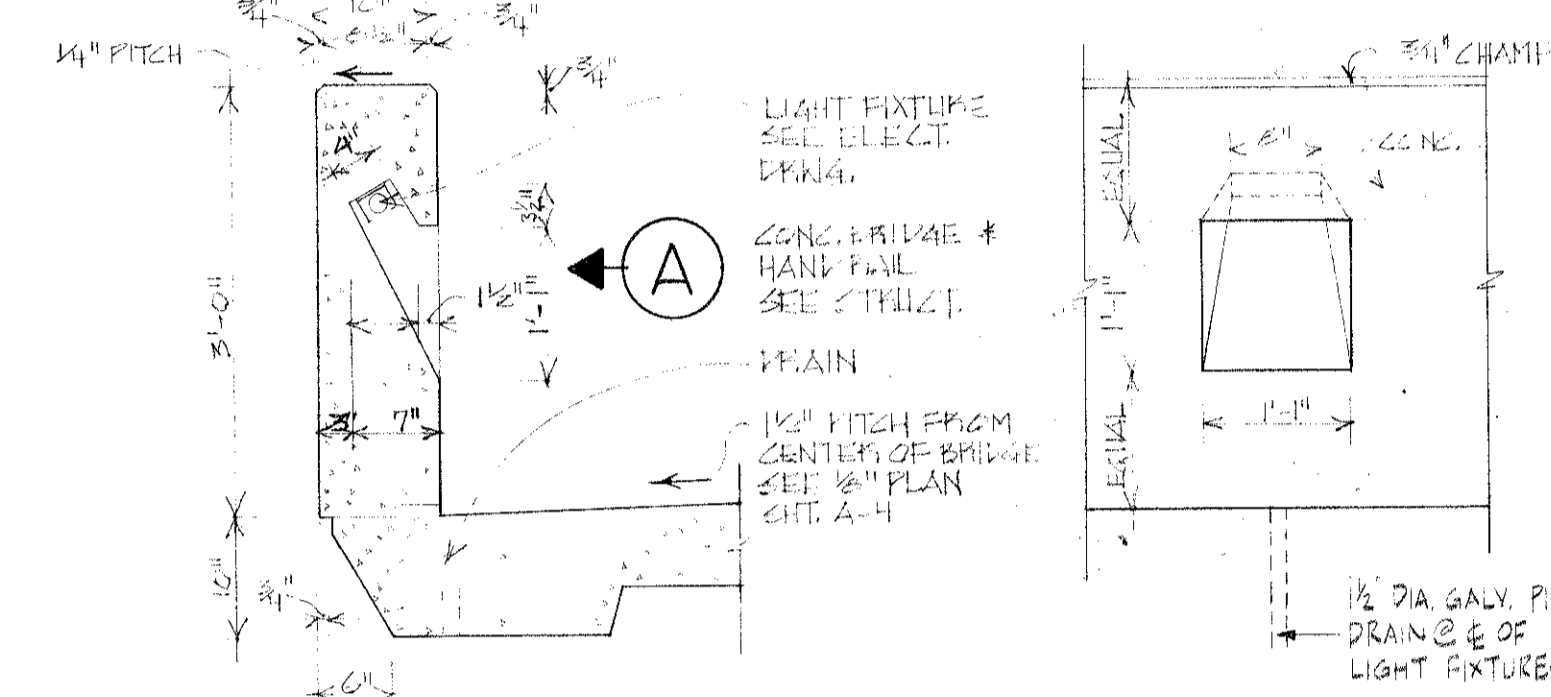
**SECTION 14**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



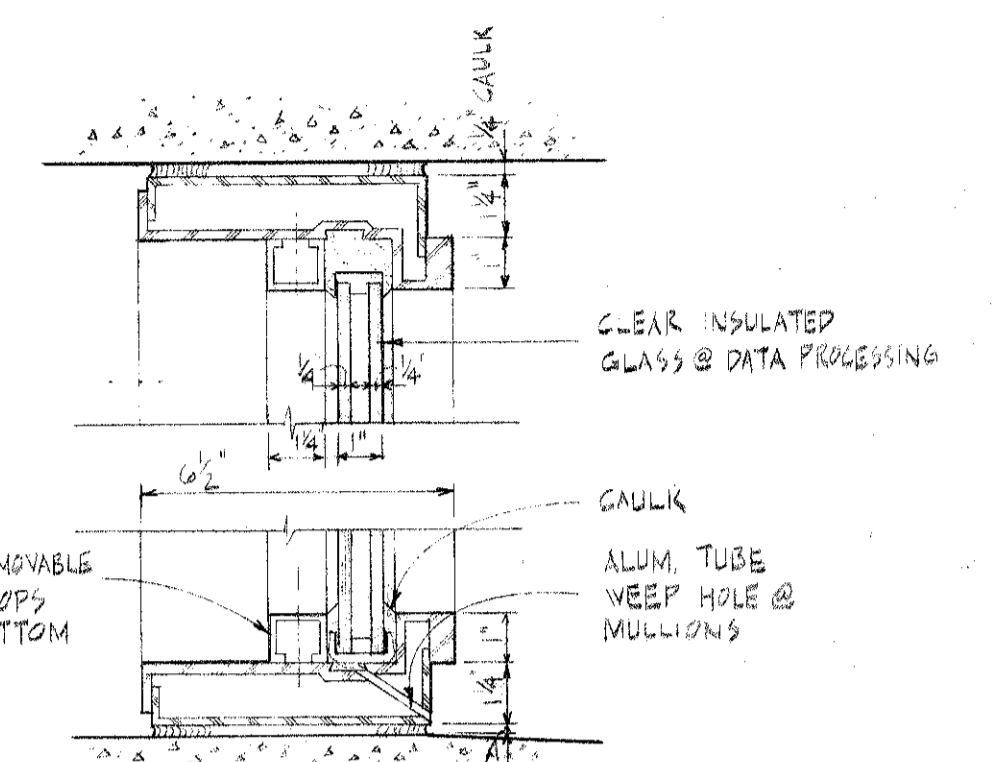
**SECTION 3**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



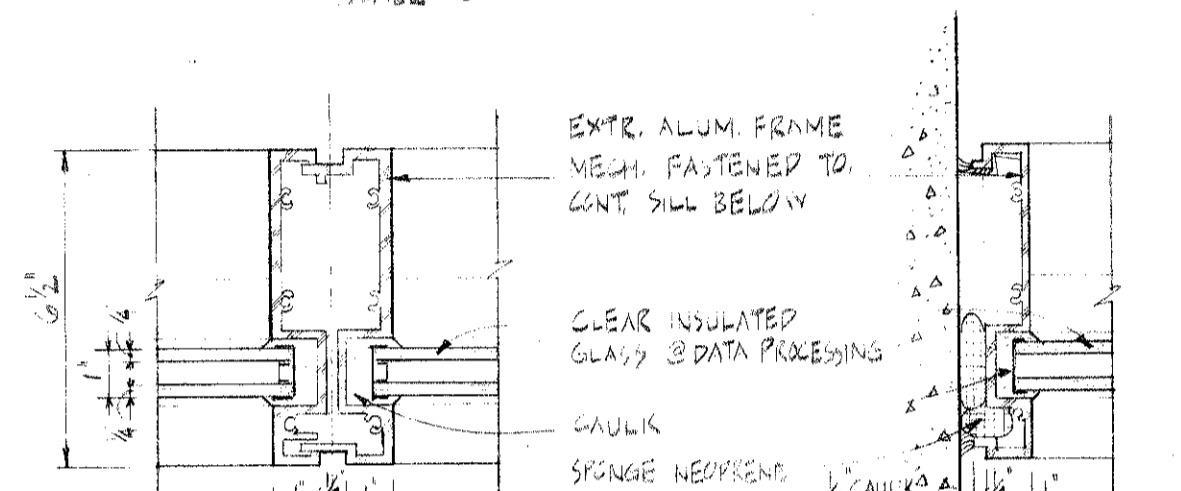
**SECTION 4** SOUTH ENTRANCE DOORS  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



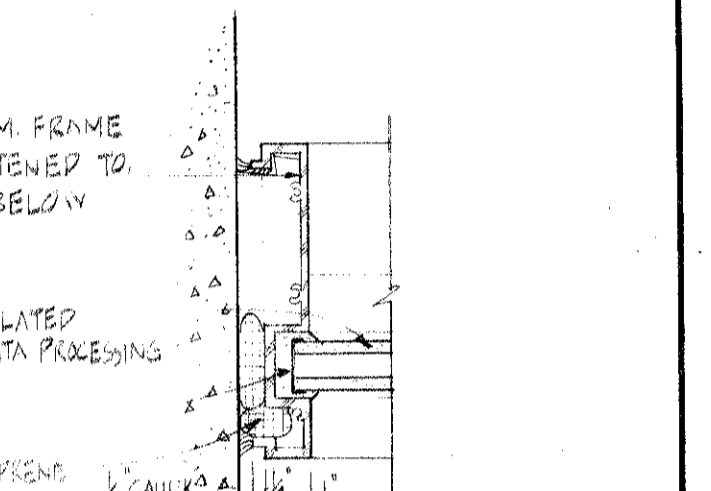
**SECTION 9** **ELEVATION A**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



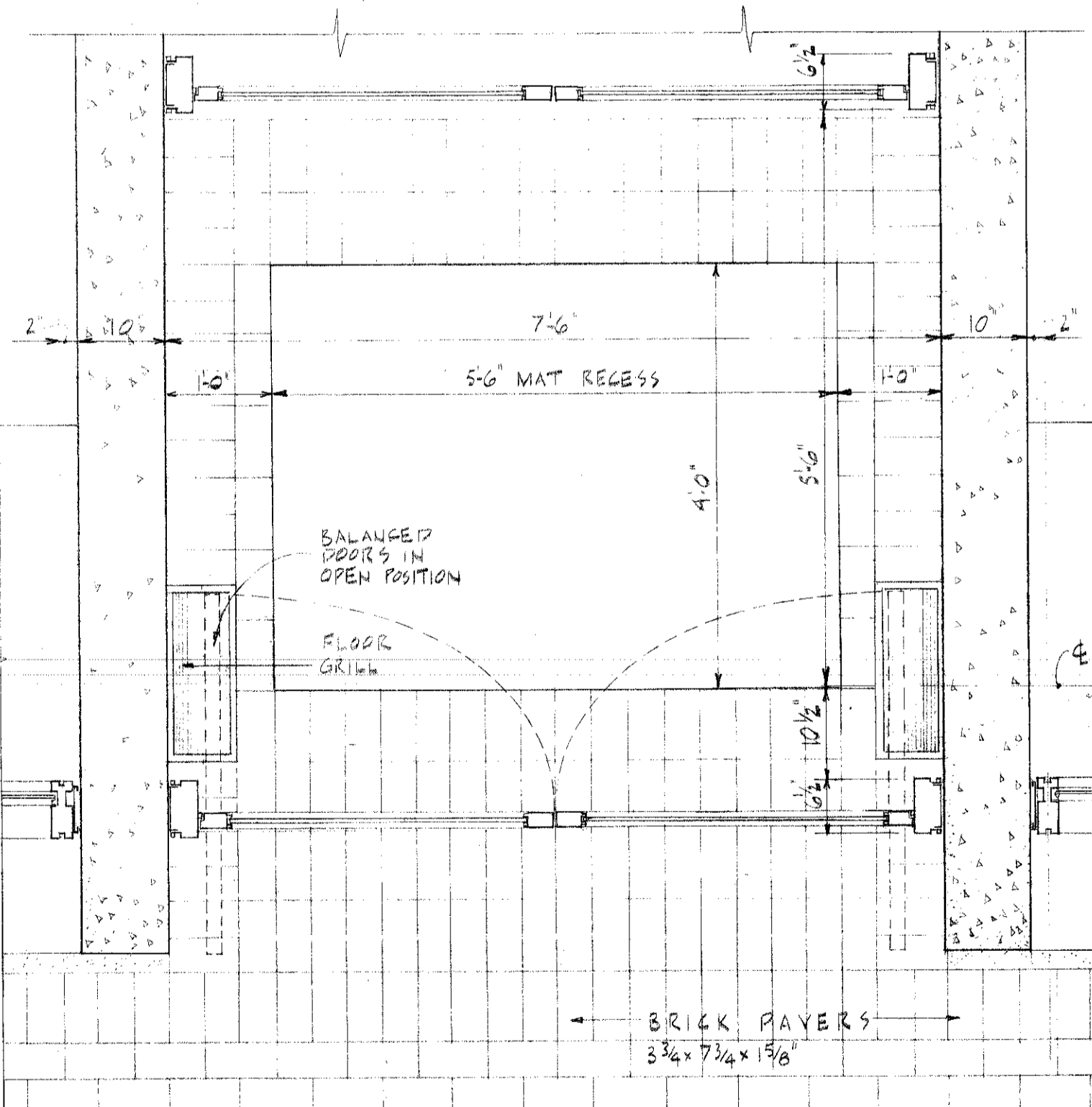
**DETAIL 3**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



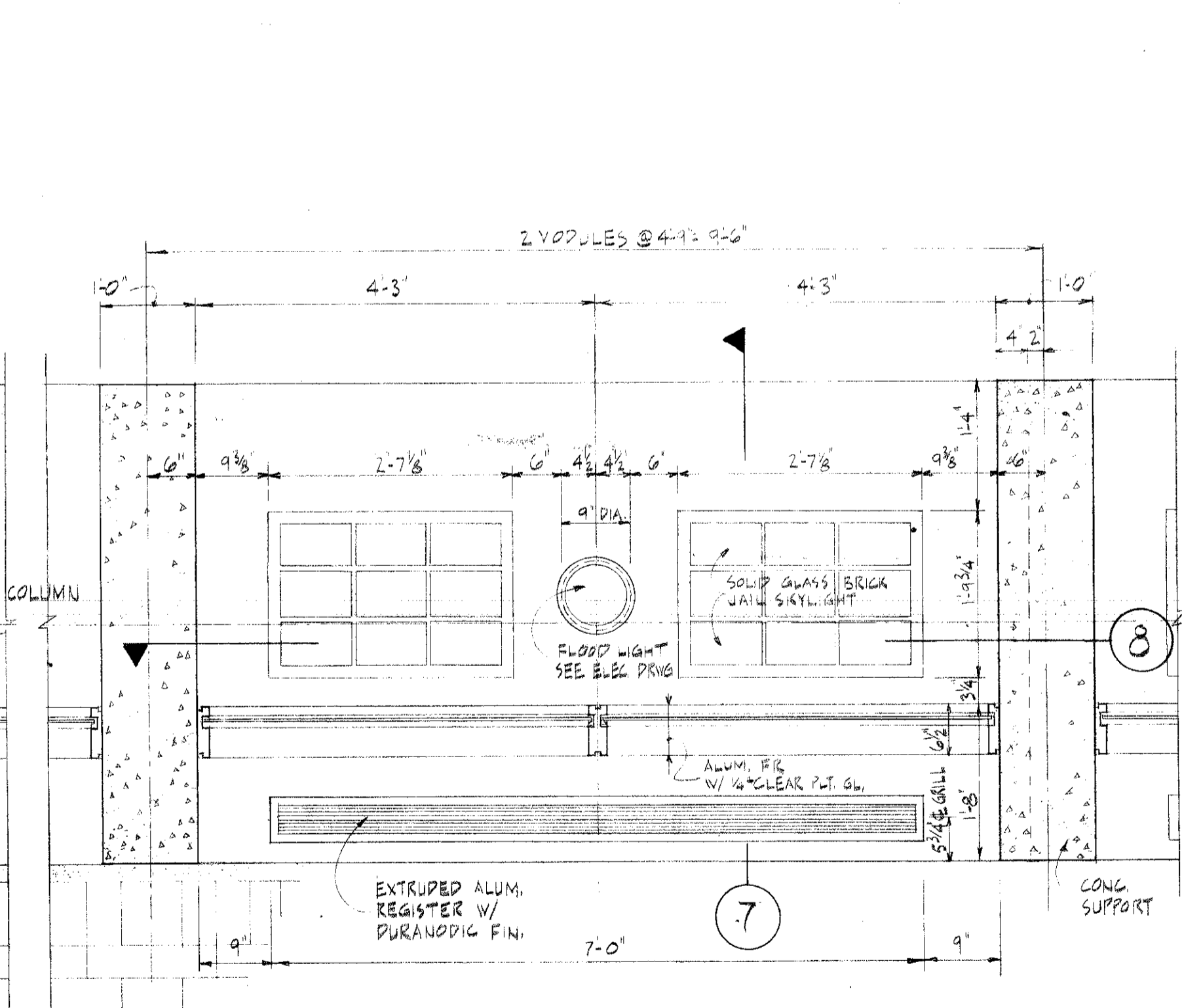
**SECTION 12**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



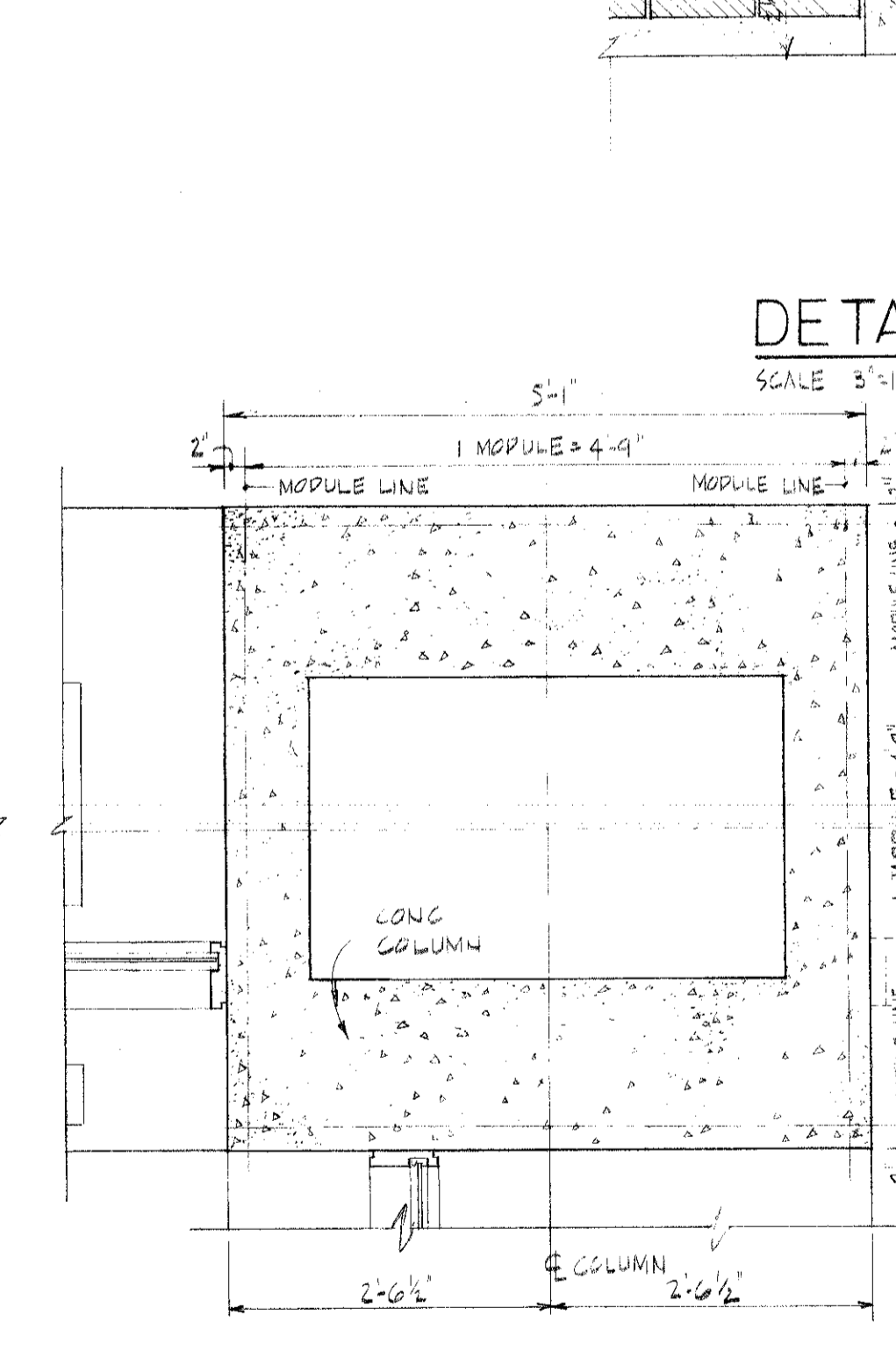
**SECTION 13**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



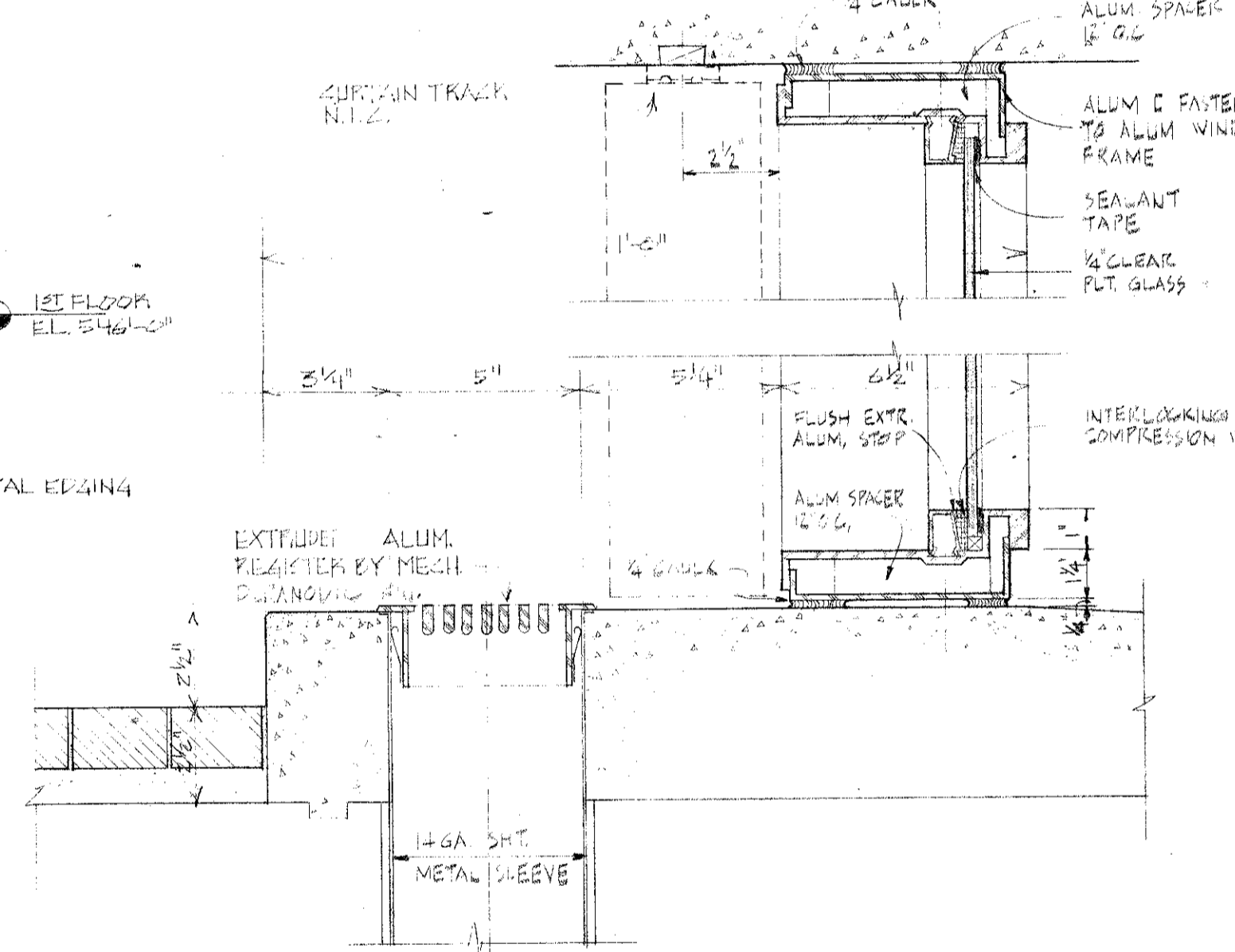
**PLAN A** TYPICAL 1ST FLOOR ENTRANCE  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



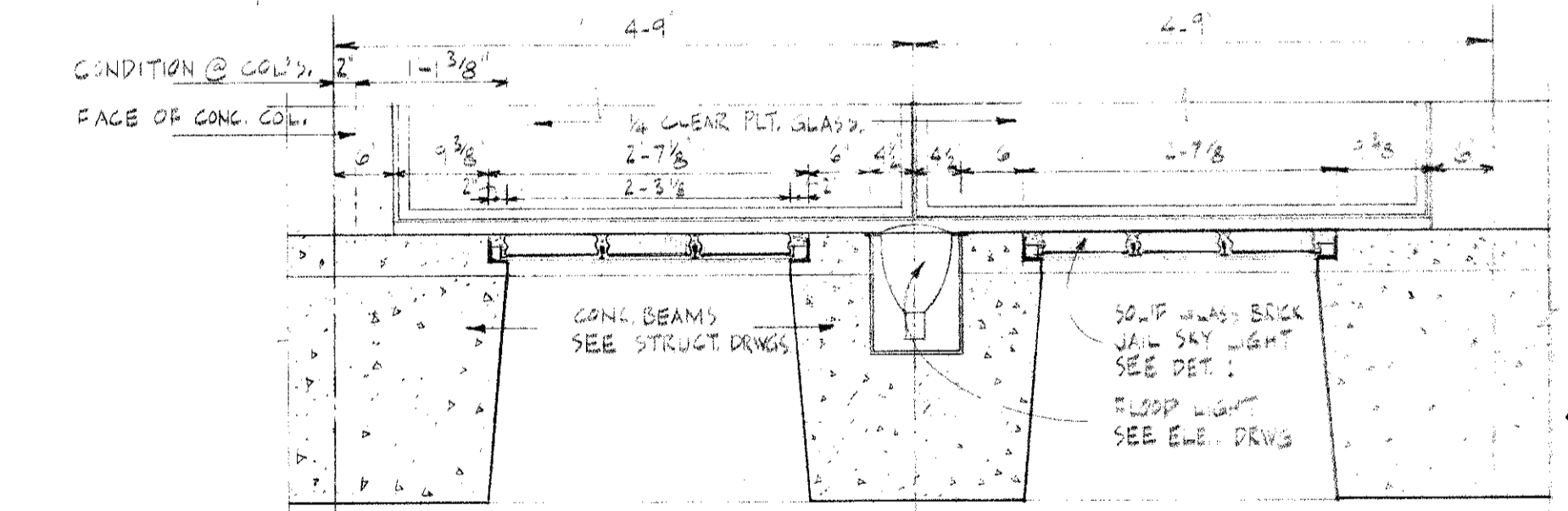
**PLAN B** TYPICAL 1ST FLOOR BAY  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



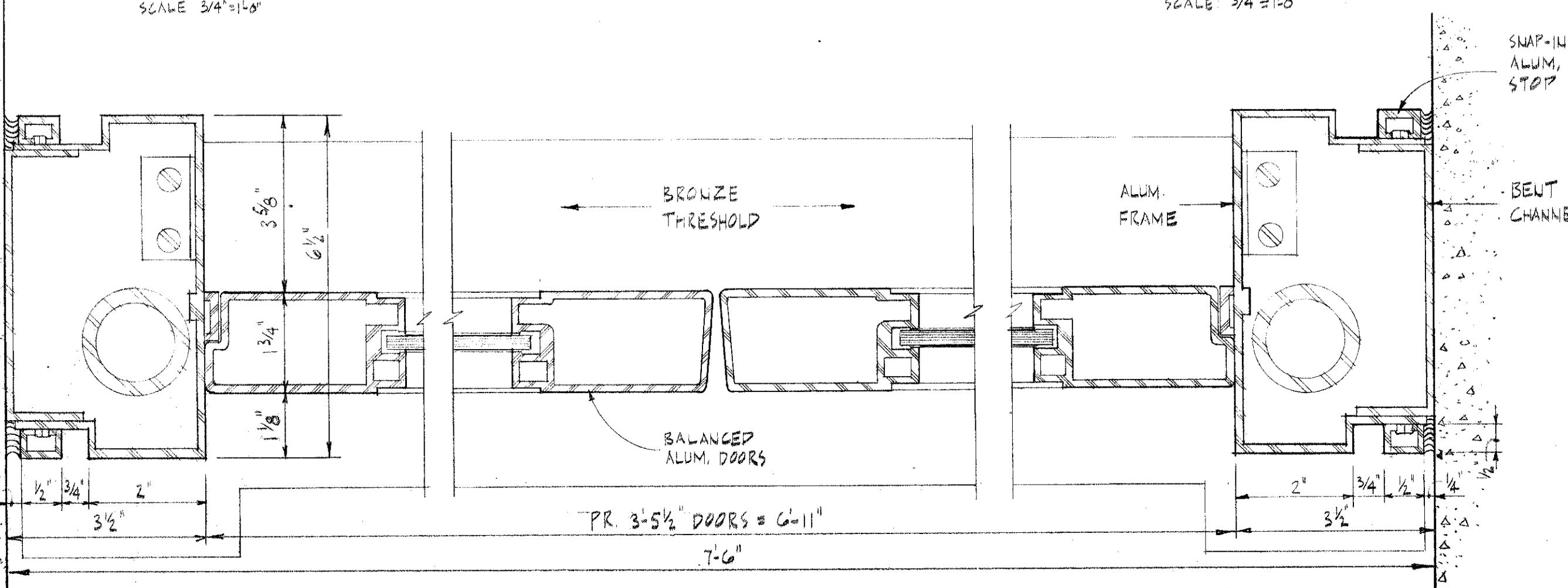
**PLAN C** TYPICAL COLUMN  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



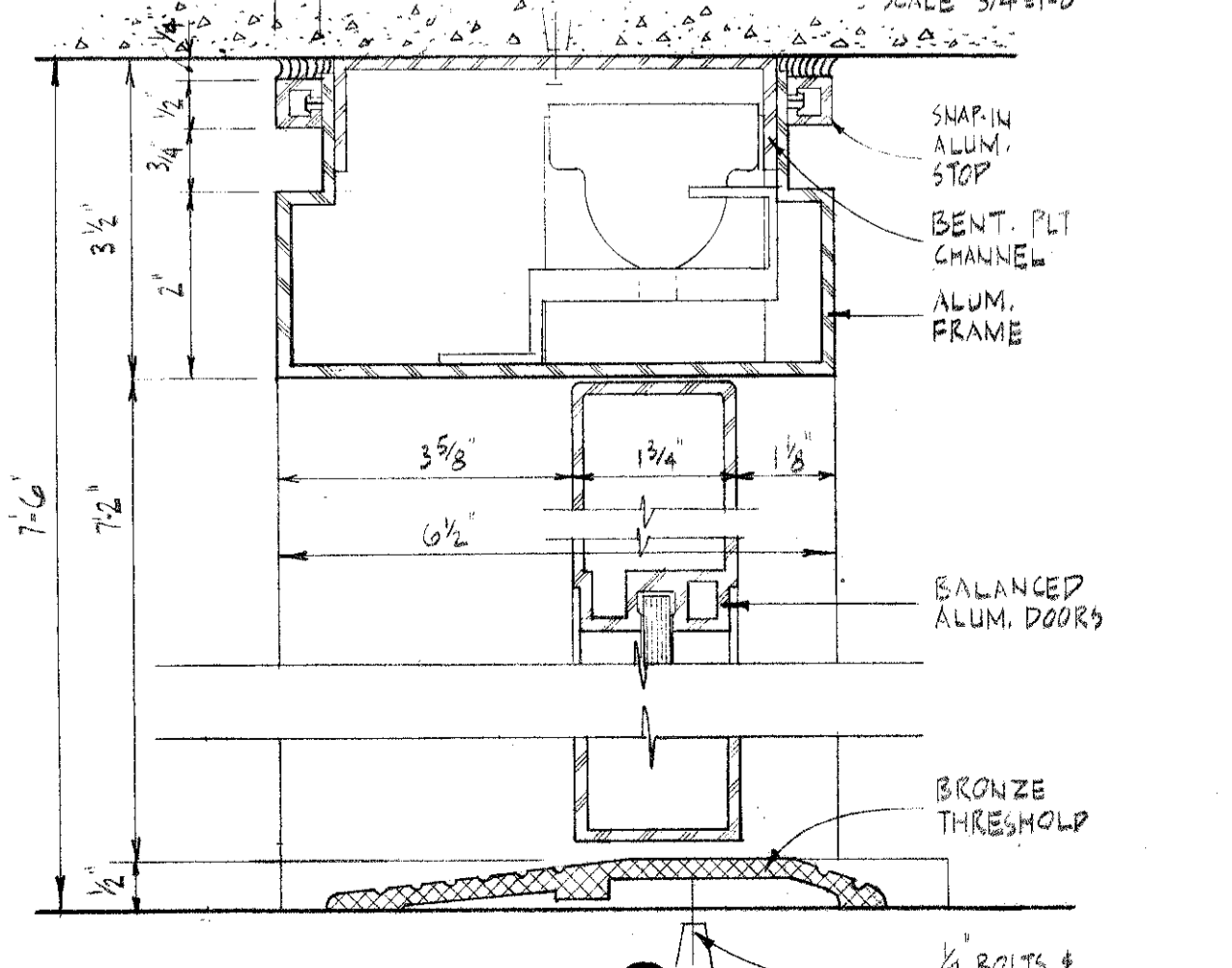
**DETAIL 2**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



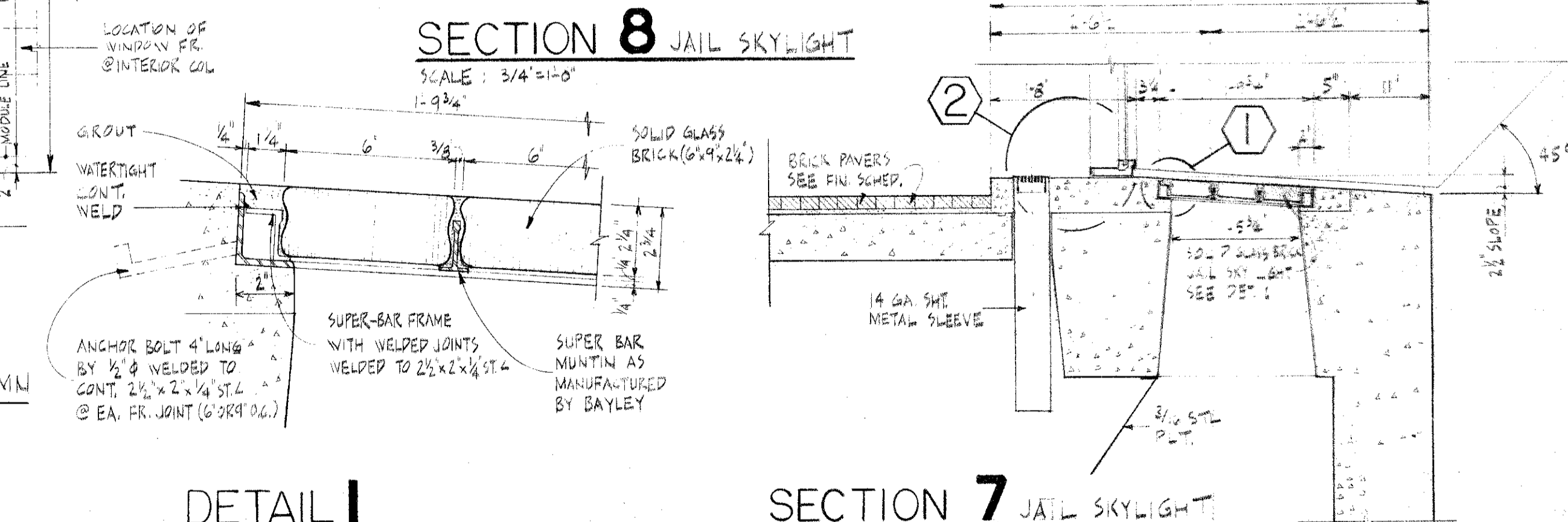
**SECTION 8** JAIL SKYLIGHT  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



**SECTION 5** PLAN TYPICAL 1ST FLOOR ENTRANCE DOORS  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

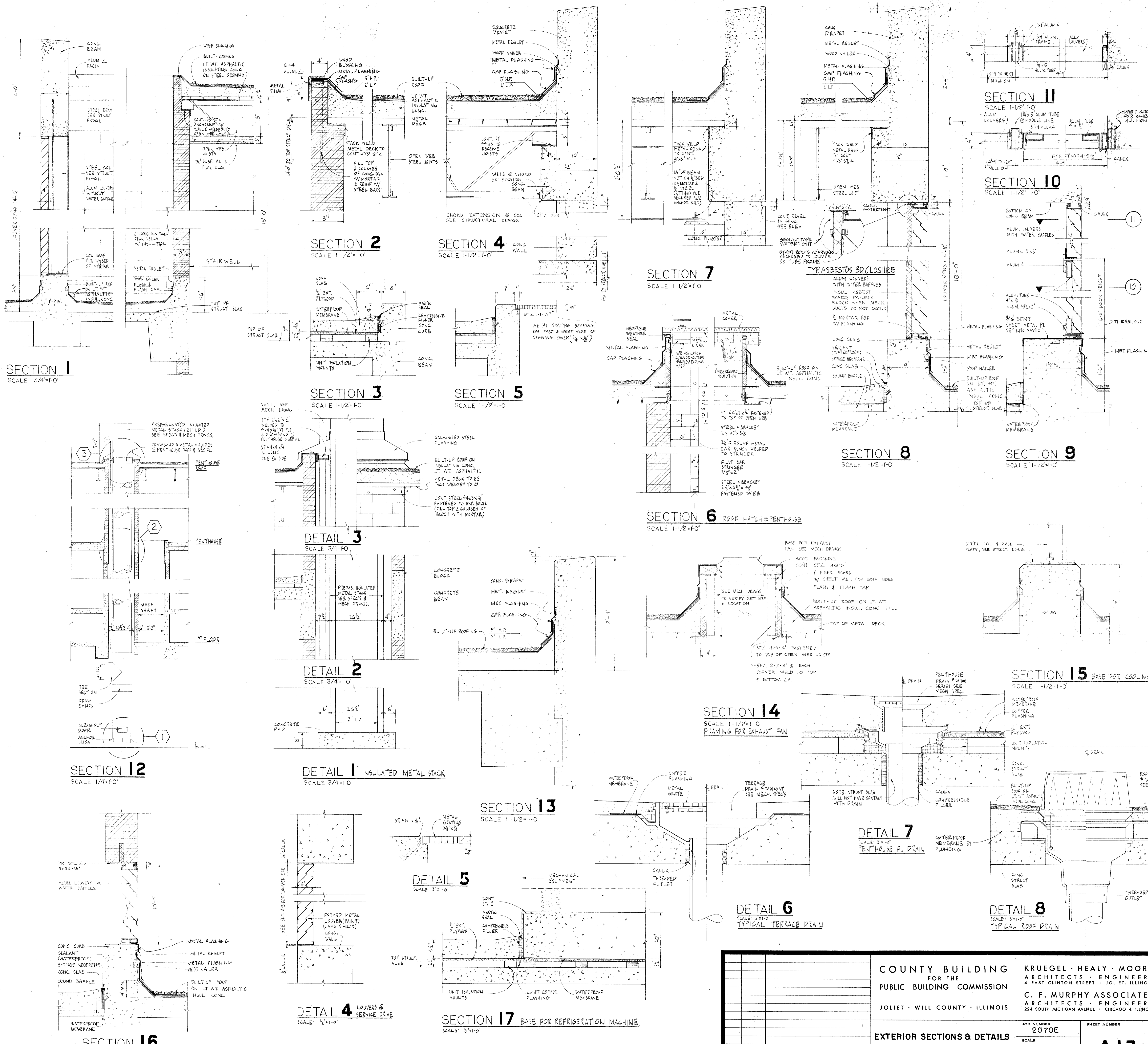


**SECTION 6**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

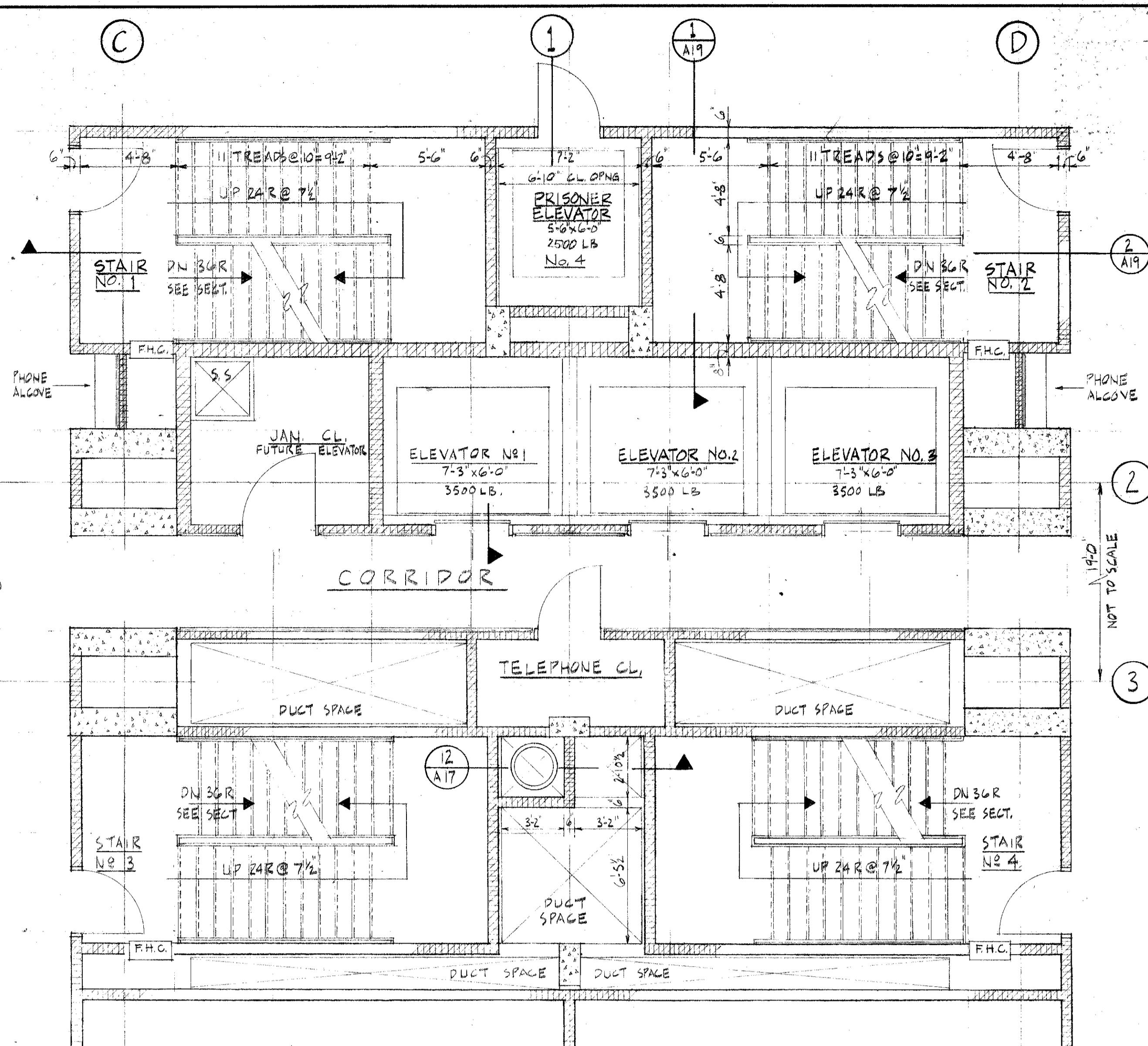


**SECTION 7** JAIL SKYLIGHT  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

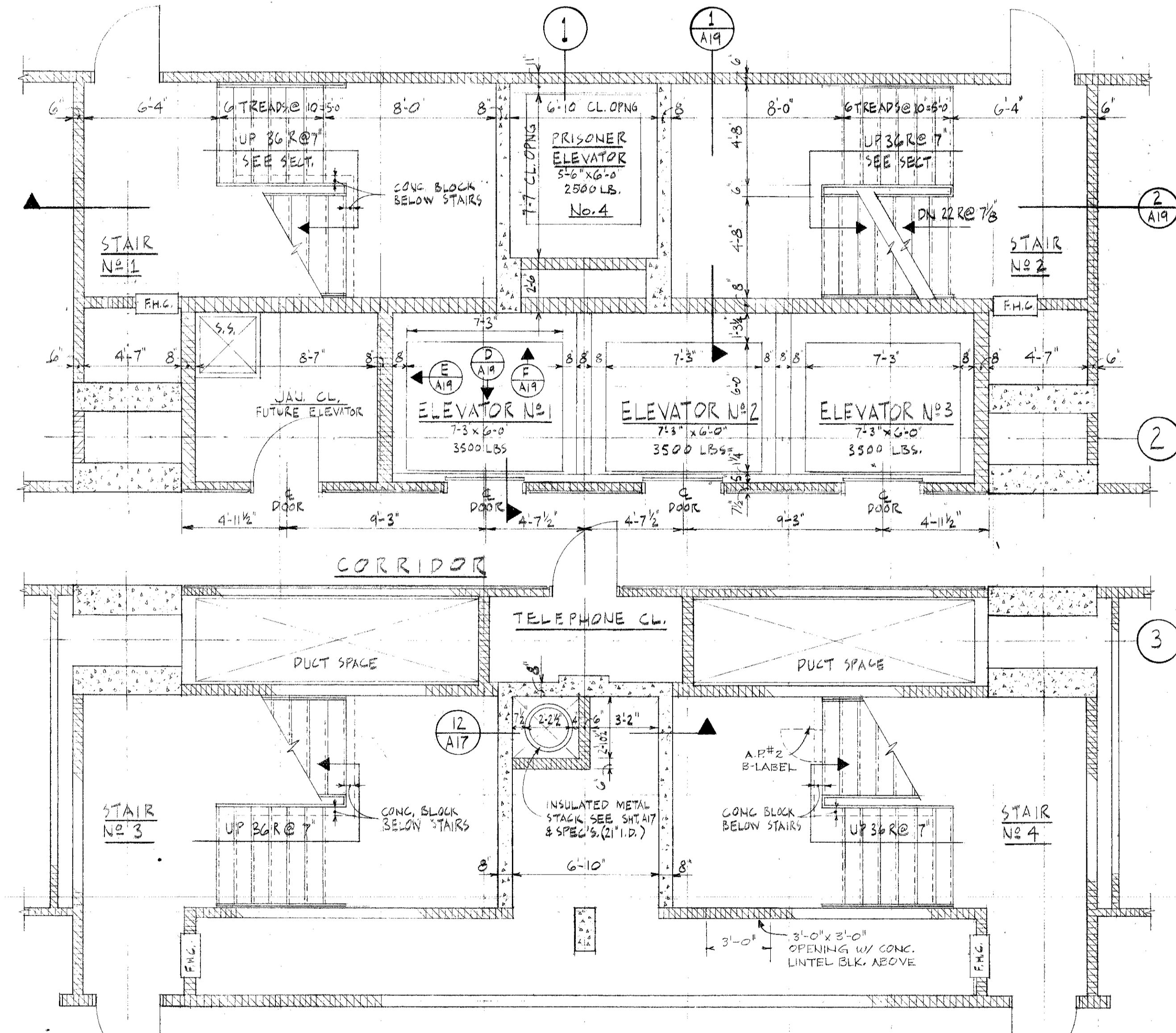
<b>COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS</b> 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		<b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS</b> 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>EXTERIOR SECTIONS &amp; DETAILS</b>		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 16</b>
SCALE: AS NOTED		DATE: JULY 6, 1965	
<b>REVISIONS</b>		DRAWN: R.L.	CHECKED: H.N.
		APPROVED: C.F.M.	



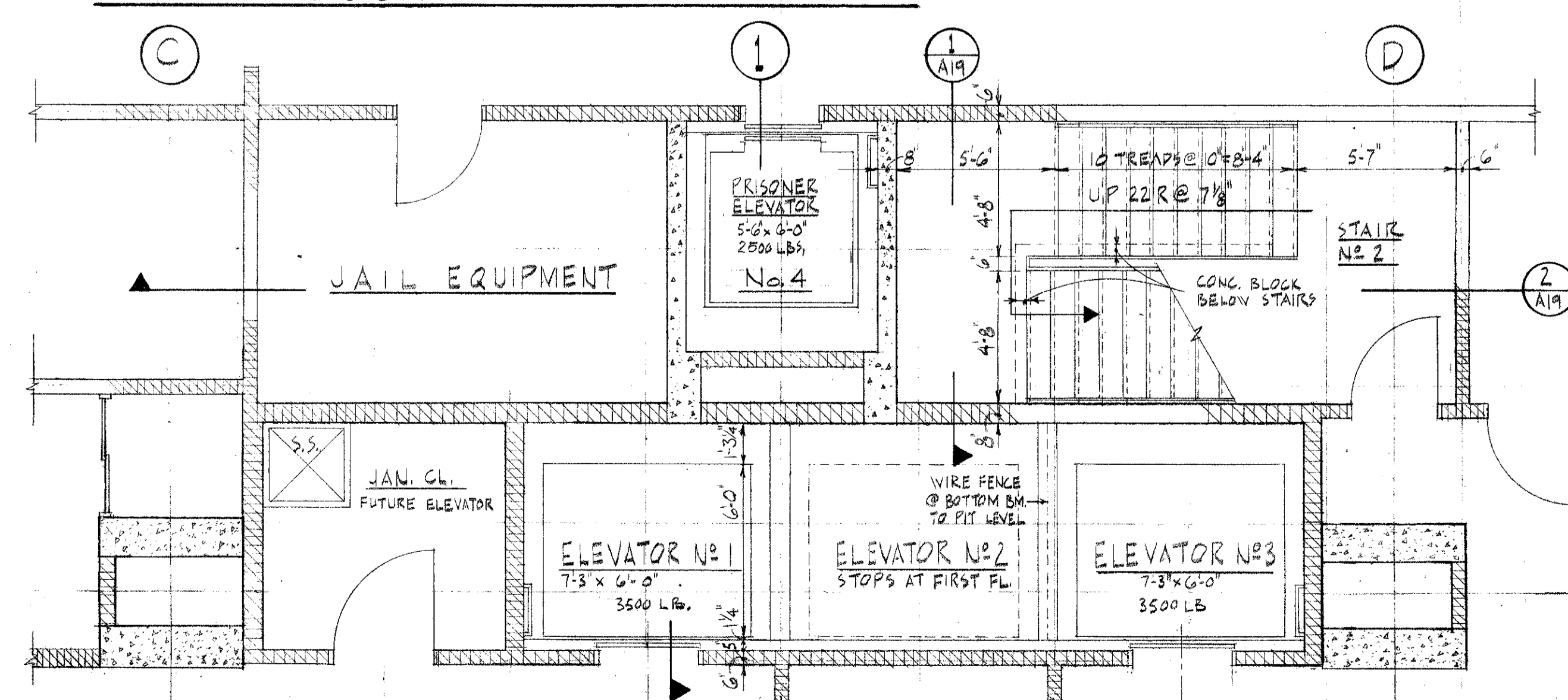
<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b>  JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS  <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS		
<b>EXTERIOR SECTIONS &amp; DETAILS</b>			JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A17</b>	
SCALE: <b>AS NOTED</b>			DATE: <b>JULY 6, 1965</b>		
<b>REVISIONS</b>			DRAWN: <b>R.L.</b>	CHECKED: <b>H.N.</b>	APPROVED: <b>G.F.M.</b>



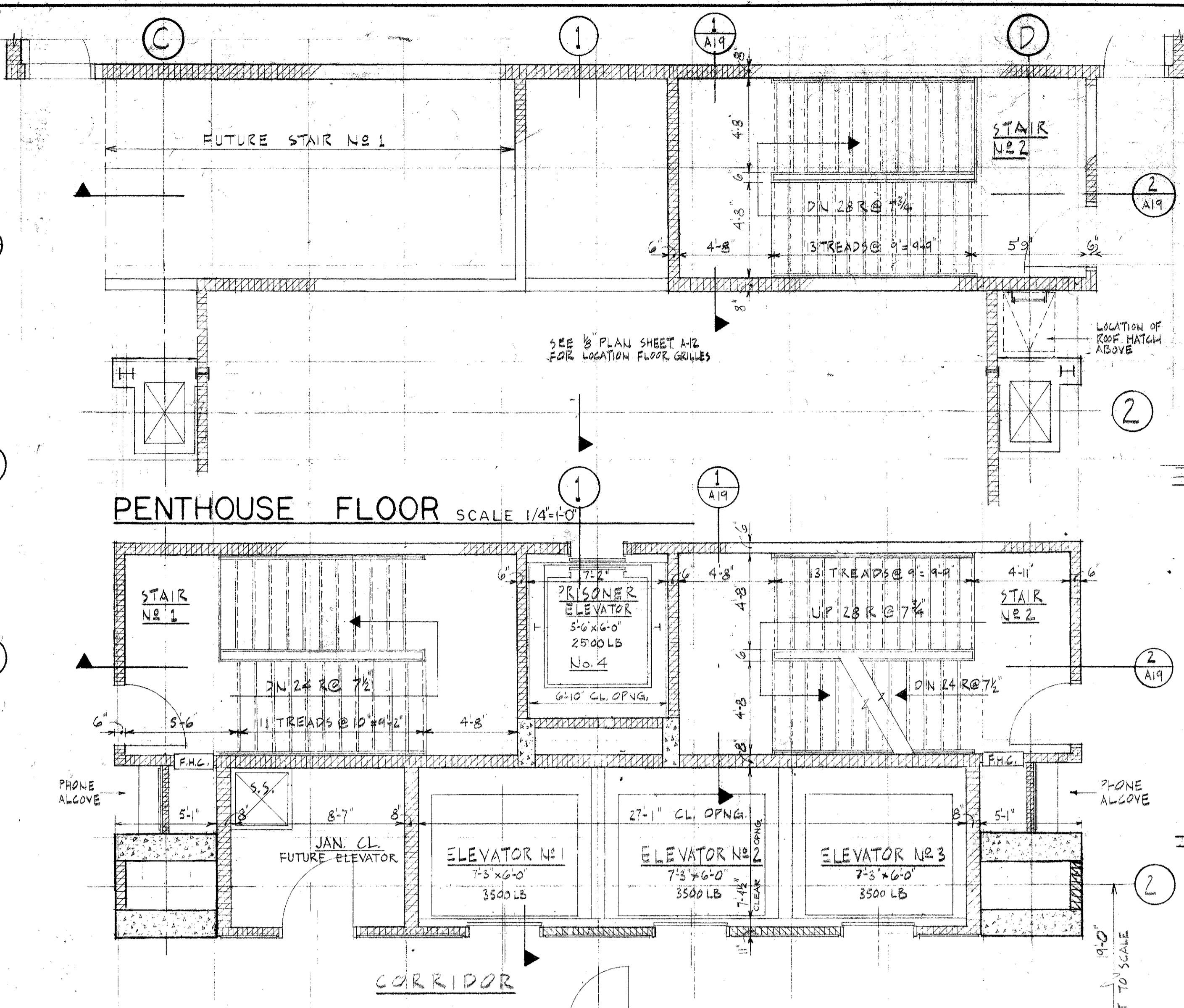
SECOND FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



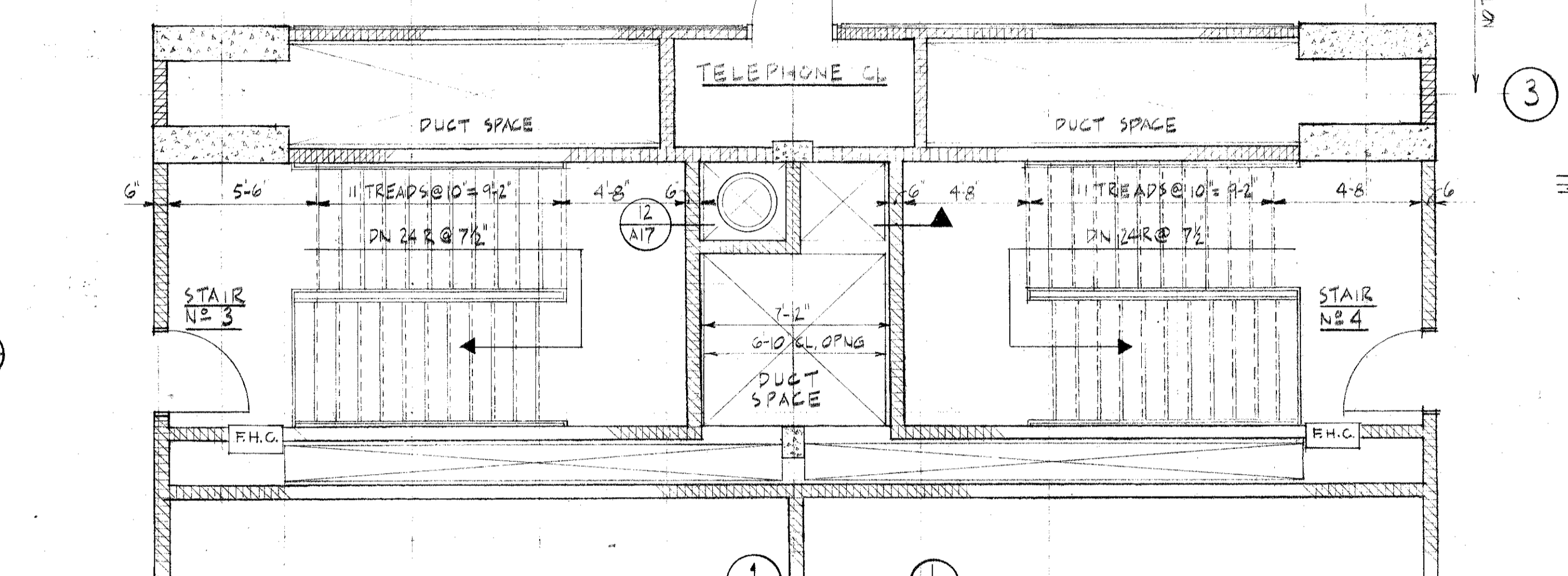
FIRST FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



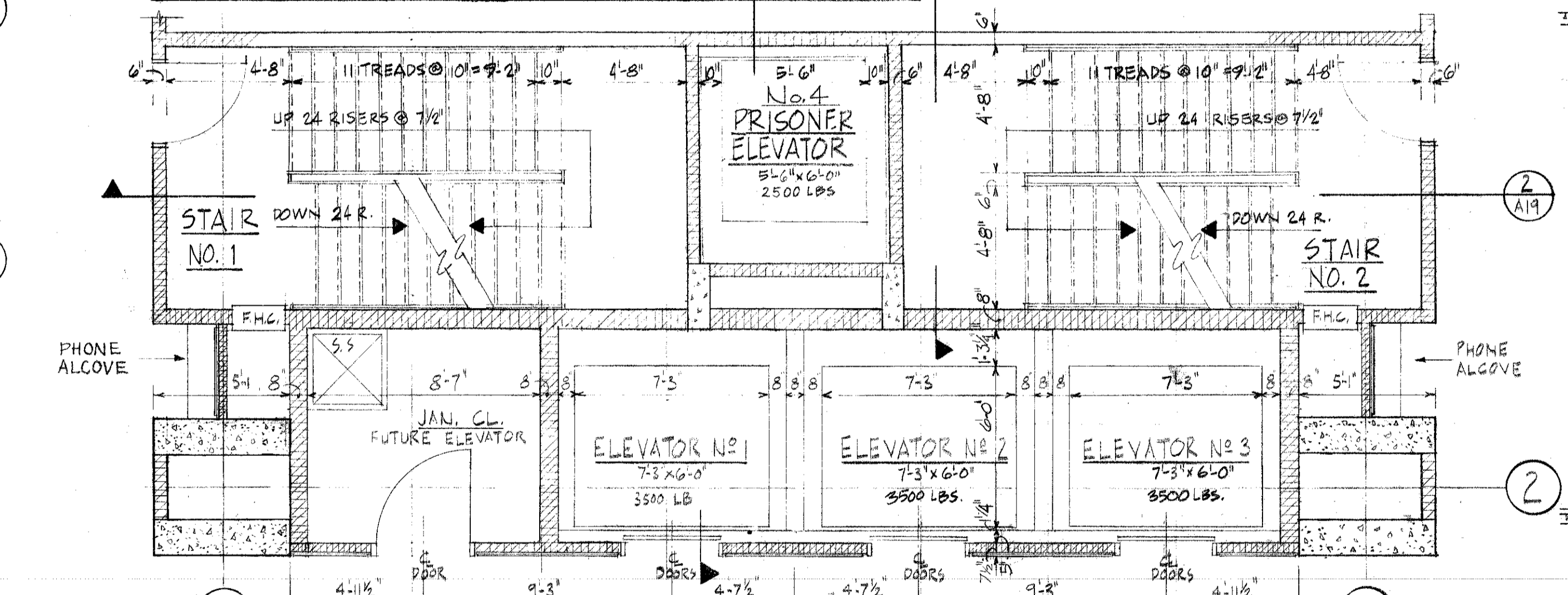
LOWER LEVEL SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



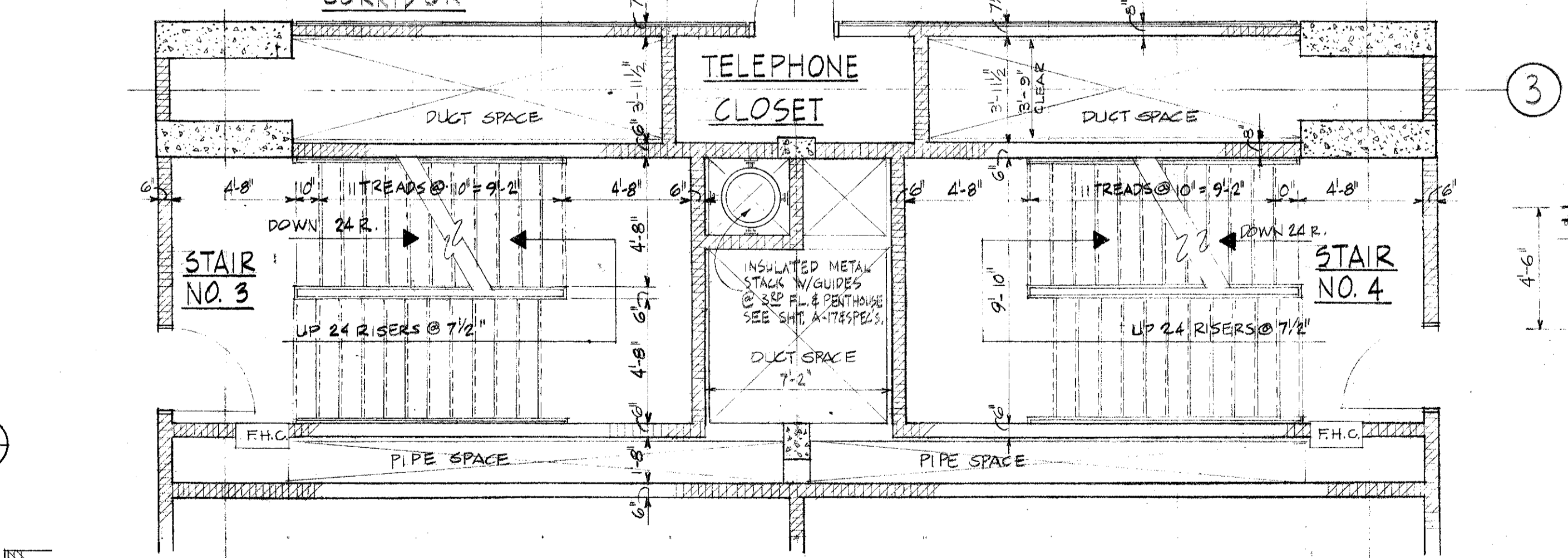
PENTHOUSE FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



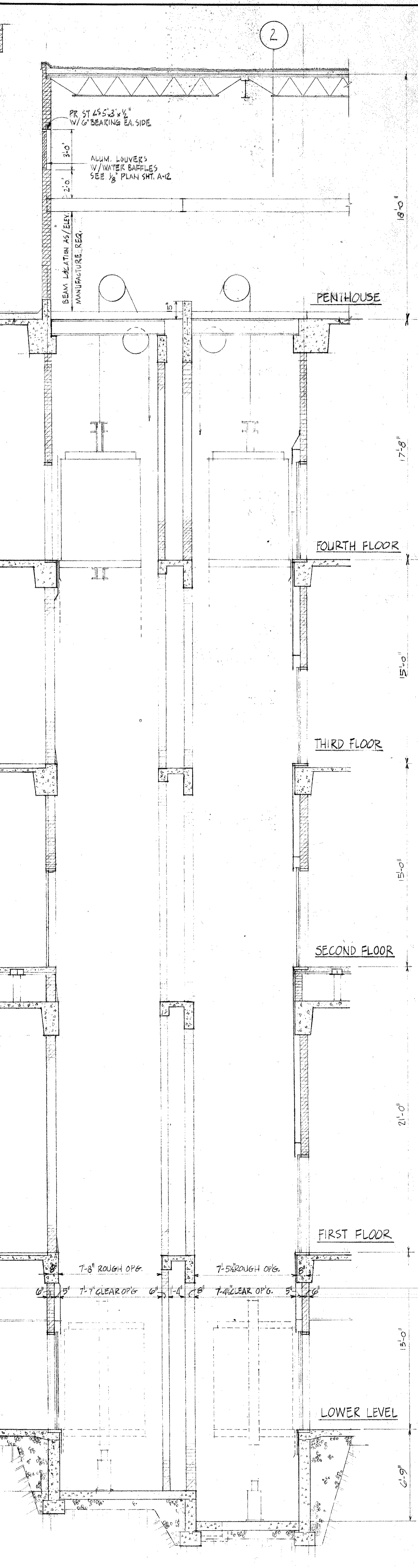
FOURTH FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION I SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL - HEALY - MOORE ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET - JOLIET, ILLINOIS C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER <b>A18</b>
<b>STAIR &amp; ELEVATOR          PLANS &amp; SECTIONS</b>			
NO. DATE REMARKS REVISIONS	DRAWN: R.L.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: G.F.M.
		DATE: JULY 6, 1969	



**ELEV B**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 4**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**ELEV A**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 2**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 3**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 1**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 9**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 5**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 13**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 14**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 6**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 7**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 8**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

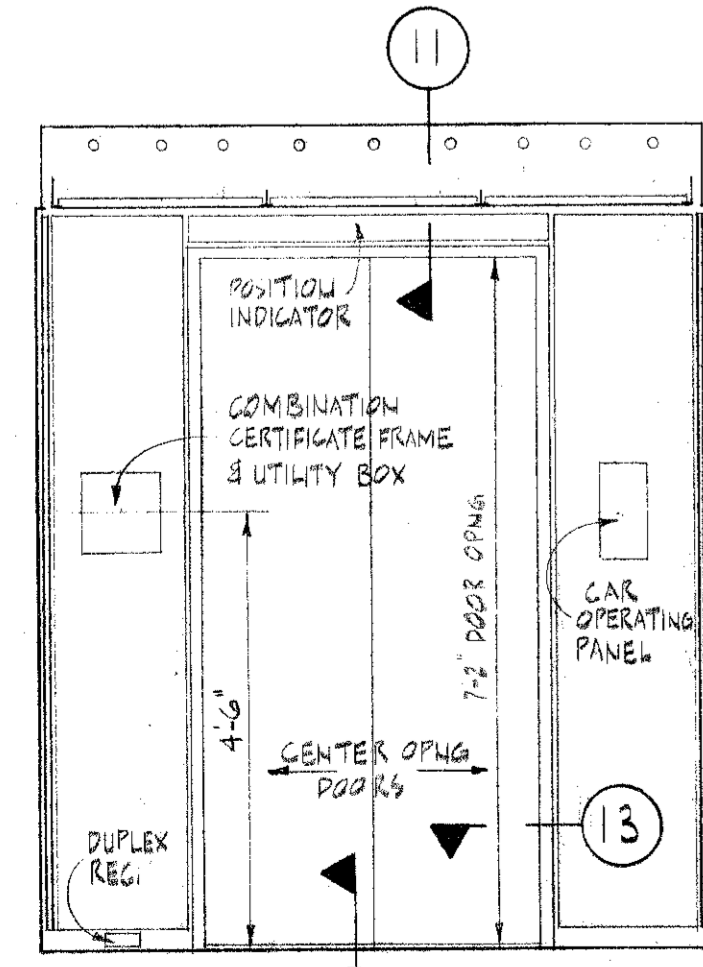
**DETAIL 10**  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

**DETAIL 11**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

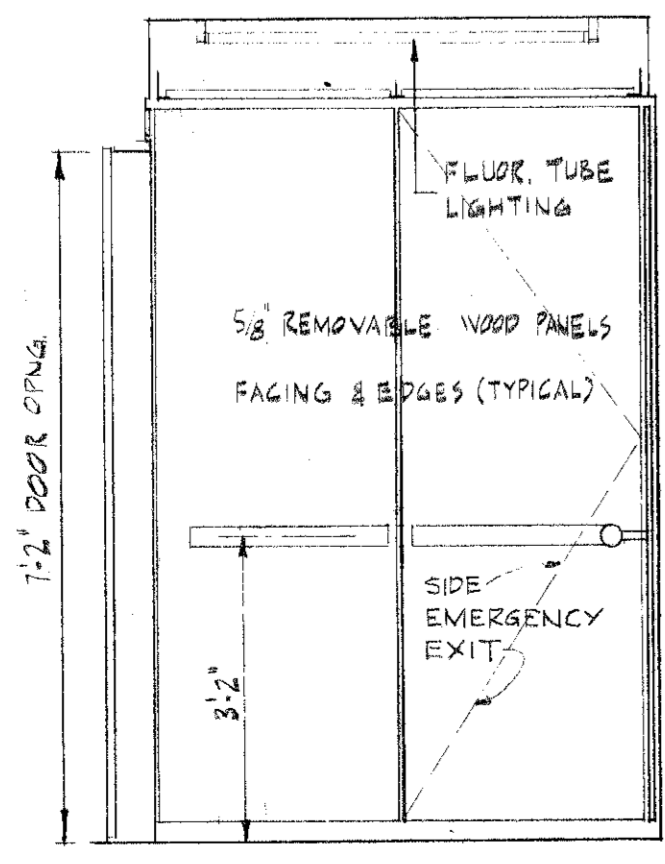
**DETAIL 12**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

**SECTION 1**  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

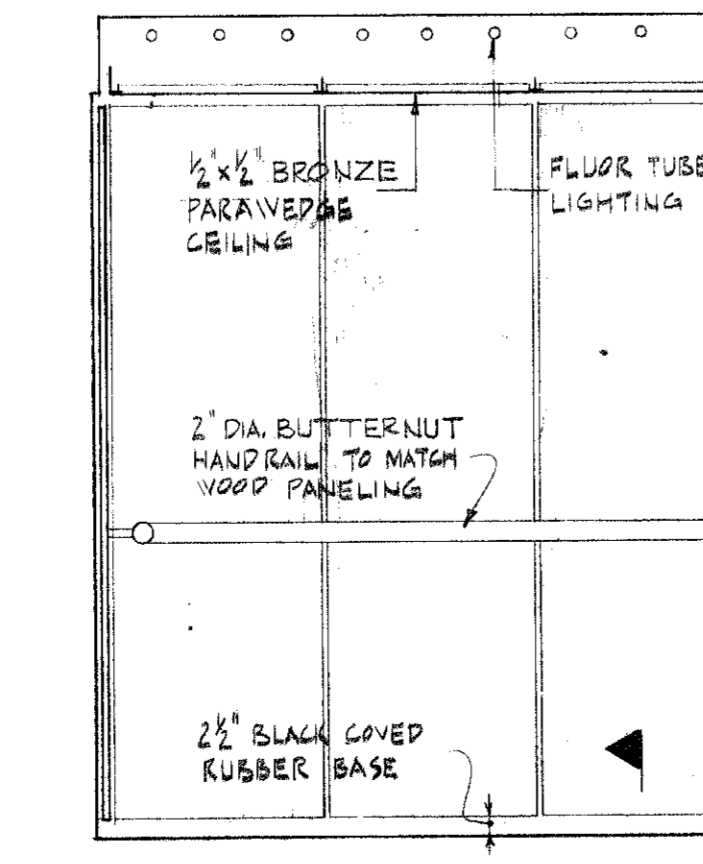
**SECTION 2**  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



**ELEV D**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

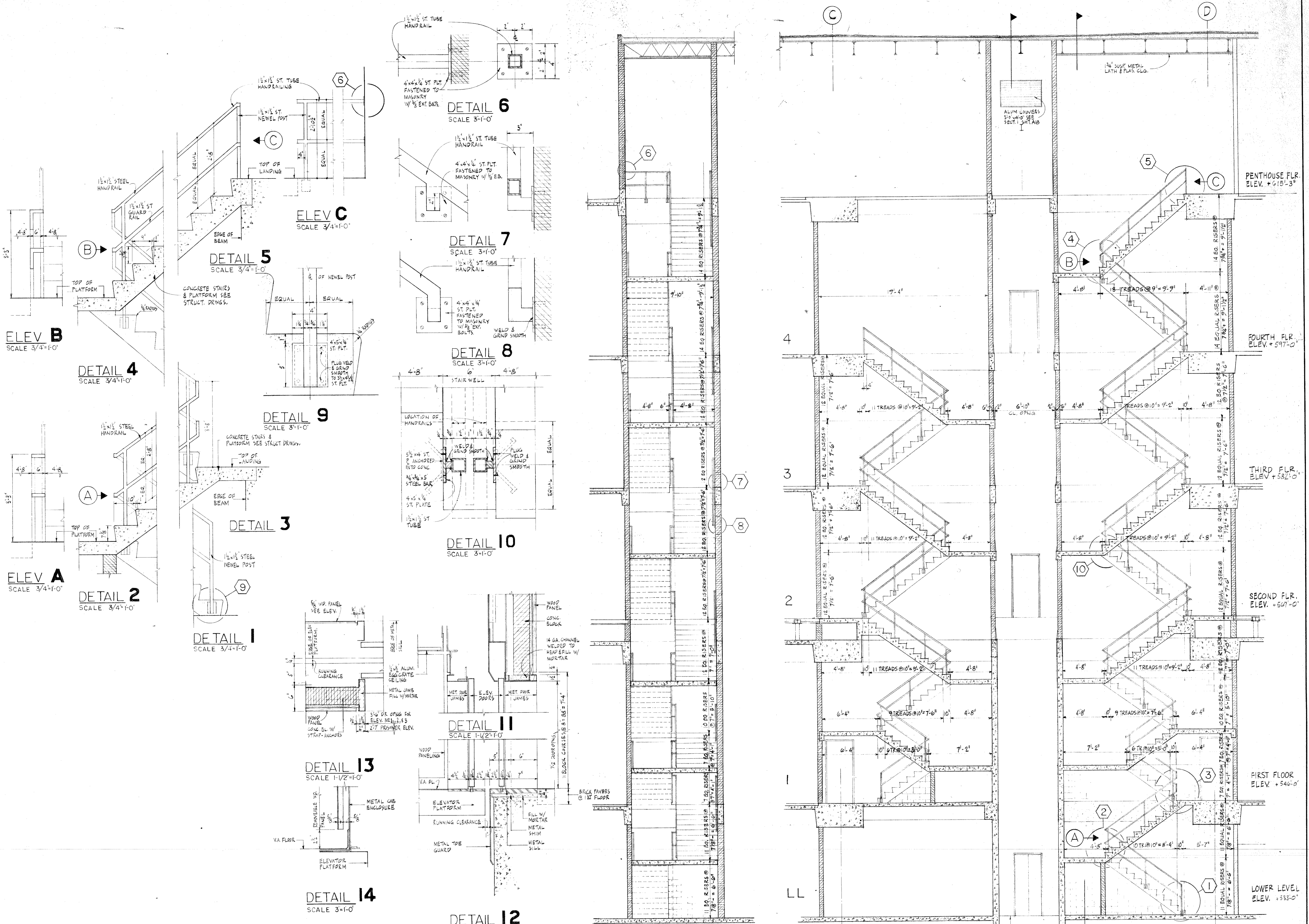
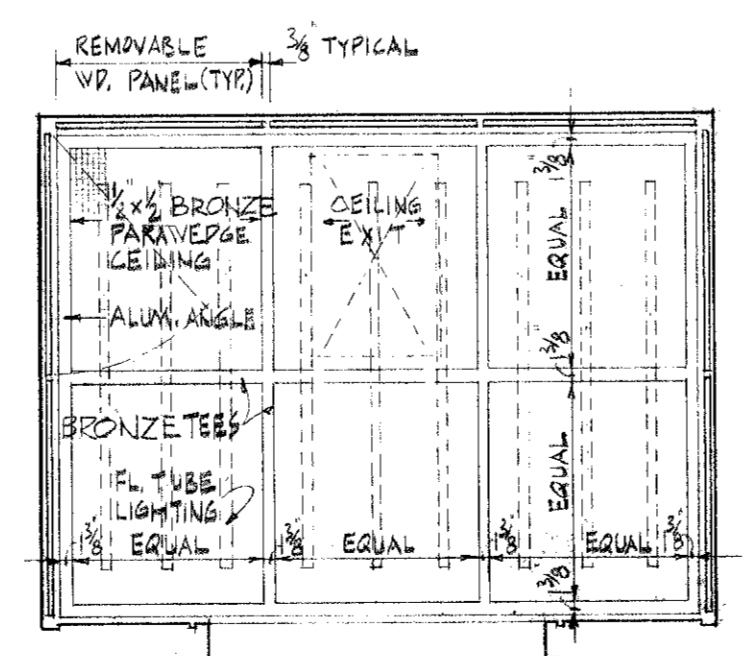


**ELEV E**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



**ELEV F**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

**REFLECTED CLG PLAN OF TYP. PASS. ELEV.**  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

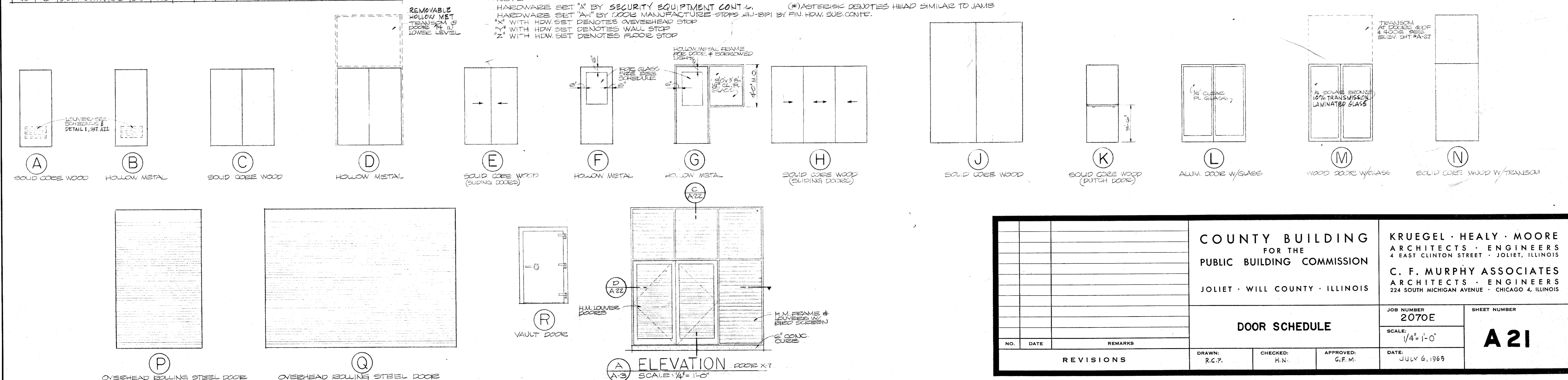


<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS		
		<b>STAIR &amp; ELEVATOR SECTIONS &amp; DETAILS</b>	JOB NUMBER 2070E SCALE: AS NOTED DATE: JULY 6, 1965	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 19</b>
NO. DATE REMARKS REVISIONS		DRAWN: R.L.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: C.F.M.



# DOOR SCHEDULE

EXTERIOR DOOR-FRAME-HARDWARE												FIRST FLOOR DOOR-FRAME-HARDWARE												SECOND FLOOR - CONTINUED												FOURTH FLOOR - CONTINUED																		
DOOR NO.	TYPE	SIZE	JAMB	HEAD	SILL	TRANS	ACTIVE	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	HW SET	REMARKS	DOOR NO.	TYPE	SIZE	JAMB	HEAD	SILL	TRANS	ACTIVE	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	HW SET	REMARKS	DOOR NO.	TYPE	SIZE	JAMB	HEAD	SILL	TRANS	ACTIVE	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	HW SET	REMARKS	DOOR NO.	TYPE	SIZE	JAMB	HEAD	SILL	TRANS	ACTIVE	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	HW SET	REMARKS			
X1	A	30"x72"x1/2"	J1	J1	H1	S1					H1		101	A	30"x72"x1/2"	J1	J1	H1	S1						H1		201	A	30"x72"x1/2"	J1	J1	H1	S1						H1		401	A	30"x72"x1/2"	J1	J1	H1	S1						H1	



**COUNTY BUILDING**

FOR THE

**PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION**

JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS

**KRUEGL · HEALY · MOORE**

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS

4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS

**C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES**

ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS

224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

**DOOR SCHEDULE**

NO. DATE REMARKS

REVISIONS

DRAWN: R.G.P.

CHECKED: H.N.

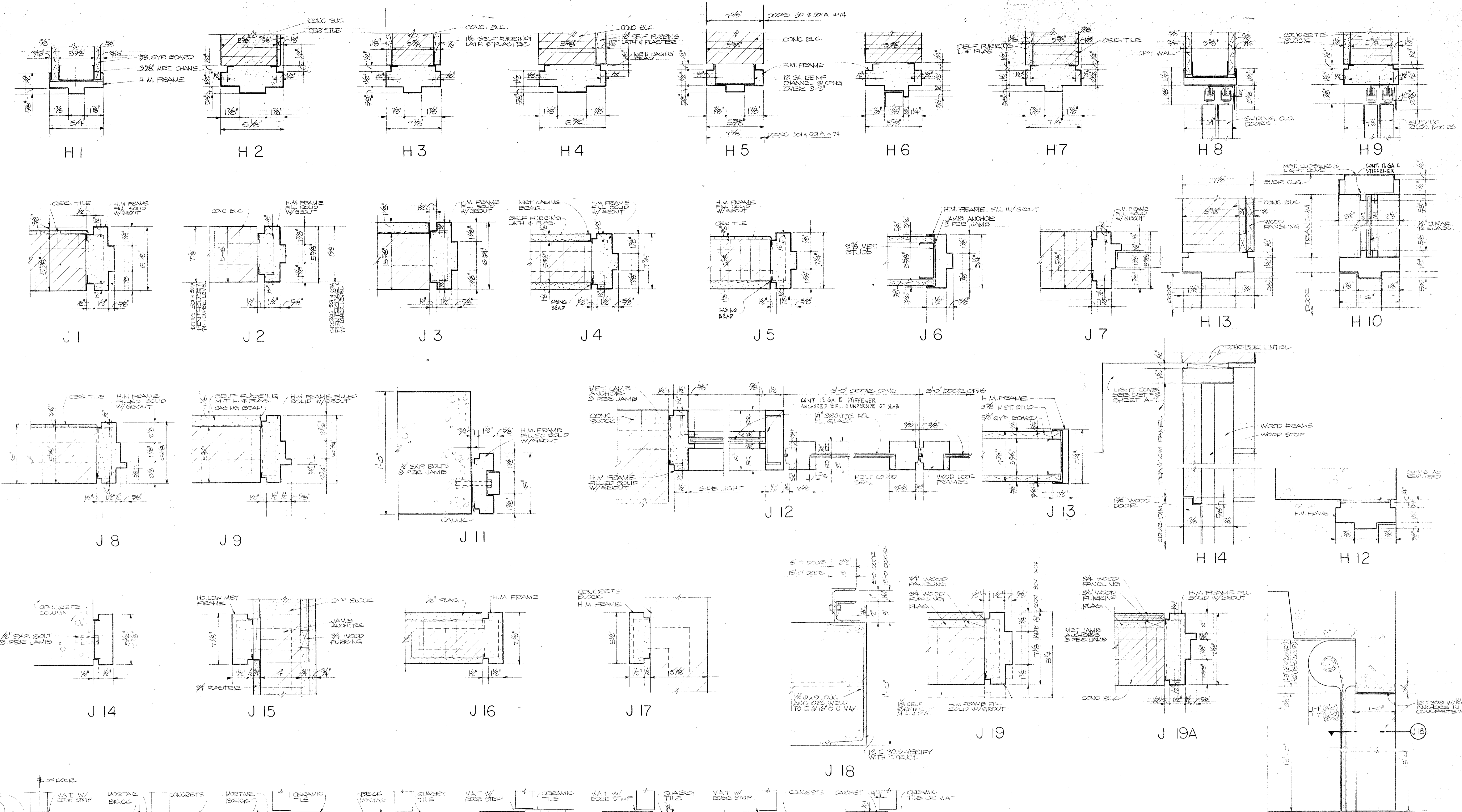
APPROVED: G.P.M.

JOB NUMBER: 2070E

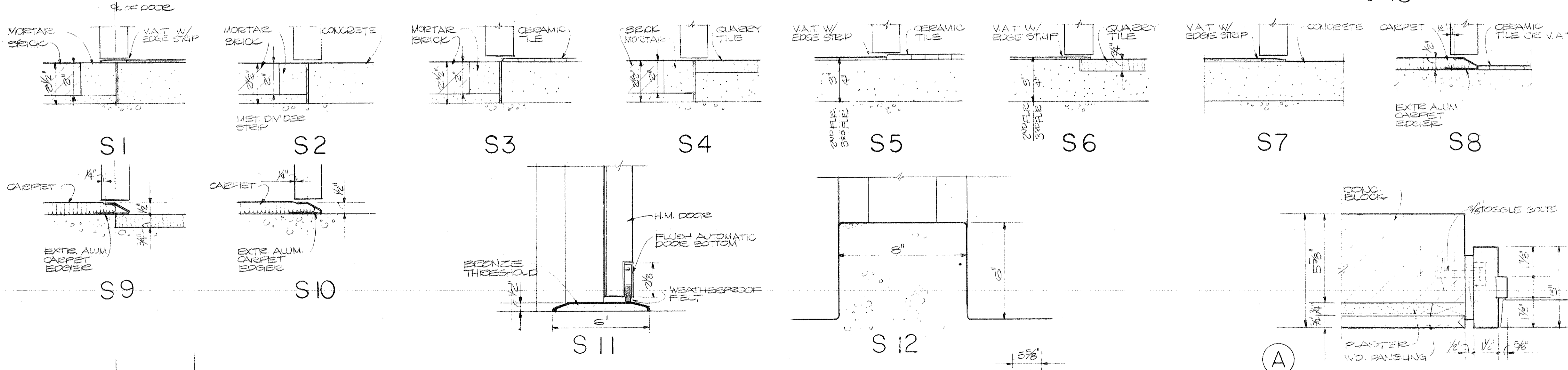
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

DATE: JULY 6, 1969

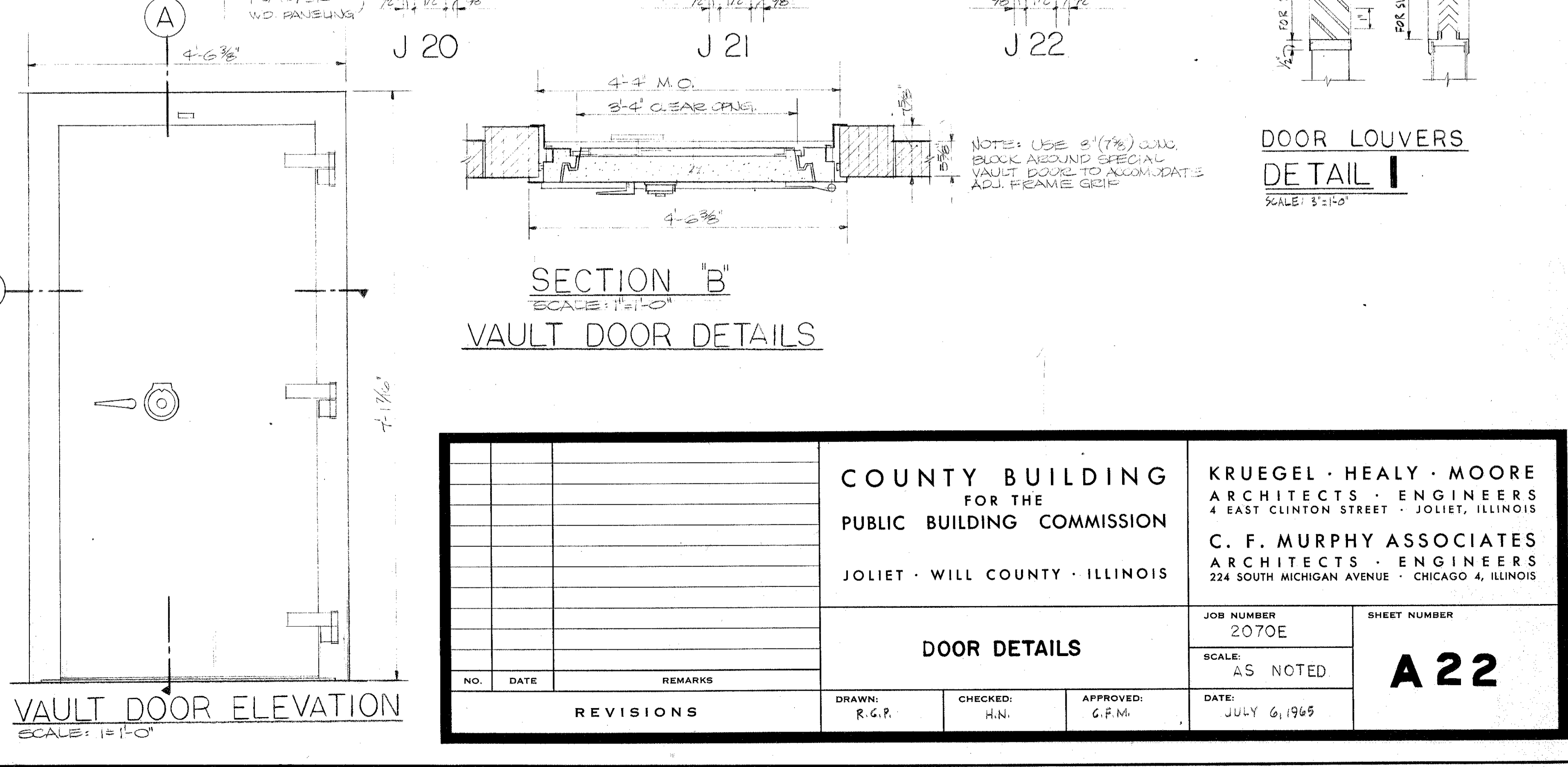
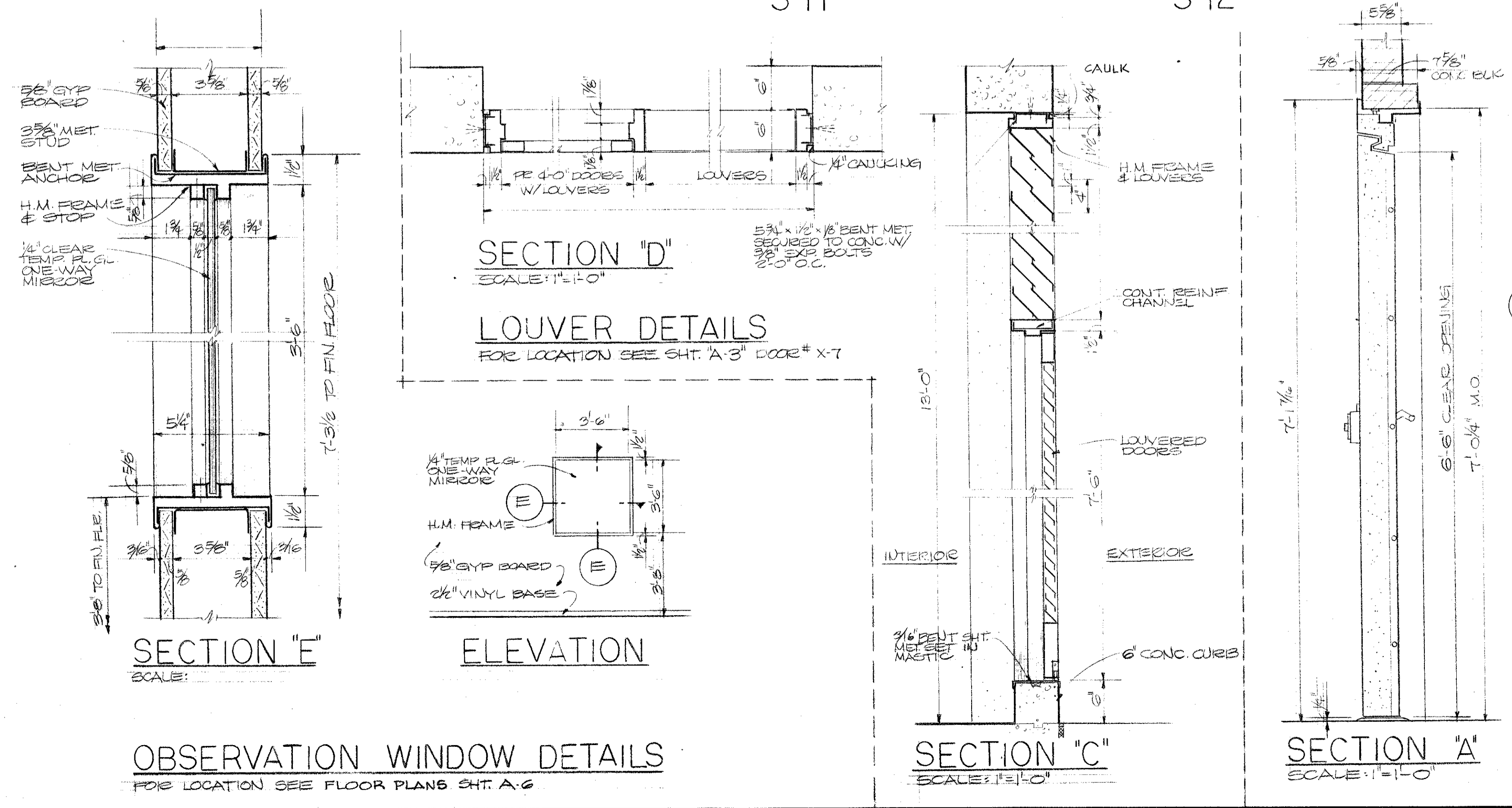
SHEET NUMBER: **A21**



OVERHEAD DOOR DETS.  
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



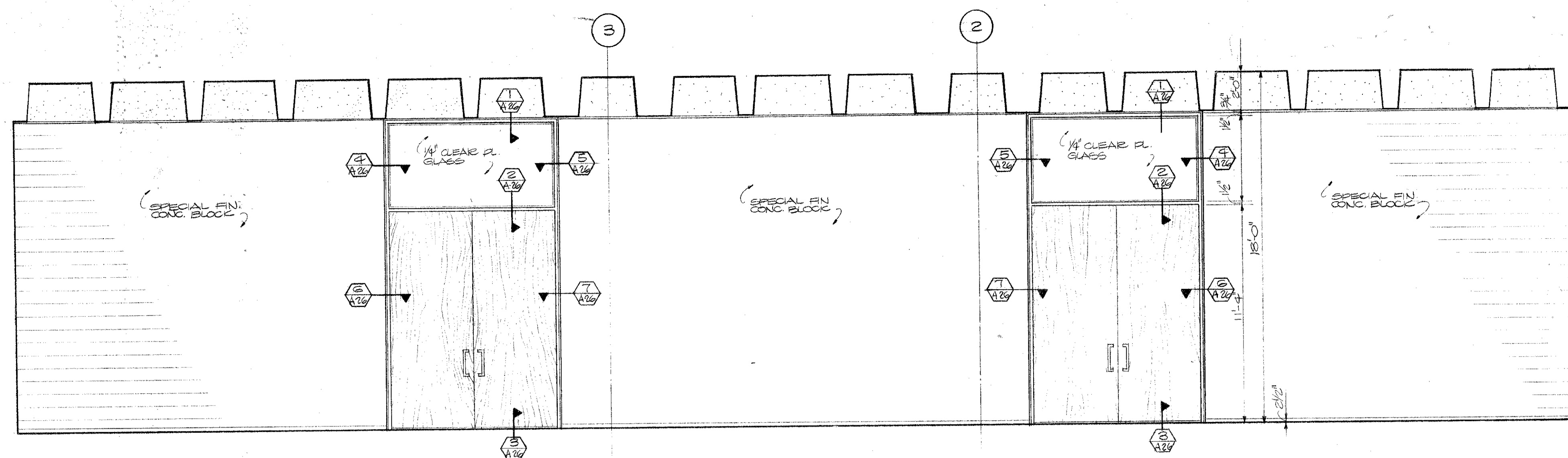
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



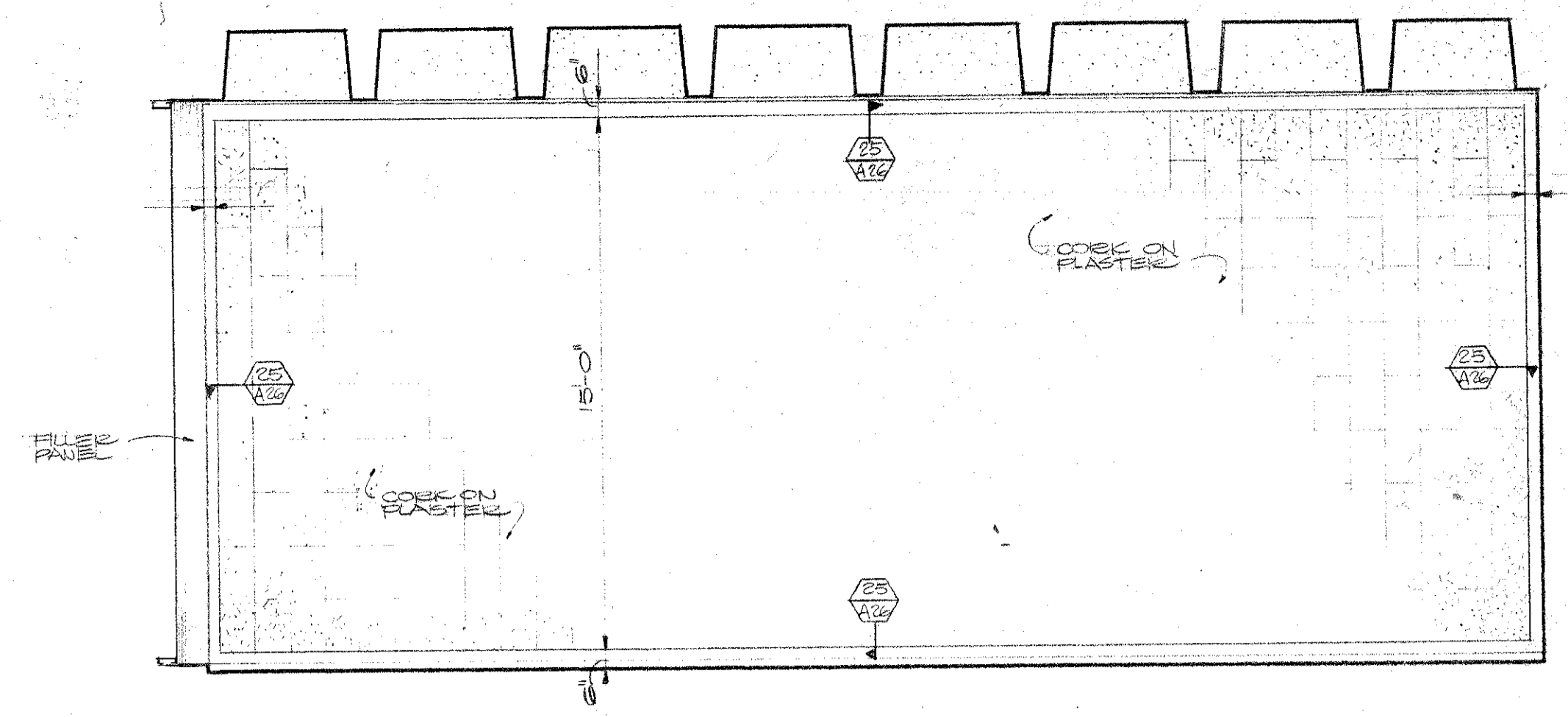
COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
DOOR DETAILS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER A 22
		SCALE AS NOTED	DATE JULY 6, 1965
NO. DATE REVISIONS	DRAWN: R.G.P.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: G.F.M.



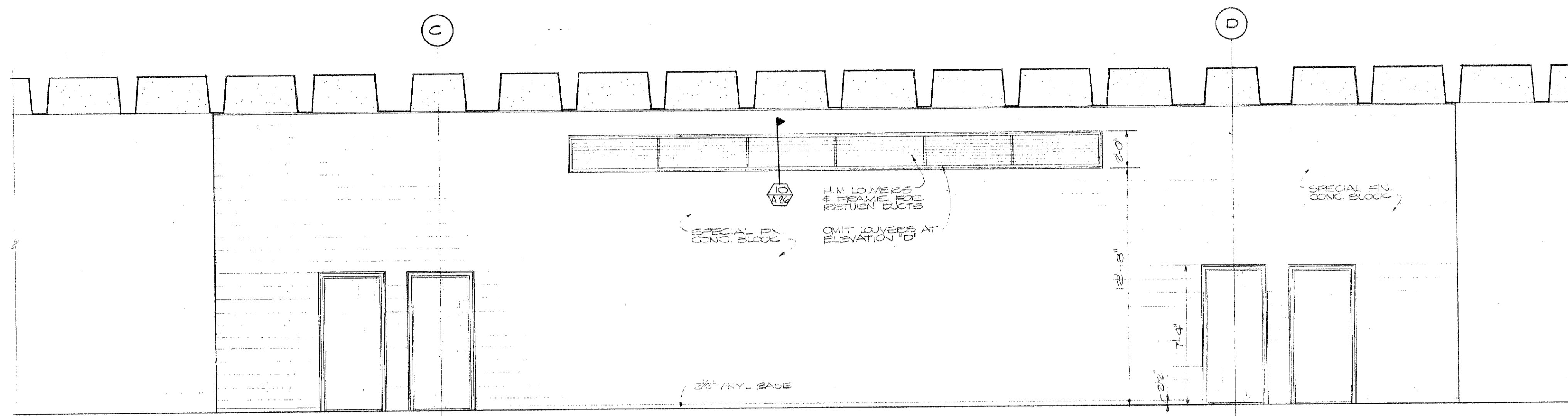




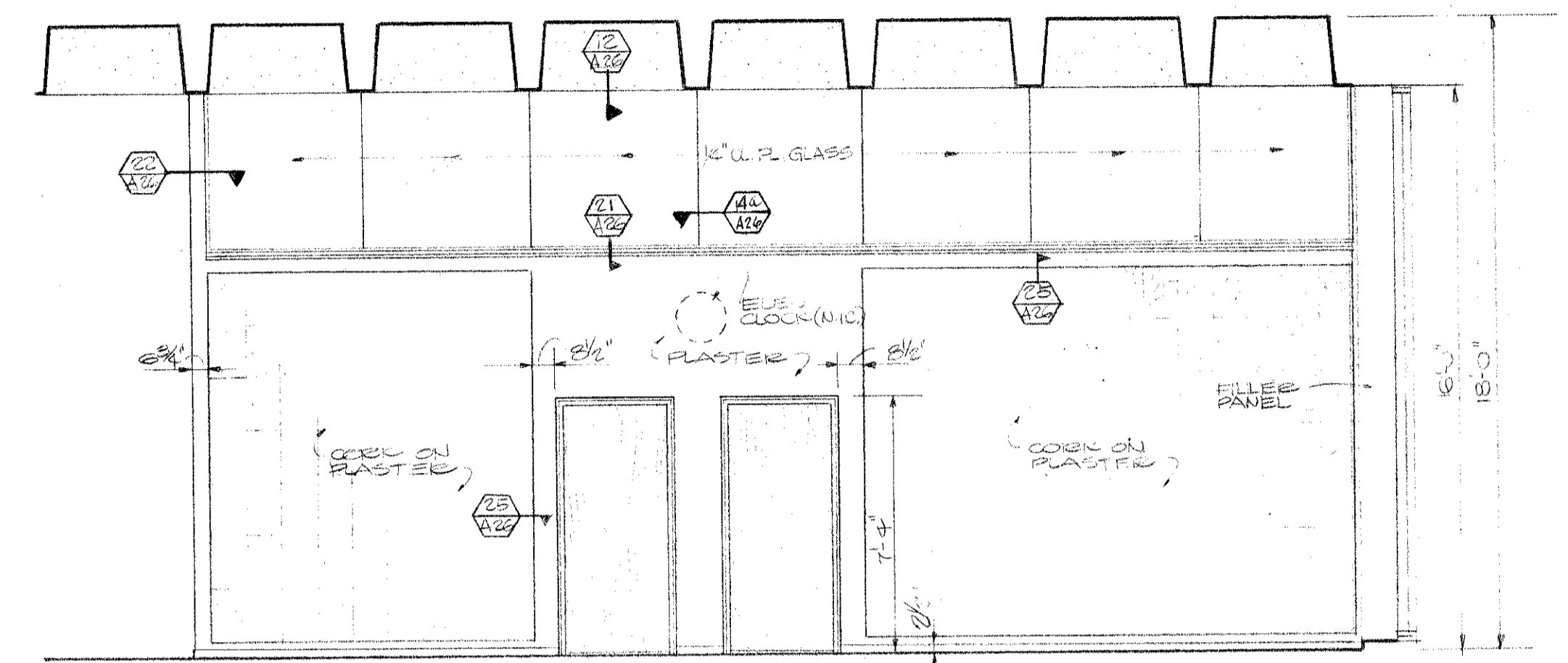
ELEVATION A-E



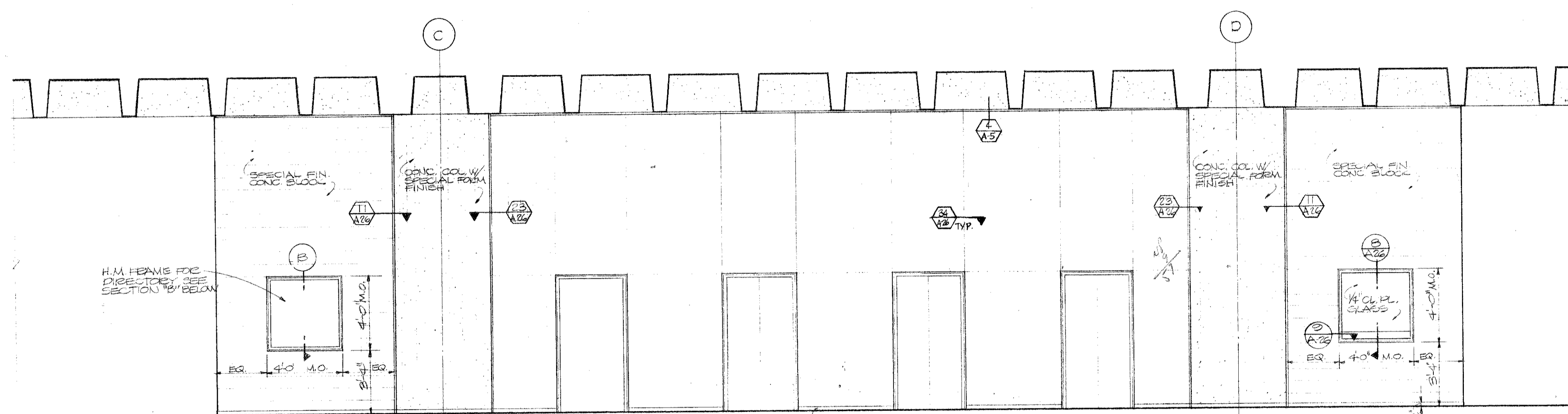
ELEVATION K



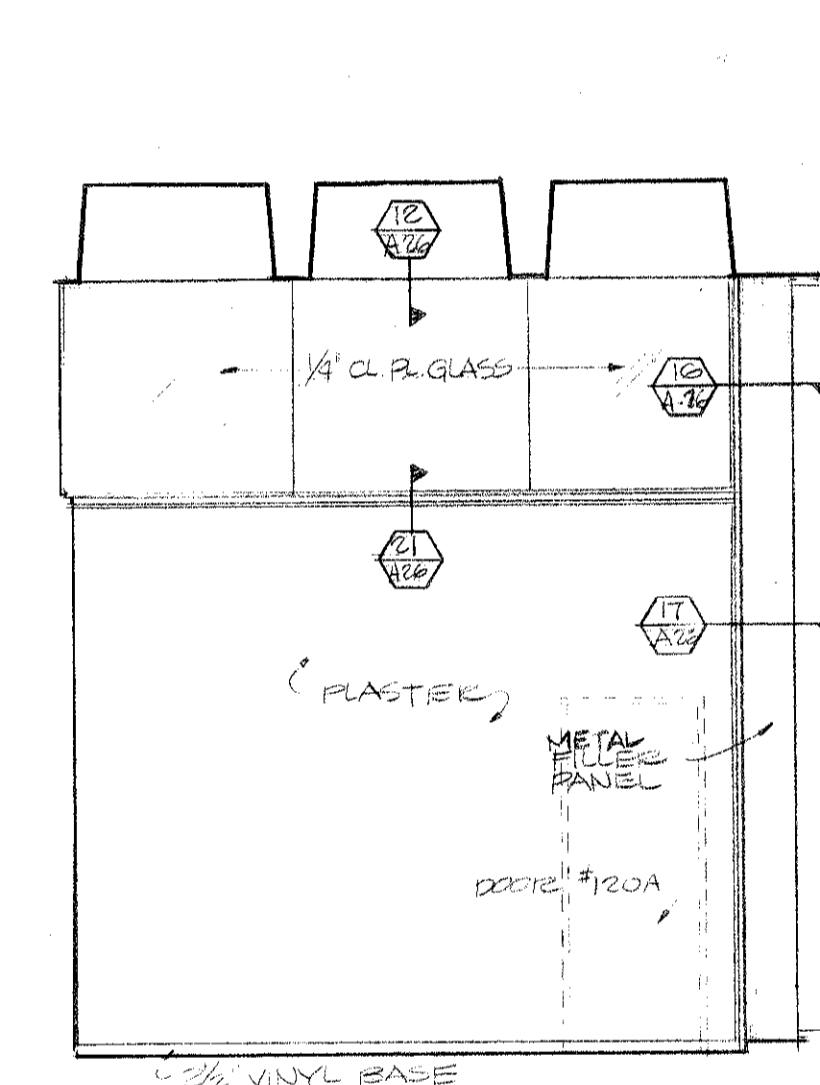
ELEVATION B-D



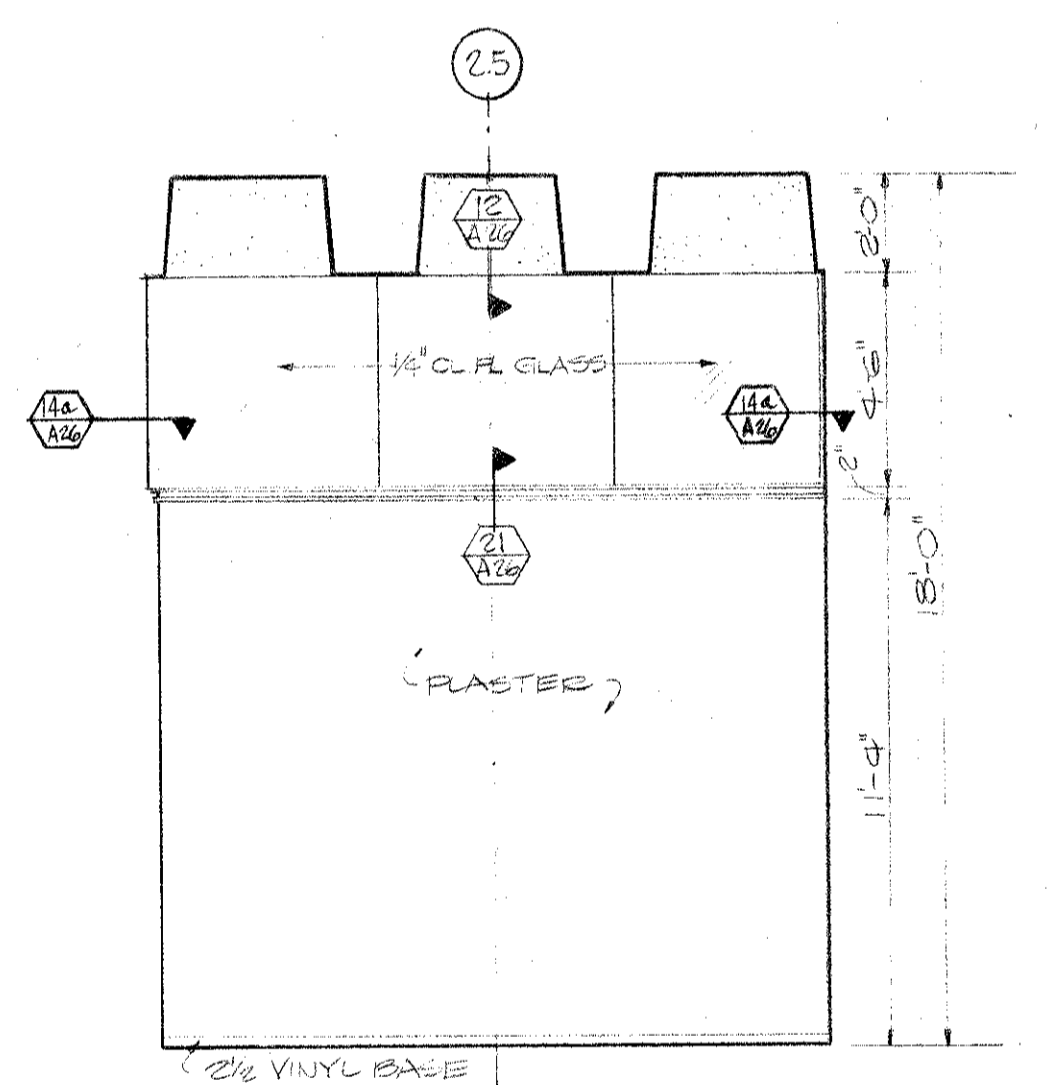
ELEVATION L



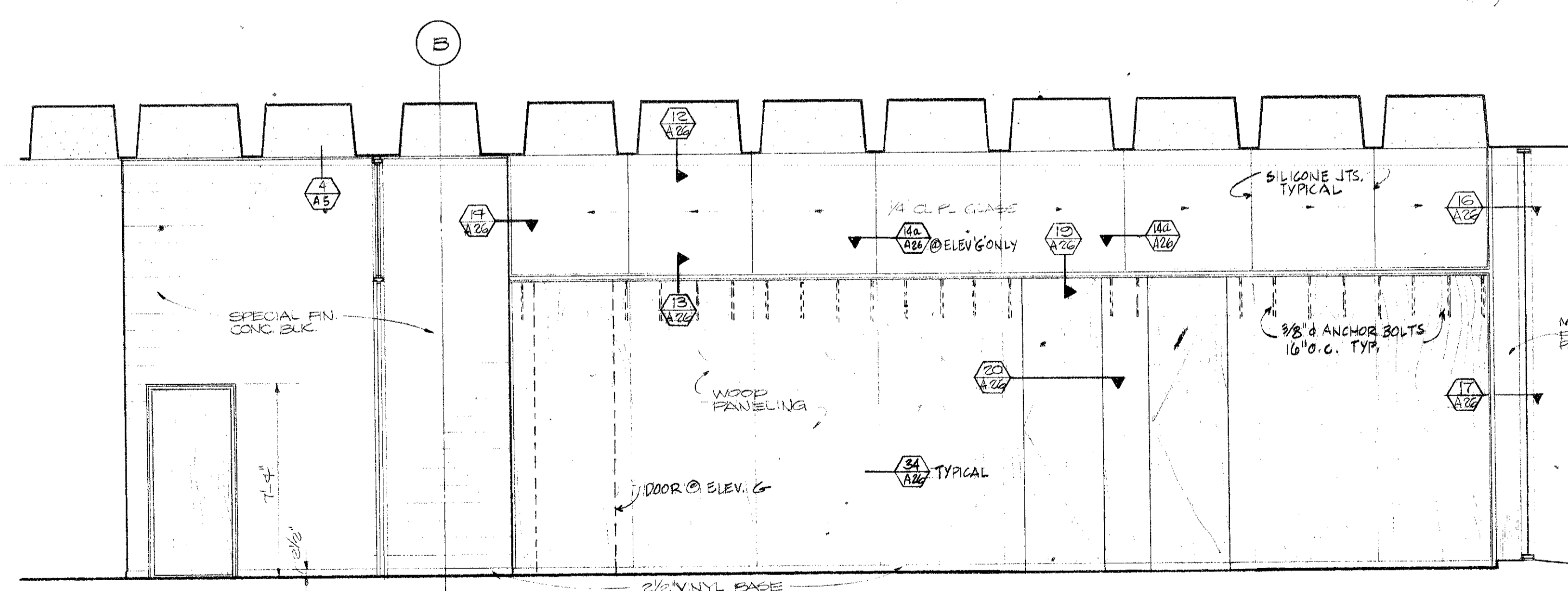
ELEVATION C NOTE: OPPOSITE ELEVATION OF 1ST FLOOR ELEVATOR LOBBY - SIMILAR. OMIT ELEVATOR DOORS - SEE PLAN.



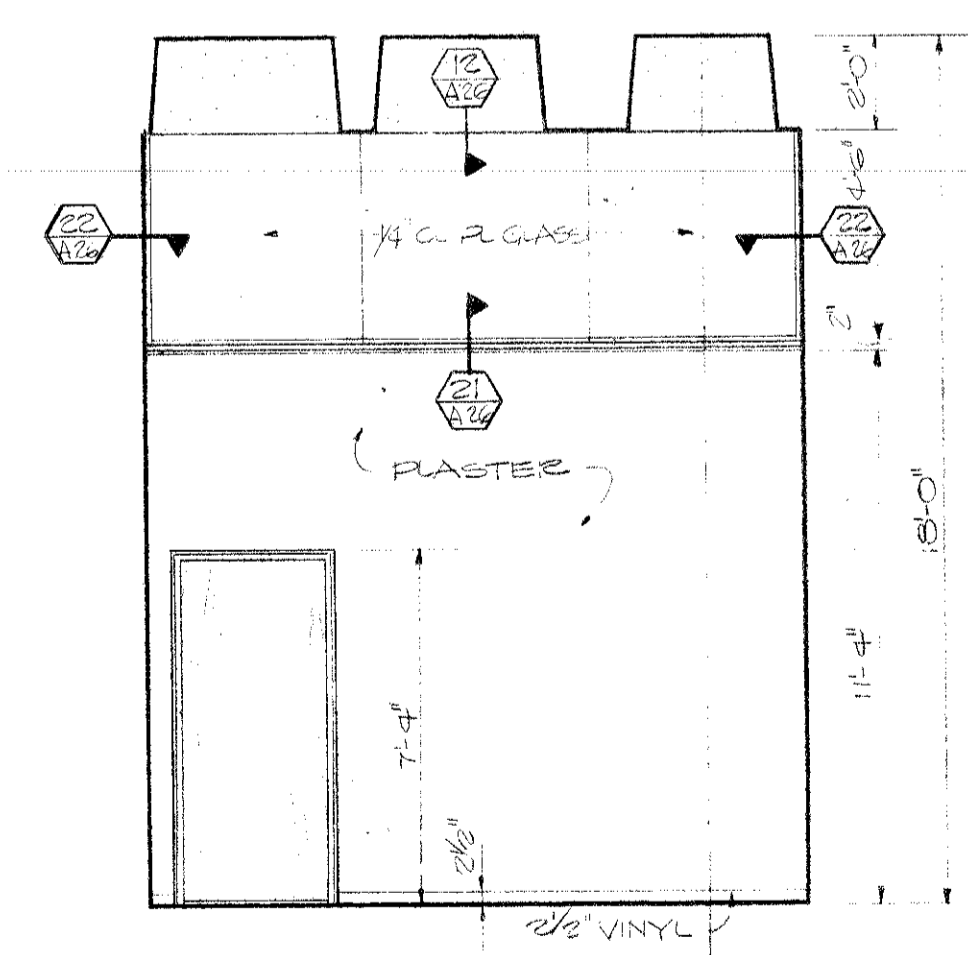
ELEVATION R



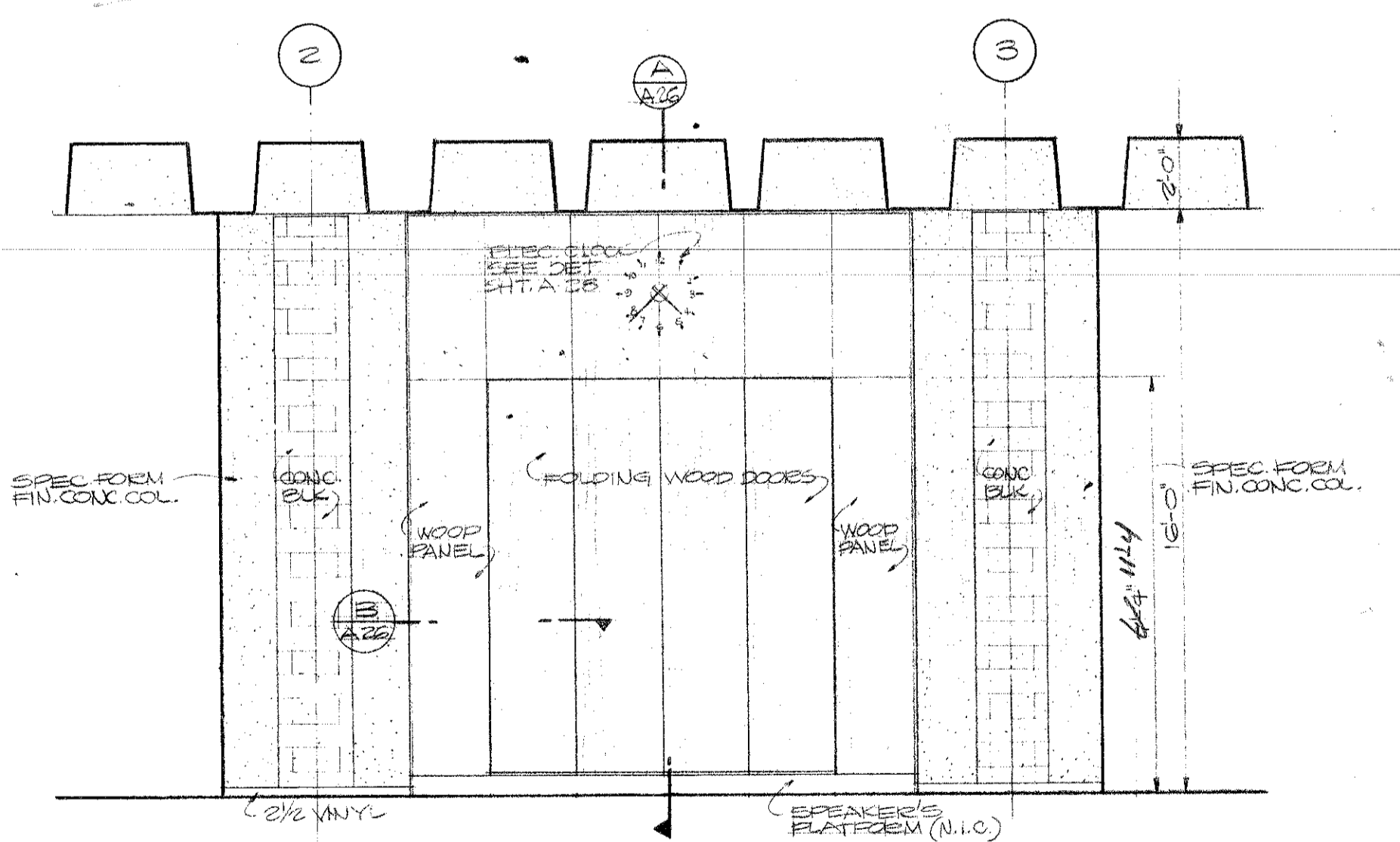
ELEVATION M



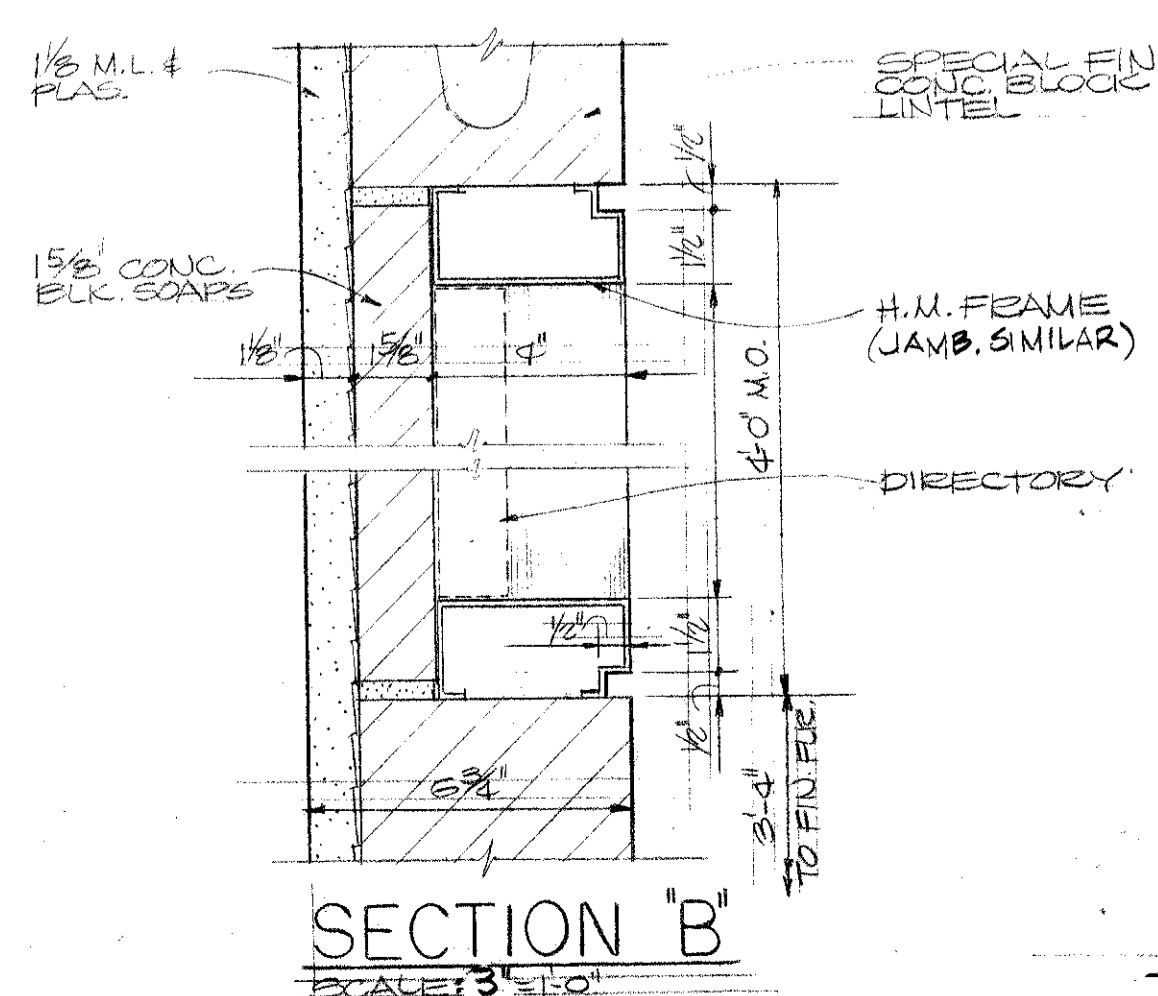
ELEVATION F-G (SIMILAR)



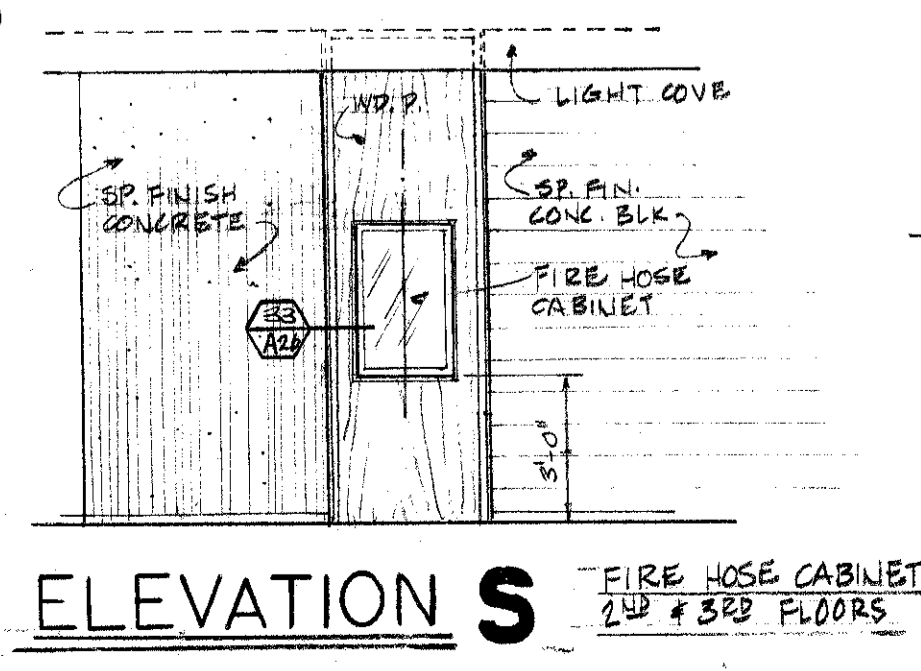
ELEVATION H-J-N-P NOTE: SEE FLOOR PLAN FOR LOCATION OF DOOR



ELEVATION Q



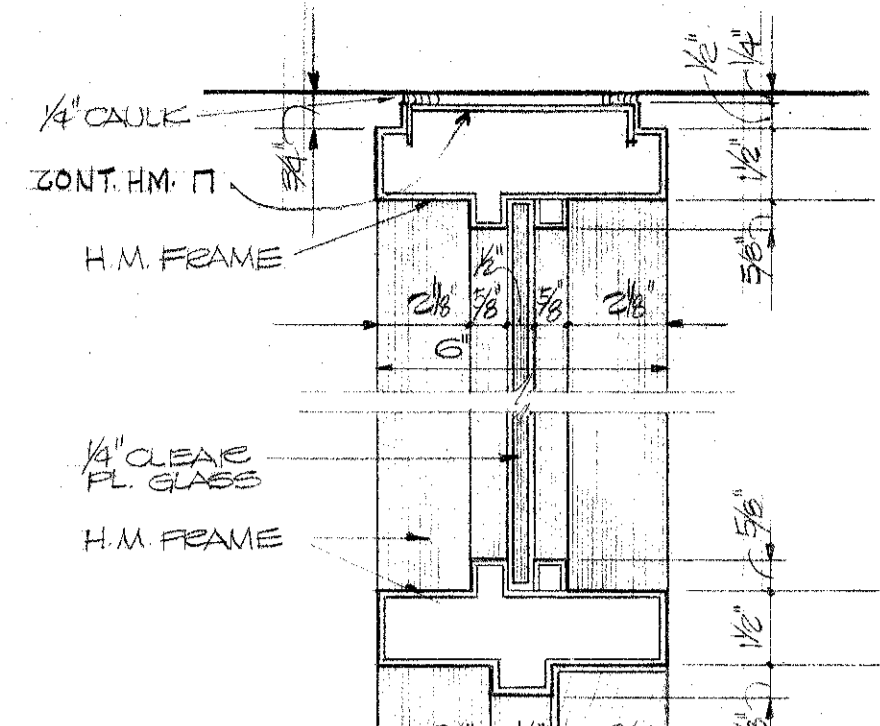
SECTION B SCALE: 3/4\"/>



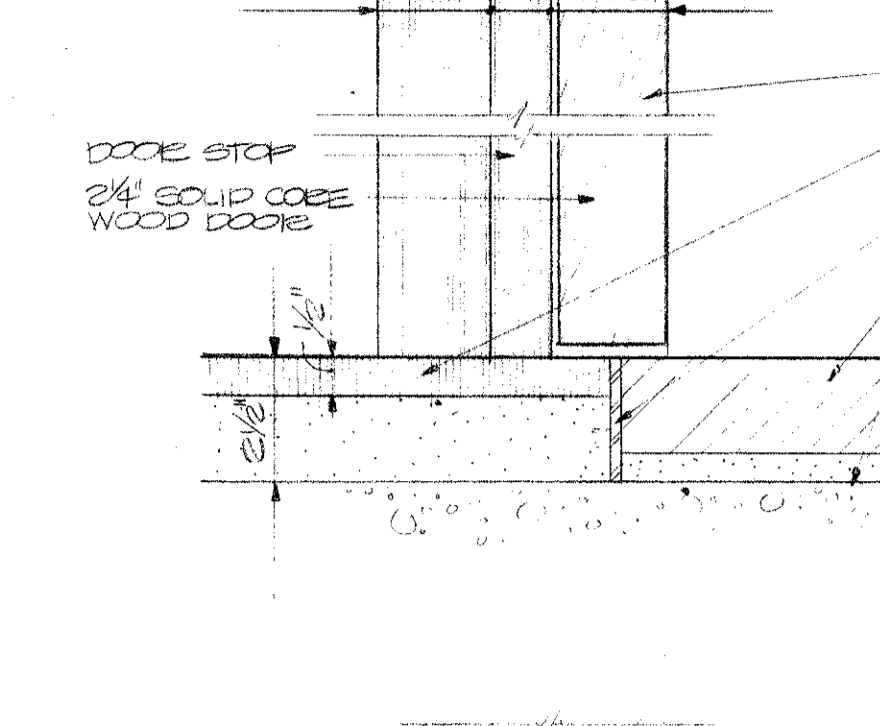
ELEVATION S FIRE HOSE CABINET 2ND & 3RD FLOORS

NOTE: ALL ELEVATIONS SCALE: 1/4\"/>

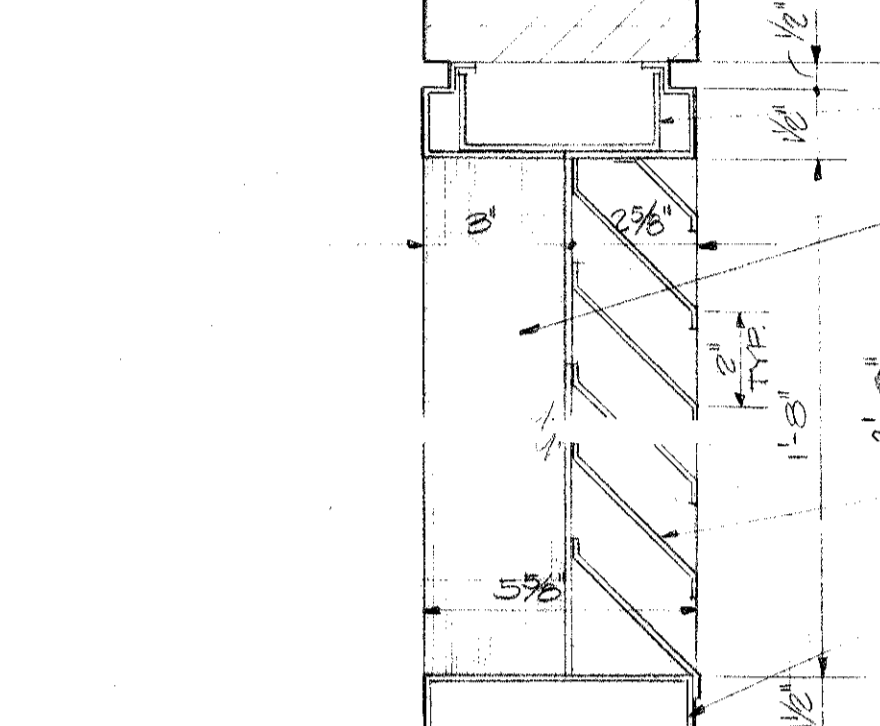
		COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		INTERIOR ELEVATIONS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER A 25
		REVISIONS		SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JULY 6, 1969
NO.	DATE	REMARKS	DRAWN: R.G.P.	CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: C.F.M.



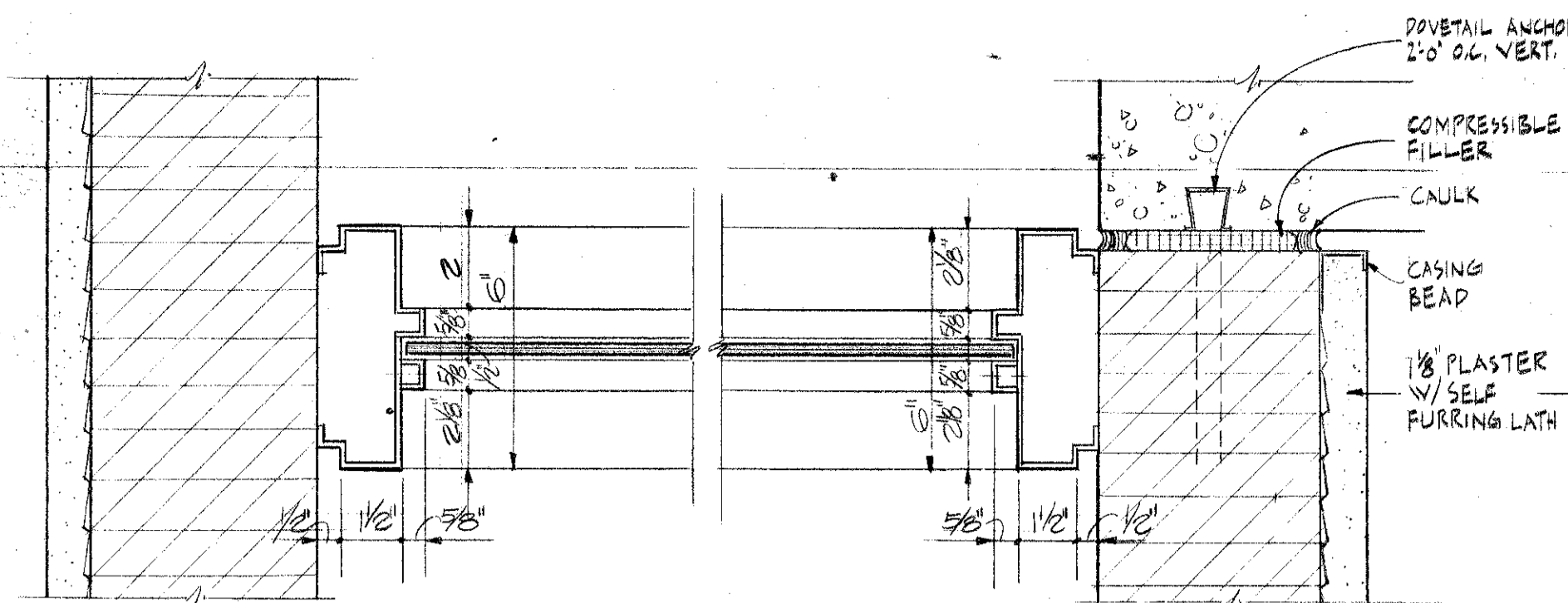
**DETAIL 1**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



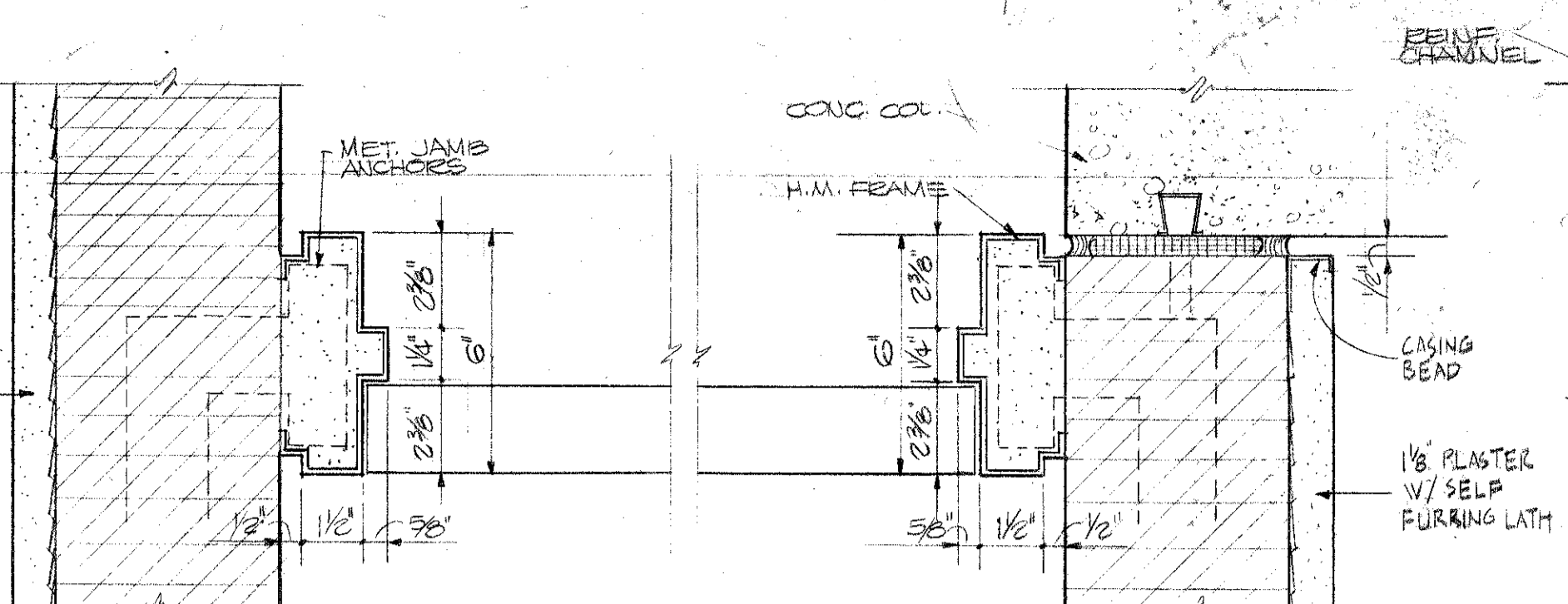
**DETAIL 2**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



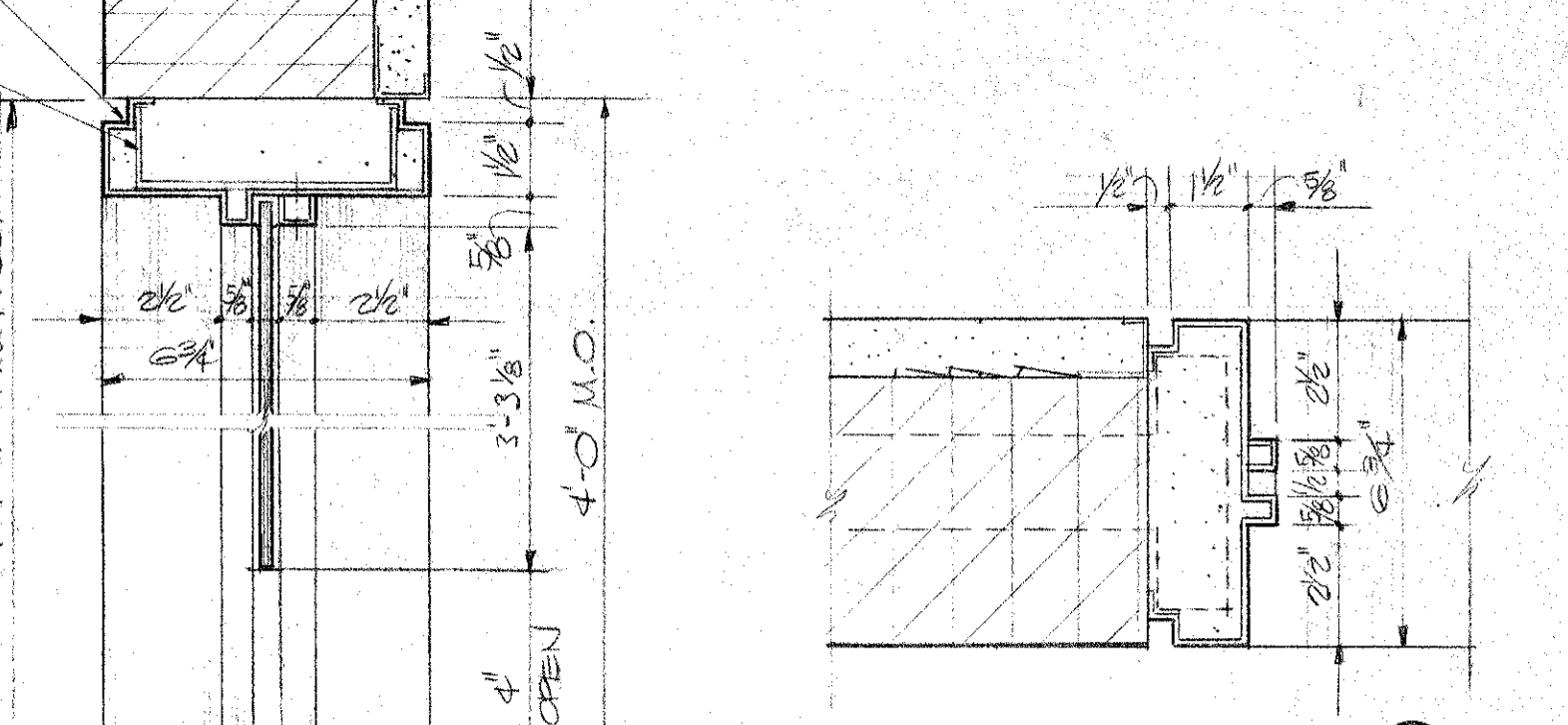
**DETAIL 3**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



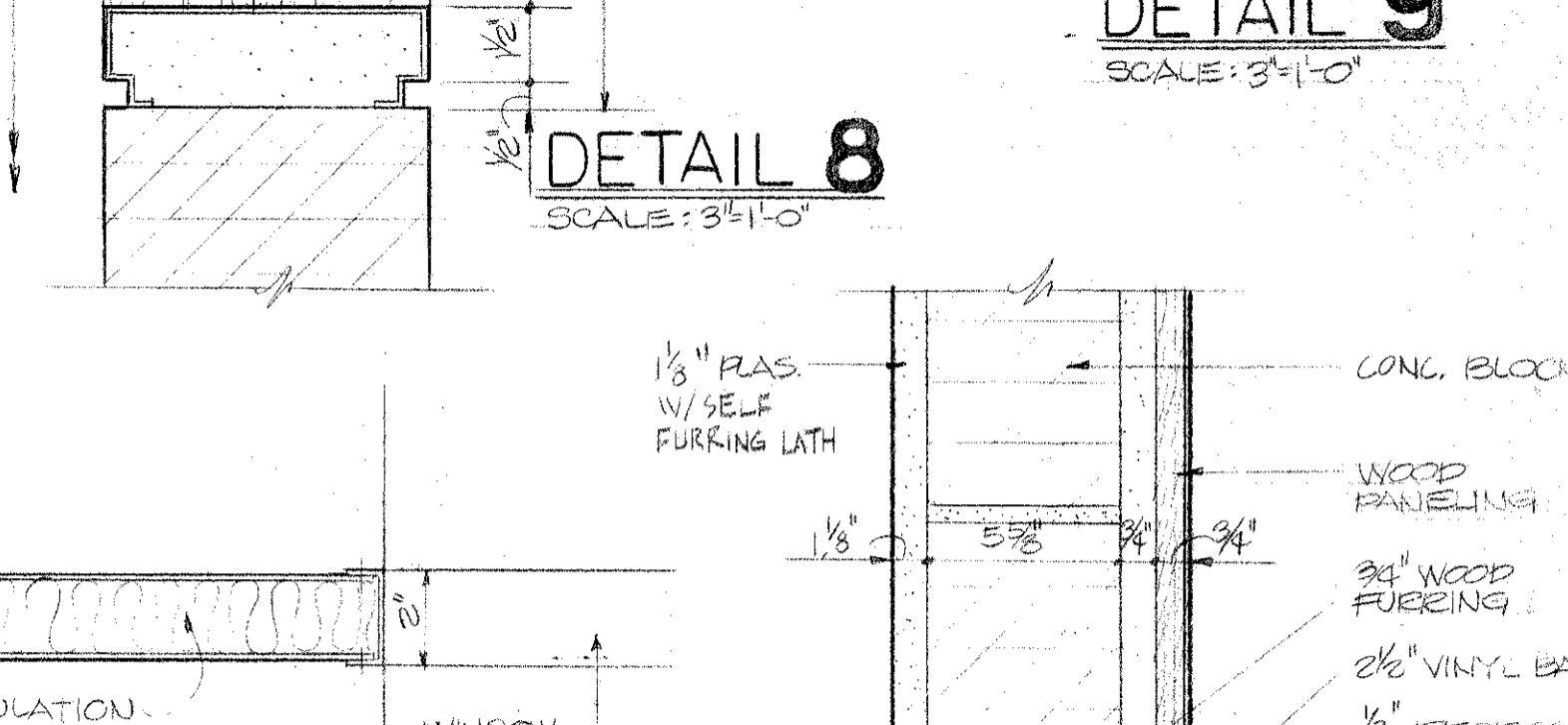
**DETAIL 4**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



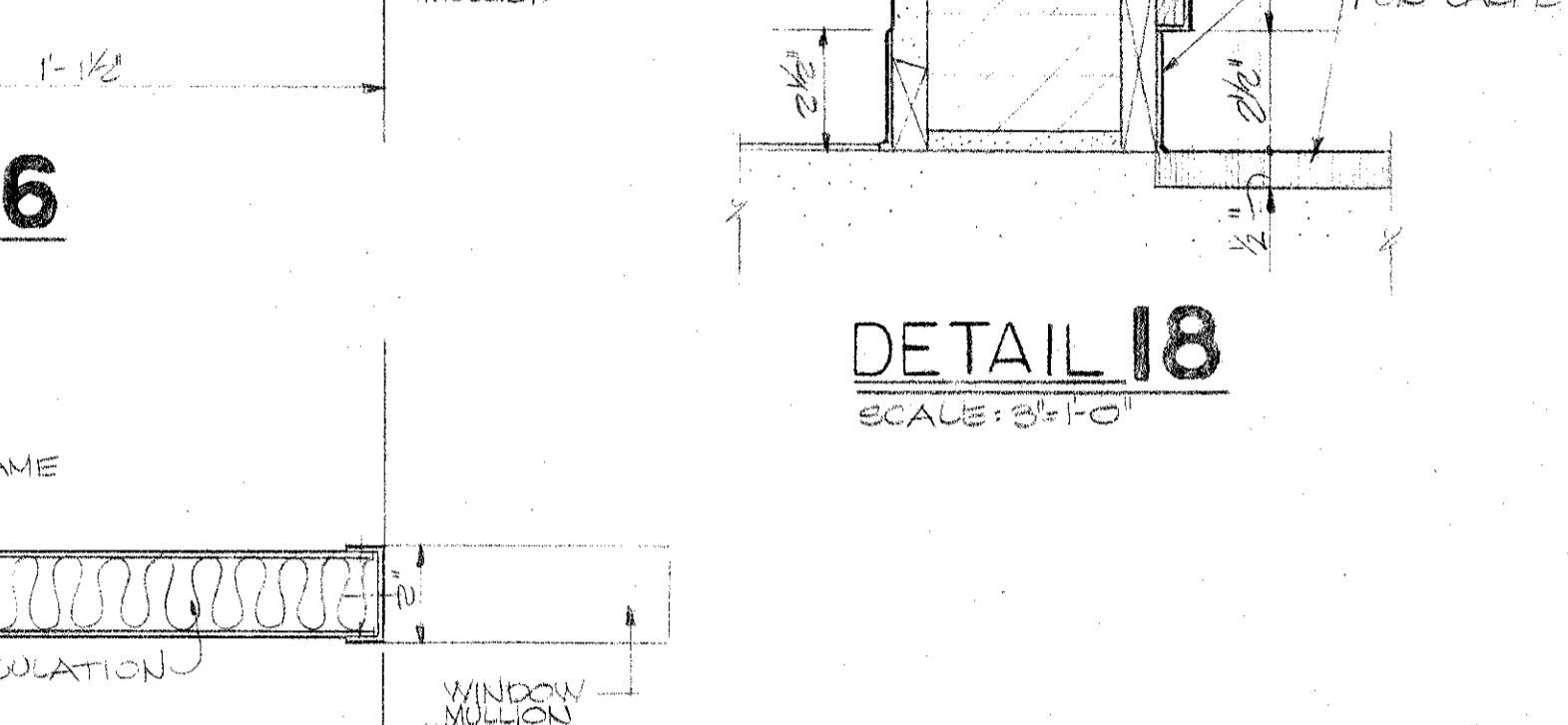
**DETAIL 5**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



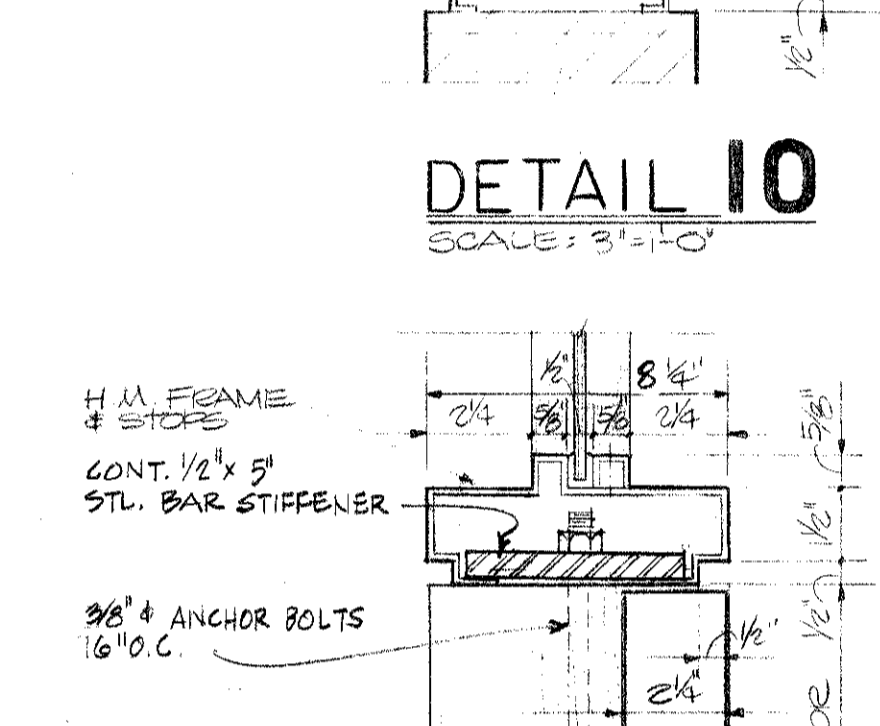
**DETAIL 6**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



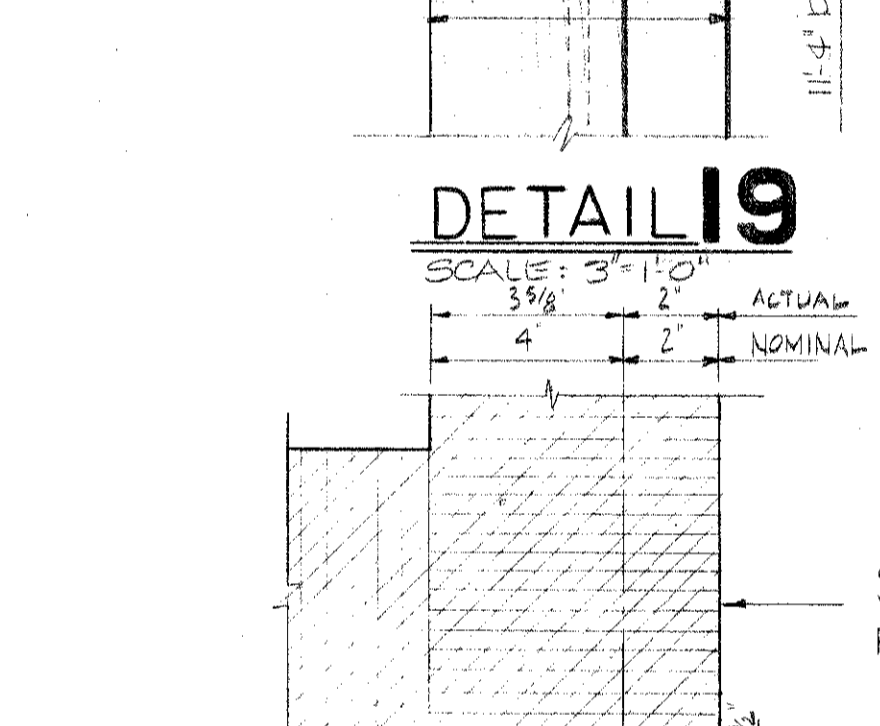
**DETAIL 7**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



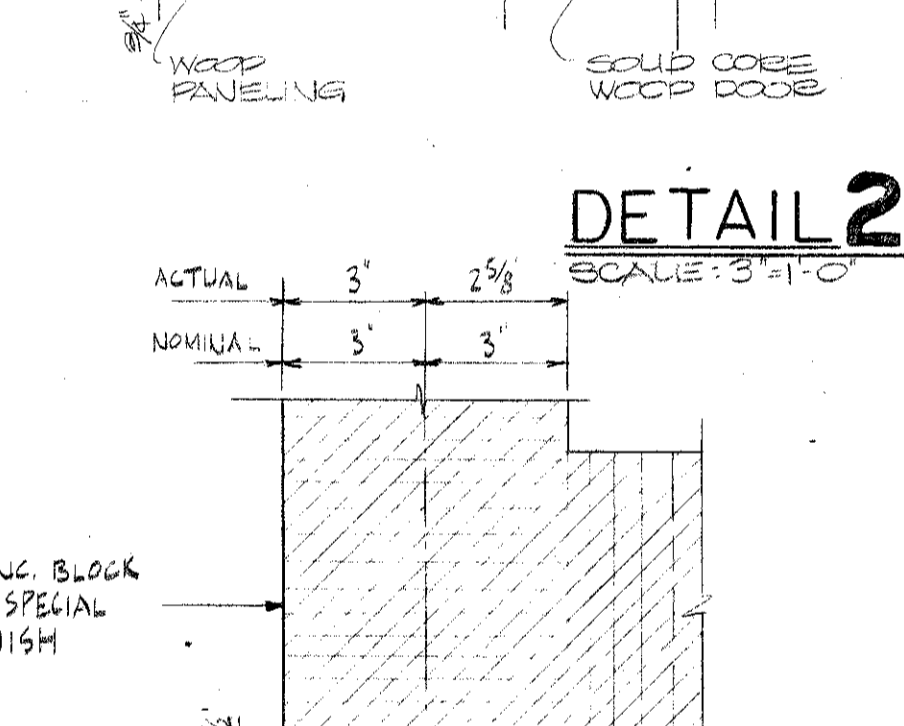
**DETAIL 8**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



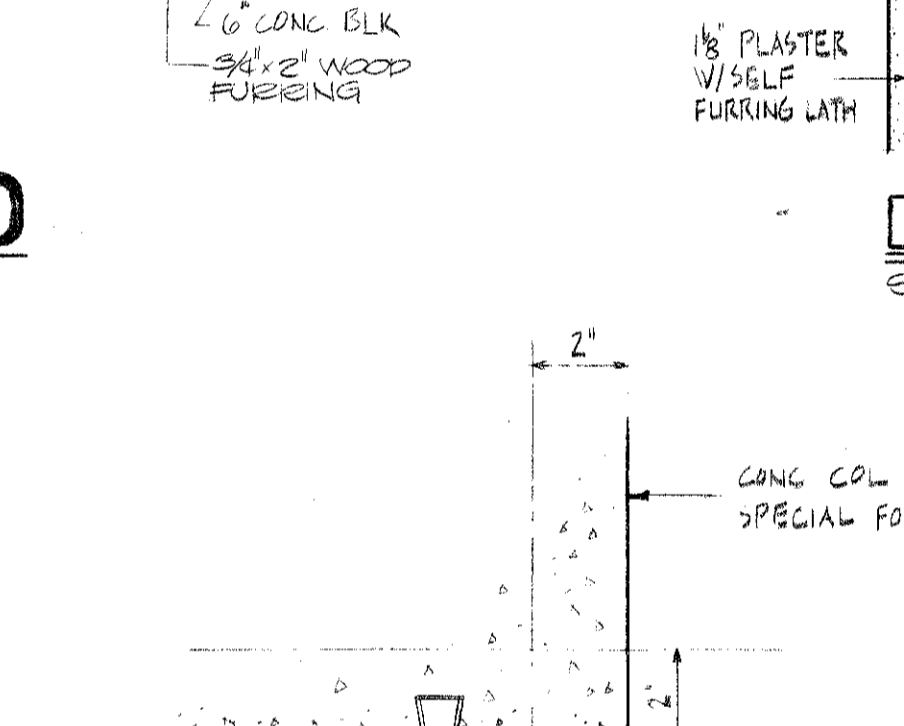
**DETAIL 9**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



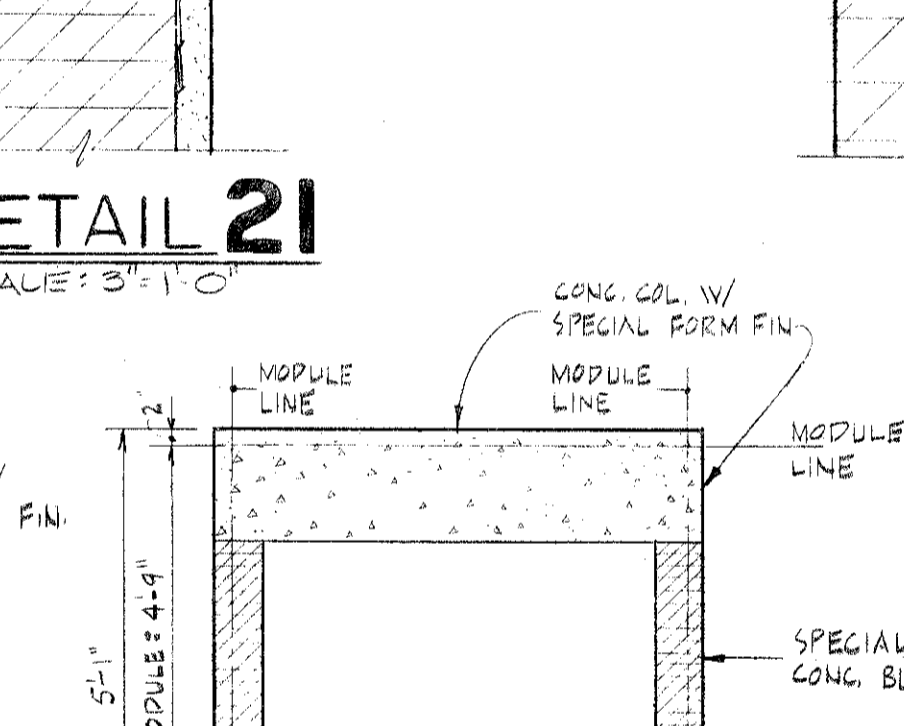
**DETAIL 10**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



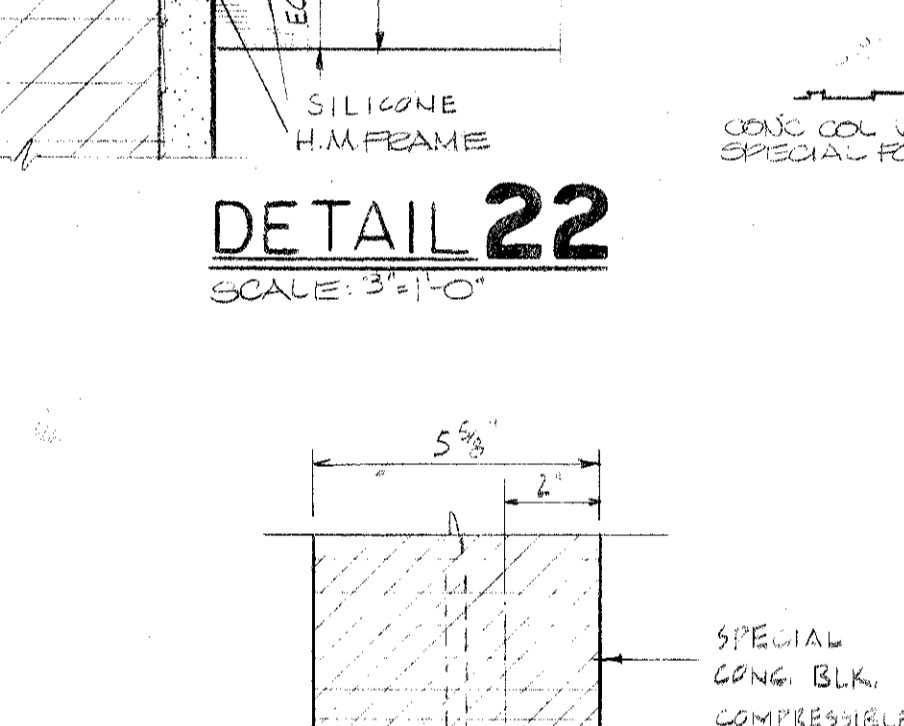
**DETAIL 11**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



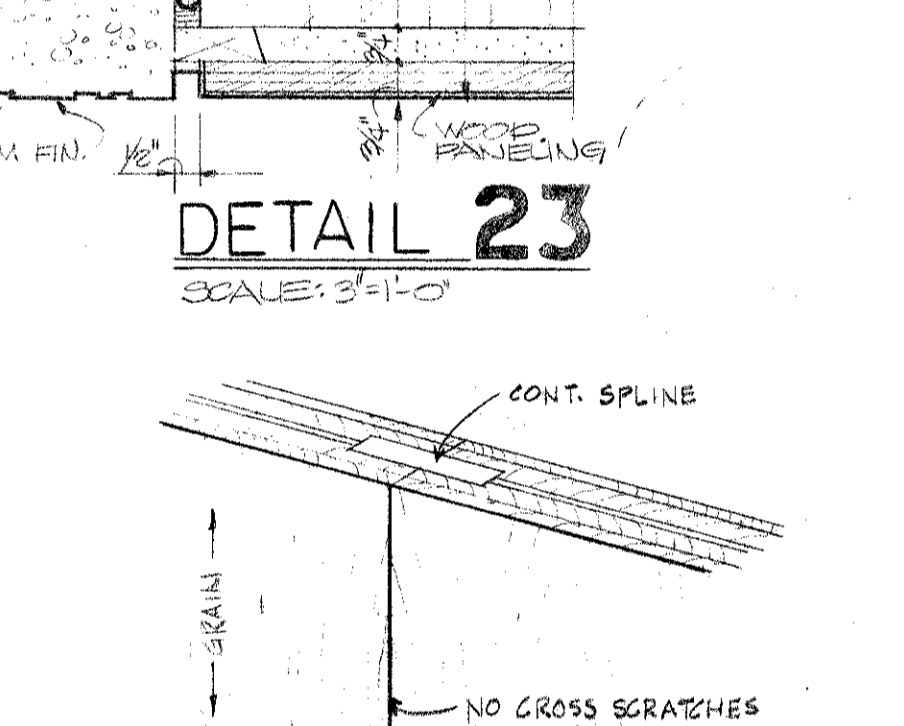
**DETAIL 12**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



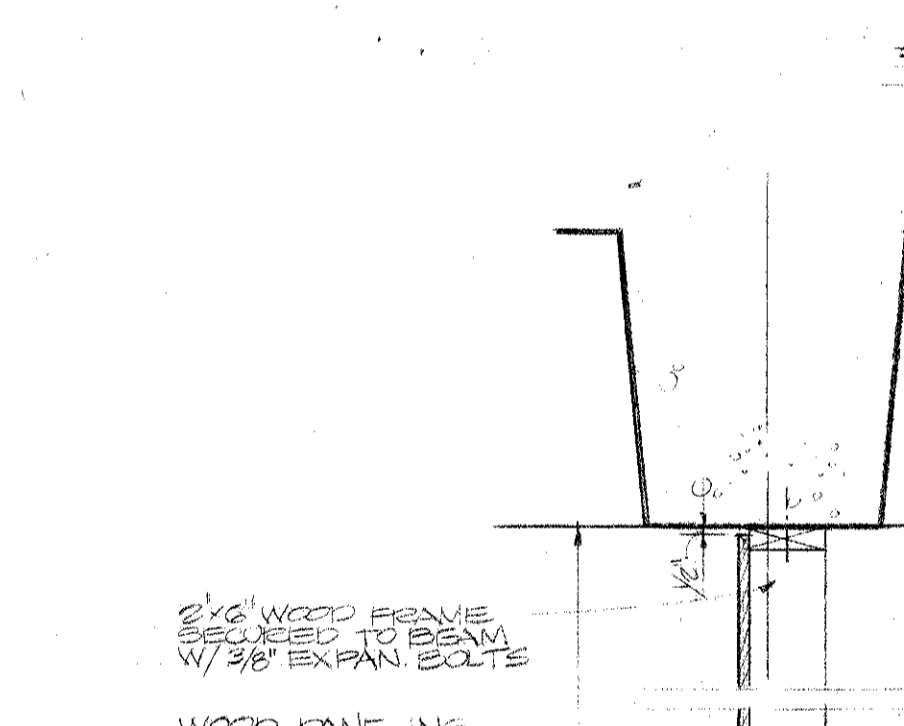
**DETAIL 13**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



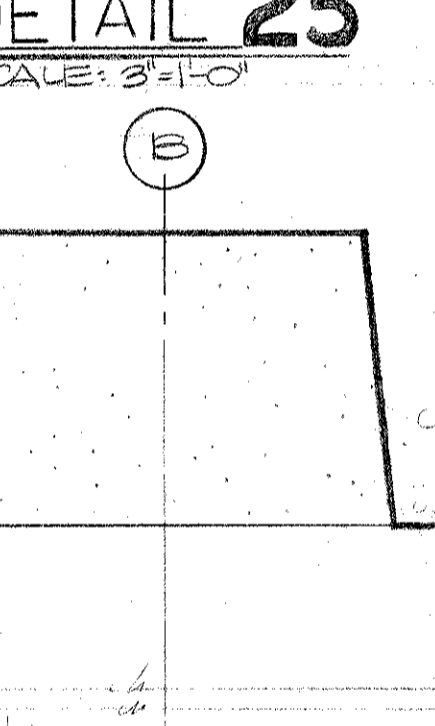
**DETAIL 14**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



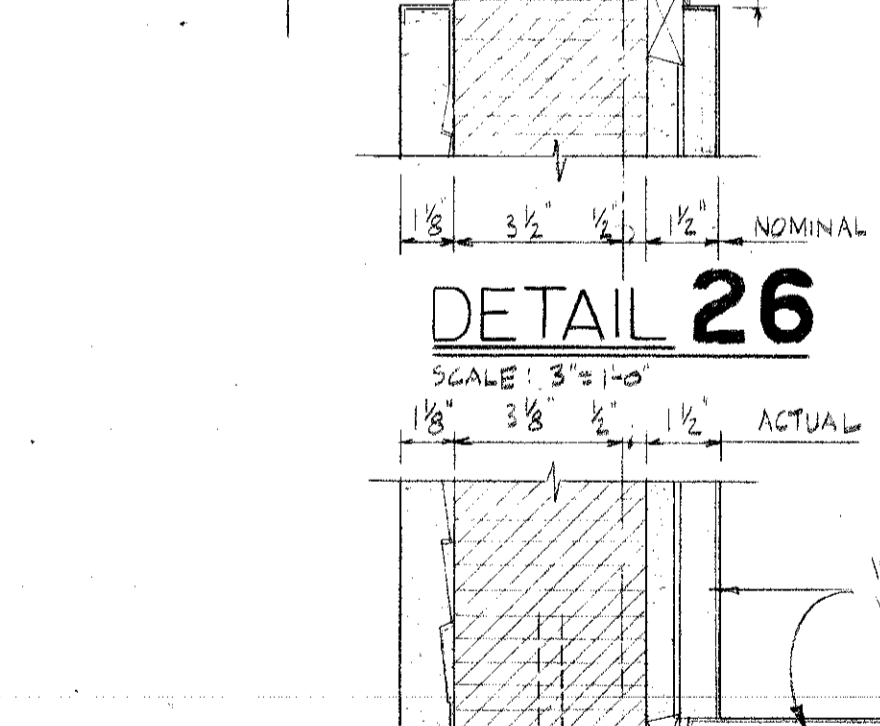
**DETAIL 14A**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



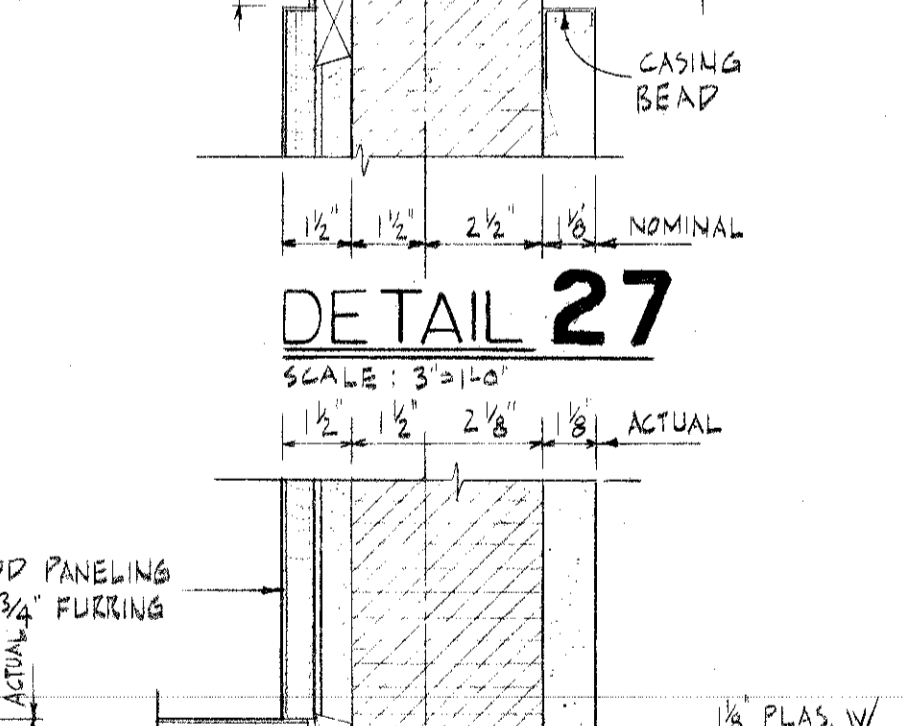
**DETAIL 16**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



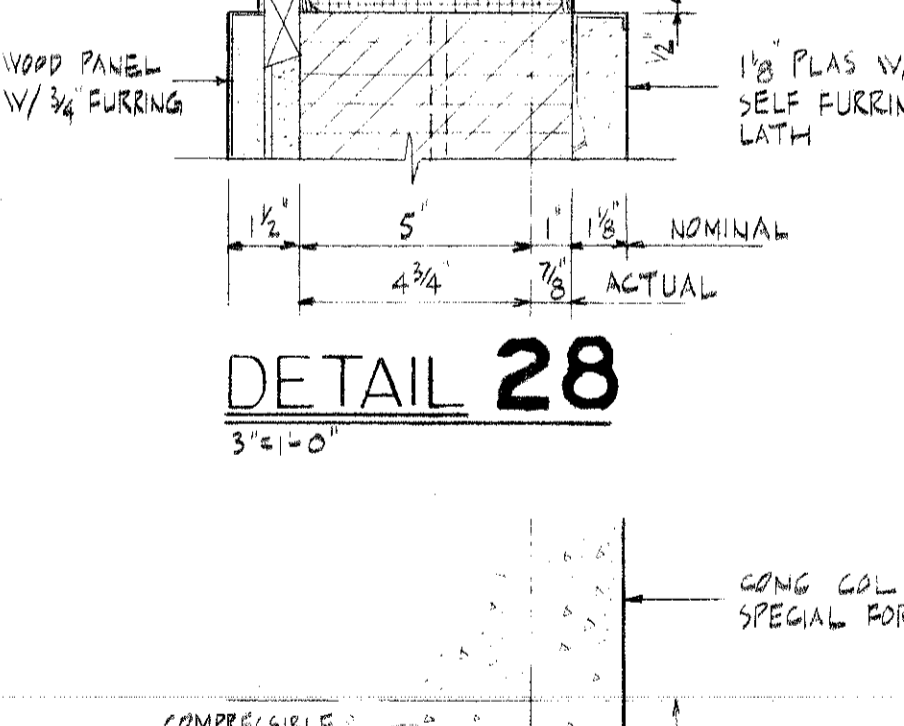
**DETAIL 18**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



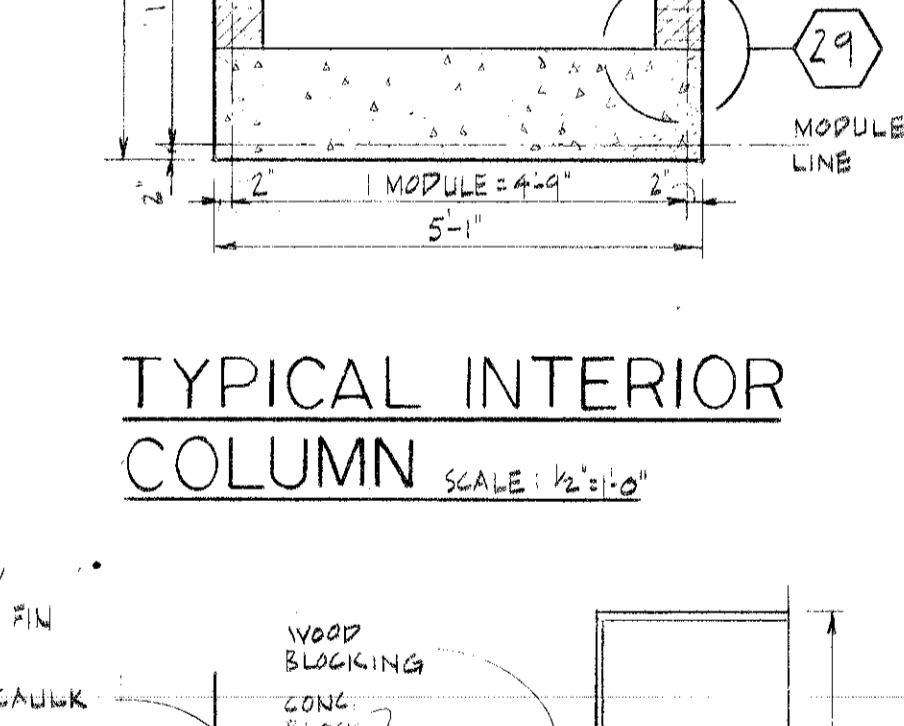
**DETAIL 19**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



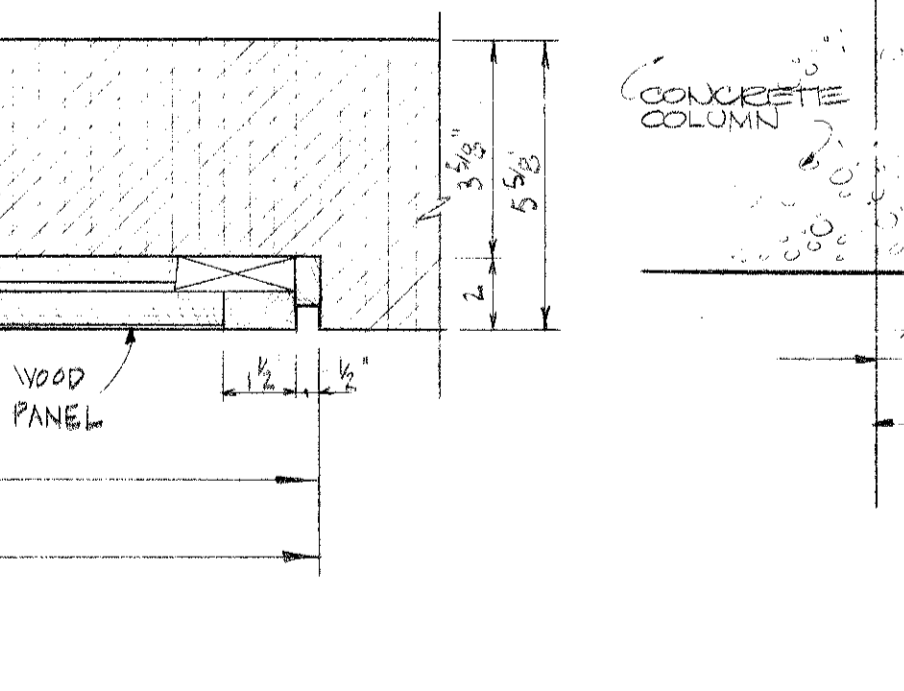
**DETAIL 20**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



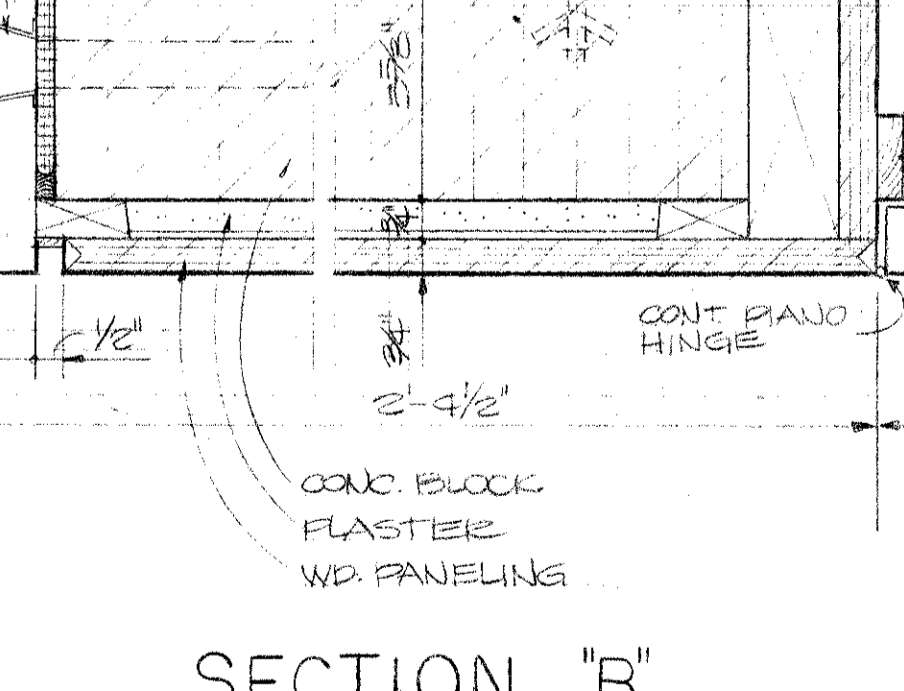
**DETAIL 21**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



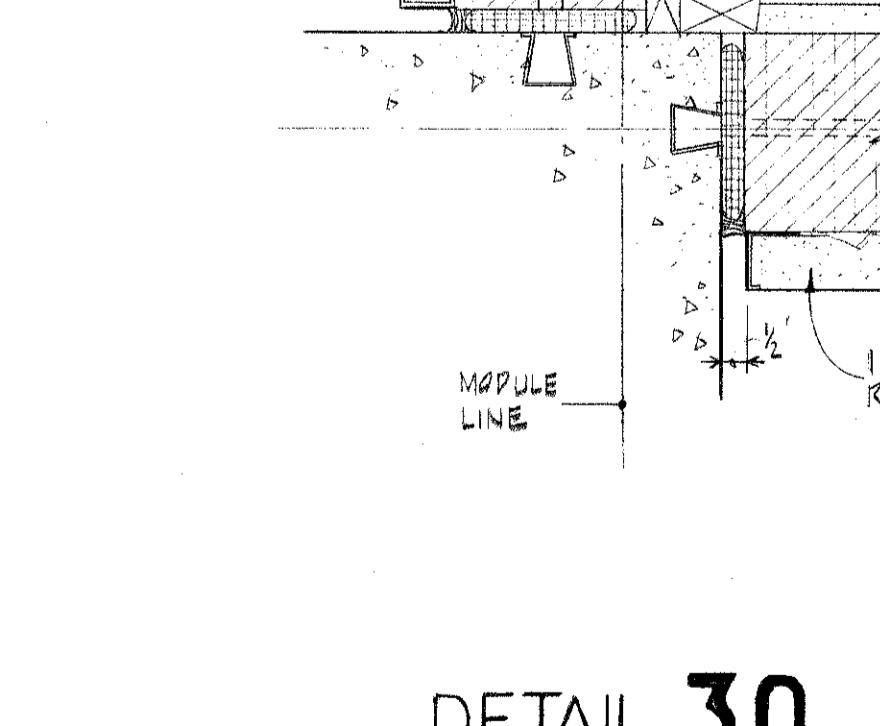
**DETAIL 22**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



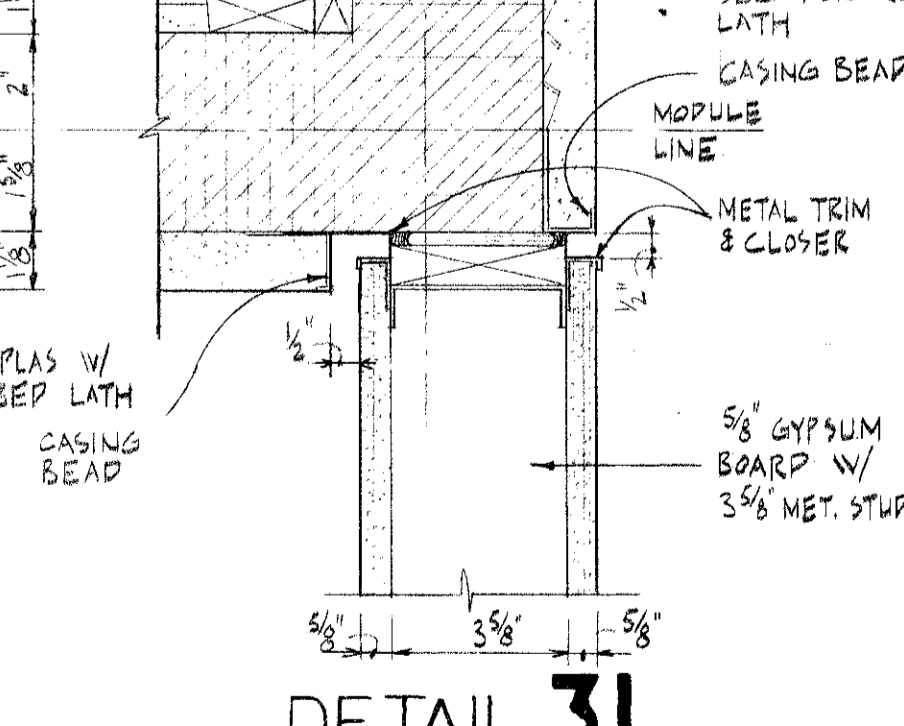
**DETAIL 23**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



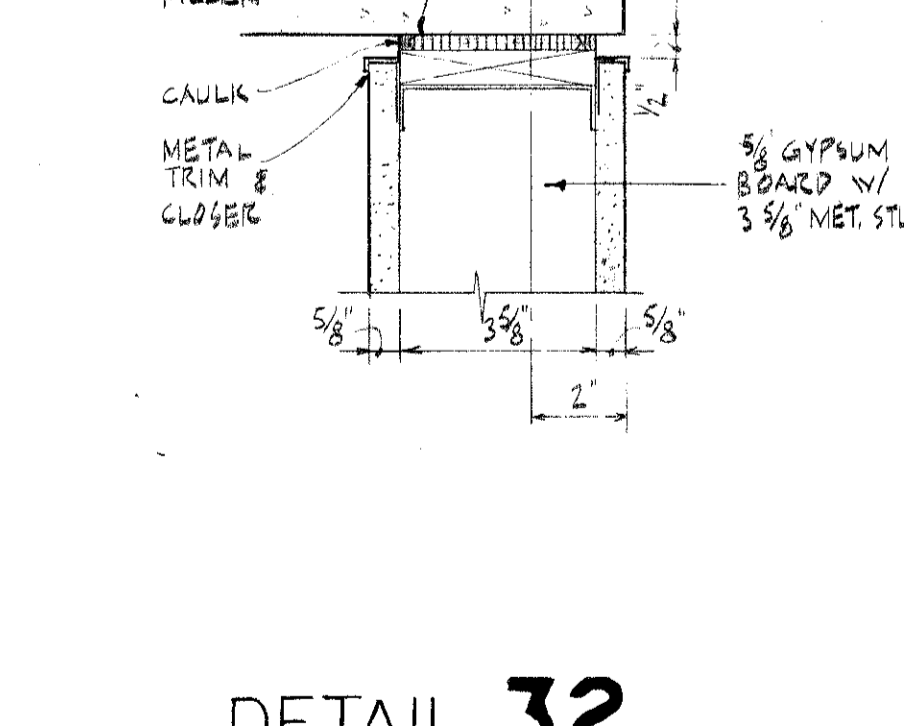
**DETAIL 25**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



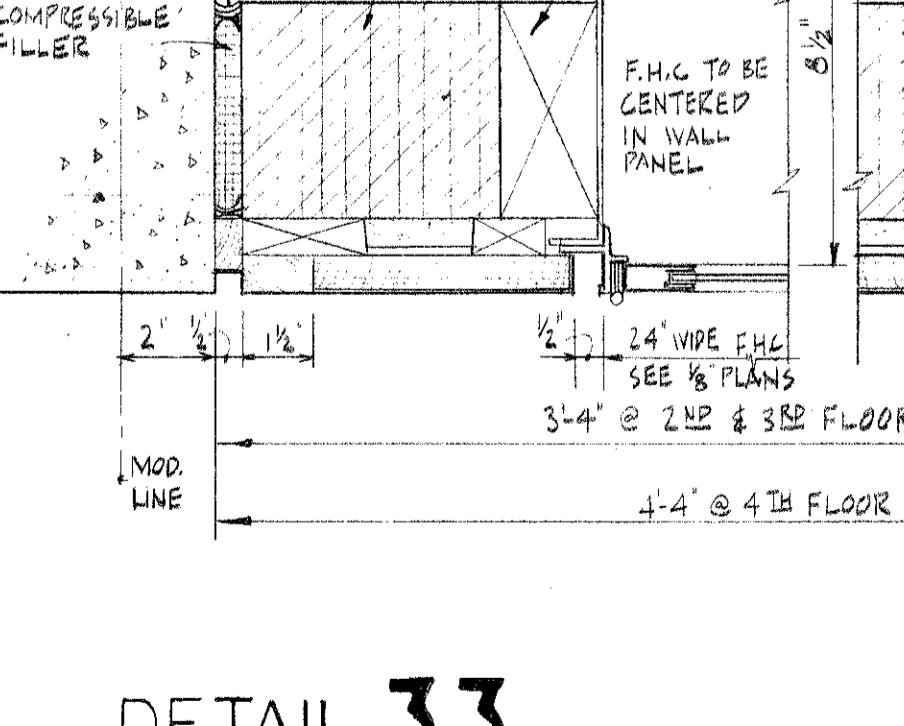
**DETAIL 26**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



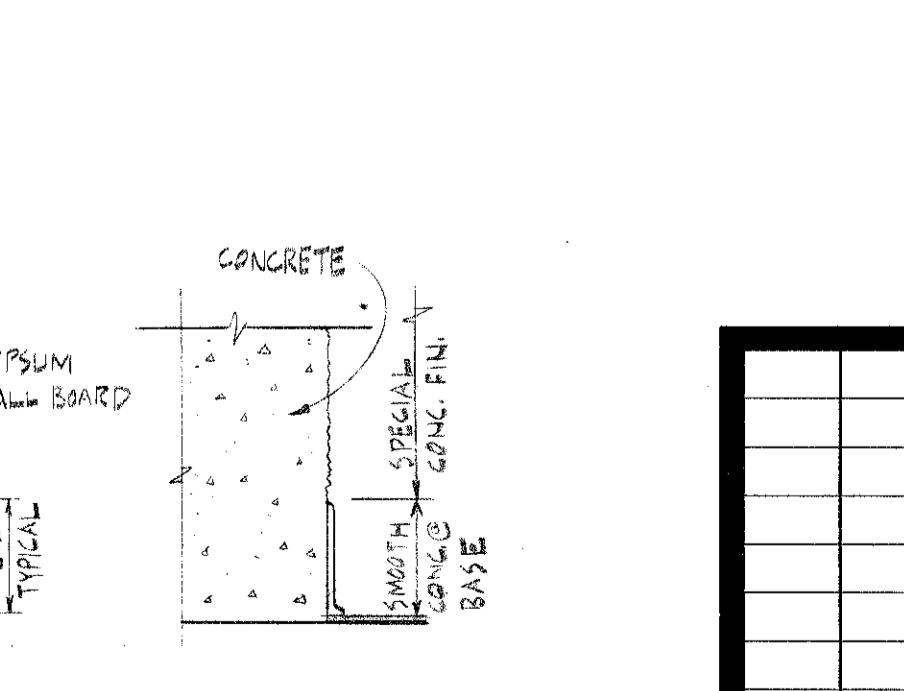
**DETAIL 27**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



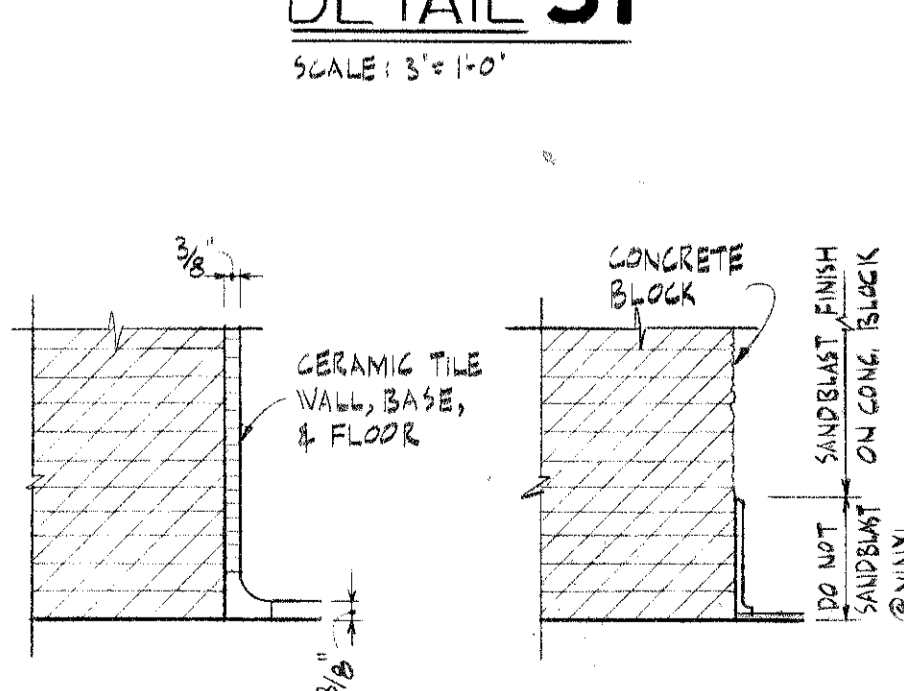
**DETAIL 28**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



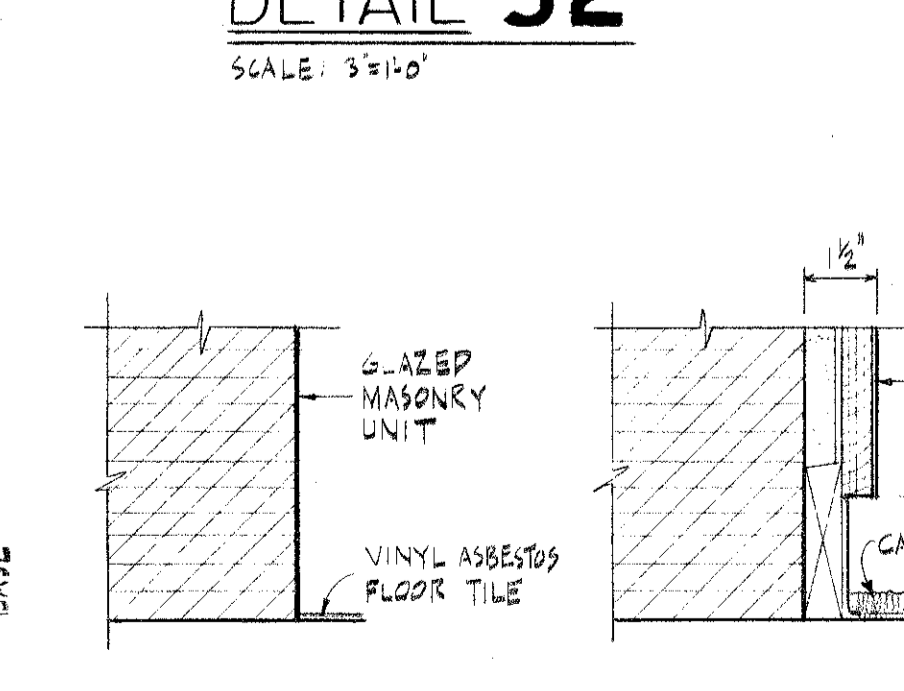
**DETAIL 29**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



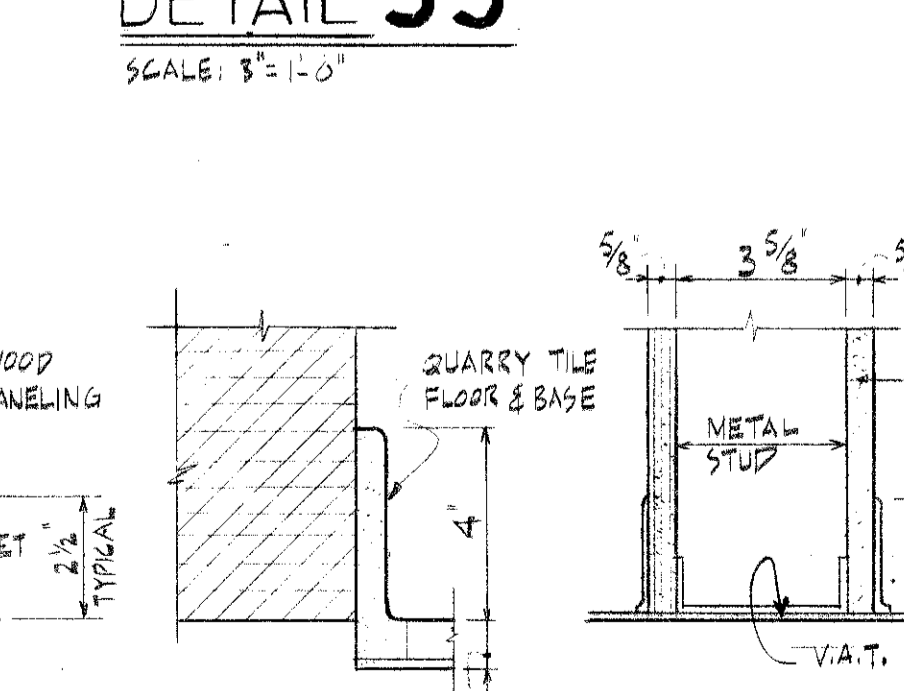
**DETAIL 30**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



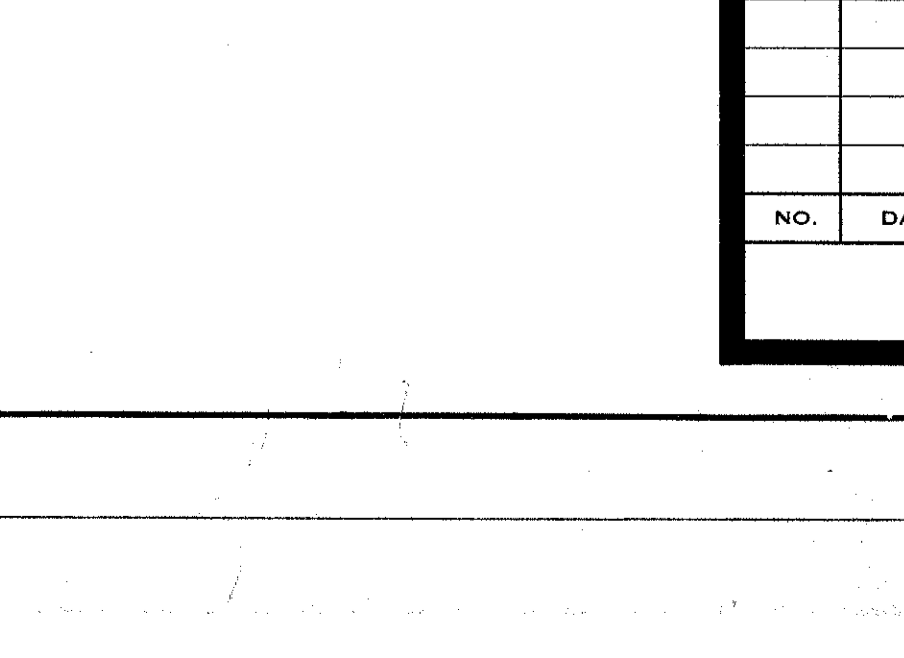
**DETAIL 31**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



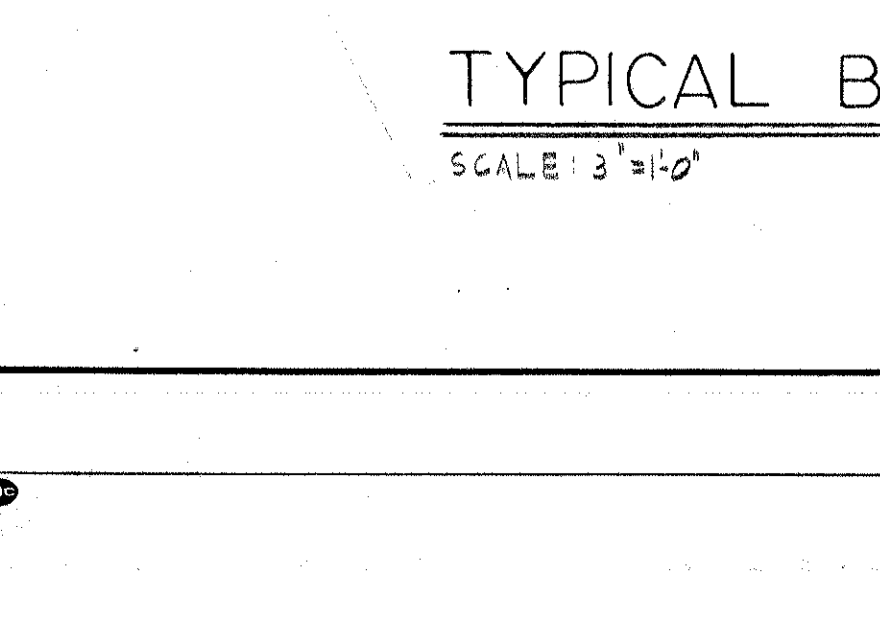
**DETAIL 32**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



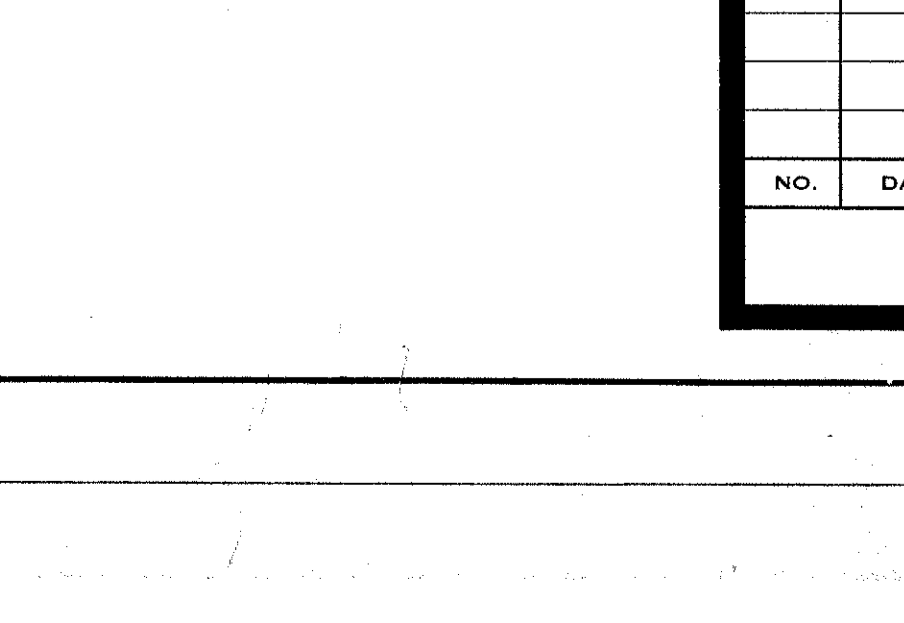
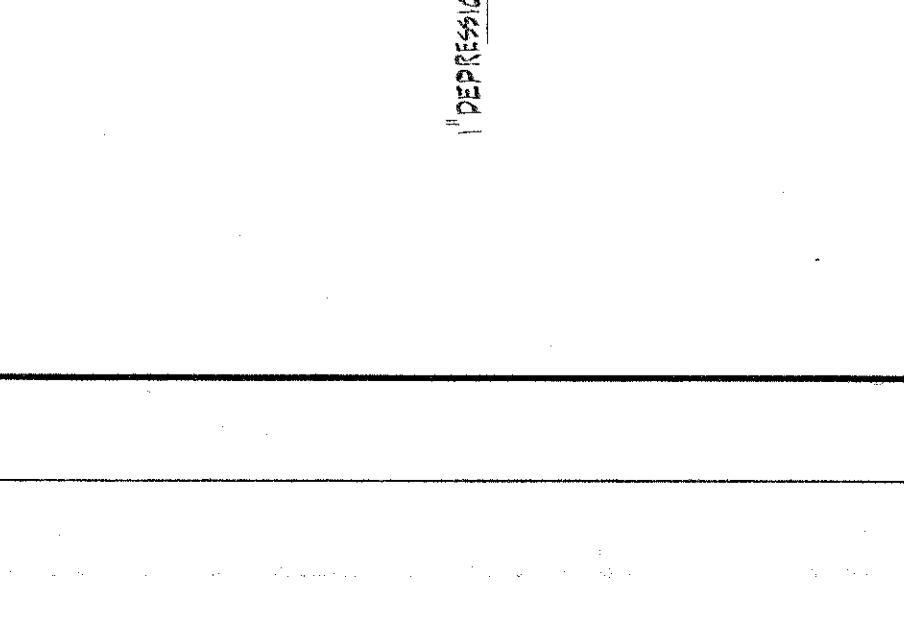
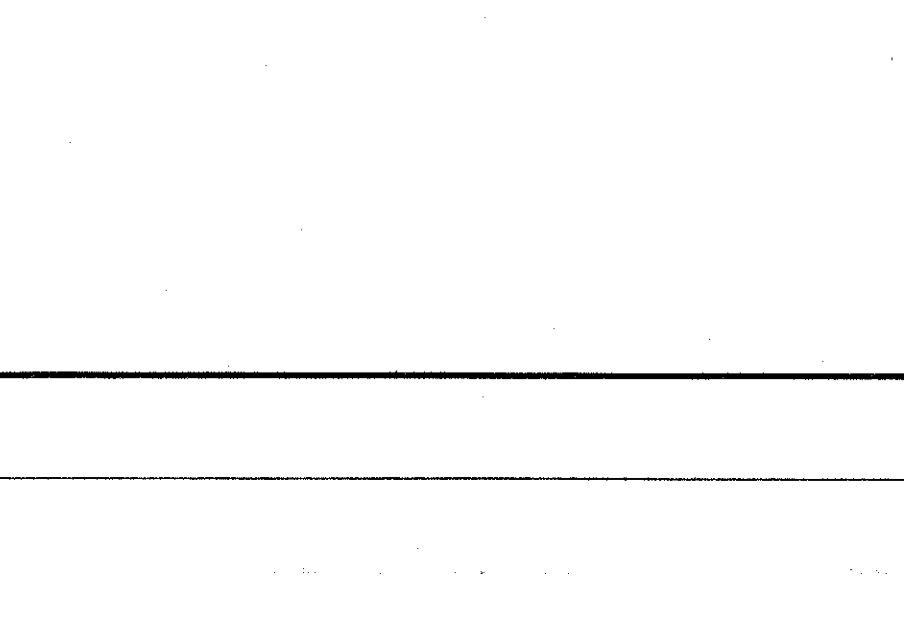
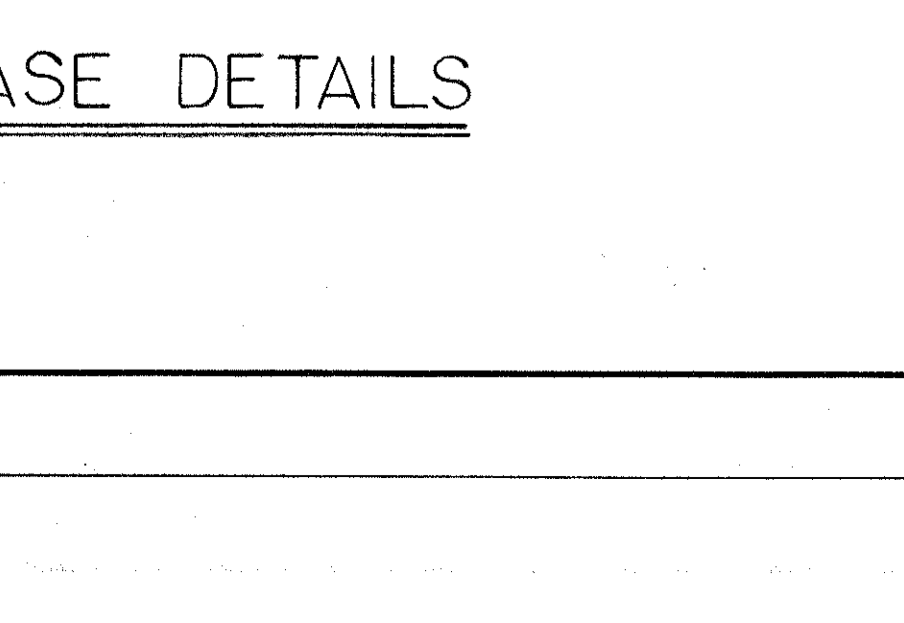
**DETAIL 33**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



**TYPICAL VERTICAL JOINT IN FLUSH PANELS**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

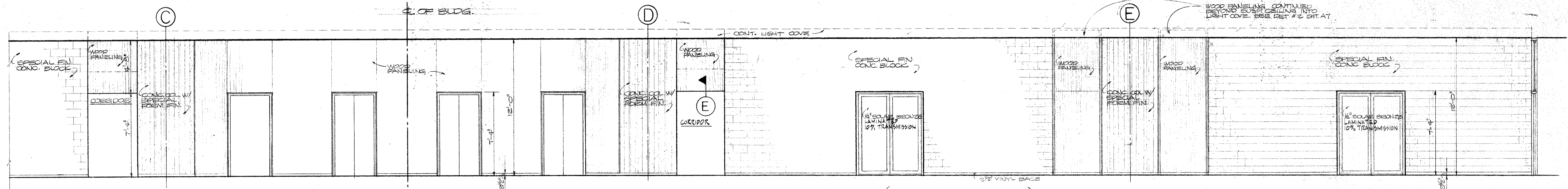


**TYPICAL BASE DETAILS**  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



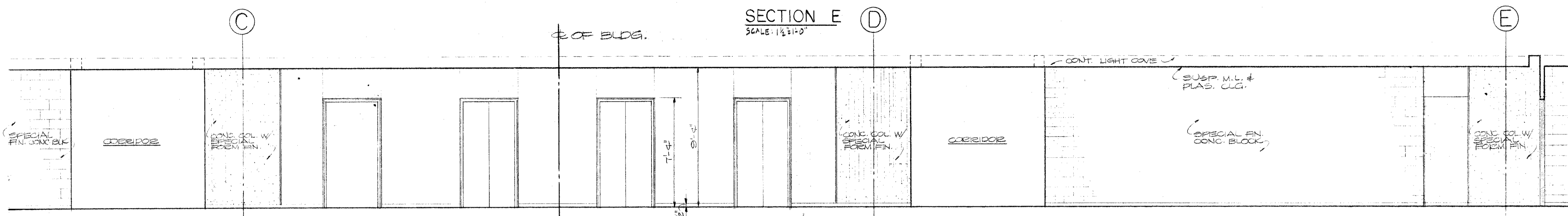
<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>INTERIOR DETAILS</b>		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 26</b>
NO. DATE REVISIONS		SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JULY 4, 1965
DRAWN: R.C.P. - R.L.		CHECKED: H.N.	APPROVED: C.F.M.





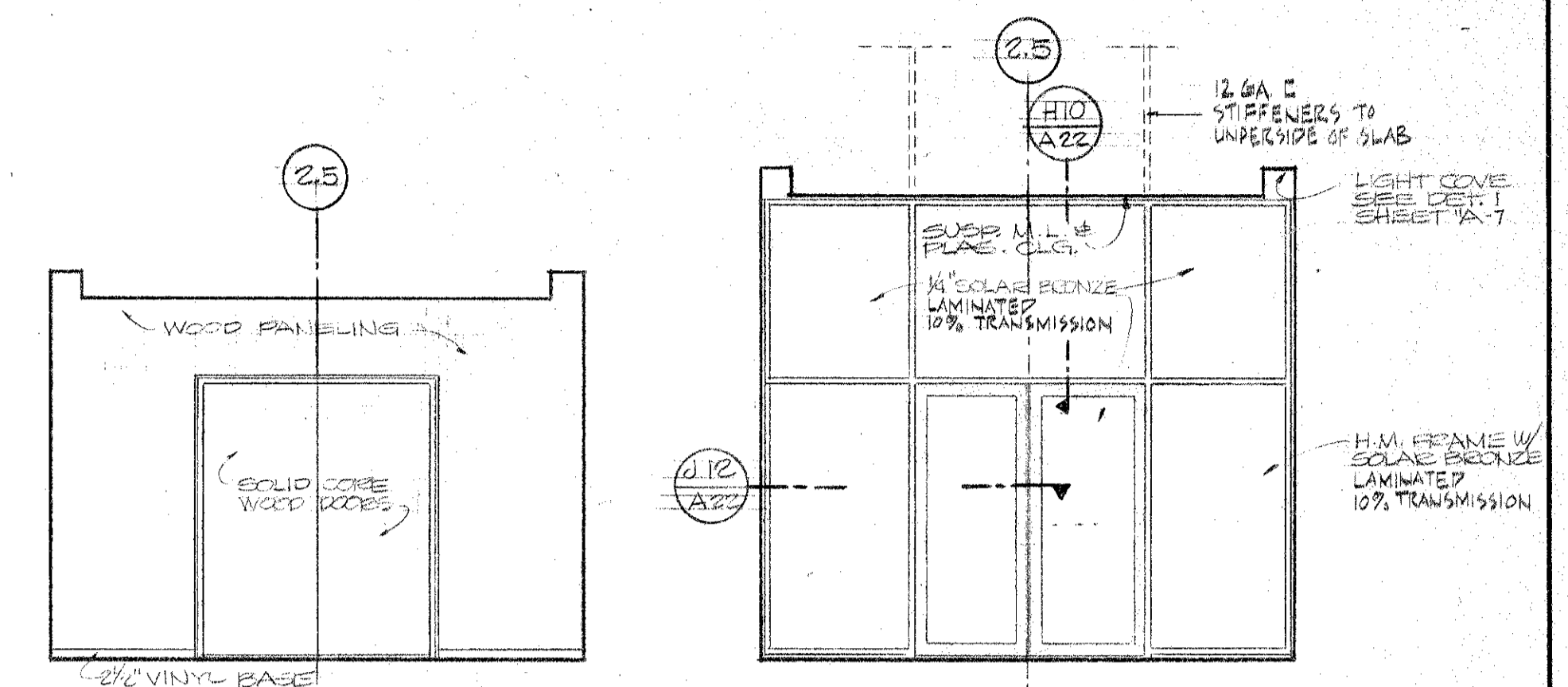
**CORRIDOR ELEVATION (FOURTH FLOOR)**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
LOOKING NORTH SHOWN - LOOKING SOUTH IS OPPOSITE HAND & NO ELEVATORS  
VERIFY WITH FLOOR PLANS



**CORRIDOR ELEVATION (SECOND & THIRD FLOORS)**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
LOOKING NORTH SHOWN - LOOKING SOUTH IS OPPOSITE HAND NO ELEVATORS  
VERIFY WITH FLOOR PLANS

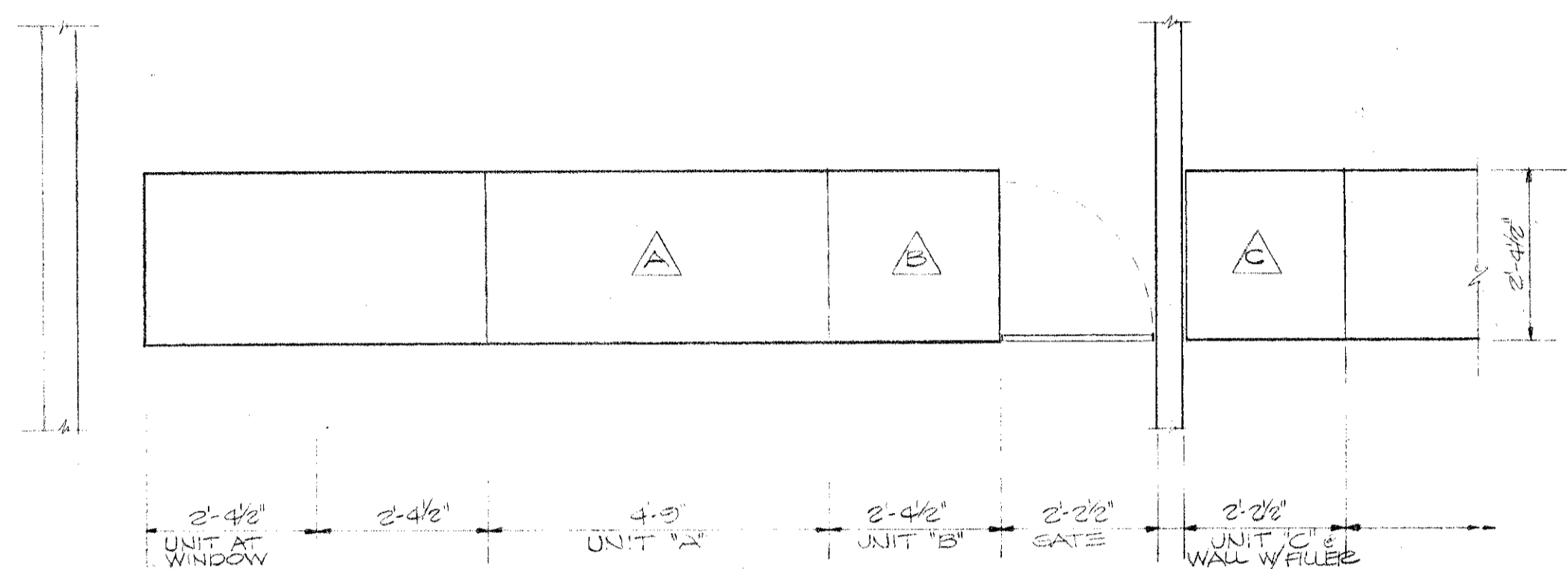


**CORR. ELEV. 2<sup>ND</sup> & 3<sup>RD</sup>**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
LOOKING EAST OR WEST

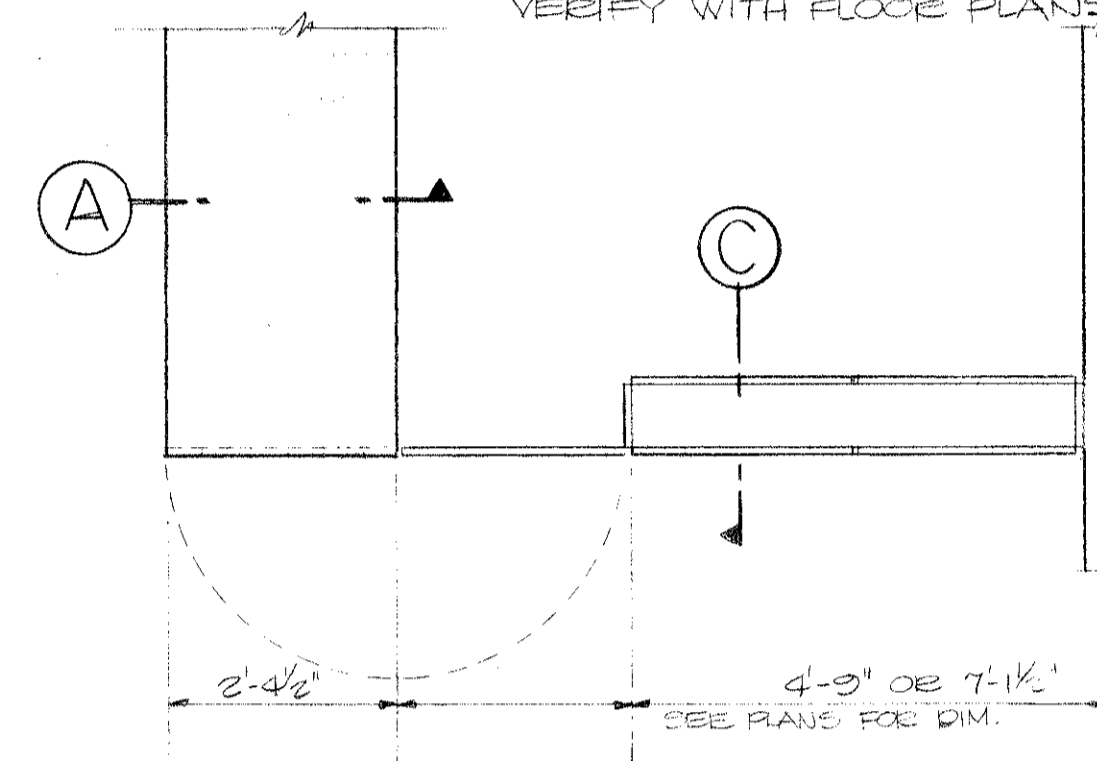
**CORR. ELEV. 4<sup>TH</sup> FLR**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
LOOKING EAST OR WEST



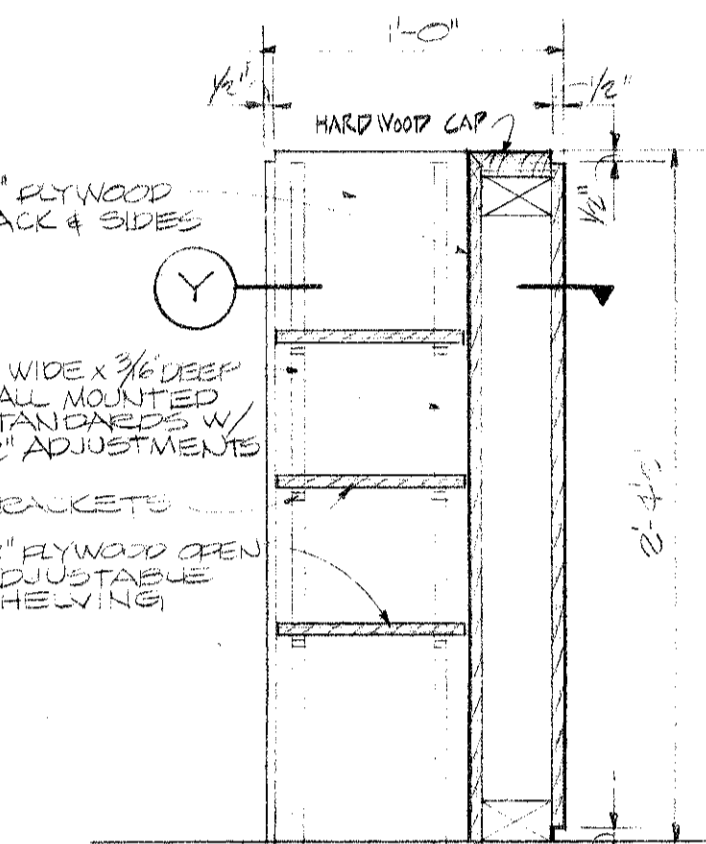
**PLAN OF TYP. COUNTERS**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



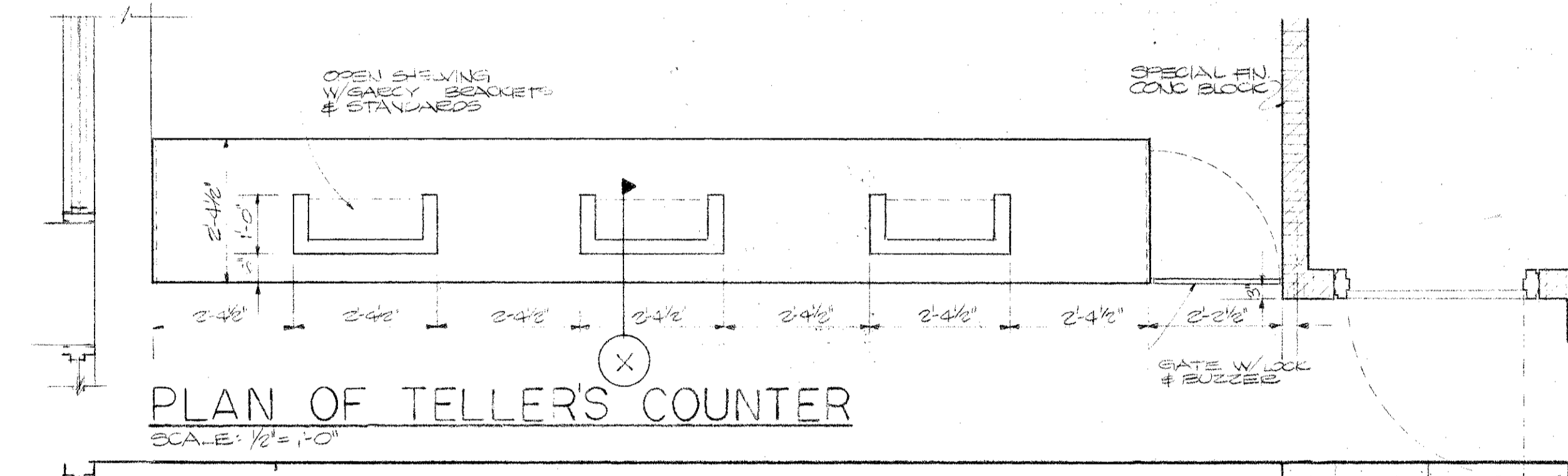
**PARTIAL PLAN OF END WALL AND COUNTER**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



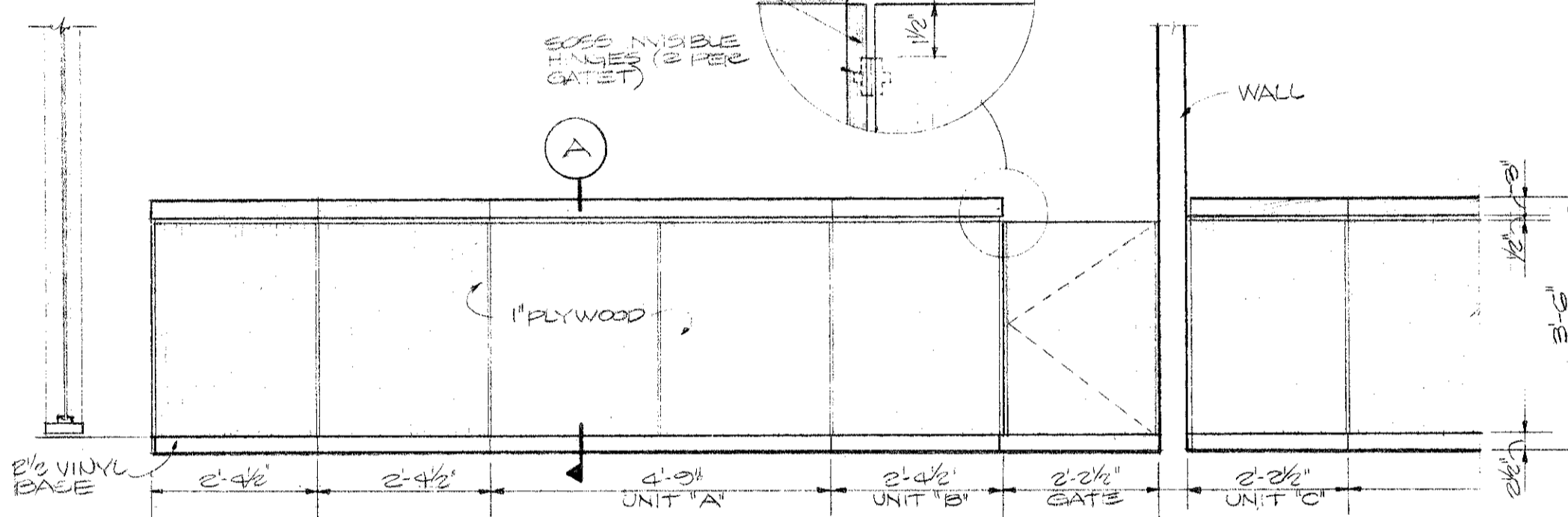
**SECTION "X"**

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



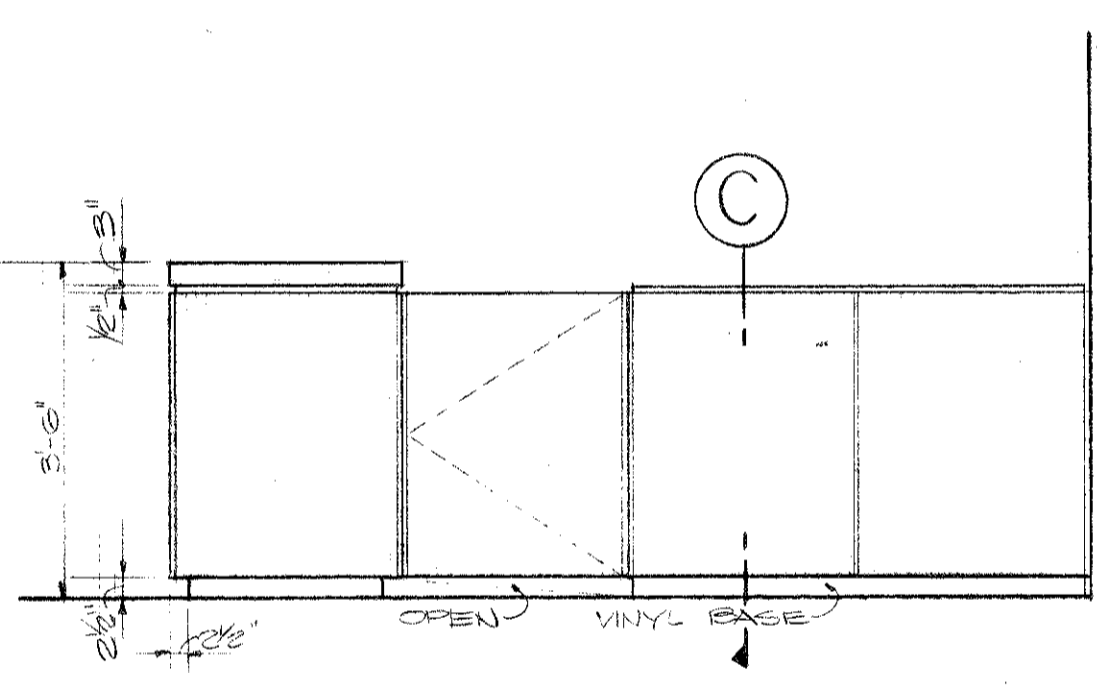
**PLAN OF TELLER'S COUNTER**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



**FRONT ELEVATION OF TYP. COUNTERS**

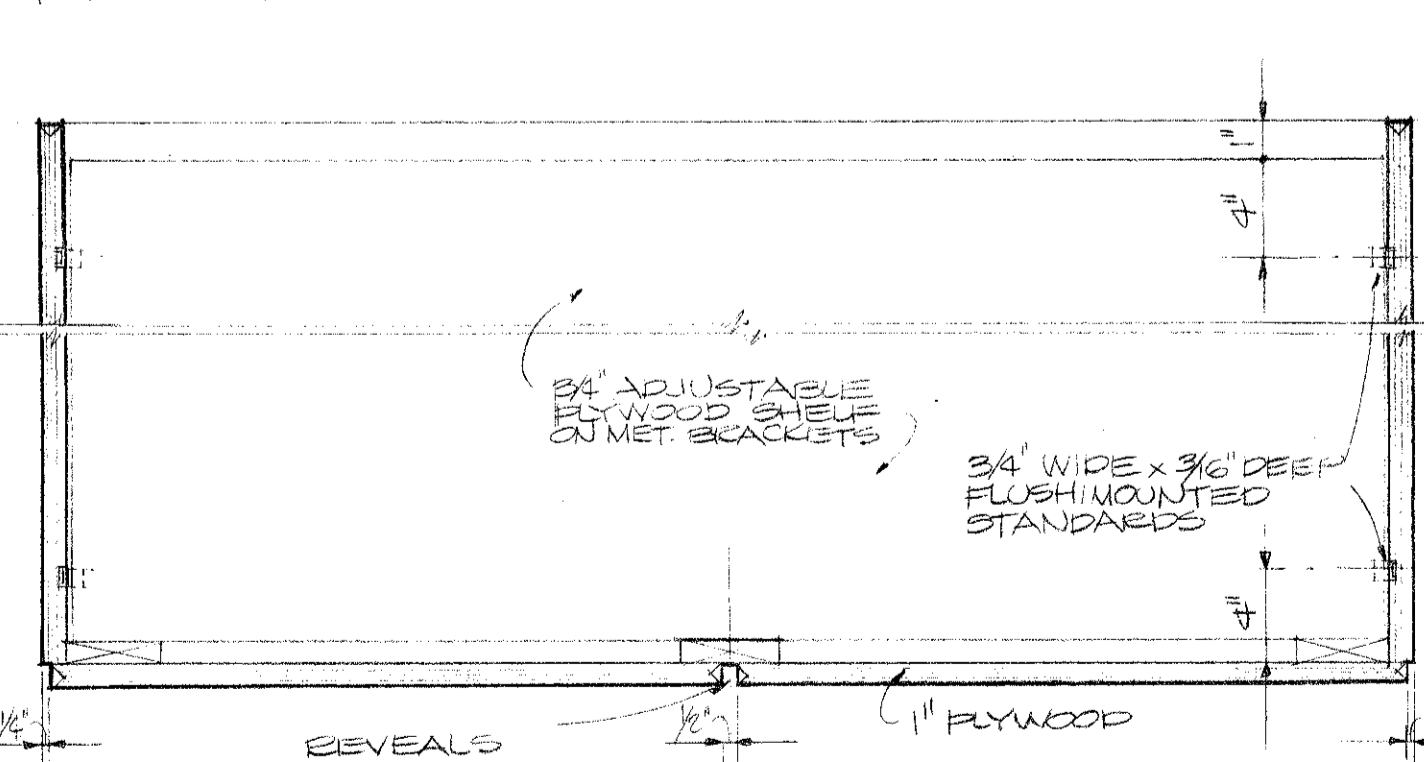
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



**REAR ELEVATION OF TYP. COUNTERS**

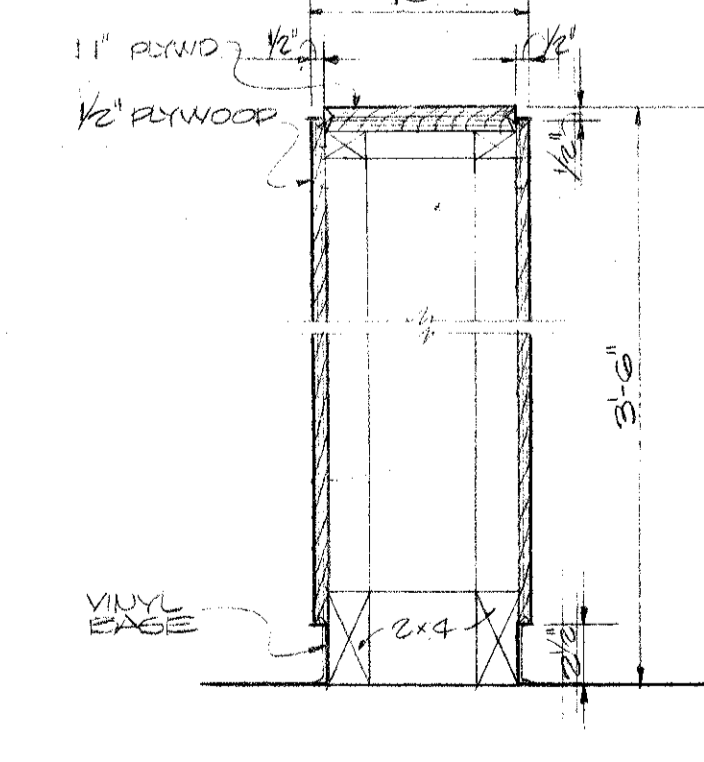
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: ALTERNATE COUNTERS - SEE SPECIFICATION



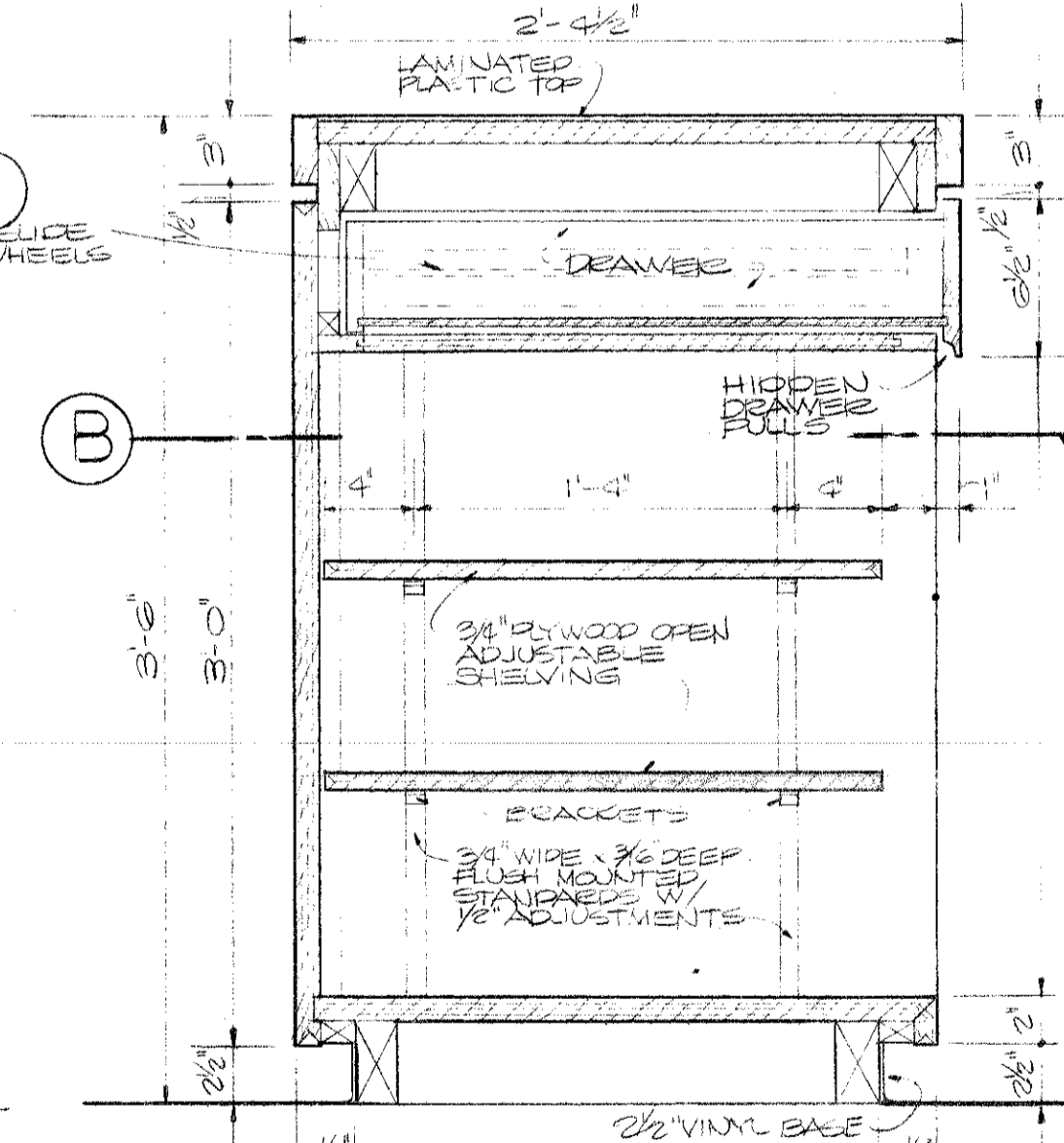
**SECTION "B"**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



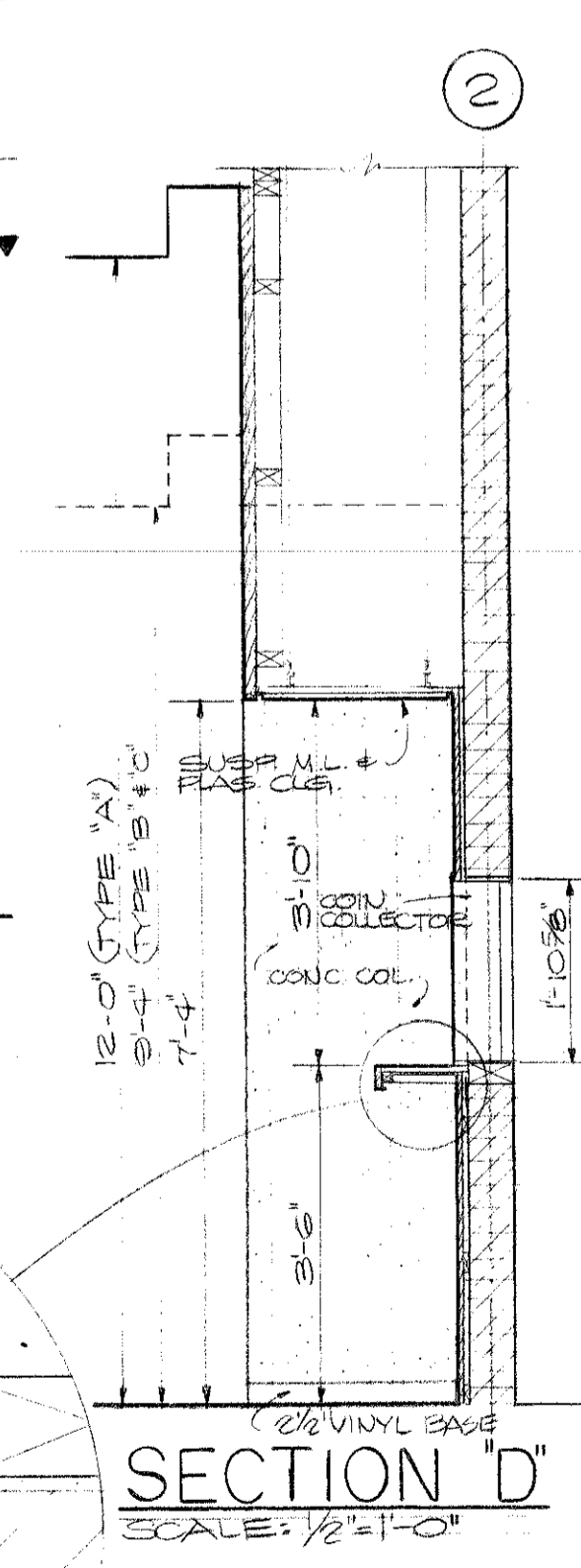
**SECTION "C"**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



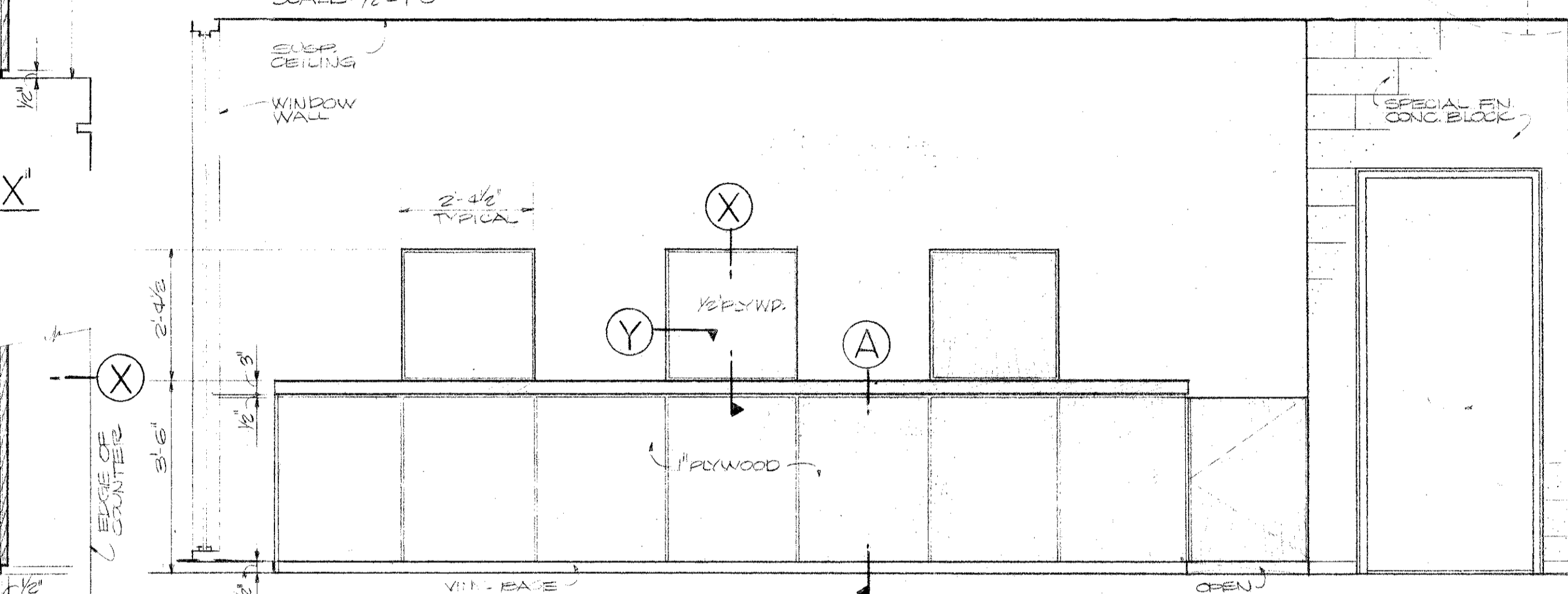
**SECTION "A"**

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



**SECTION "D"**

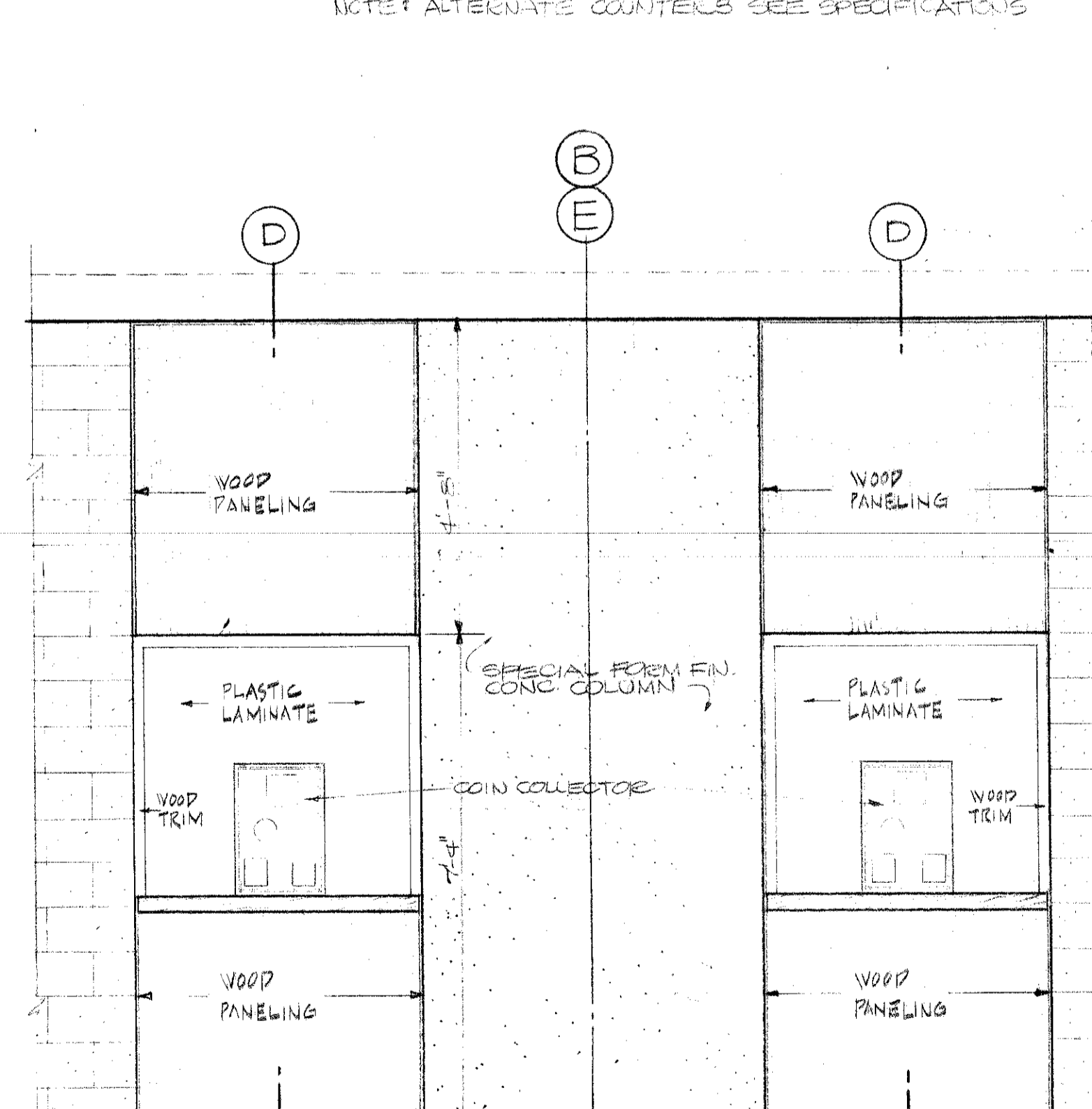
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



**ELEVATION OF TELLER'S COUNTER**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

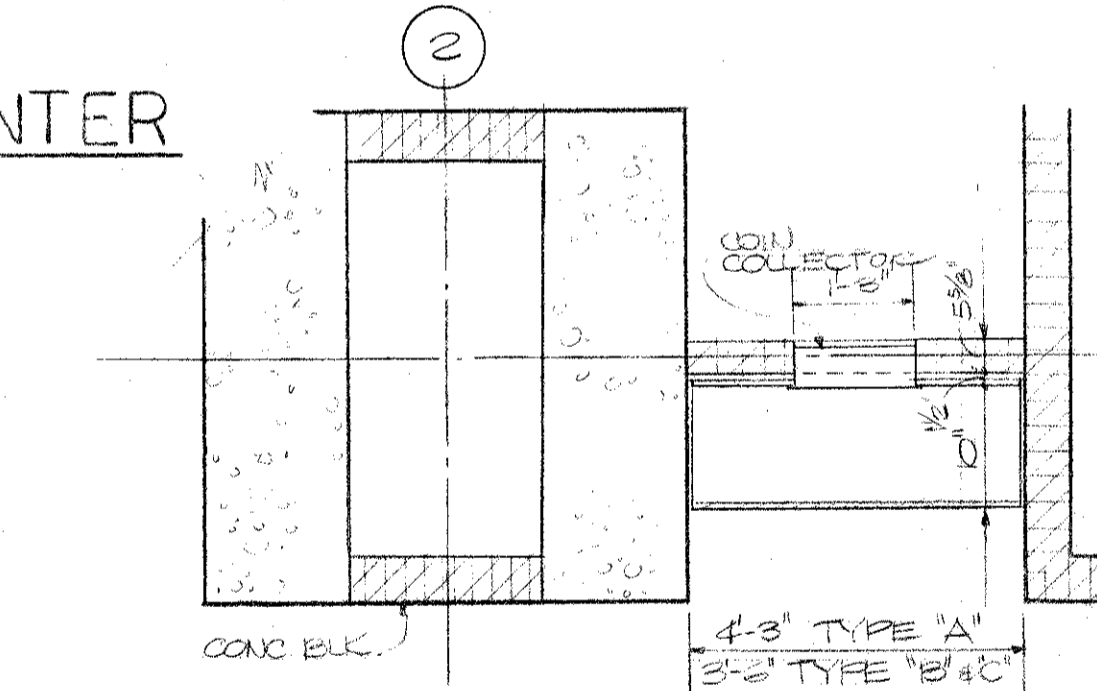
NOTE: ALTERNATE COUNTERS - SEE SPECIFICATION



**TYPE "A" ELEVATION**

**PUBLIC TELEPHONE ELEVATION TYPES**

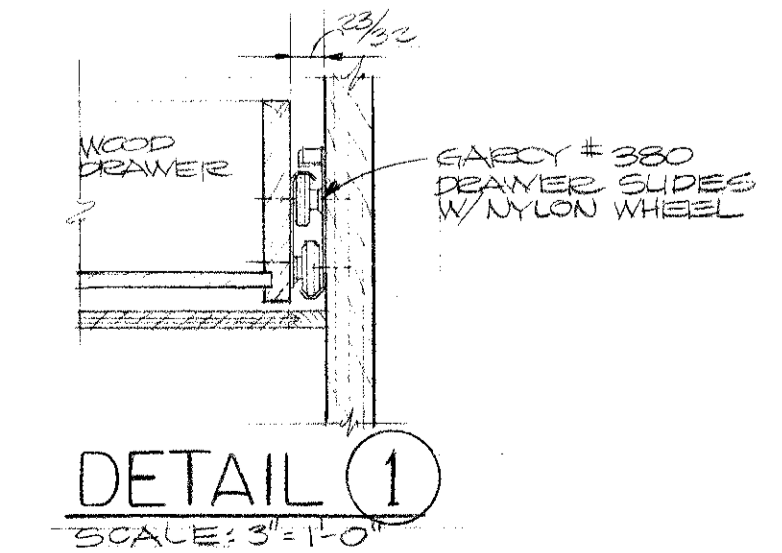
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



**PLAN**

**TYPE "B" - TYPE "C" OPPOSITE HAND**

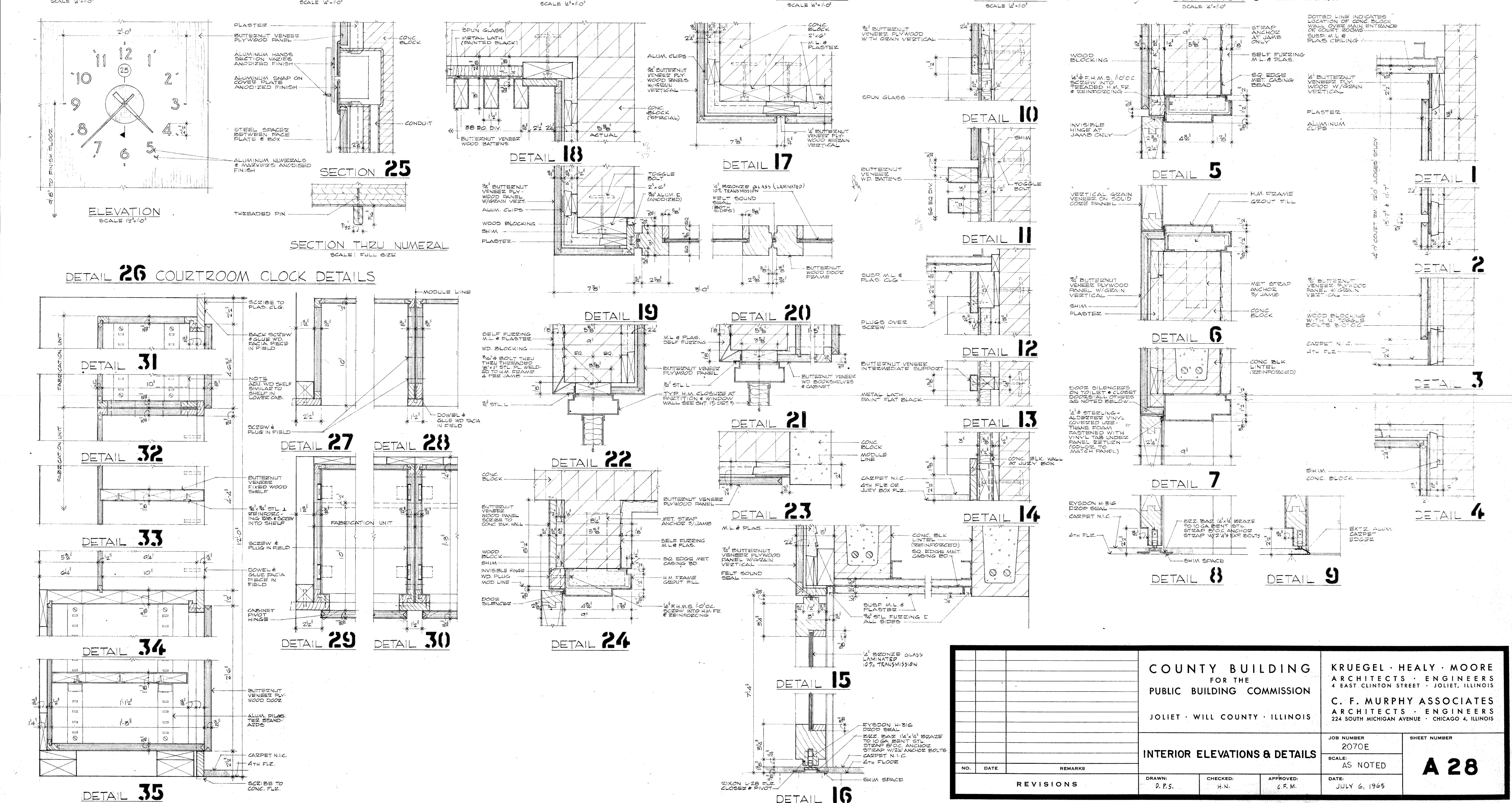
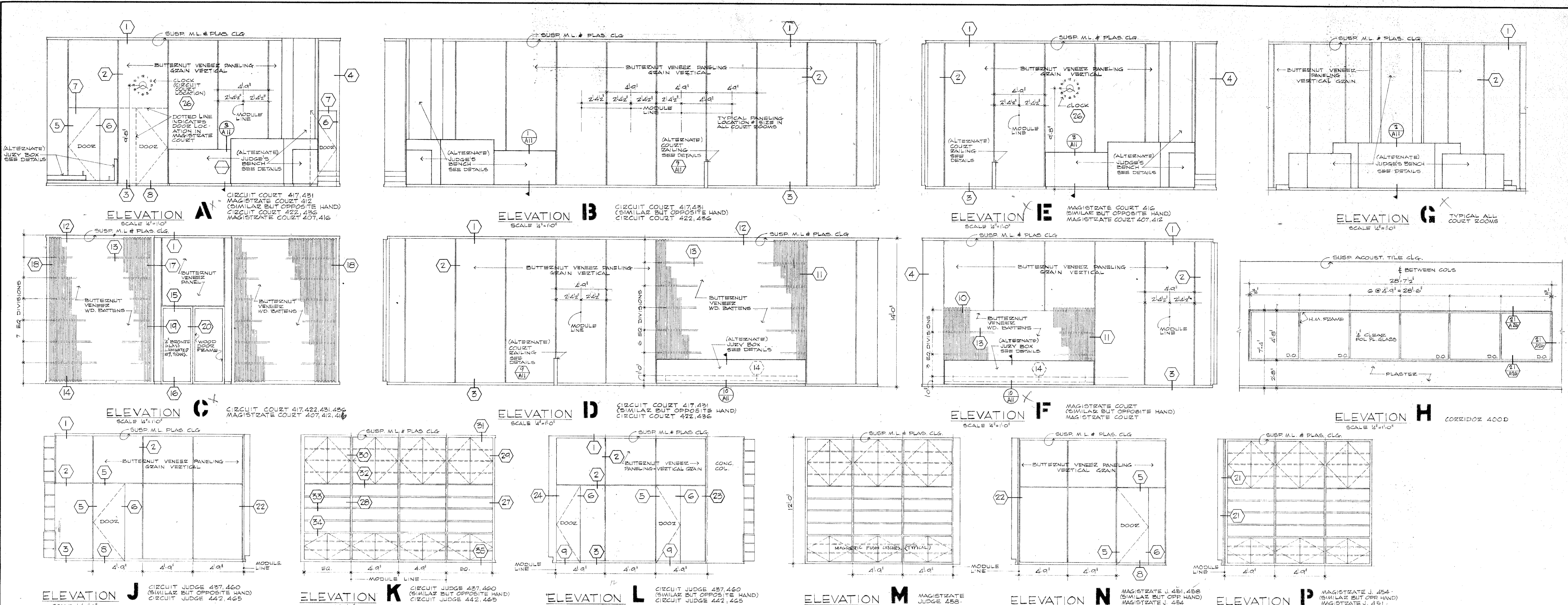
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



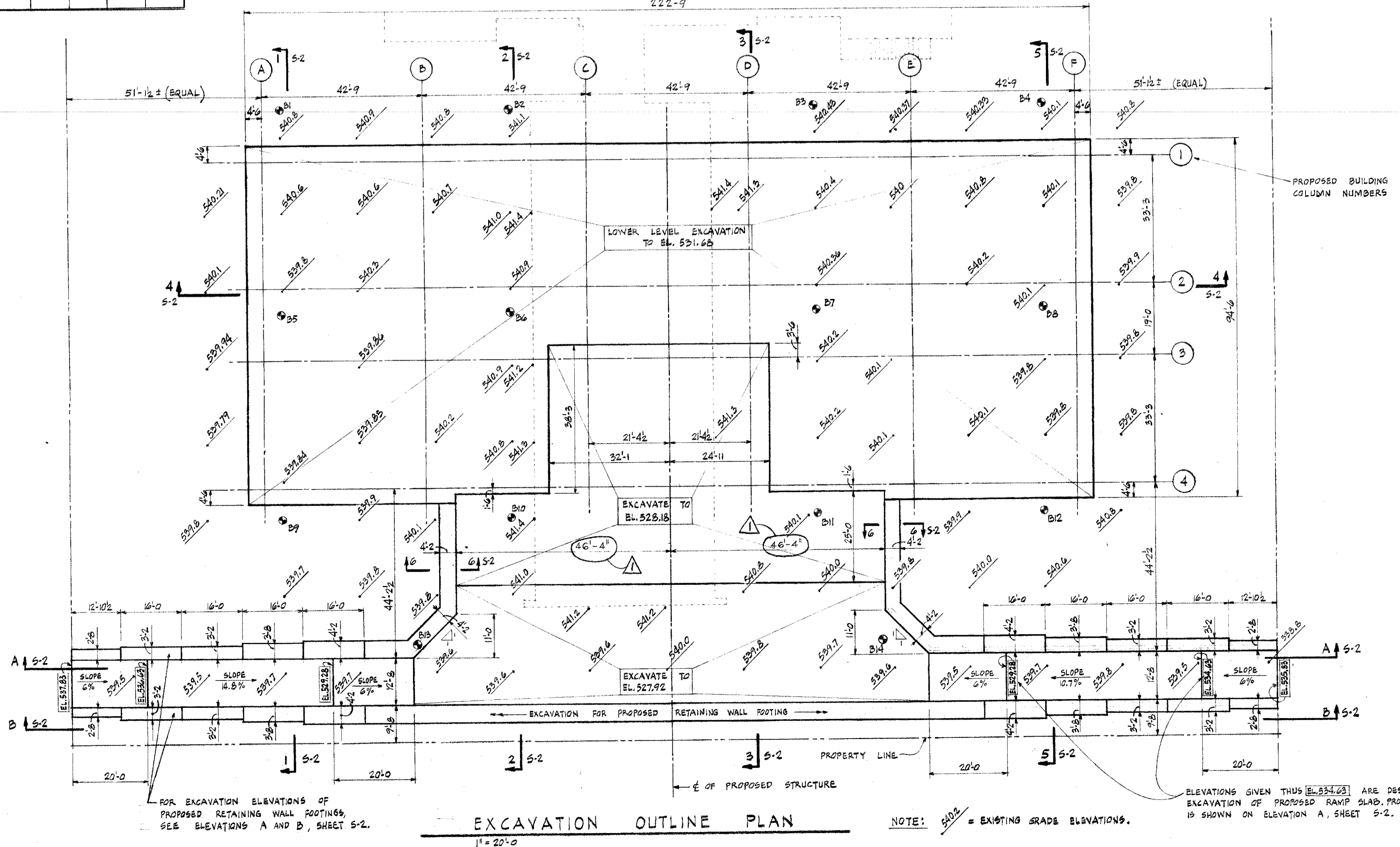
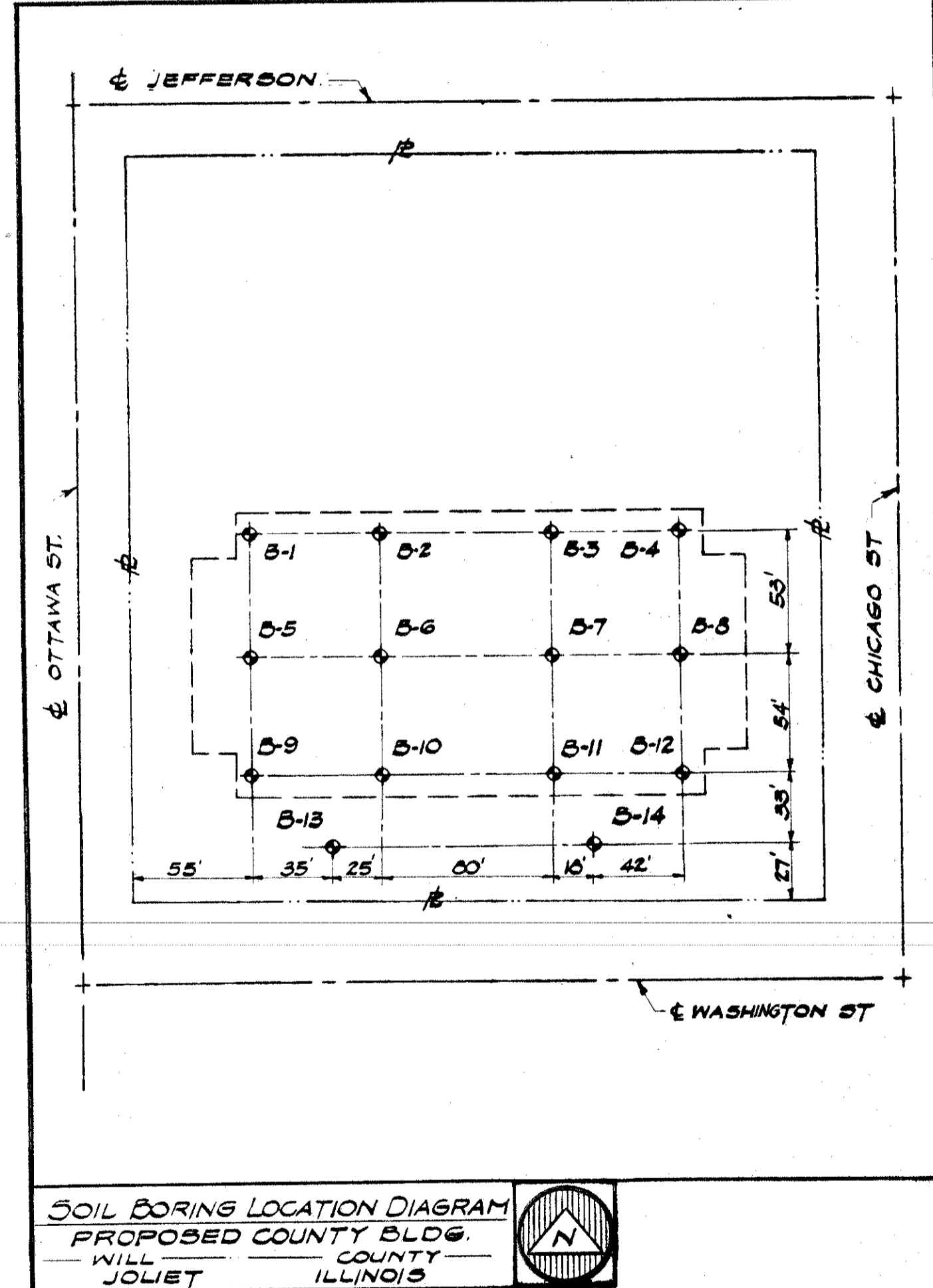
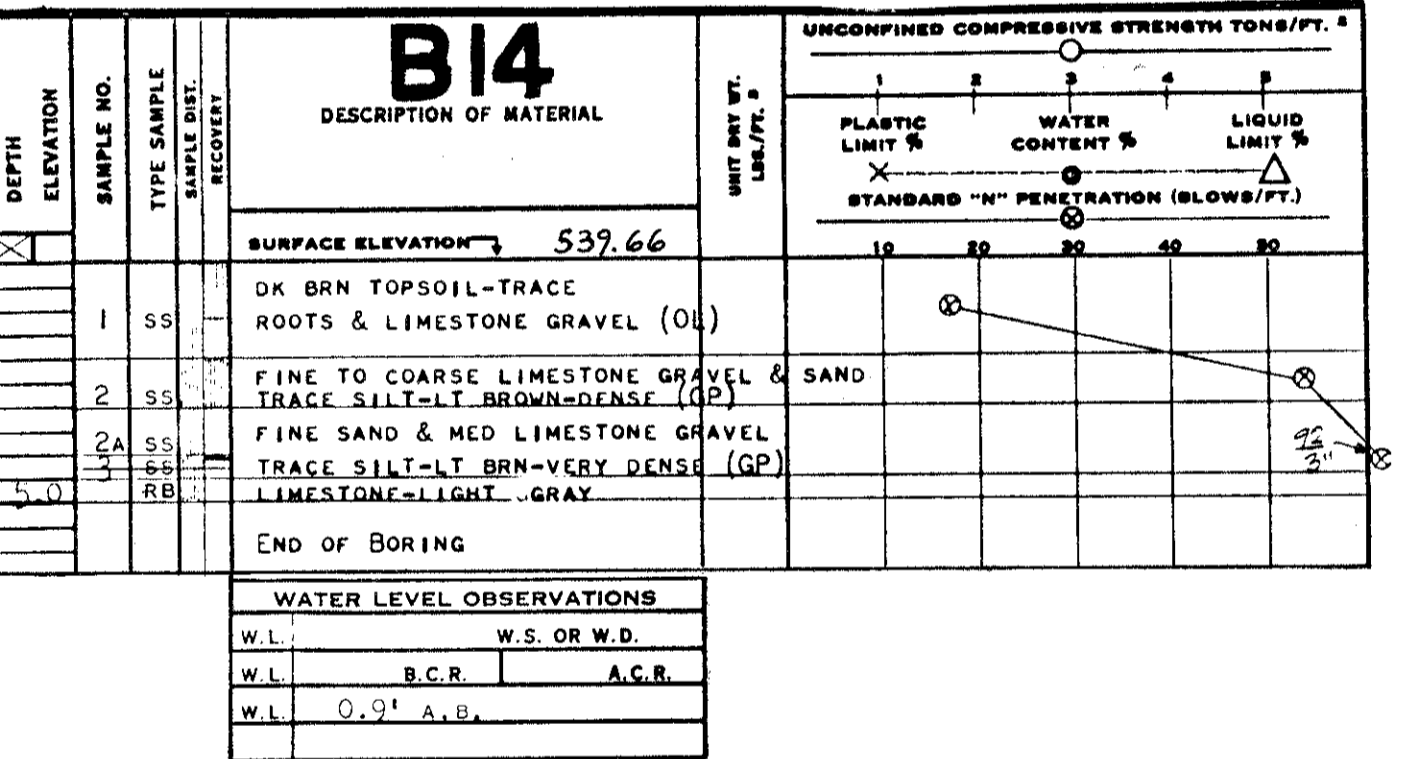
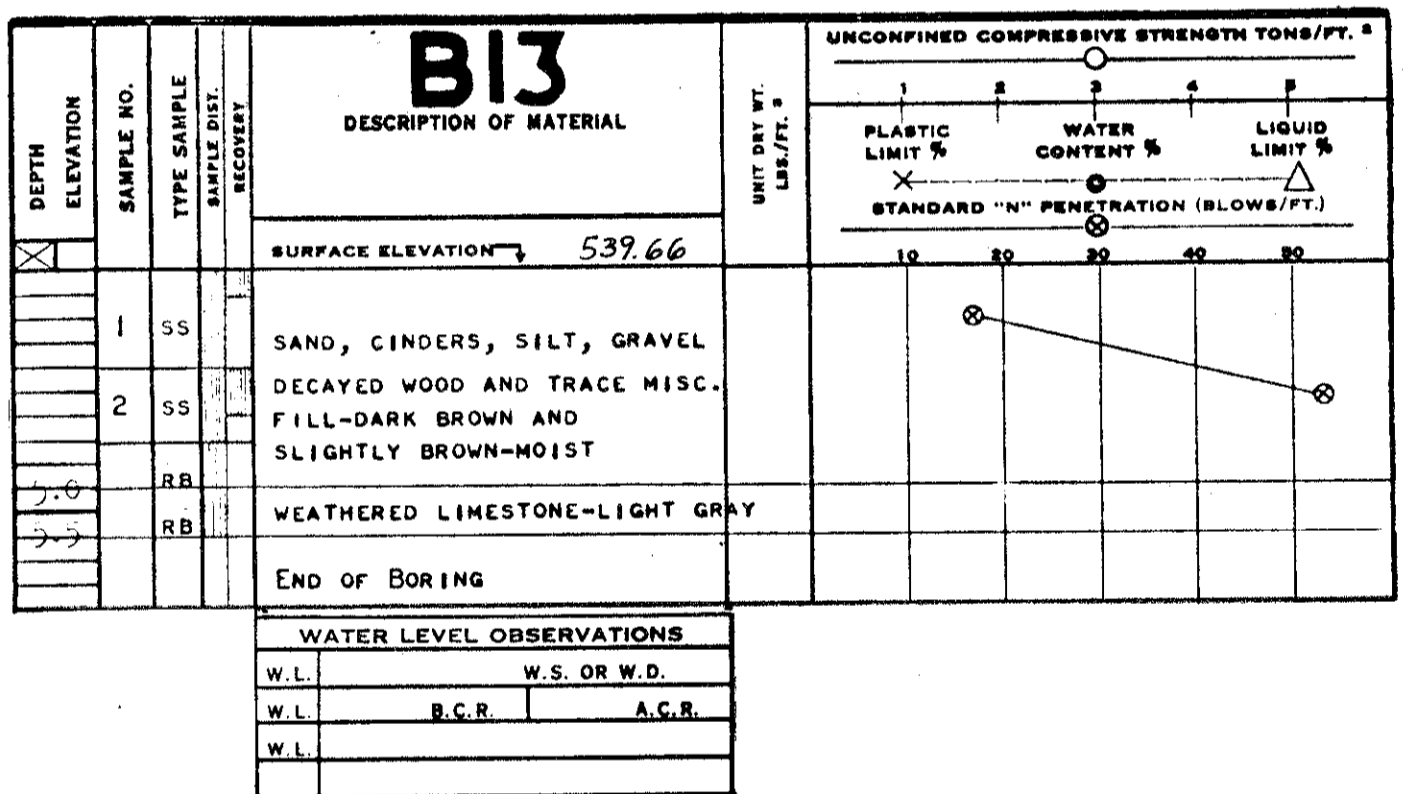
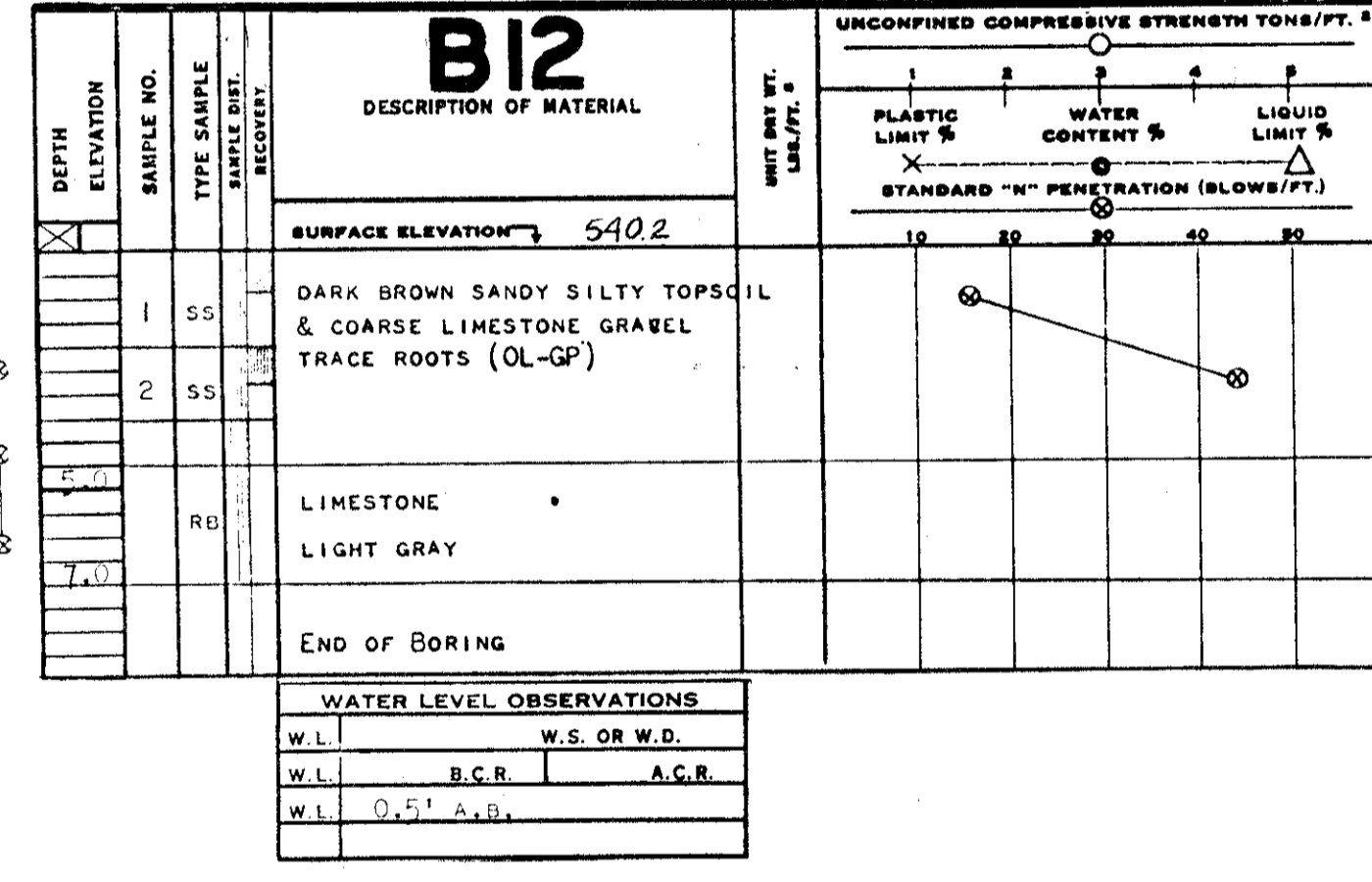
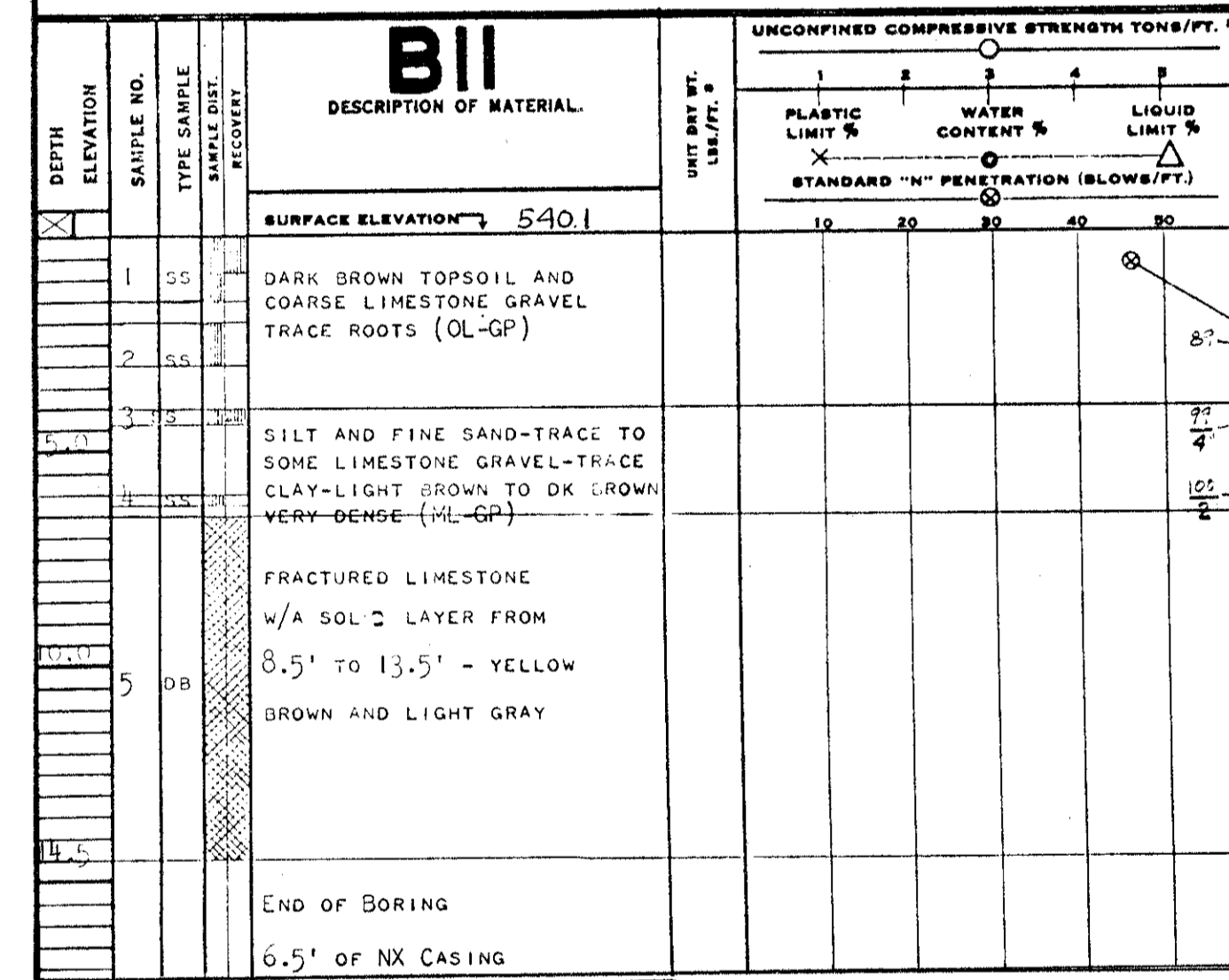
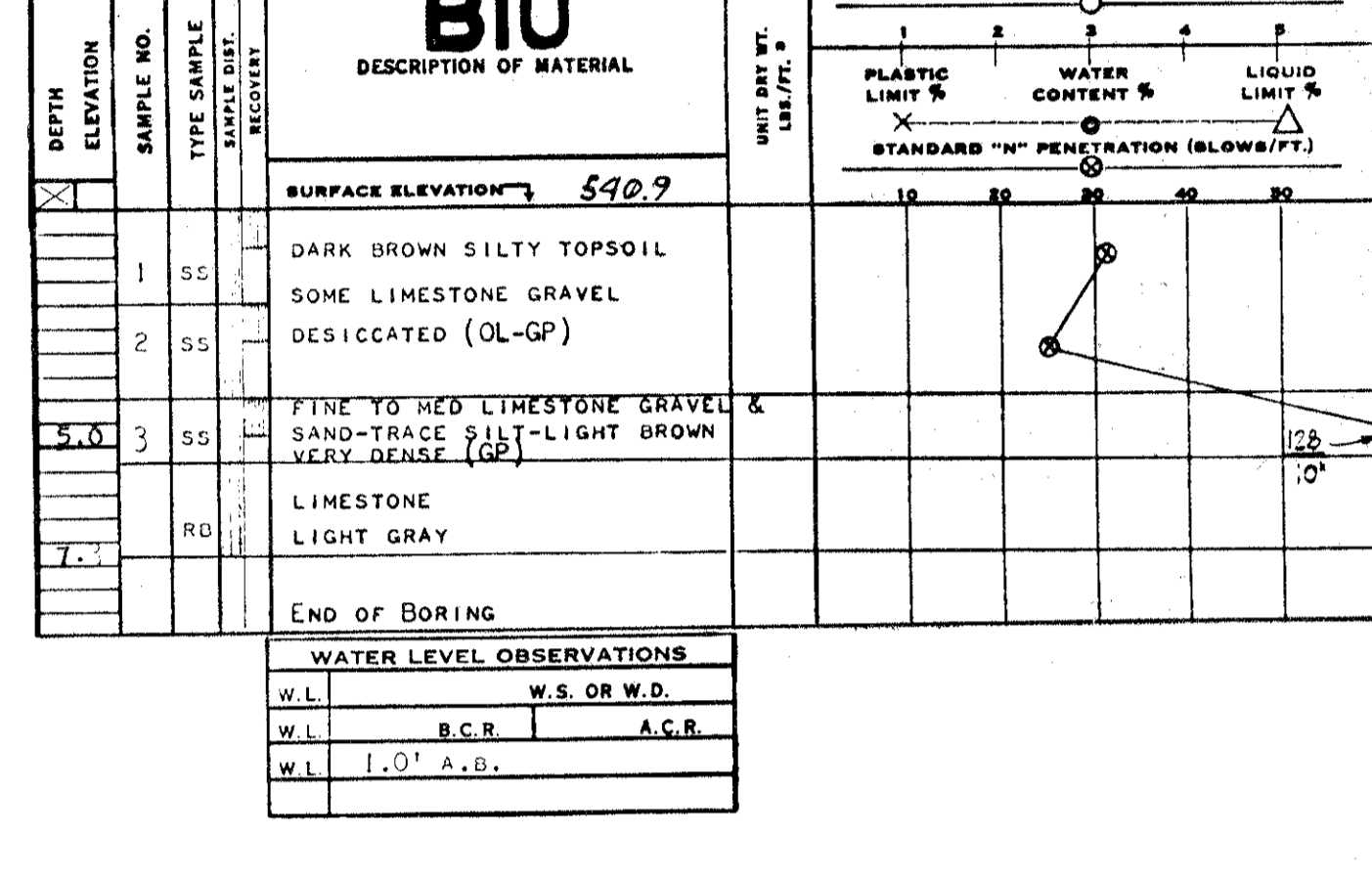
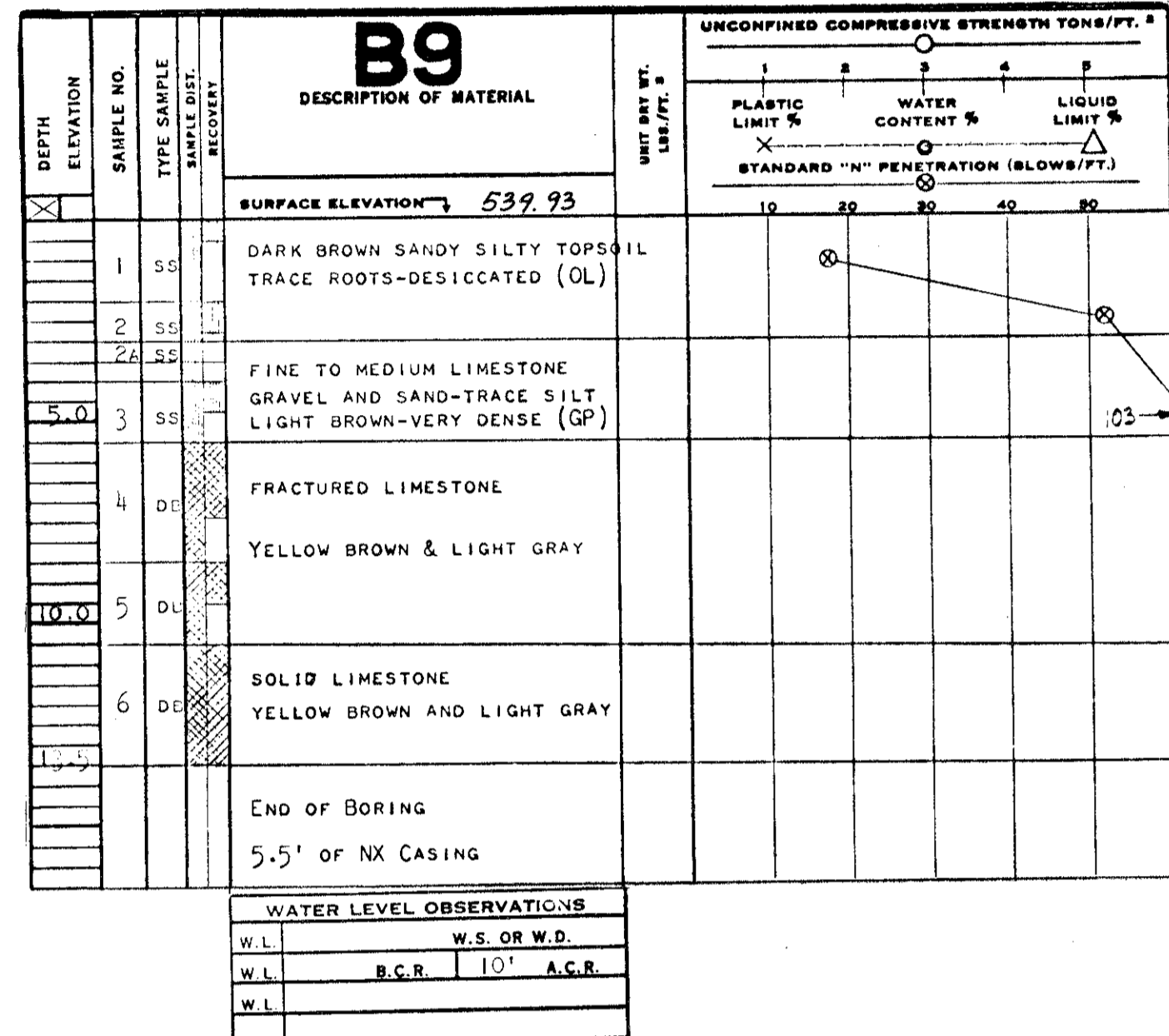
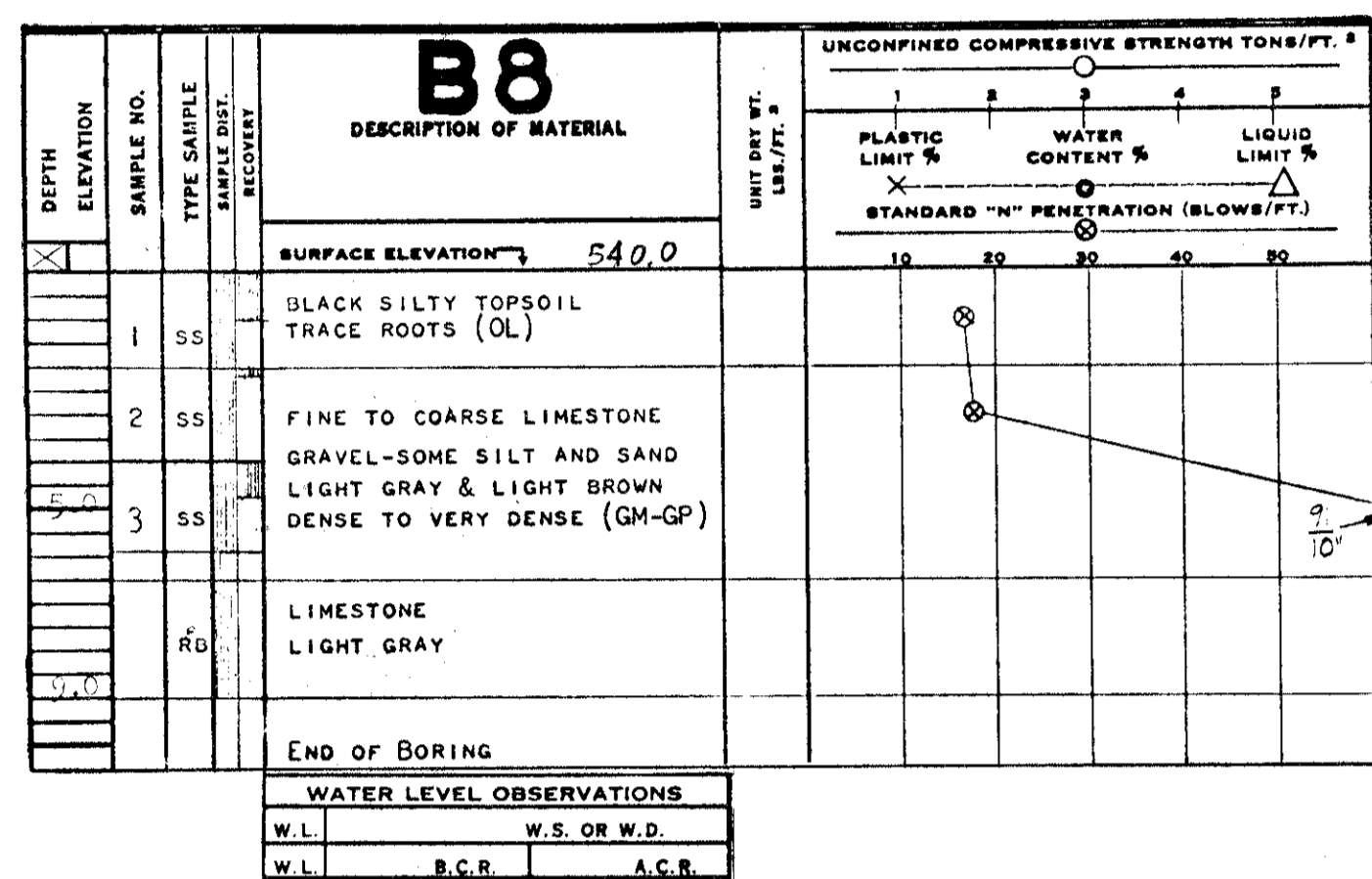
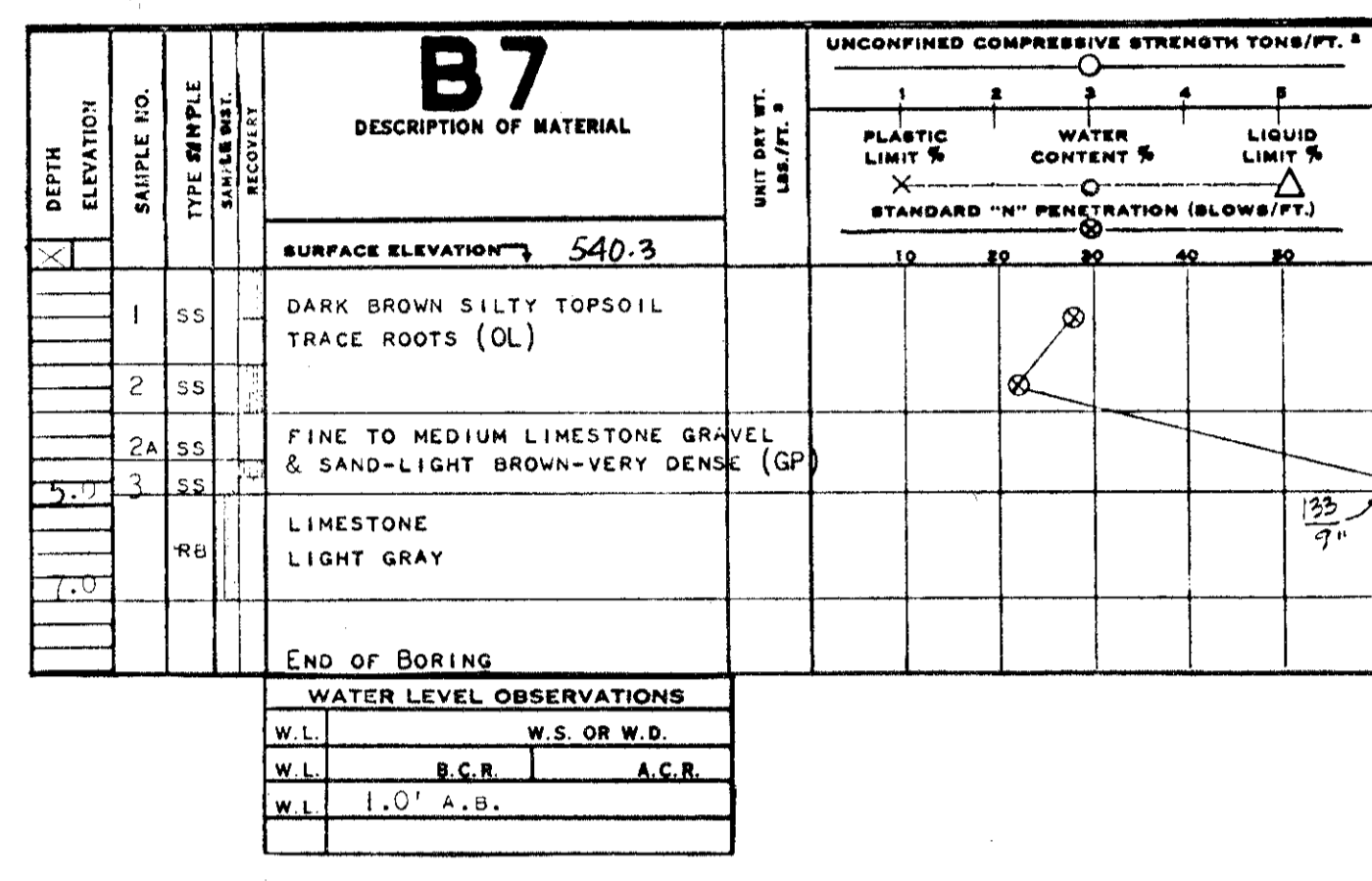
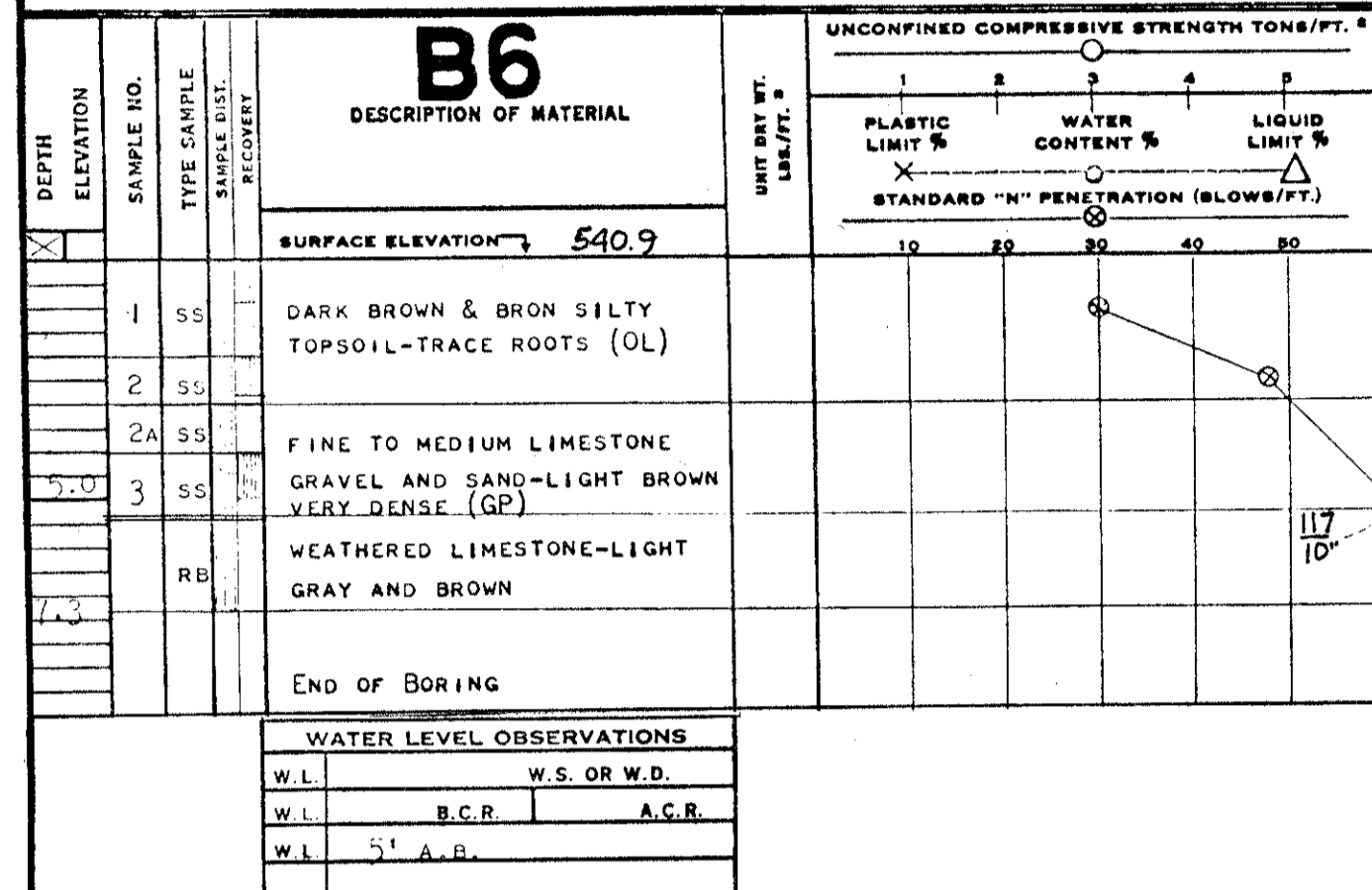
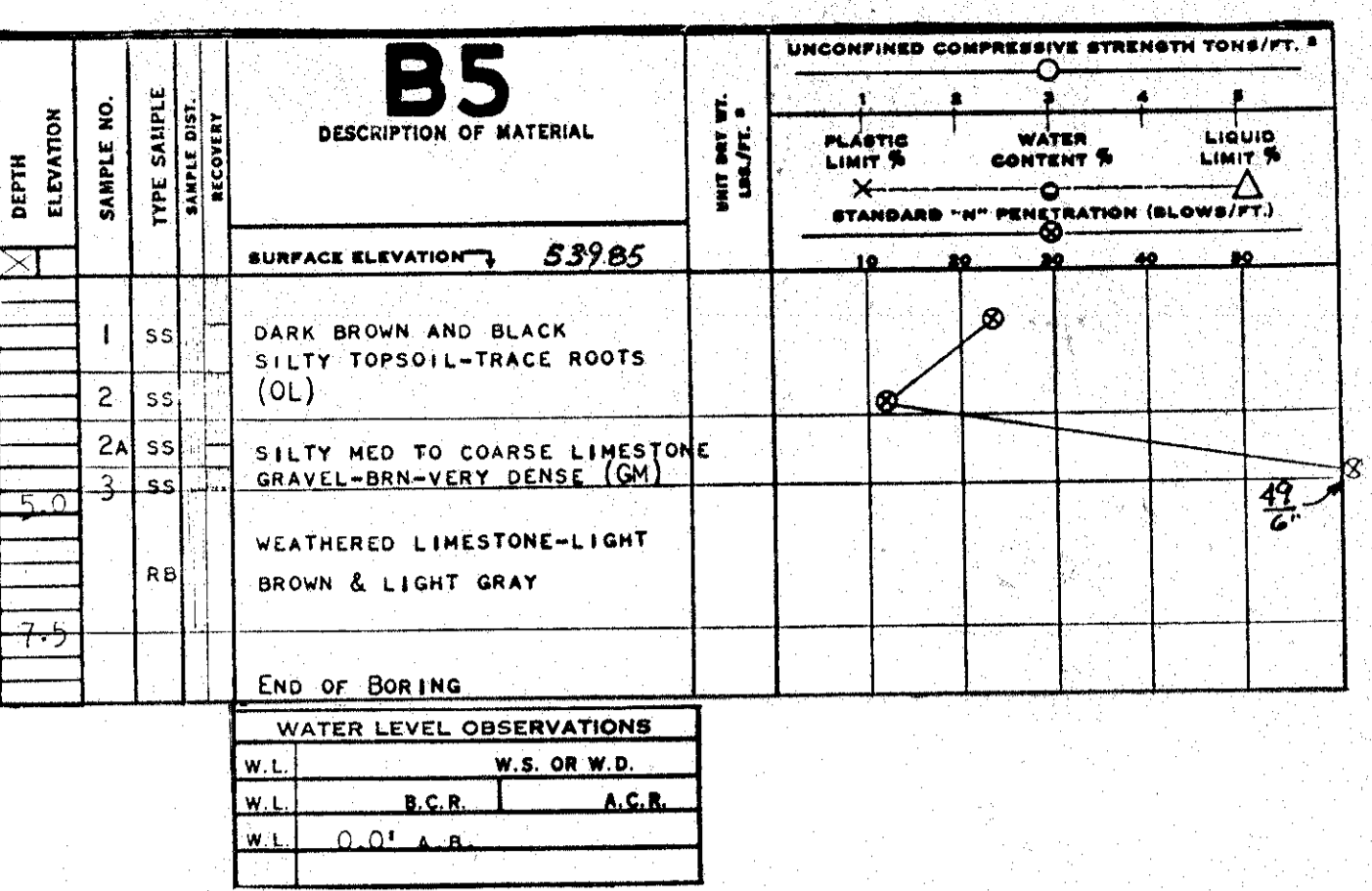
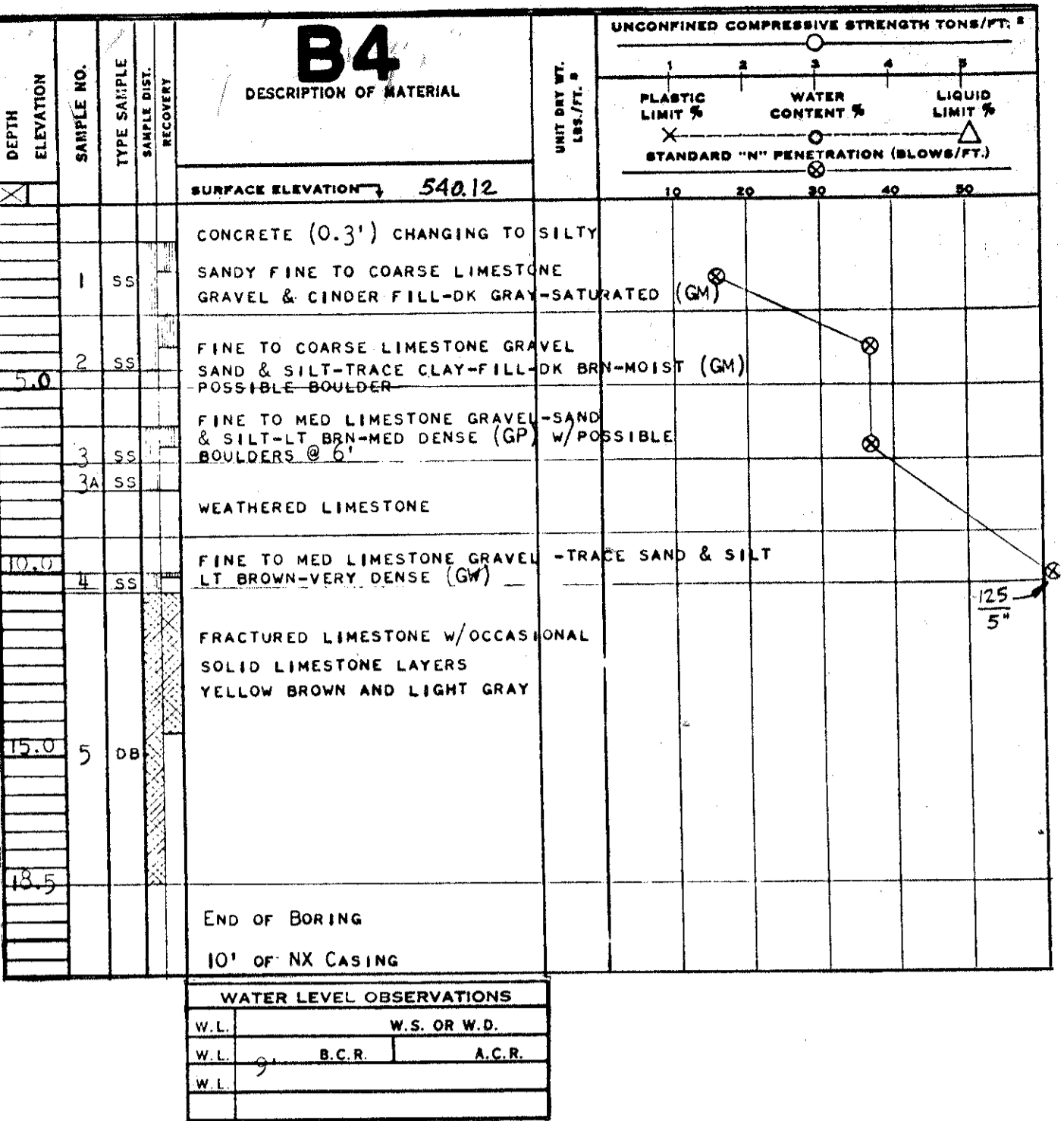
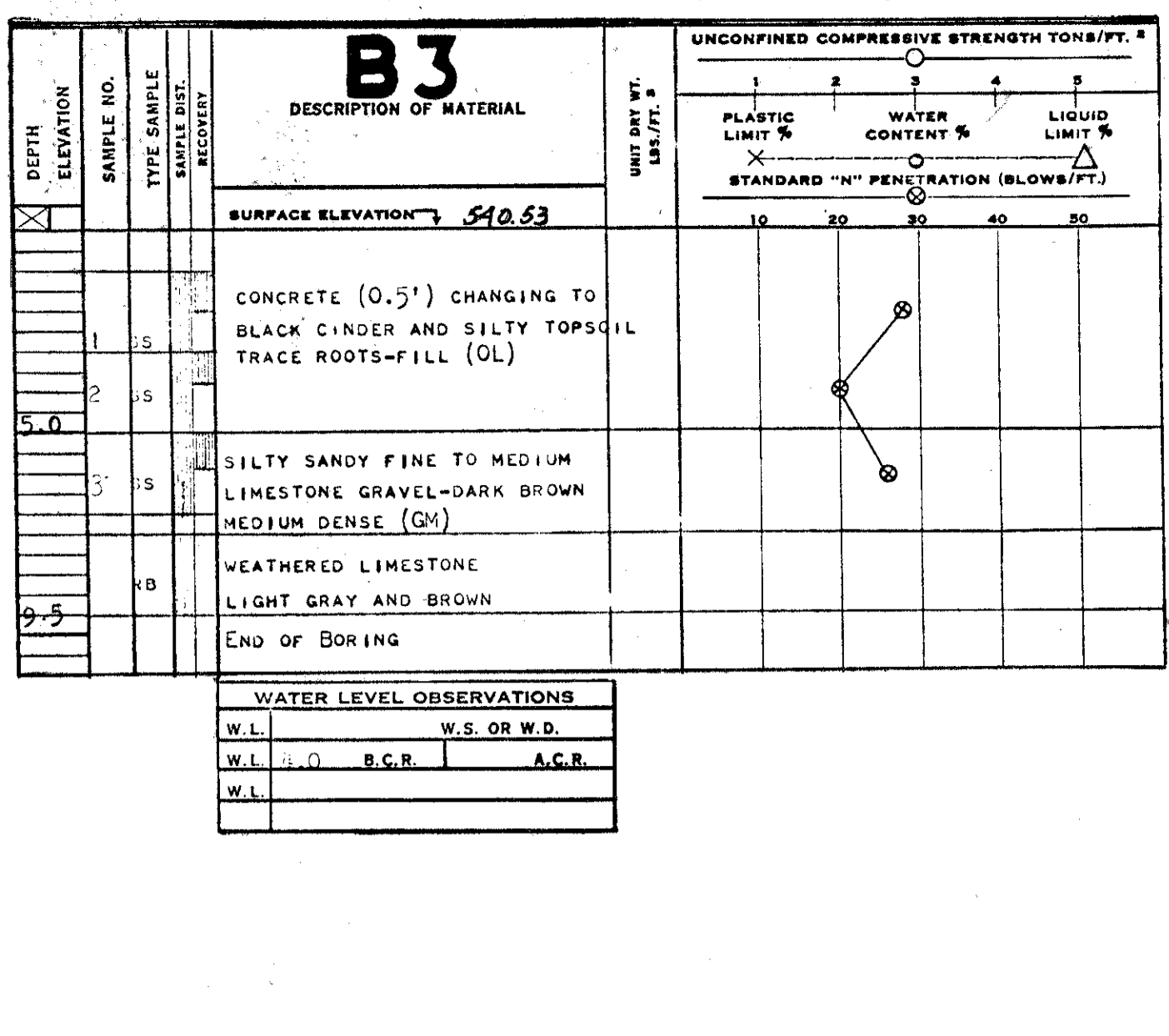
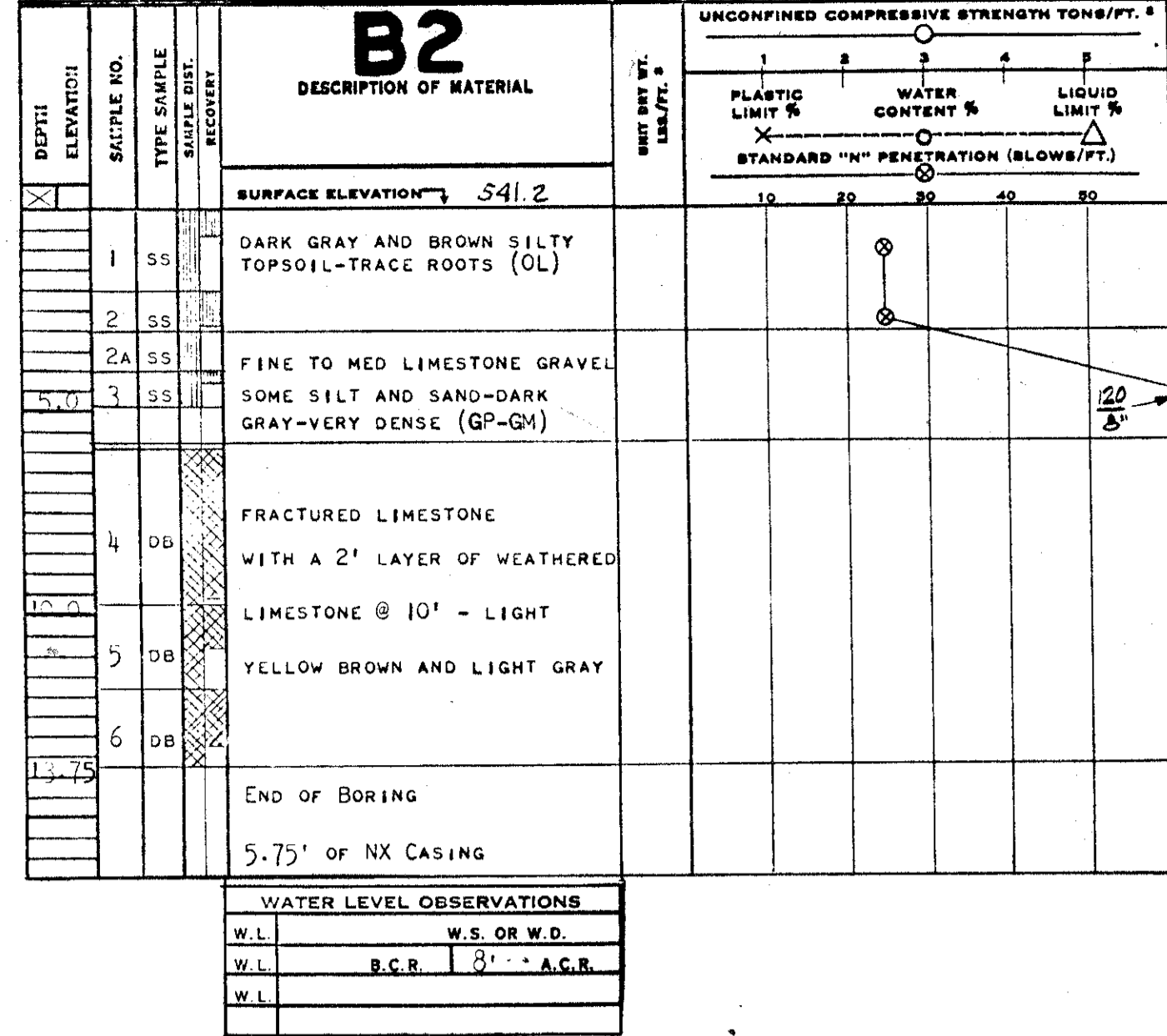
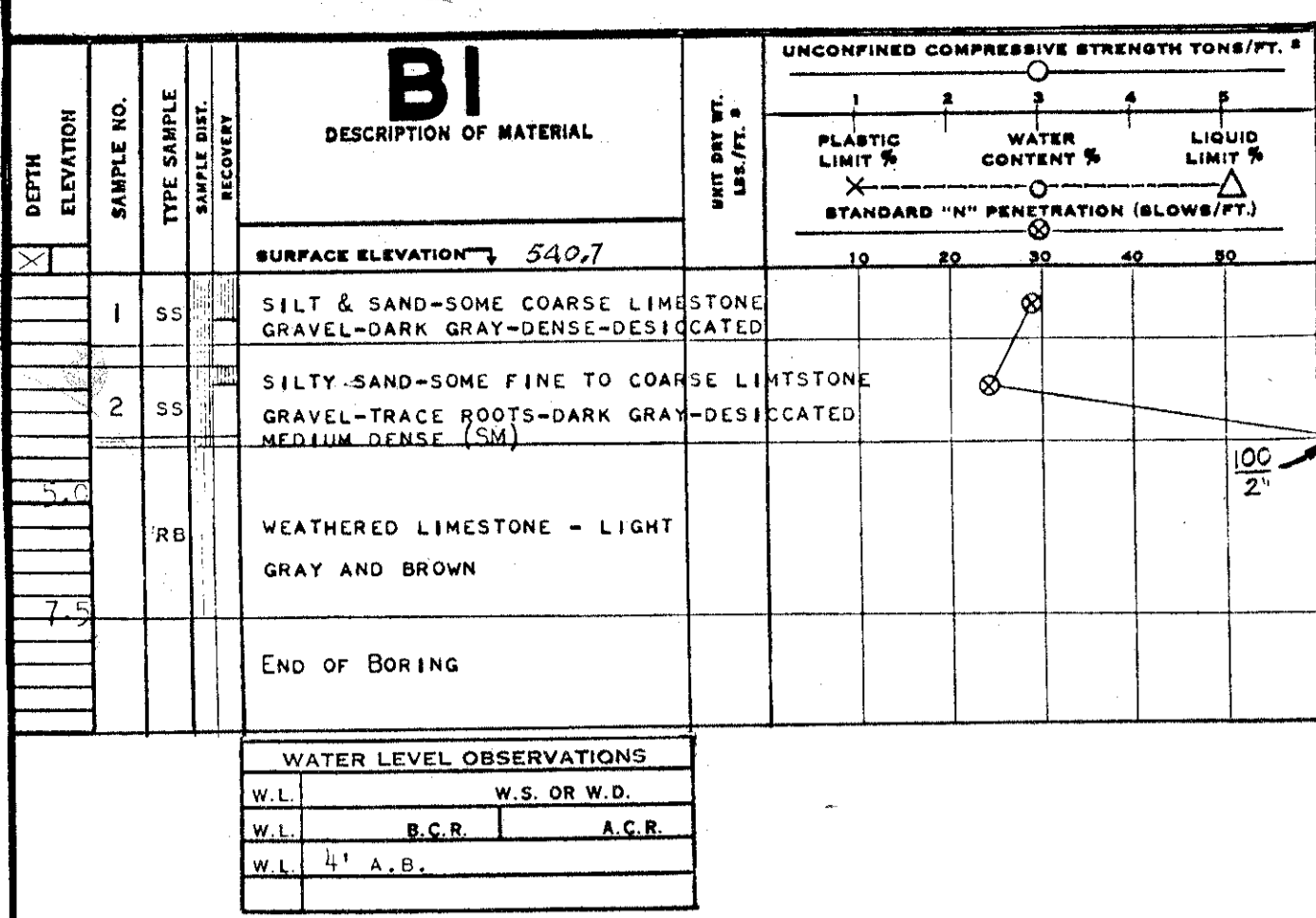
**DETAIL "1"**

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL - HEALY - MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET - JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS							
		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 27</b>						
<b>INTERIOR ELEVATIONS &amp; DETAILS</b>		SCALE AS NOTED	DATE JULY 4, 1965						
DRAWN: R. C. P.	CHECKED: H. N.	APPROVED: G. F. M.	DATE JULY 4, 1965						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NO.</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>REMARKS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">REVISIONS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				NO.	DATE	REMARKS	REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	REMARKS							
REVISIONS									



COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS & DETAILS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER <b>A 28</b>
SCALE: AS NOTED		DATE: JULY 6, 1965	
NO. DATE REMARKS		DRAWN: P.P.S.	CHECKED: H.N.
REVISIONS		APPROVED: G.F.M.	



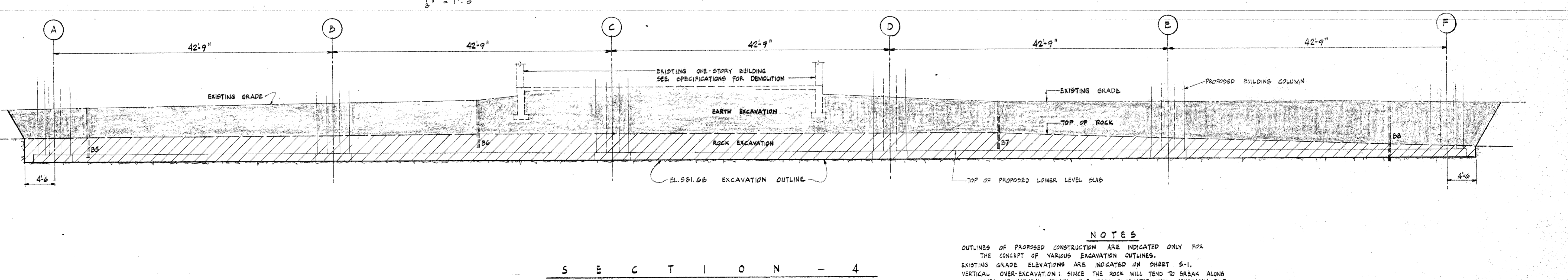
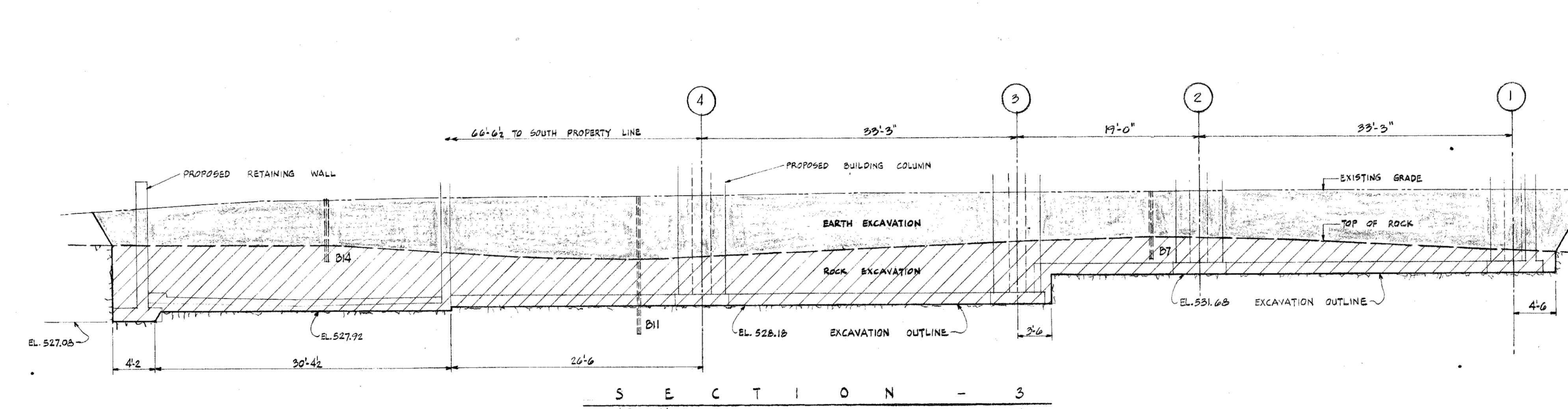
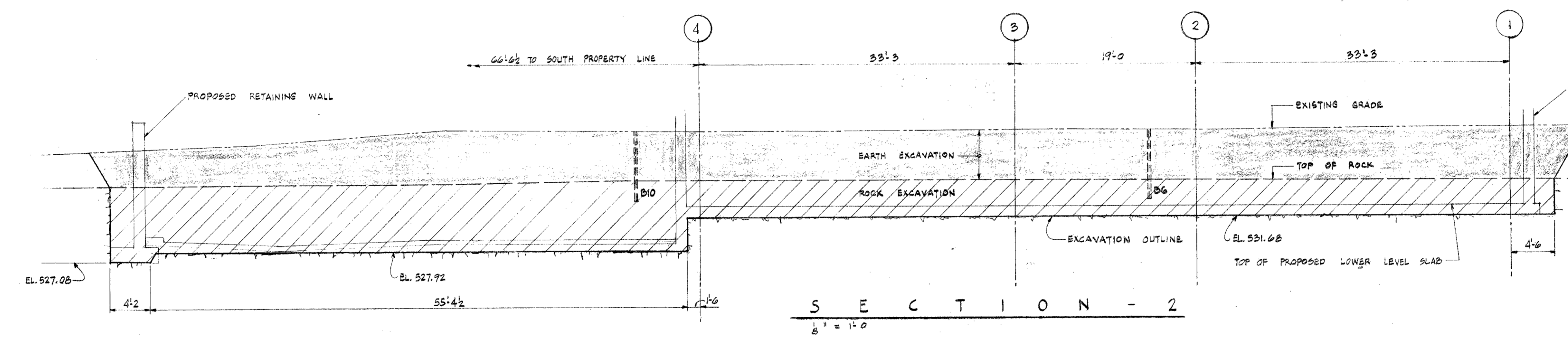
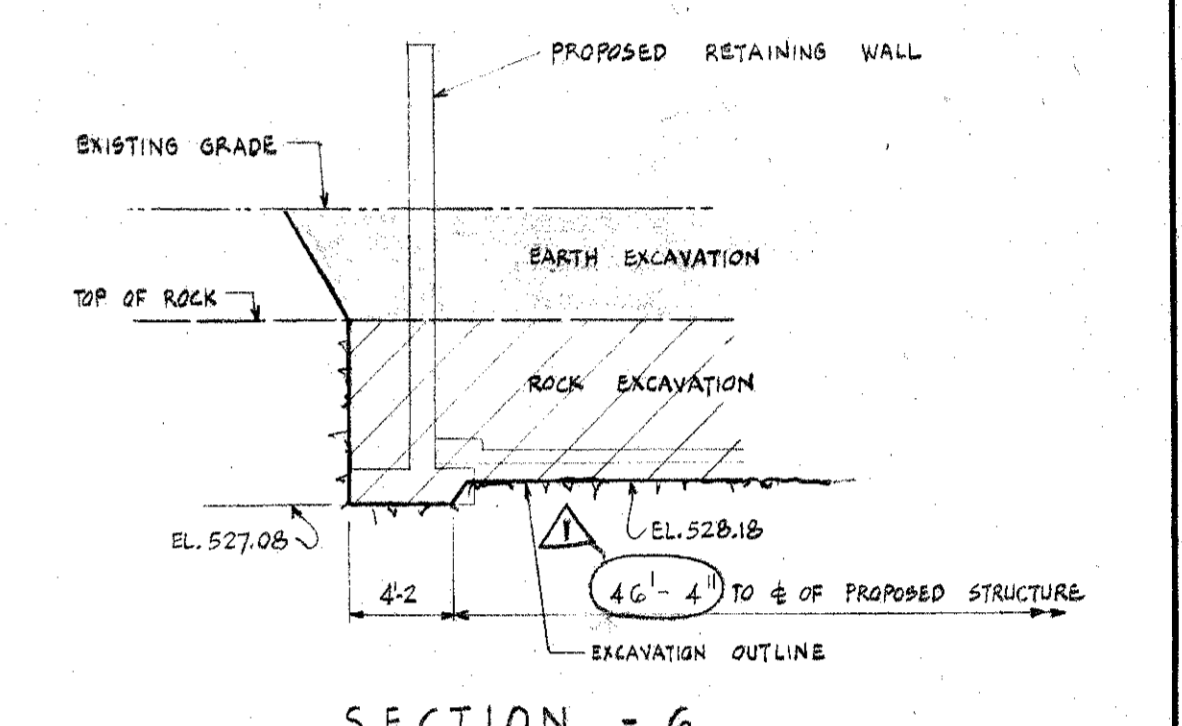
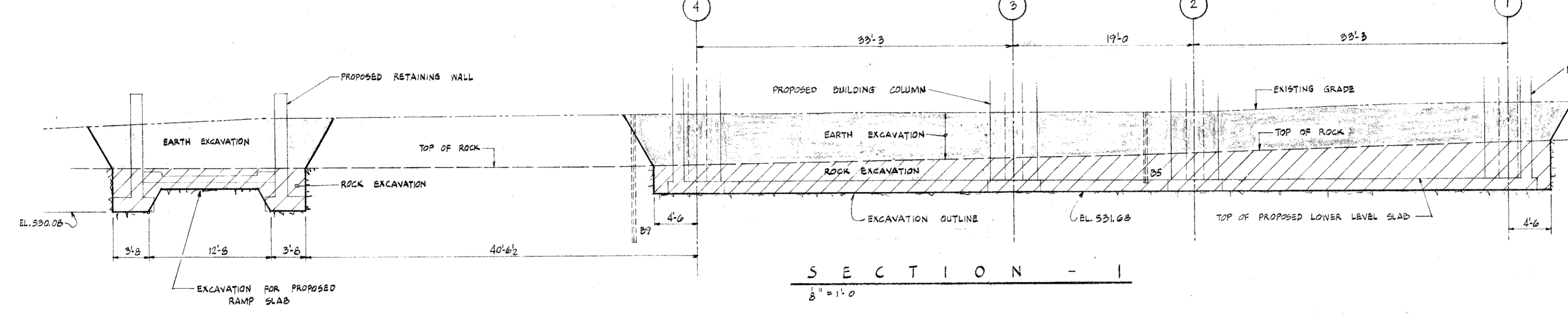
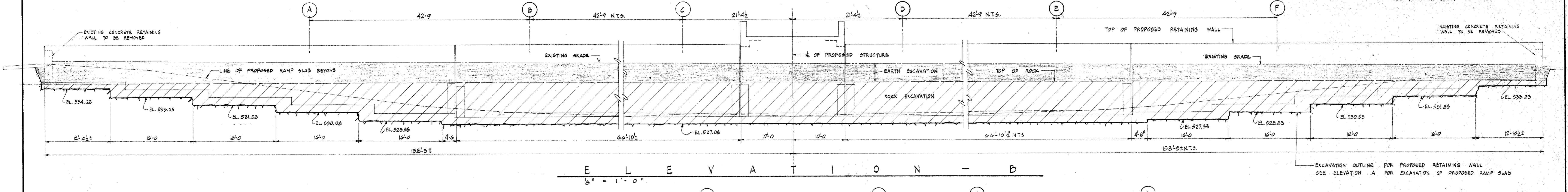
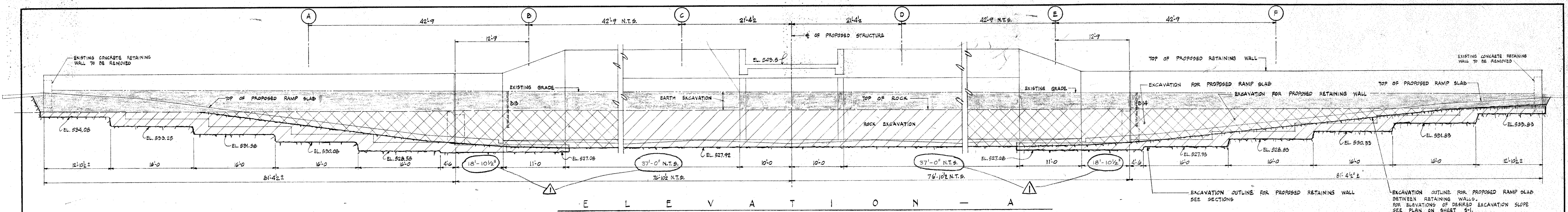
**NOTES**

SOIL BORINGS ARE GIVEN HERE AS A GUIDE IN BIDDING THIS CONTRACT. THE INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET AND ON S-2 REGARDING THE ELEVATION OF EXISTING ROCK IS NOT GUARANTEED TO REFLECT THE ACTUAL EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE SITE ESPECIALLY IN THOSE AREAS AWAY FROM BORINGS.

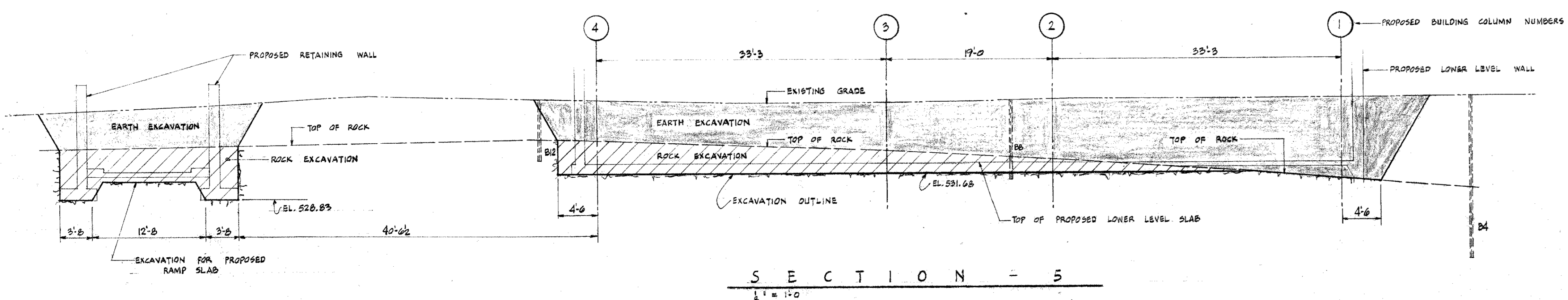
SEE SHEET A-1 AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DEMOLITION INFORMATION. A FINAL PRECISE CUT AT THE TOE OF THE RETAINING WALL FOOTING IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXCAVATION CONTRACT.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY, NOT PART OF CONTRACT.  
DEMOLITION AND EXCAVATION WORK

<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b>		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>EXCAVATION PLAN</b> AND SOIL BORING LOGS		JOB NUMBER 2070 E SCALE 1" = 20' DATE: FEB. 26, 1965	SHEET NUMBER <b>S-1</b>
<b>REVISIONS</b>		DRAWN: EK CHECKED: LM APPROVED: KJM	

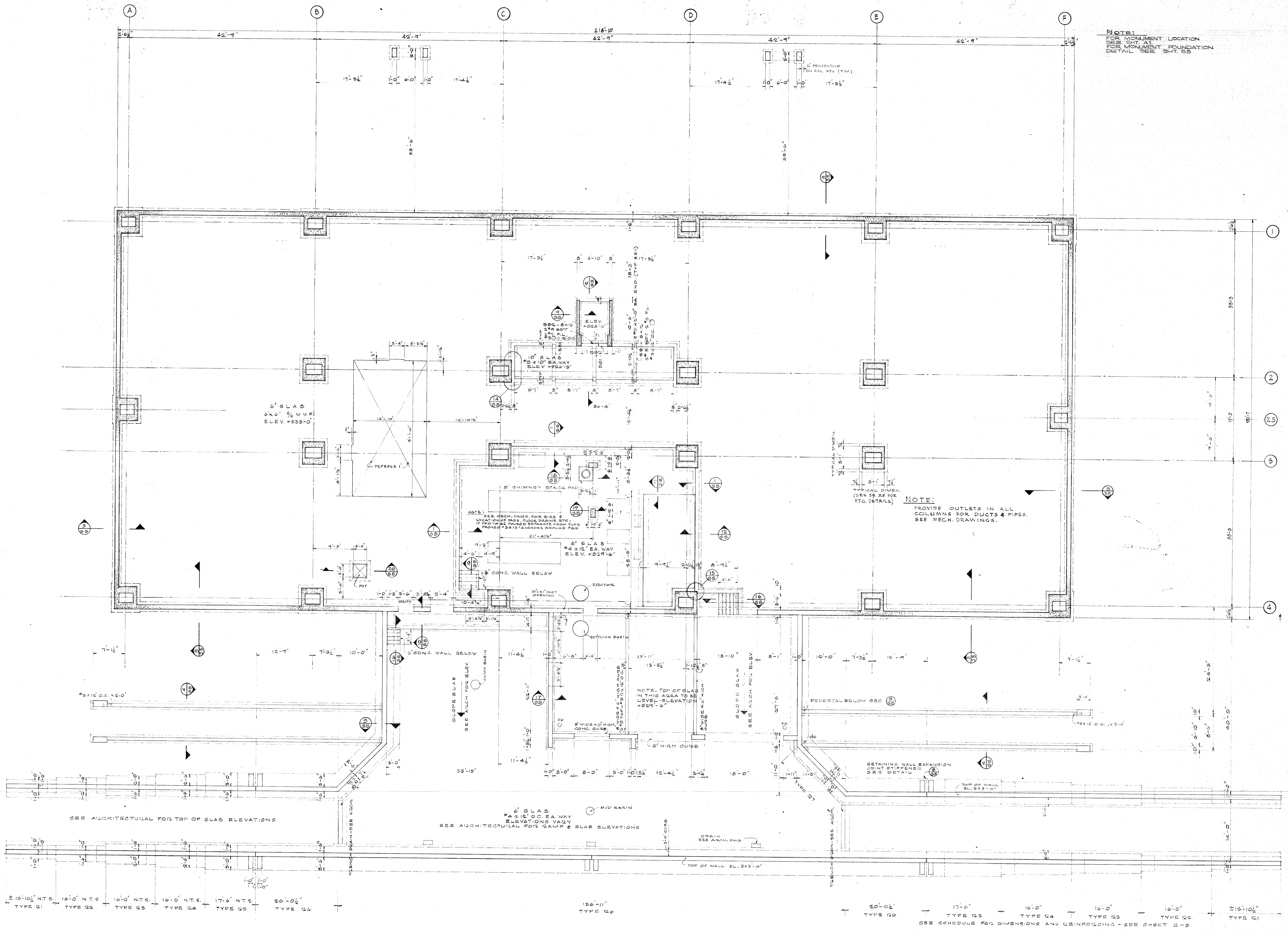


**NOTES**  
 OUTLINES OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ARE INDICATED ONLY FOR THE CONCEPT OF VARIOUS EXCAVATION OUTLINES.  
 EXISTING GRADE ELEVATIONS ARE INDICATED ON SHEET S-1.  
 VERTICAL OVER EXCAVATION: SINCE THE ROCK WILL TEND TO BREAK ALONG LINES OF NATURAL STRATA, THE ROCK EXCAVATOR WILL GENERALLY FIND IT NECESSARY TO REMOVE ROCK SLIGHTLY BELOW EXCAVATION ELEVATIONS GIVEN ON THE DRAWINGS.  
 FOR REFERENCE ONLY, NOT PART OF CONTRACT.  
 DEMOLITION AND EXCAVATION WORK

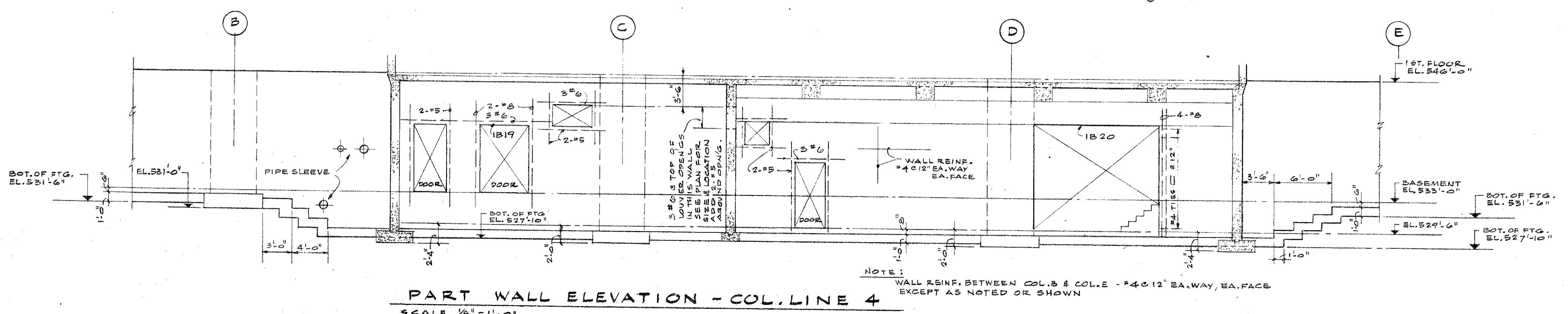


COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
EXCAVATION CROSS SECTIONS		JOB NUMBER 2070 E	SHEET NUMBER S-2
NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	DATE
1	5-19-65	RELOCATION OF RETAINING WALL	FEB. 26, 1965
DRAWN: BK		CHECKED: LM	APPROVED: RJM

NOTE:  
FOR MONUMENT LOCATION  
SEE SHT. A1  
FOR MONUMENT FOUNDATION  
DETAIL SEE SHT. B5



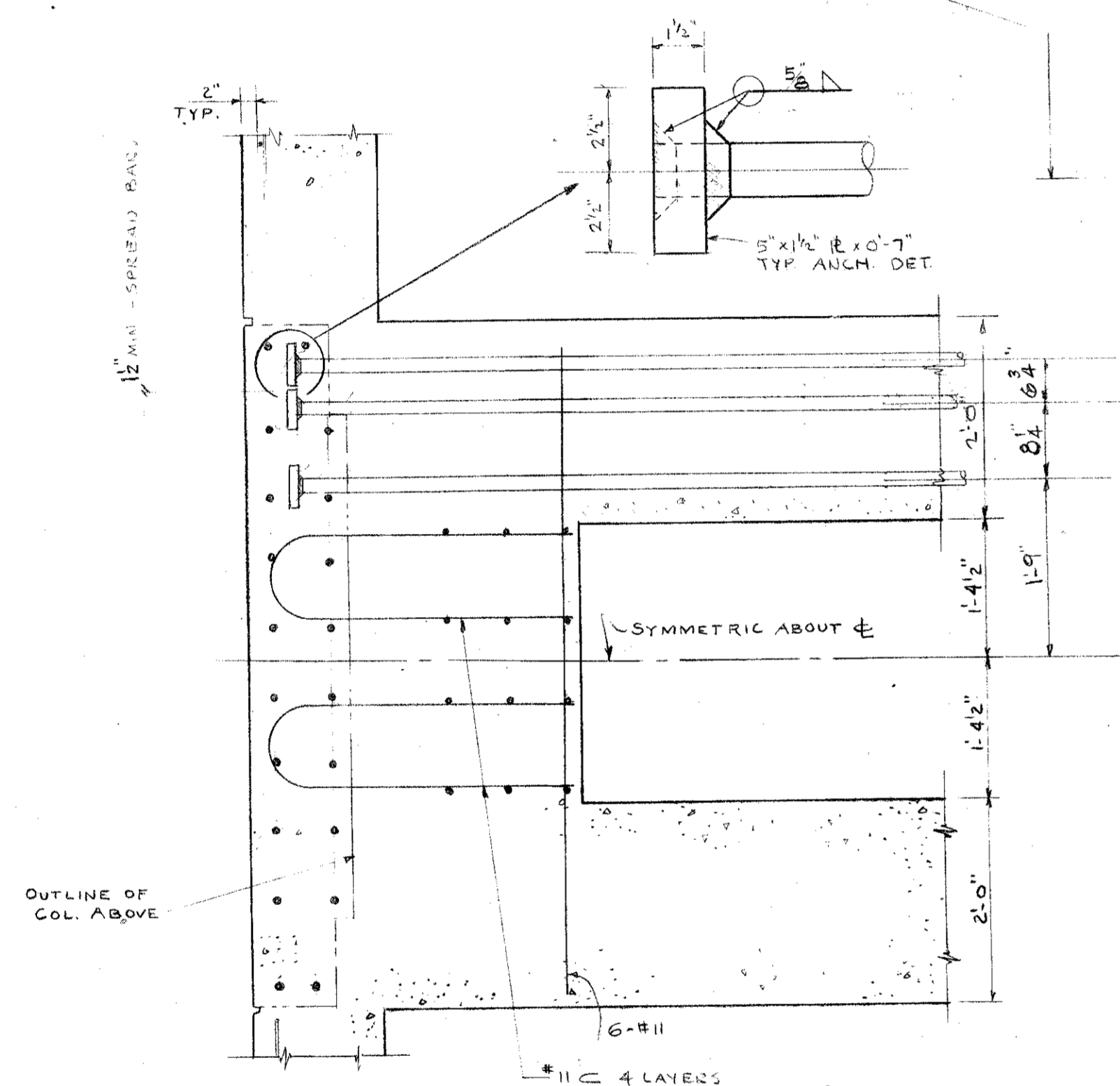
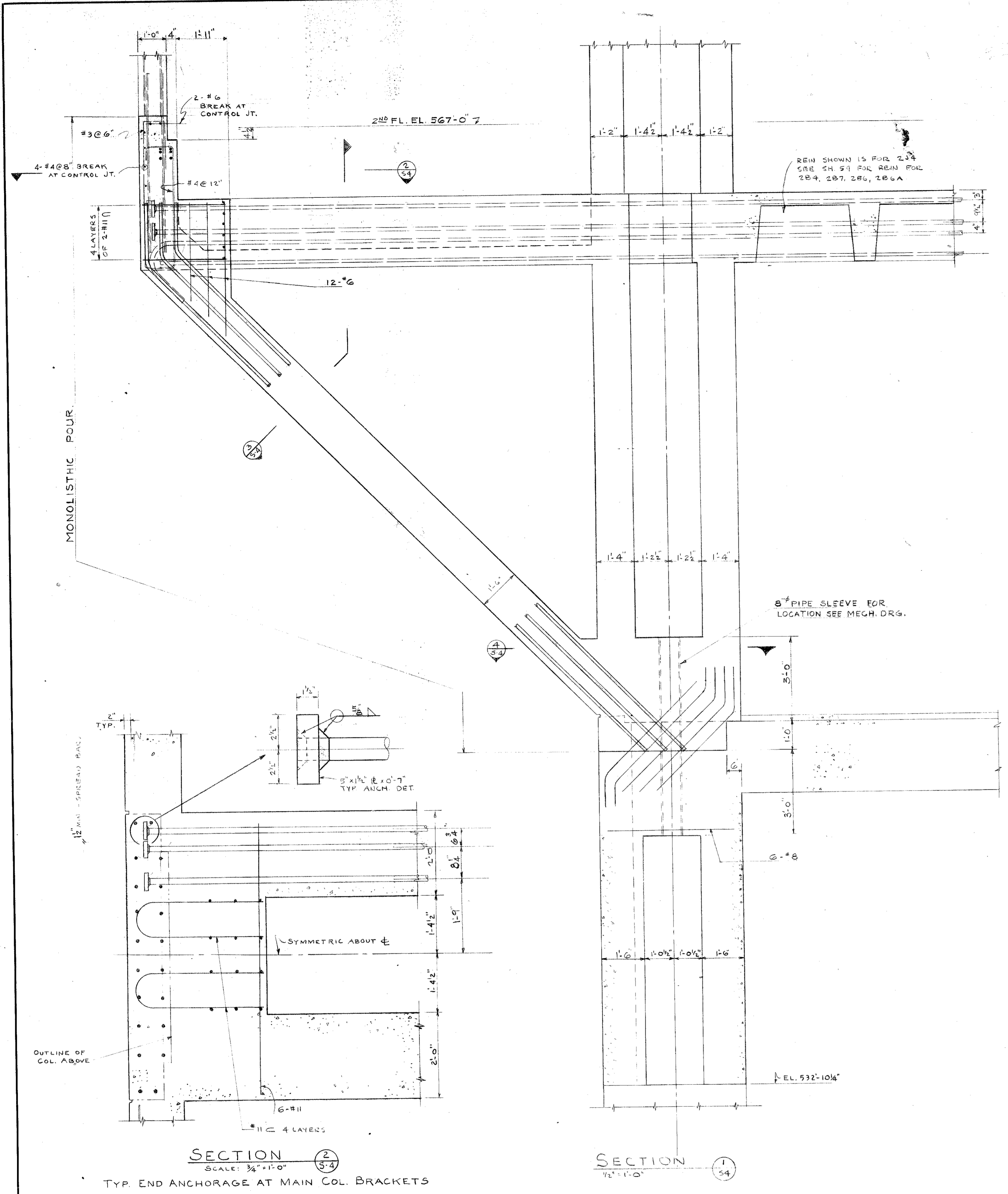
FOUNDATION PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



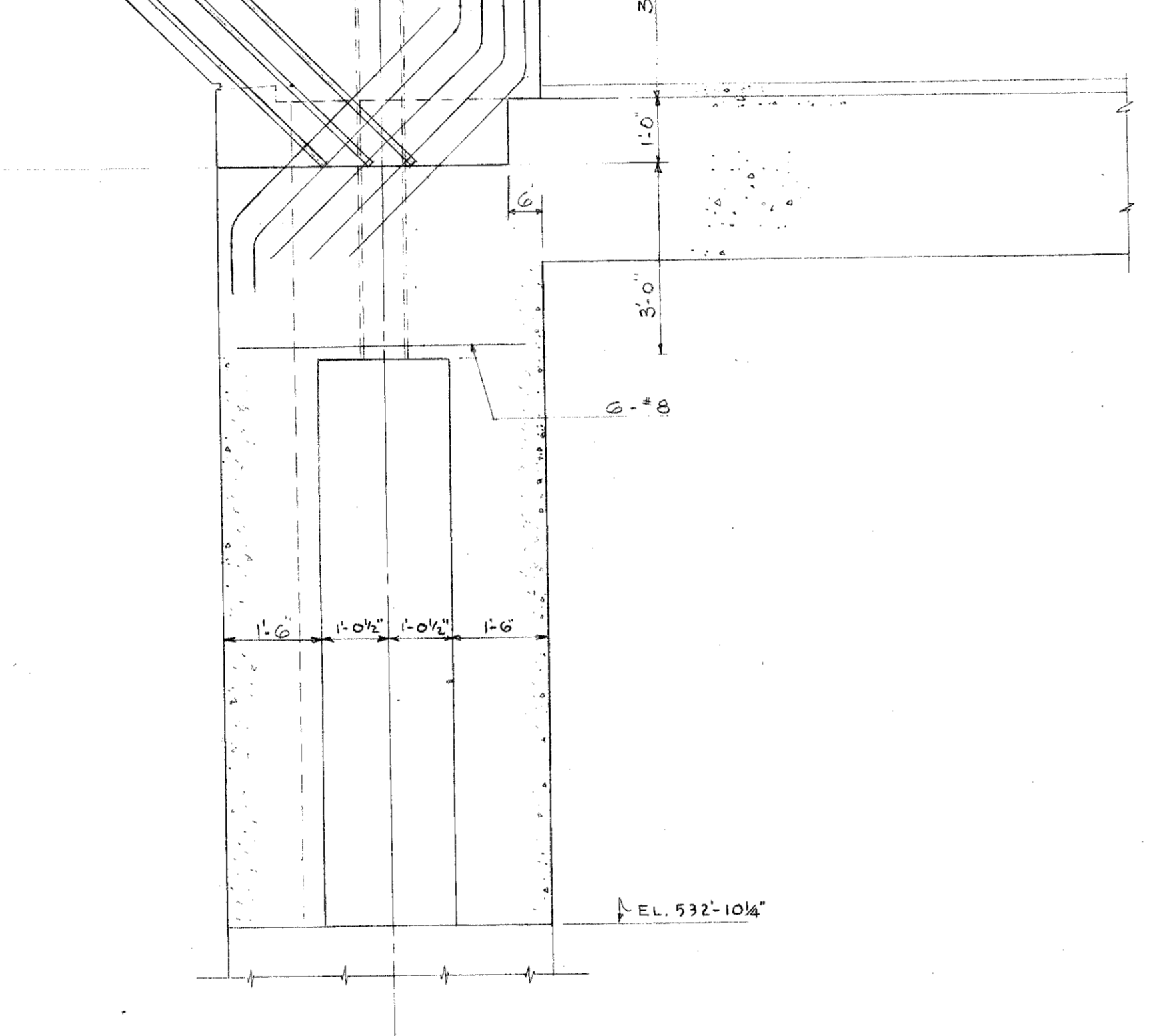
PART WALL ELEVATION - COL. LINE 4  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NO. 6 TH FLOOR # SERVICE AREA SLAB TO BE POURED ON FILL COMPACTED TO THE ROCK FOOTINGS TO BEAR ON SOLID ROCK. SEE ARCHITECTURAL SHT AS \*MECHANICAL FOR LOCATION OF FLOOR DRAINS & FLOOR SLOPES TO DRAINS.

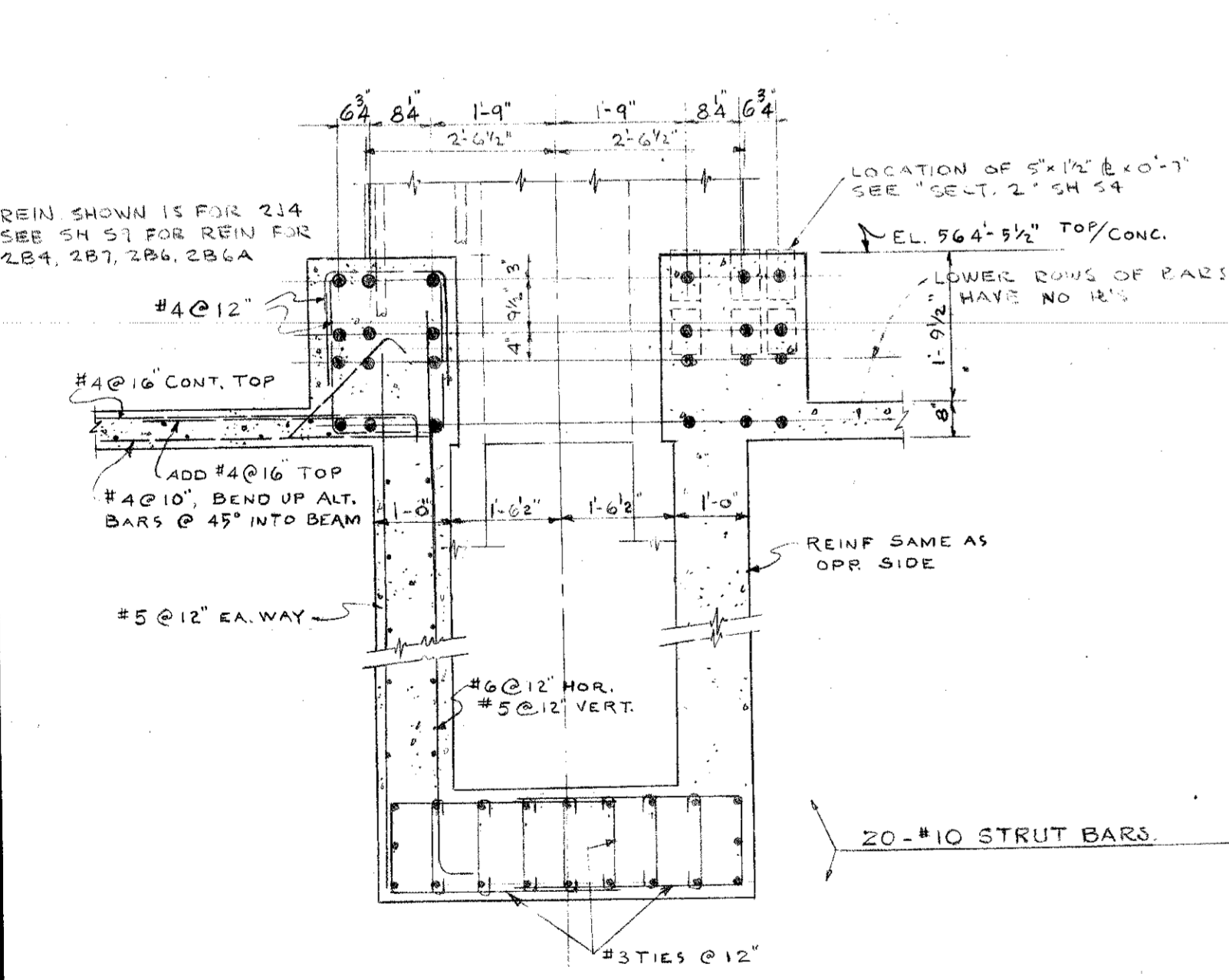
<p>COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</p> <p>JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS</p>		<p>KRUEGEL - HEALY - MOORE ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET - JOLIET, ILLINOIS</p>	
		<p>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS</p>	
<p>FOUNDATION PLAN &amp; DETAILS</p>		<p>JOB NUMBER 2070E</p>	<p>SHEET NUMBER <b>S 3</b></p>
<p>SCALE: AS NOTED</p>		<p>DATE: JULY 6, 1965</p>	
<p>REVISIONS</p>		<p>DRAWN: B.A.G.</p>	<p>CHECKED: L.D.M.</p>
		<p>APPROVED: J.P.R.</p>	



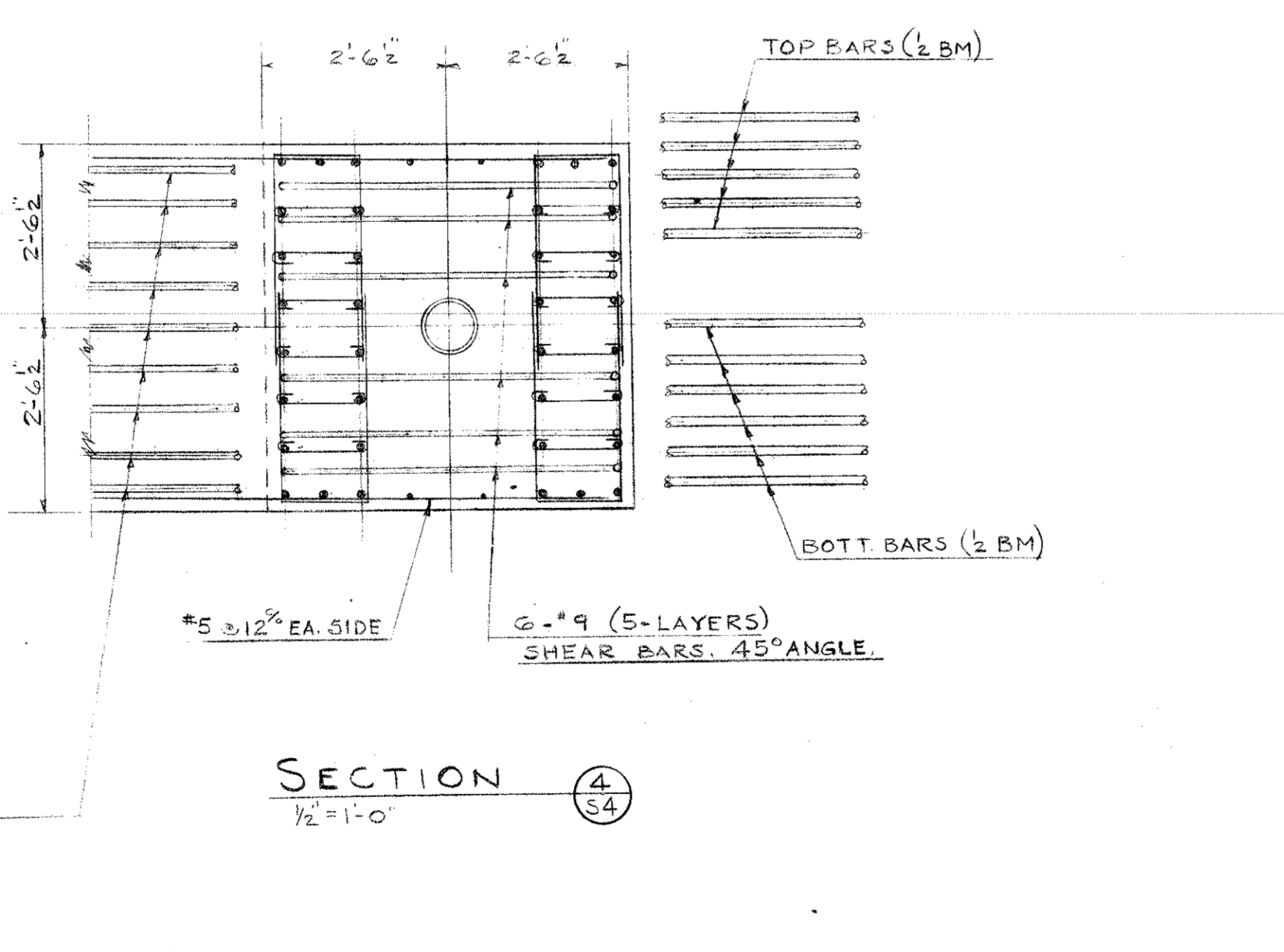
SECTION 2  
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



SECTION 1  
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION 3  
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

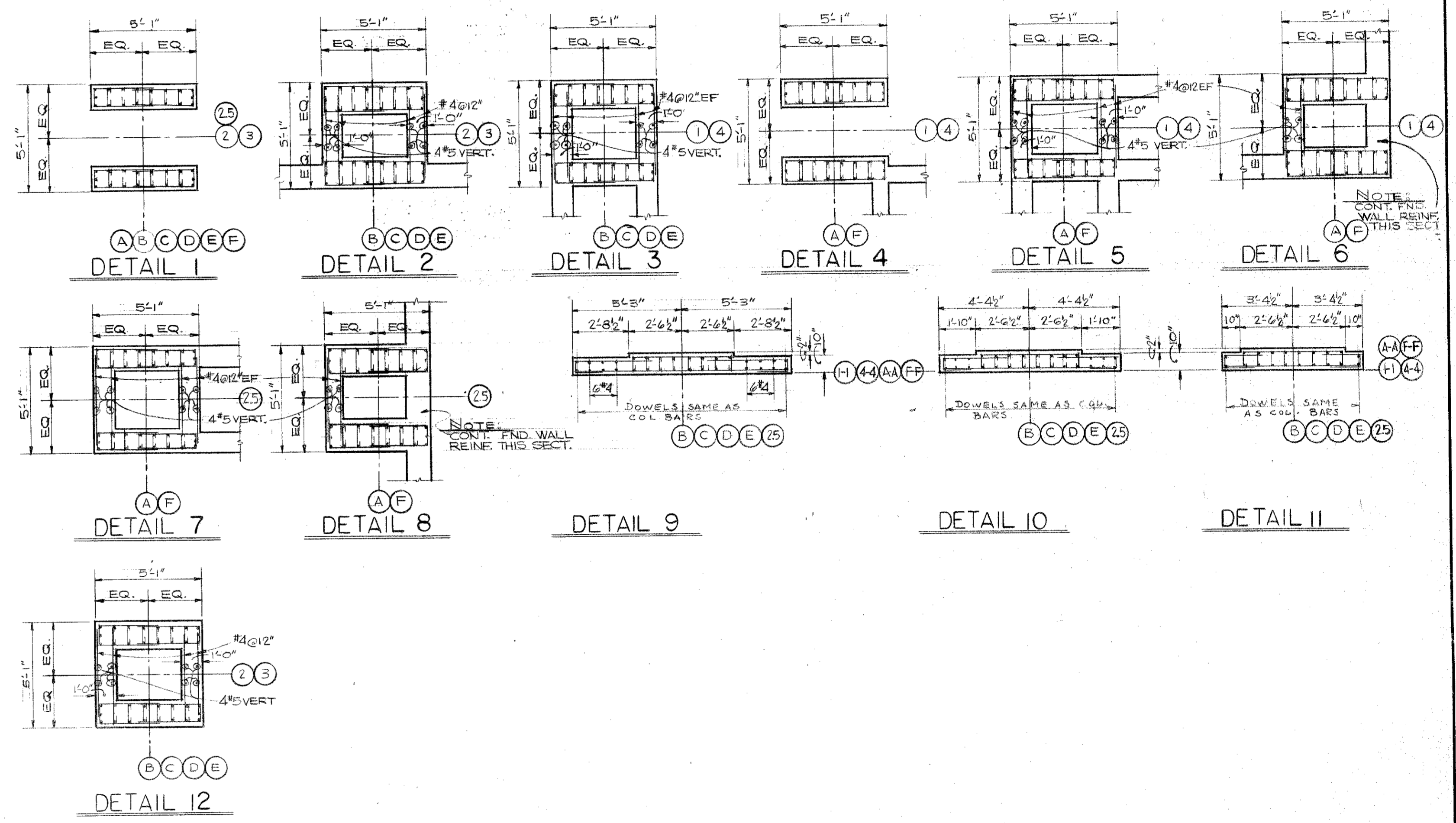


SECTION 4  
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

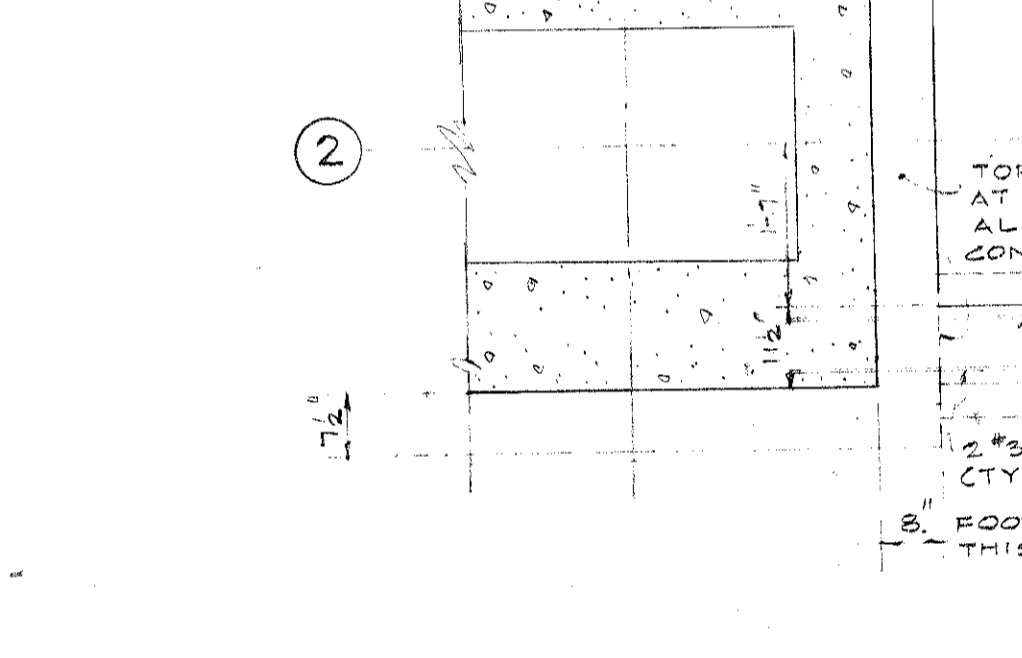
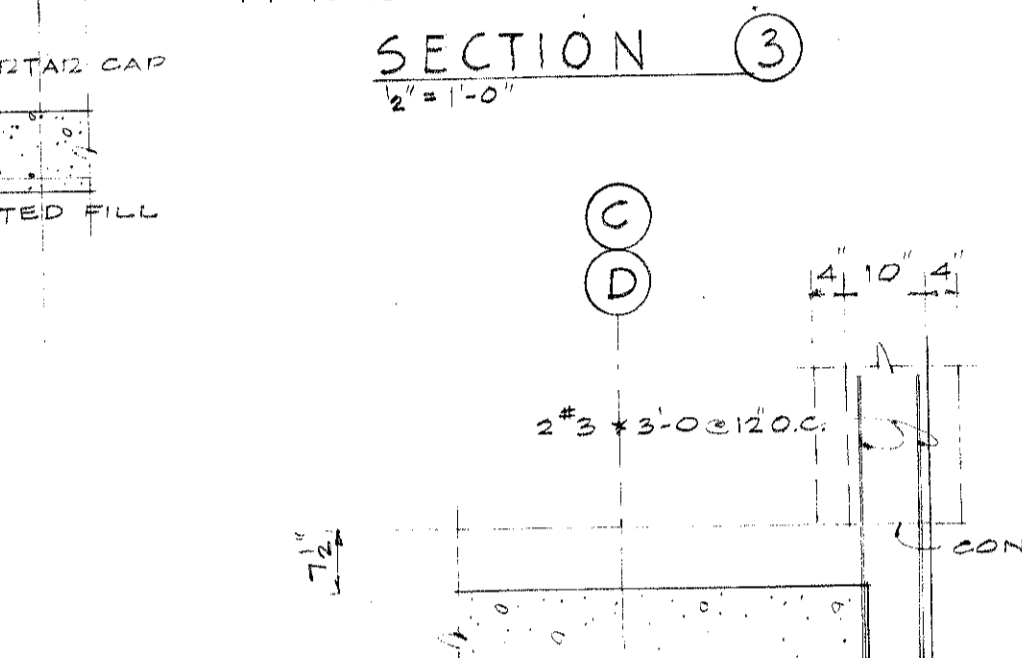
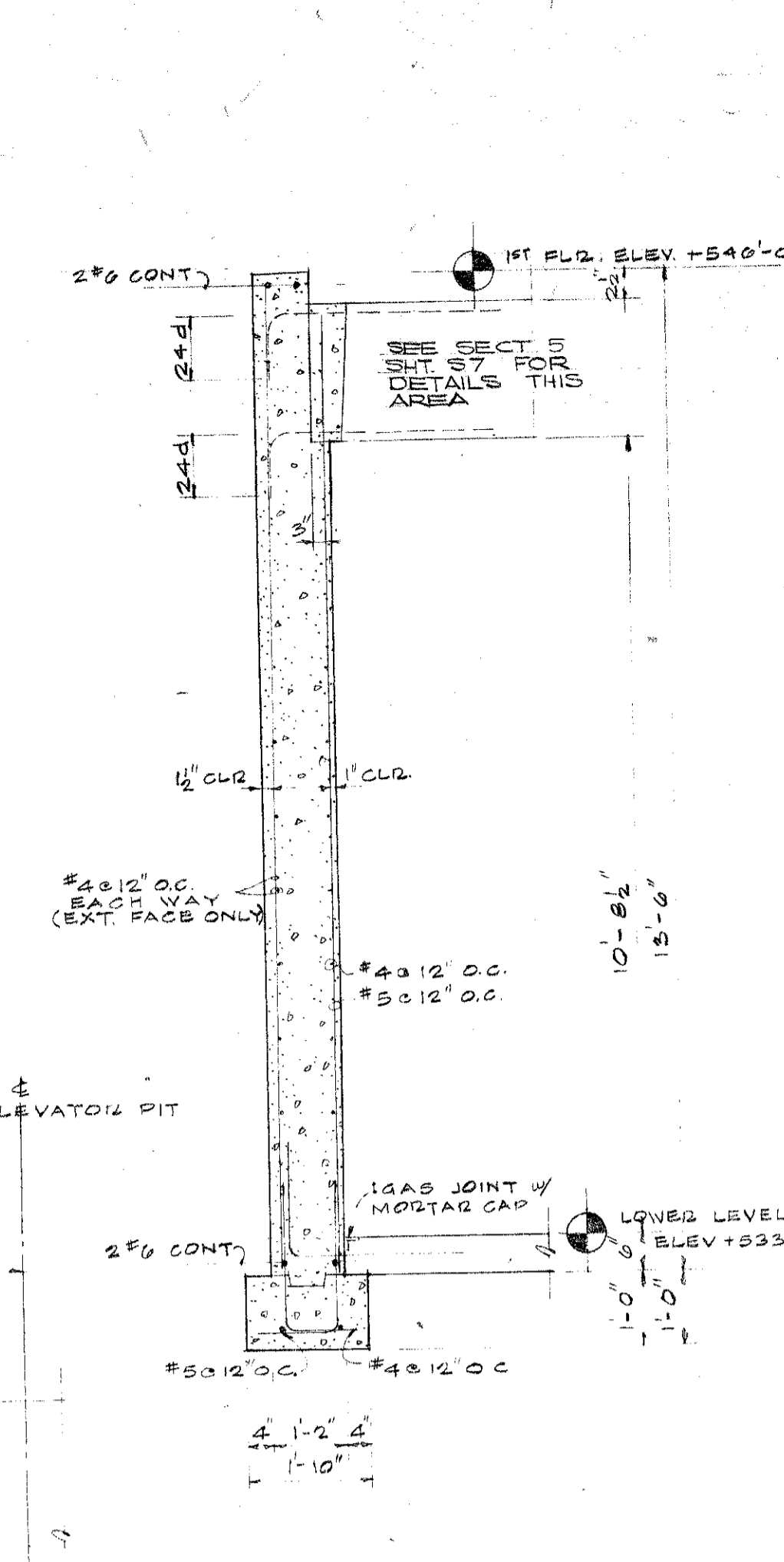
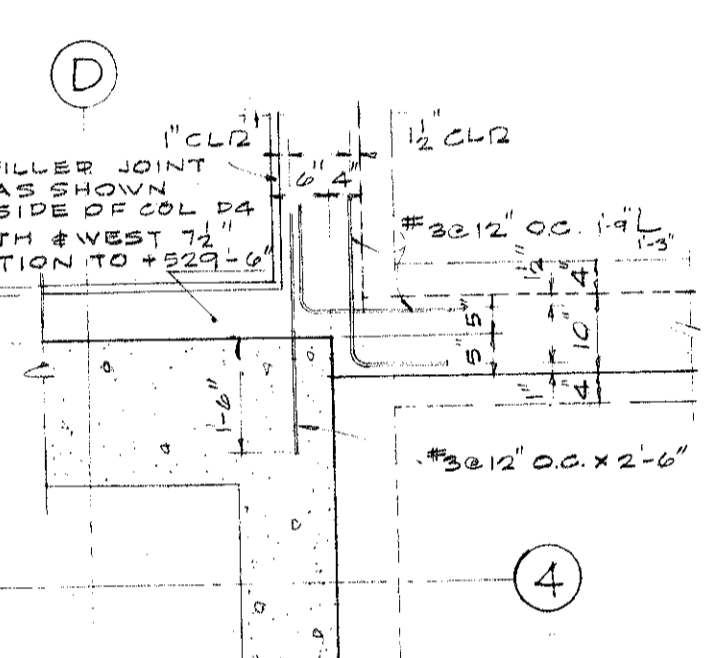
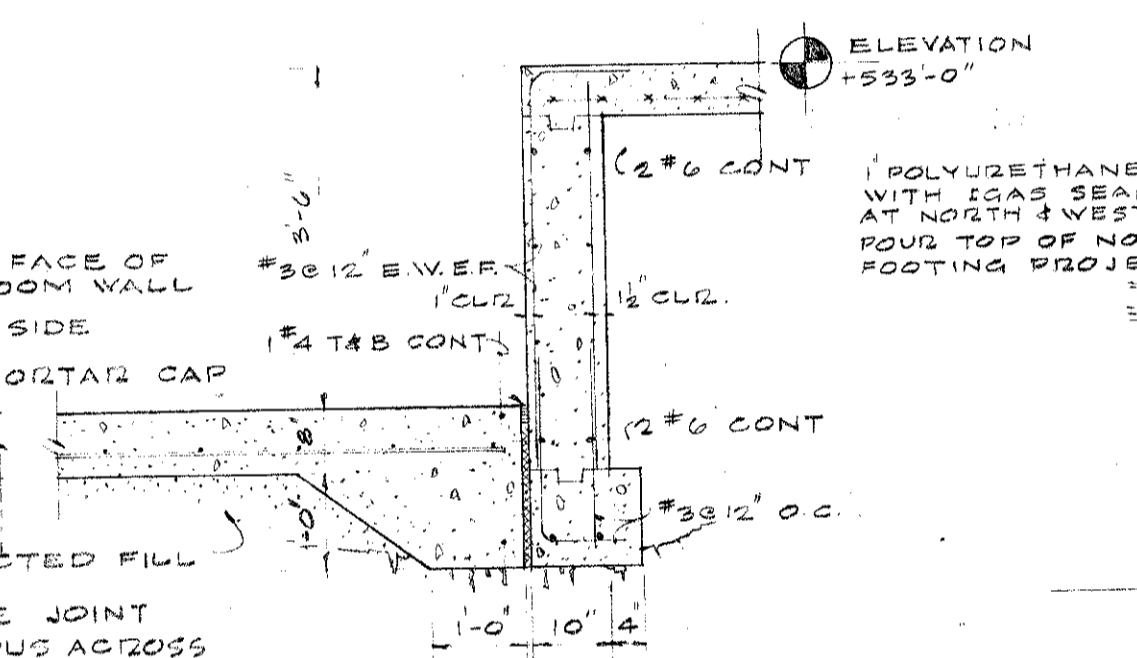
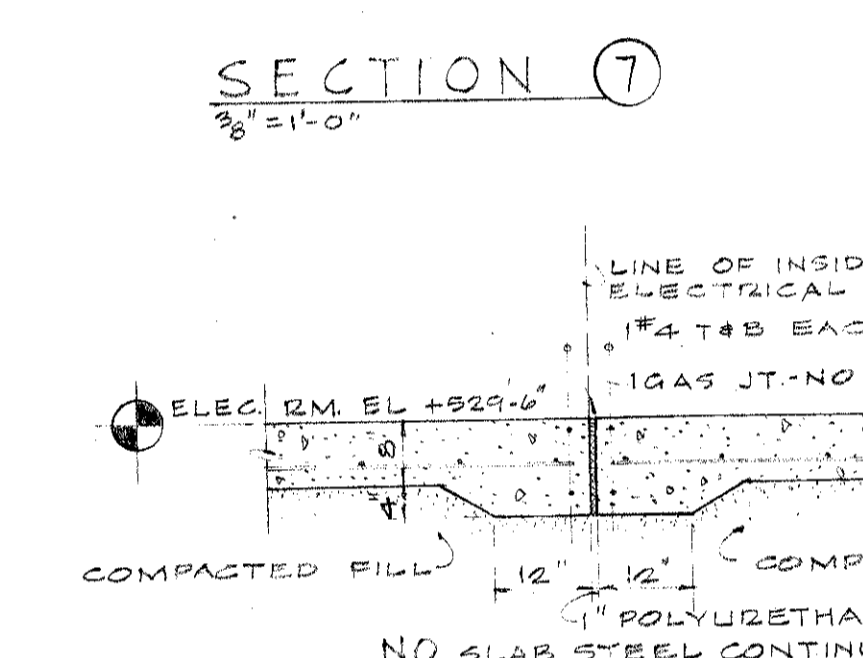
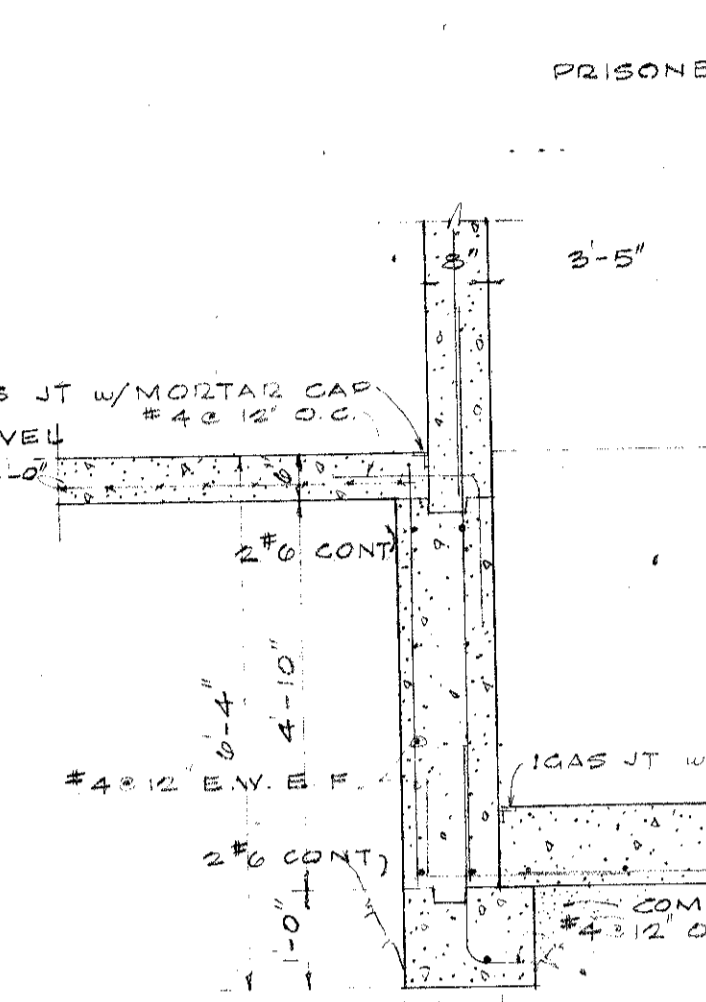
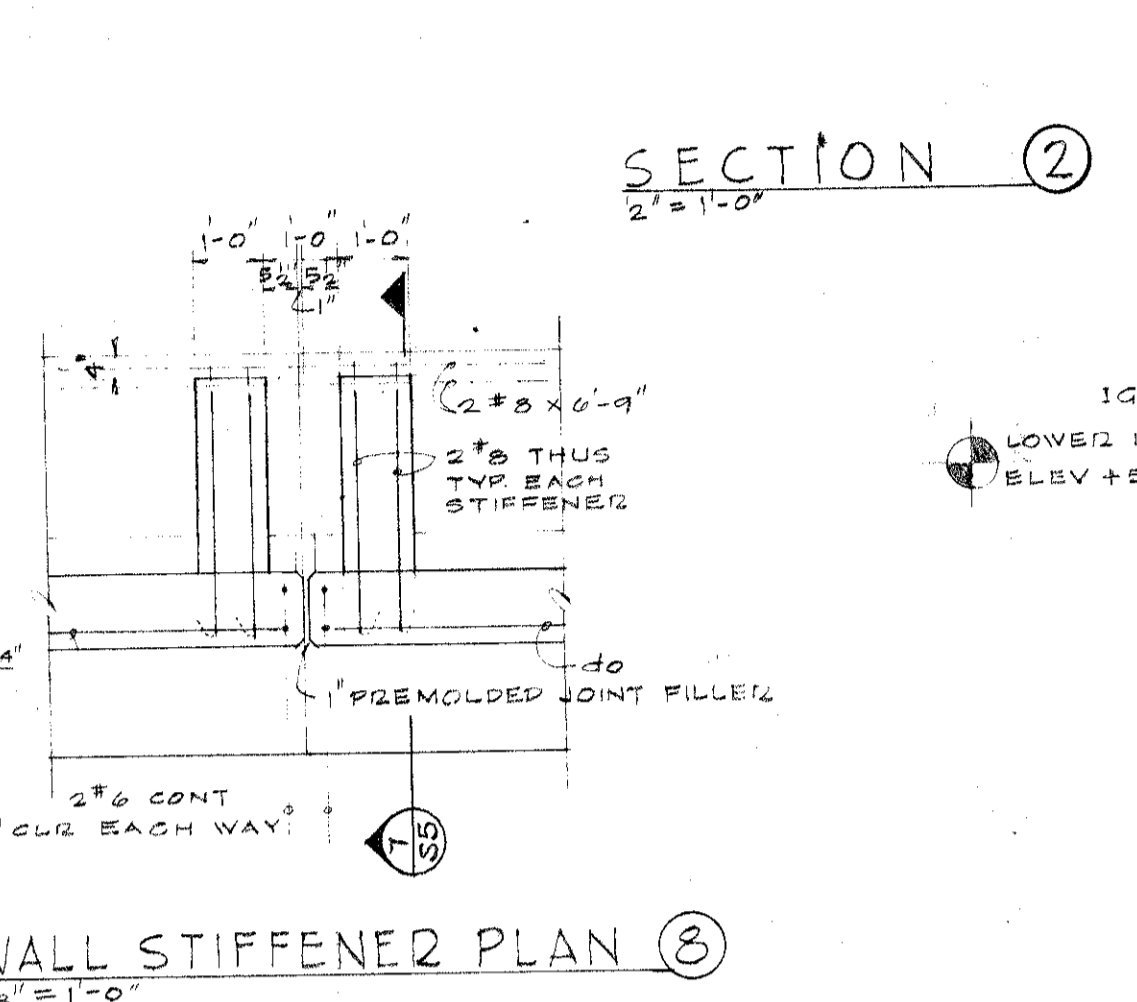
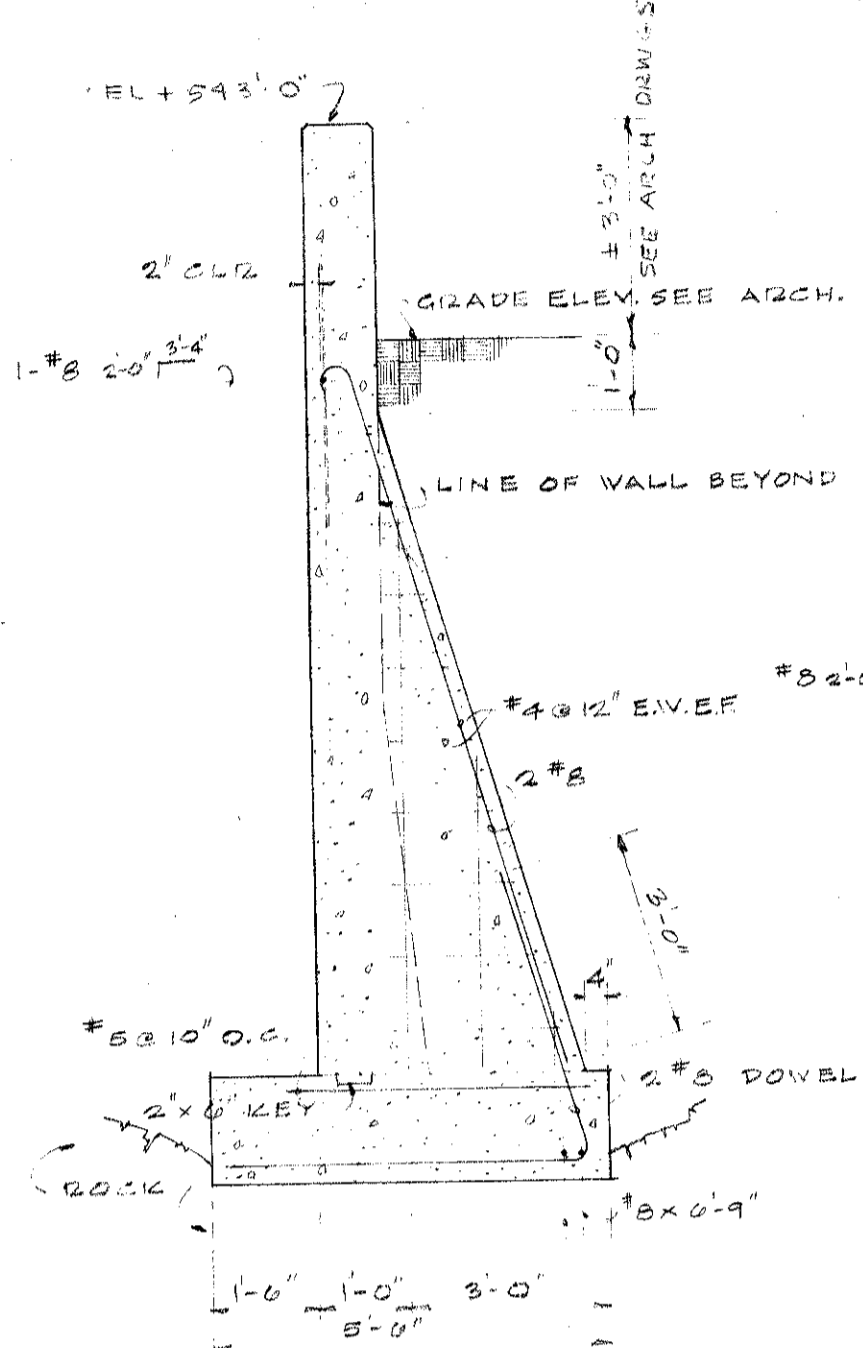
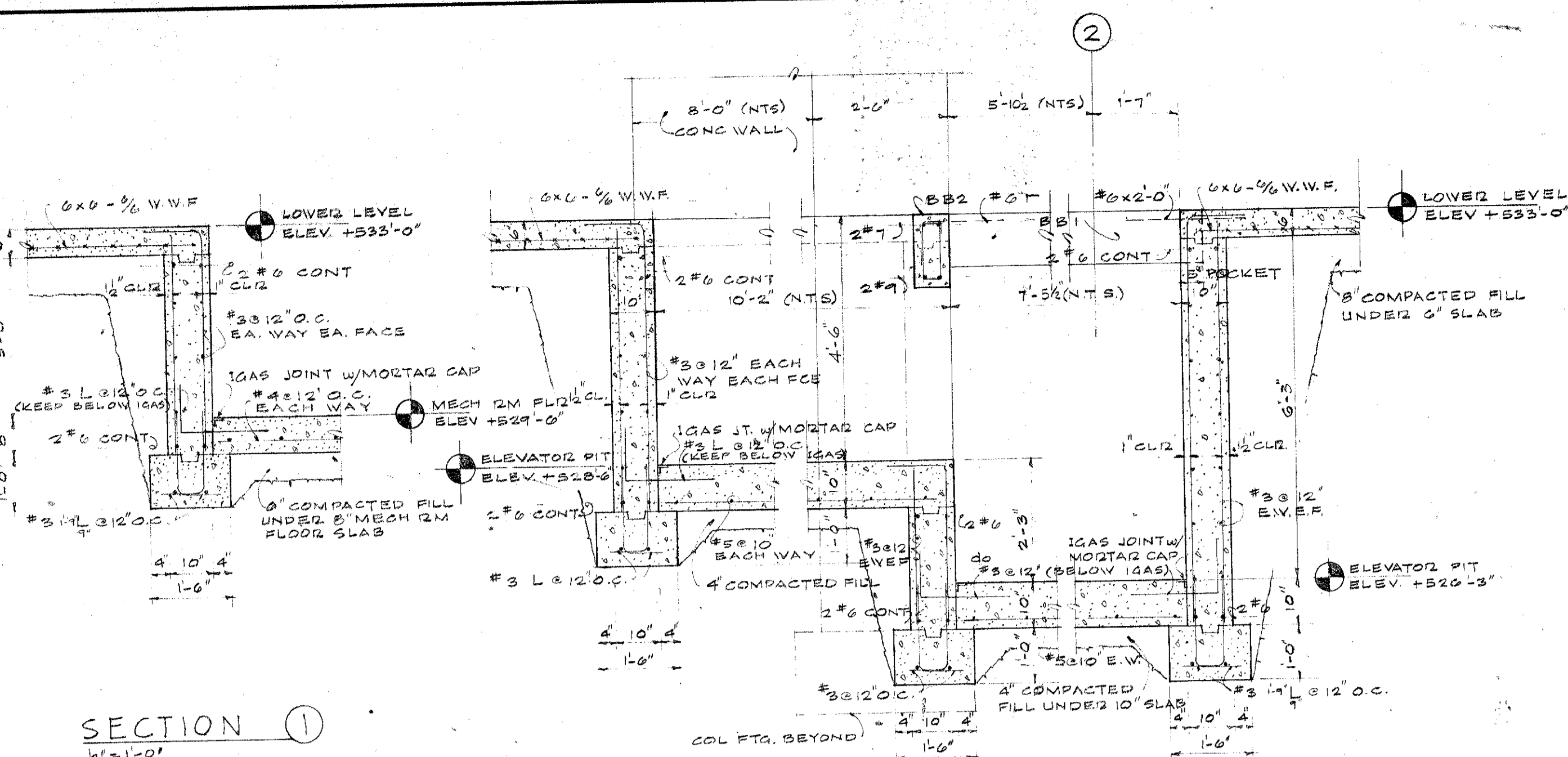
COLUMN SCHEDULE

	EL. 4000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 5000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 6000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 7000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 8000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 9000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 10000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 11000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 12000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 13000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 14000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 15000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 16000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 17000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 18000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 19000 PSI F-75000 PSI	EL. 20000 PSI F-75000 PSI
TOP OF COL CAP & 4050'-0"	AA-2.5 FF-2.5	A-2.5 F-2.5	B-1.1, C-1.1 D-4.4, E-4.4	B-1.1, B-4 E-1, E-4	D-1, D-4 C-1, C-4	A-1, A-4 F-1, F-4	B-2, E-2	B-3, E-3	C-2, C-3 D-2, D-3	90-15 (2 LAYERS)	90-31	90-54					
MAIN ROOF EL. 614'-0"	LOAD 545	LOAD 1440	LOAD 595	LOAD 1335	LOAD 1335	LOAD 1180	LOAD 1255	LOAD 1225	LOAD 1225	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150	LOAD 1150
VERT. TIES	2#12 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	2#12 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12
SIZE	9	12xG1	9	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1
DETAIL	9		9														
4TH FL. EL. 571'-0"	LOAD 635	LOAD 1810	LOAD 660	LOAD 1630	LOAD 1630	LOAD 1475	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550	LOAD 1550
VERT. TIES	2#12 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	2#12 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12	18#6 #3@12
SIZE	9	12xG1	9	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1	12xG1
DETAIL	10		10														
3RD FL. EL. 581'-0"	LOAD 710	LOAD 2170	LOAD 700	LOAD 2020	LOAD 2020	LOAD 1695	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880	LOAD 1880
VERT. TIES	2#12 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	2#12 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12
SIZE	7	14xG1	7	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1
DETAIL	11		11														
2ND FL. EL. 564'-0"	LOAD @ TOP 2785	LOAD @ TOP 8379	LOAD @ TOP 2400	LOAD @ TOP 6185	LOAD @ TOP 6185	LOAD @ TOP 5015	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595	LOAD @ TOP 5595
VERT. TIES	2#12 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	2#12 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12	18#7 #3@12
SIZE	7	14xG1	7	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1	14xG1
DETAIL	7		7														
1ST FL. EL. 545'-0"	LOAD @ FOOT 3330	LOAD @ FOOT 10110	LOAD @ FOOT 3180	LOAD @ FOOT 8190	LOAD @ FOOT 8190	LOAD @ FOOT 6725	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395	LOAD @ FOOT 7395
VERT. TIES	2#12 #3@12	18#11 #3@12	2#12 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12	18#10 #3@12
SIZE	8	16xG1	8	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1	16xG1
DETAIL	8		8														
EL. 532'-0" TOP/FTG																	
EL. 532'-0" FOOTING SIZE																	
EL. 532'-0" DETAIL	15#11	SEE DETS. 9, 10 & 11	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10	15#10

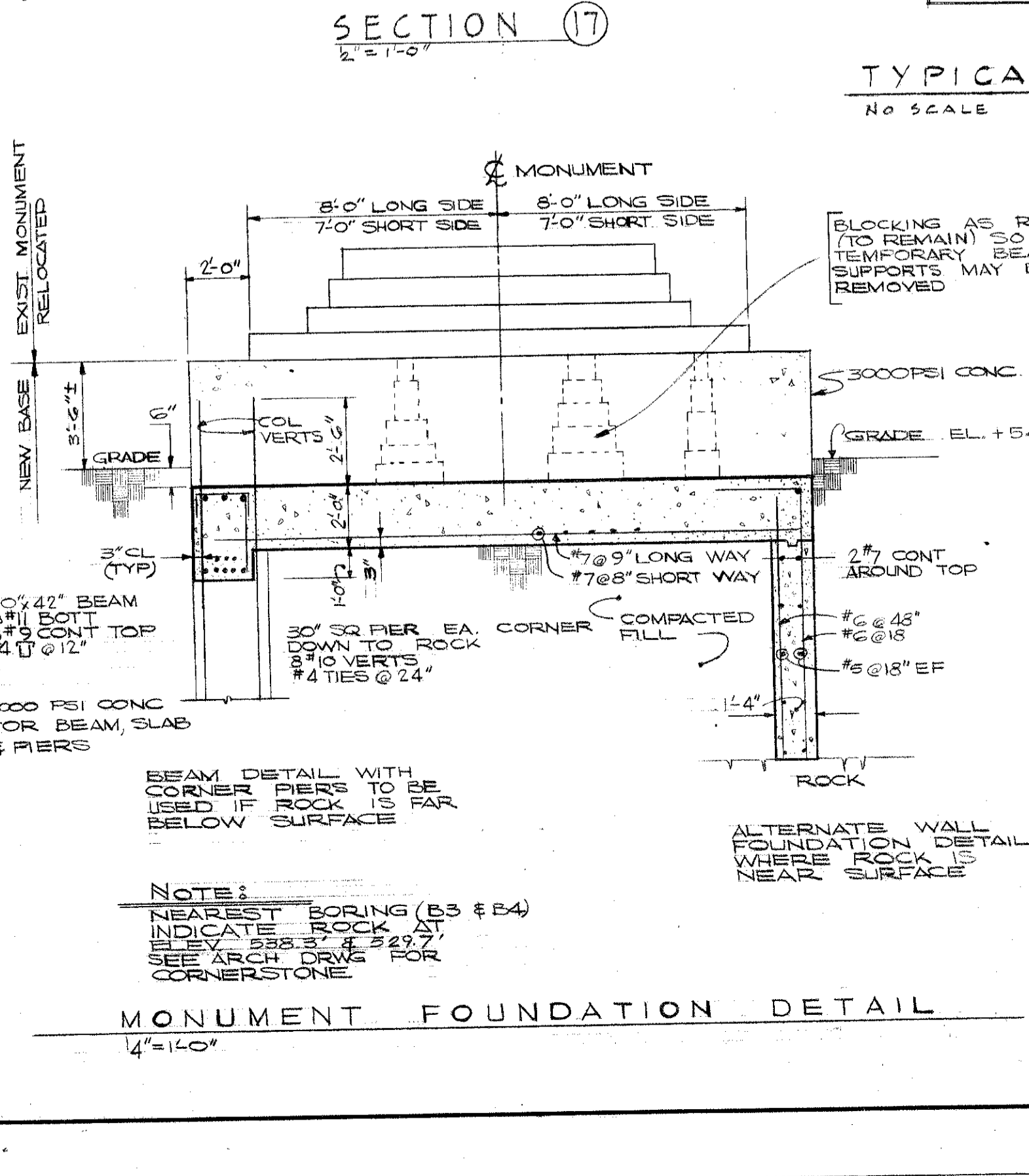
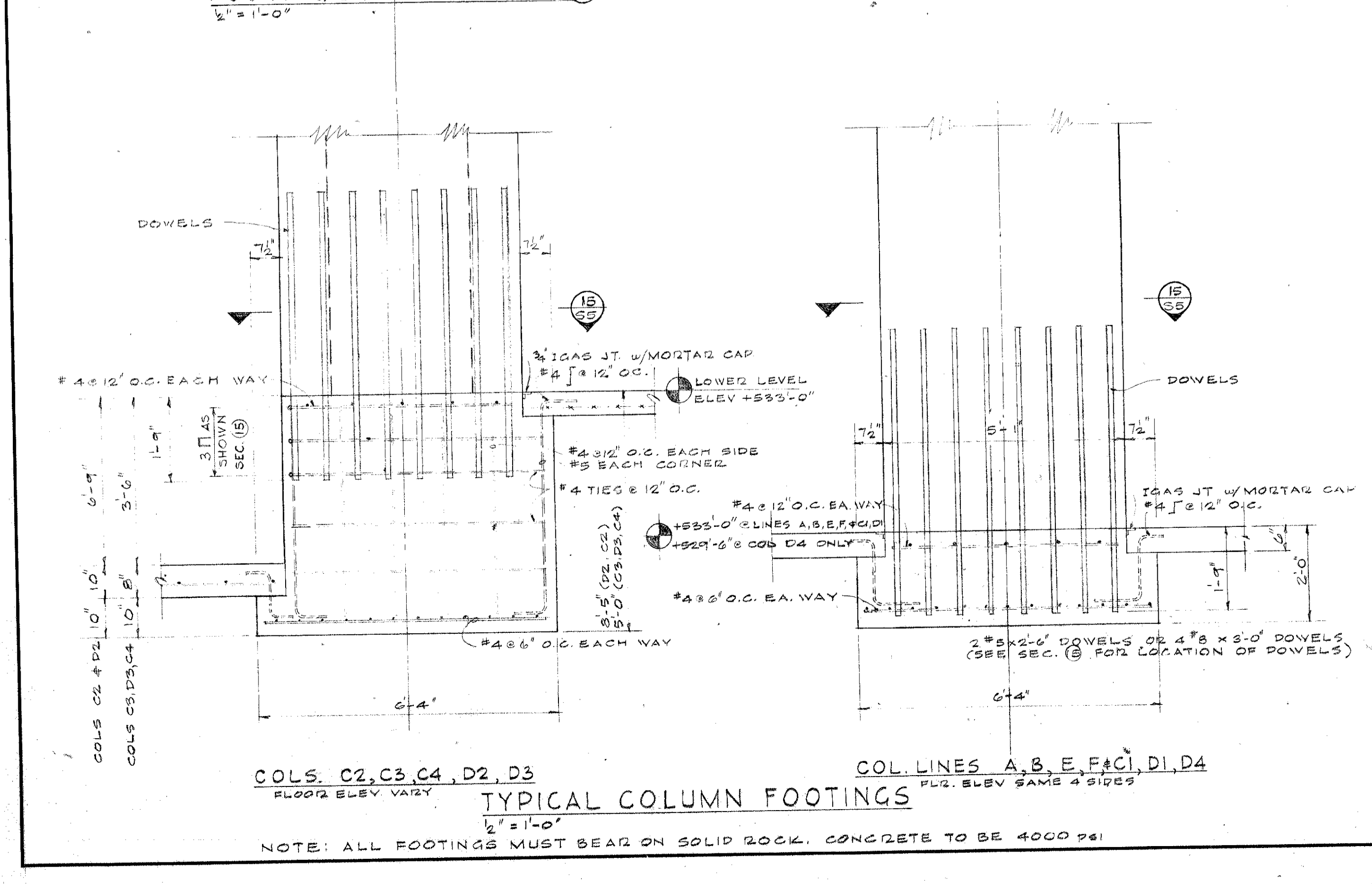
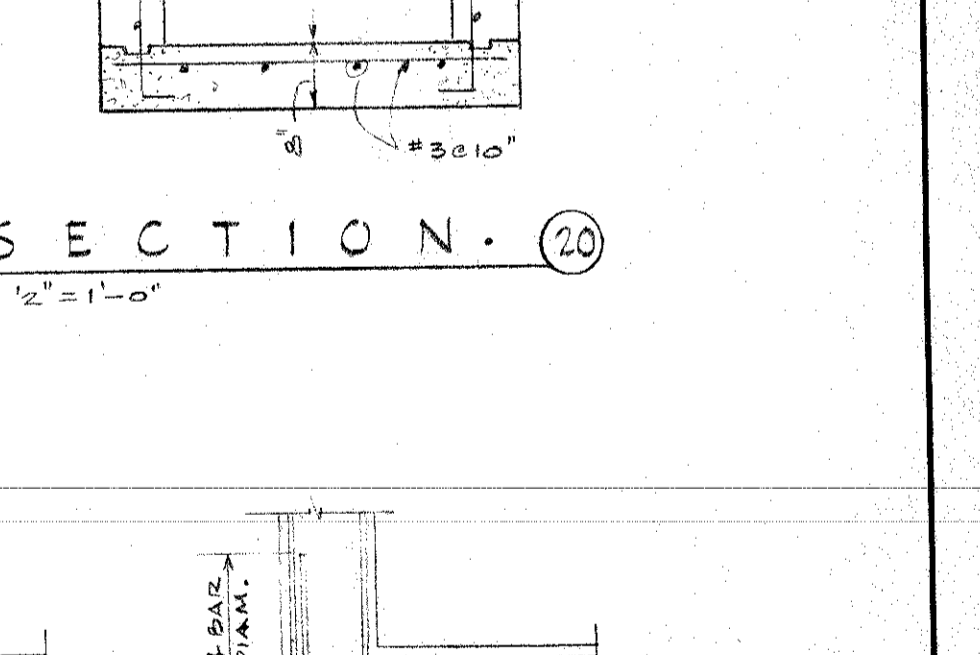
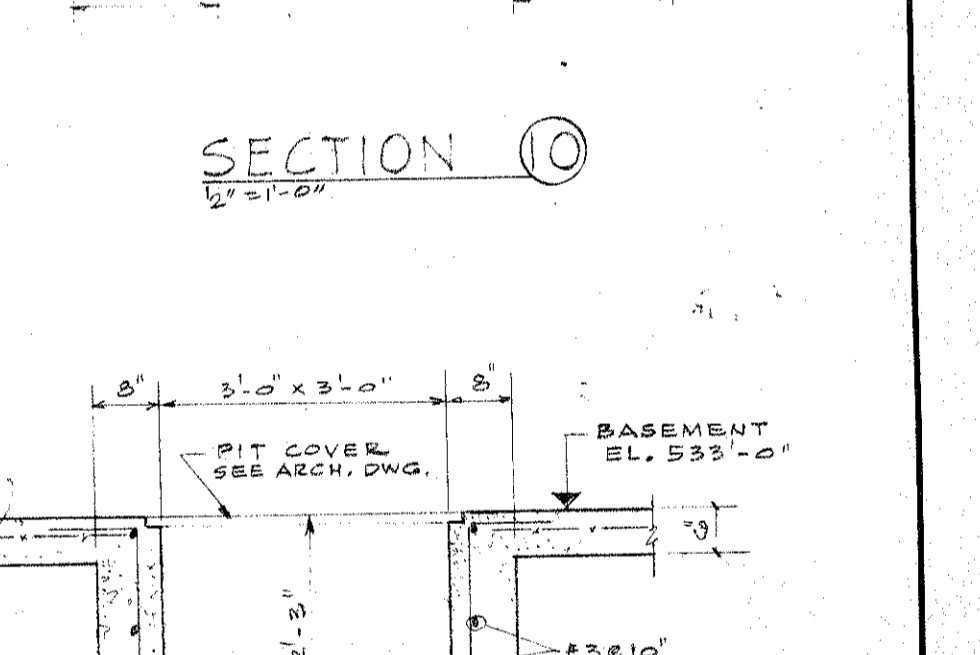
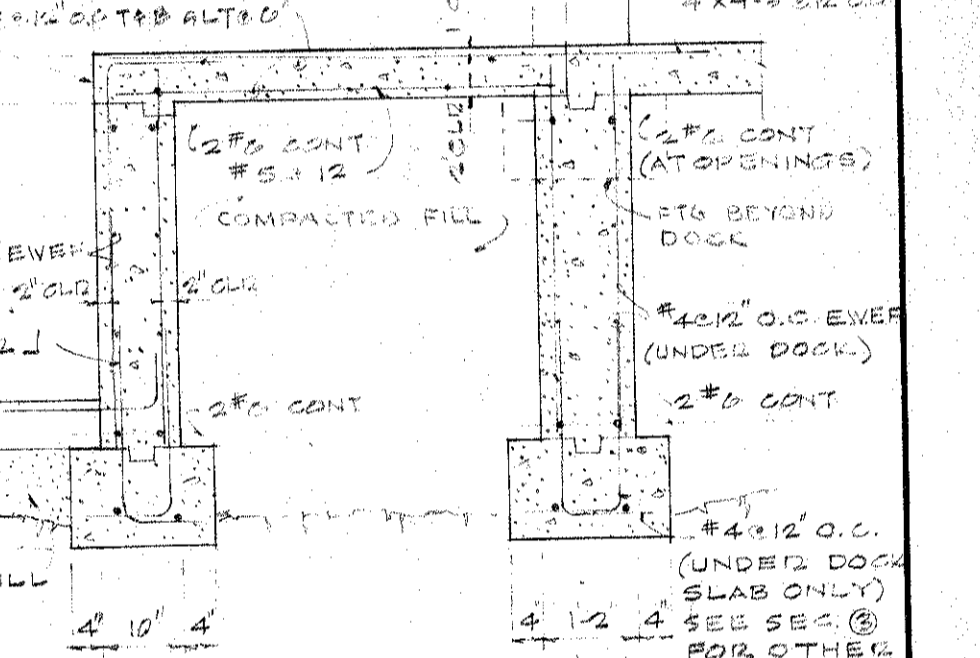
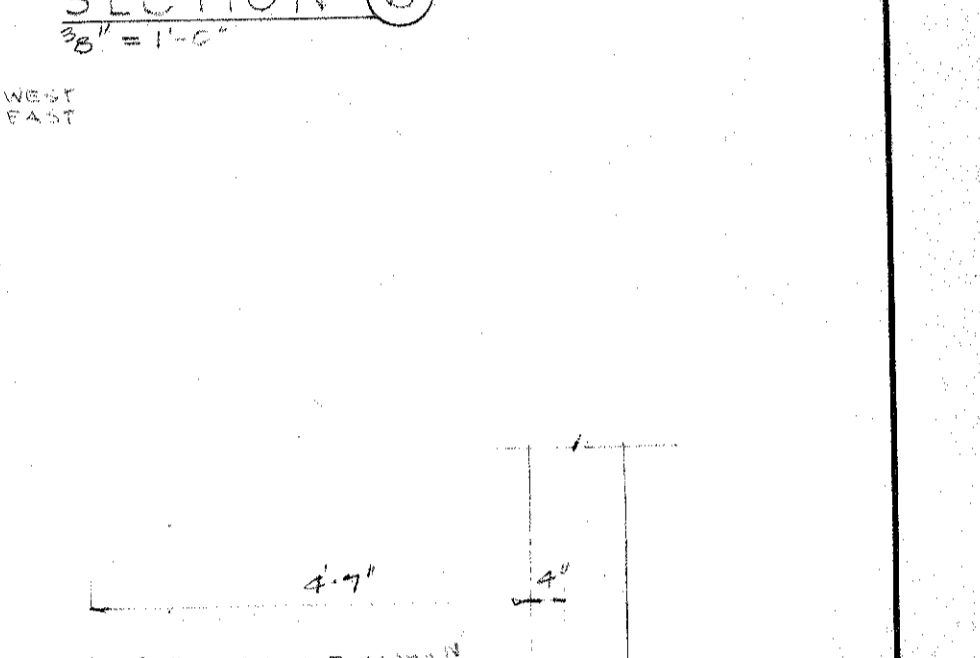
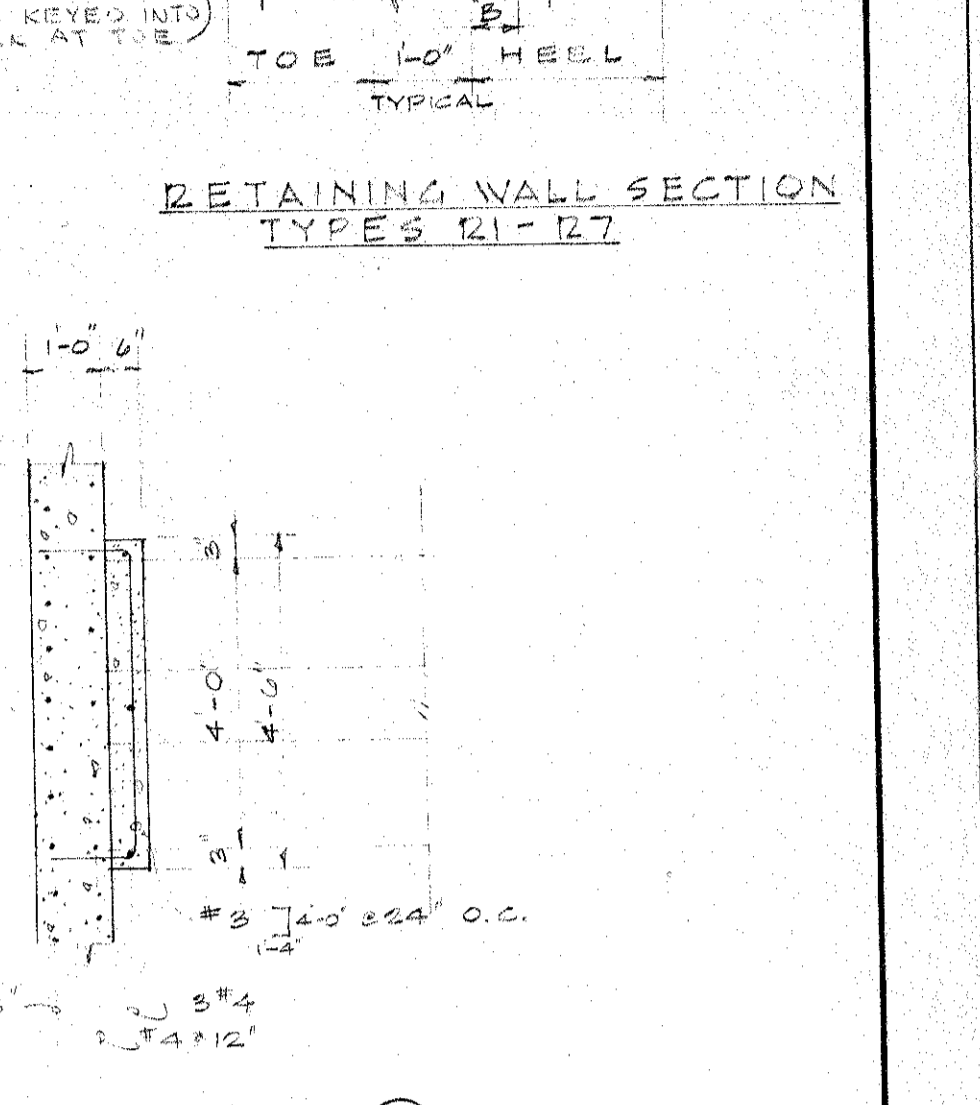
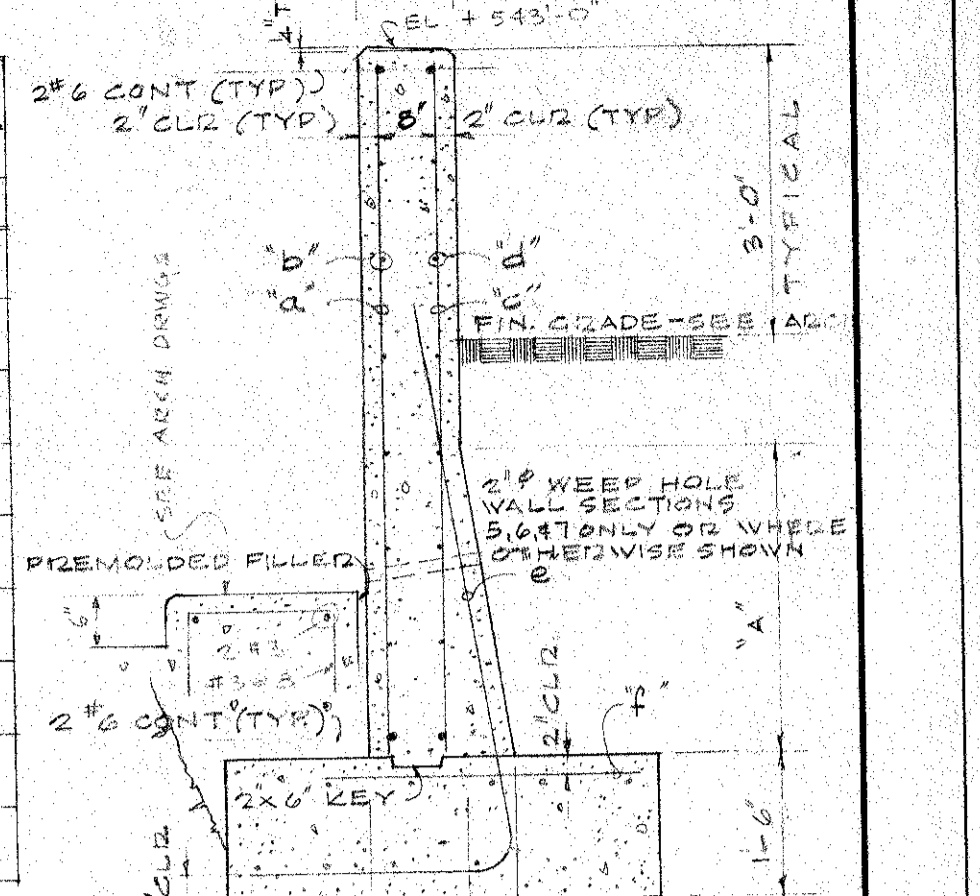
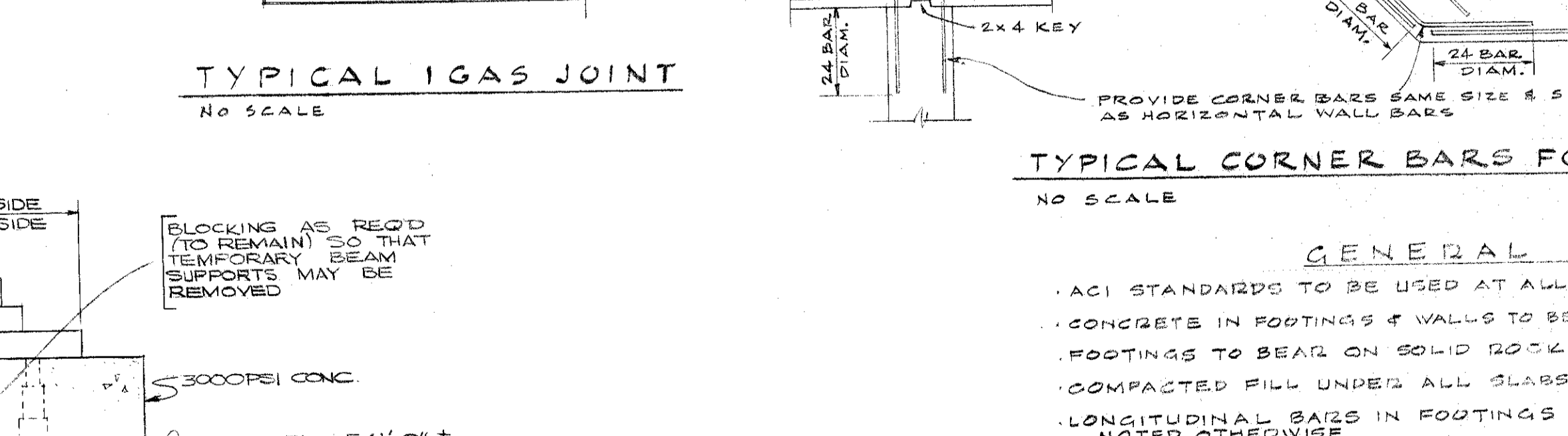
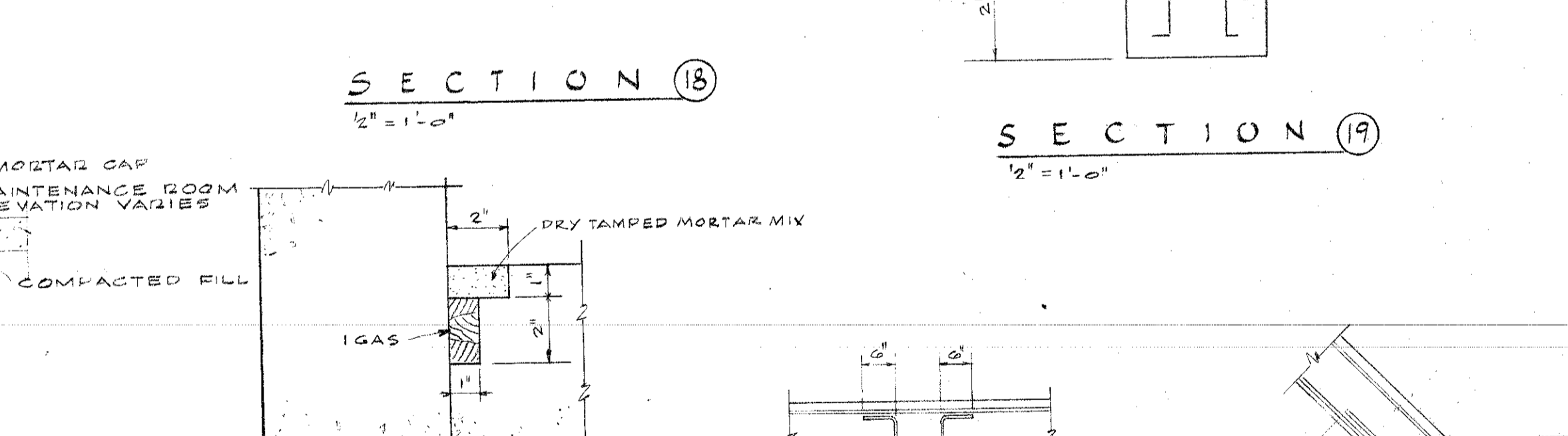
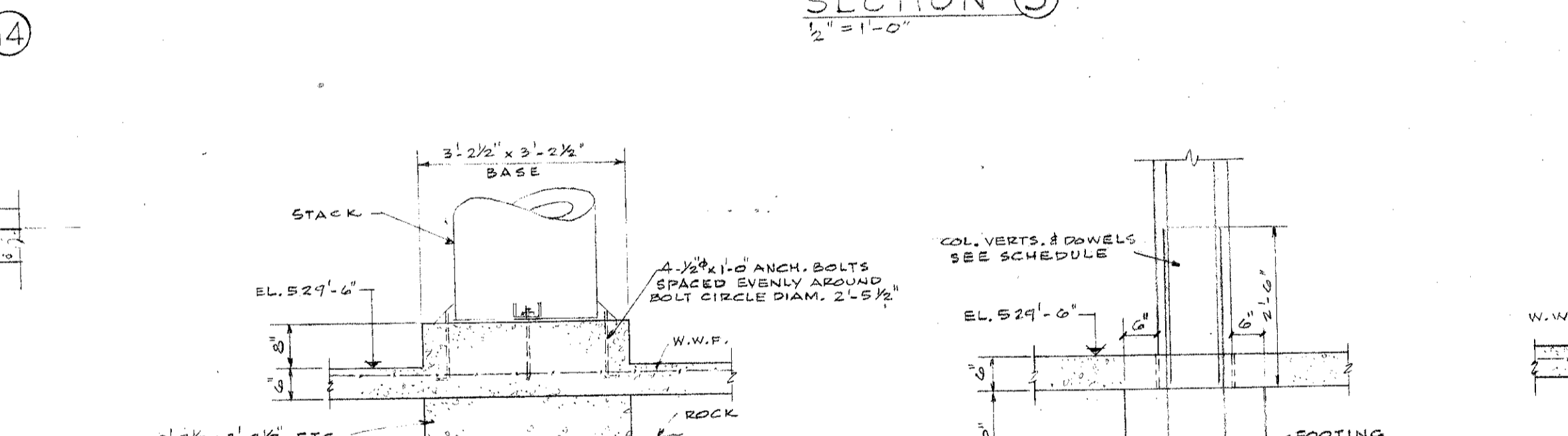
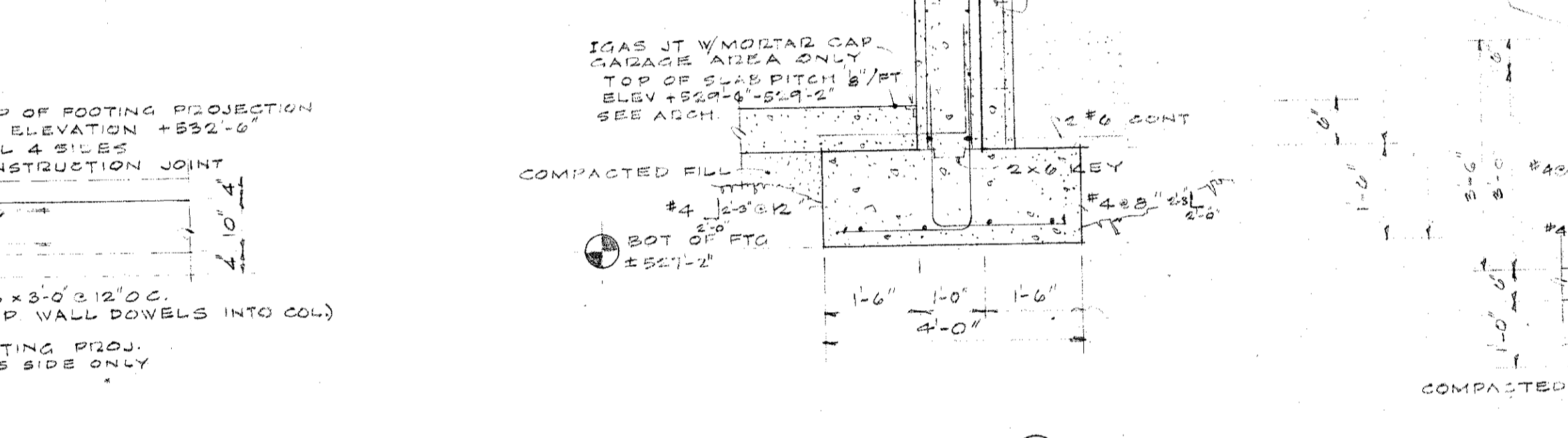
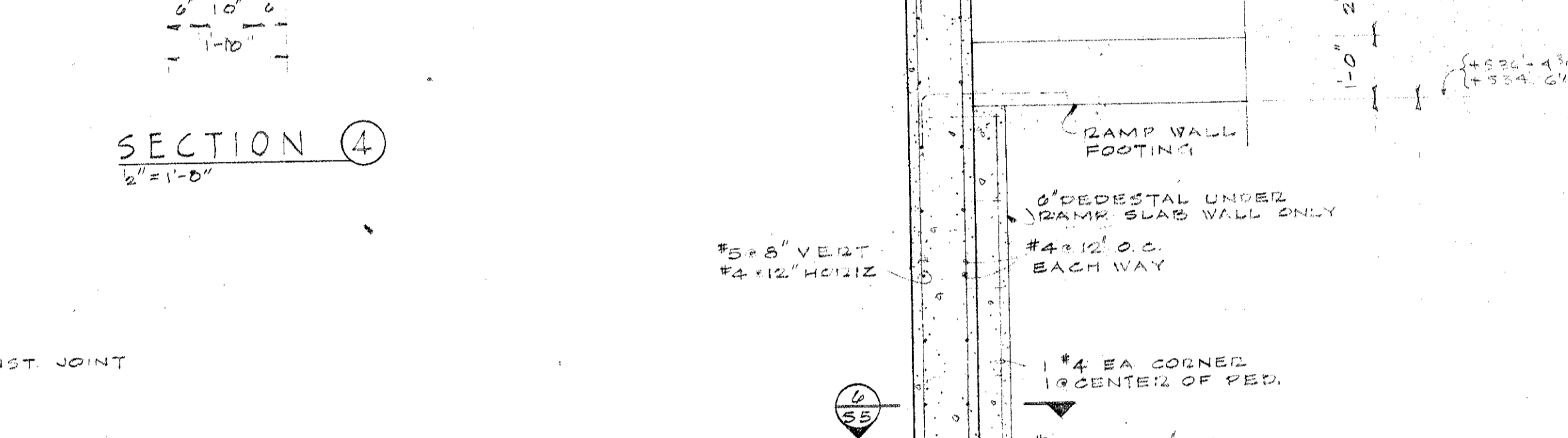
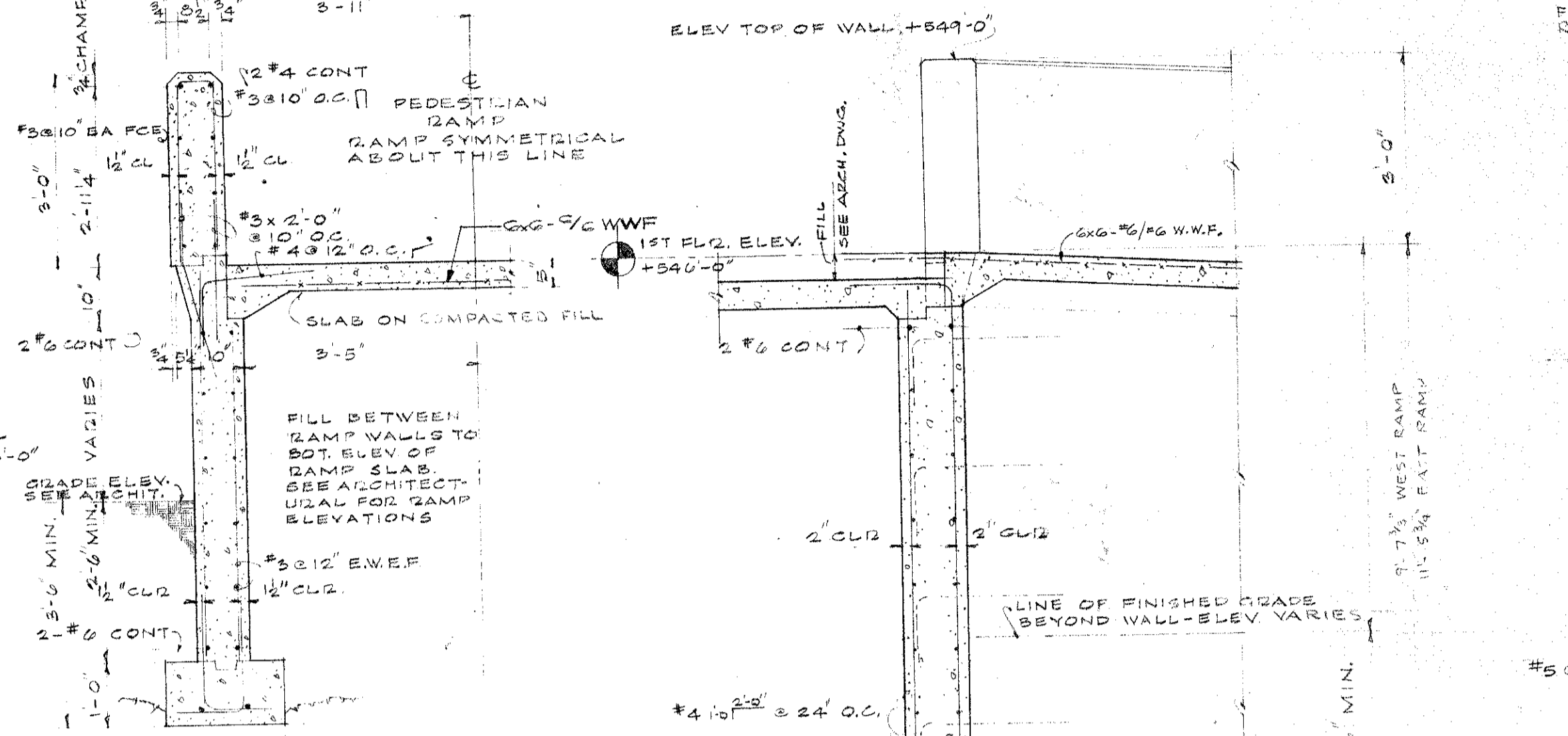
ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE TYPICAL ONLY.



COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
COLUMN SCHEDULE & COLUMN DETAILS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER S4
SCALE: AS NOTED		APPROVED: J.P.R.	DATE: JULY 6, 1965
NO. DATE REMARKS		DRAWN: L.R.G., G.B.B.	CHECKED: A.M.B.
REVISIONS		APPROVED: J.P.R.	DATE: JULY 6, 1965



TYPE	DIMENSIONS		REINFORCEMENT											
	HEEL	TOE	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
21	1'-0"	1'-0"	NO TAPER		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
22	1'-0"	1'-0"	NO TAPER		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
23	2'-0"	1'-0"	NO TAPER		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
24	2'-0"	1'-0"	NO TAPER		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
25	3'-0"	1'-0"	5'-0" 0'-0"		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
26	5'-0"	1'-0"	5'-0" 0'-0"		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"
27	3'-0"	1'-0"	5'-0" 0'-0"		#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"	#4 @ 12"



**GENERAL NOTES**

- ACI STANDARDS TO BE USED AT ALL TIMES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- CONCRETE IN FOOTINGS & WALLS TO BE 4000 PSI UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- FOOTINGS TO BEAR ON SOLID ROCK
- COMPACTED FILL UNDER ALL SLABS
- LONGITUDINAL BARS IN FOOTINGS AS INDICATED SHALL BE #3 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

**COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION**

**CRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS**  
4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS

**C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS**  
224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

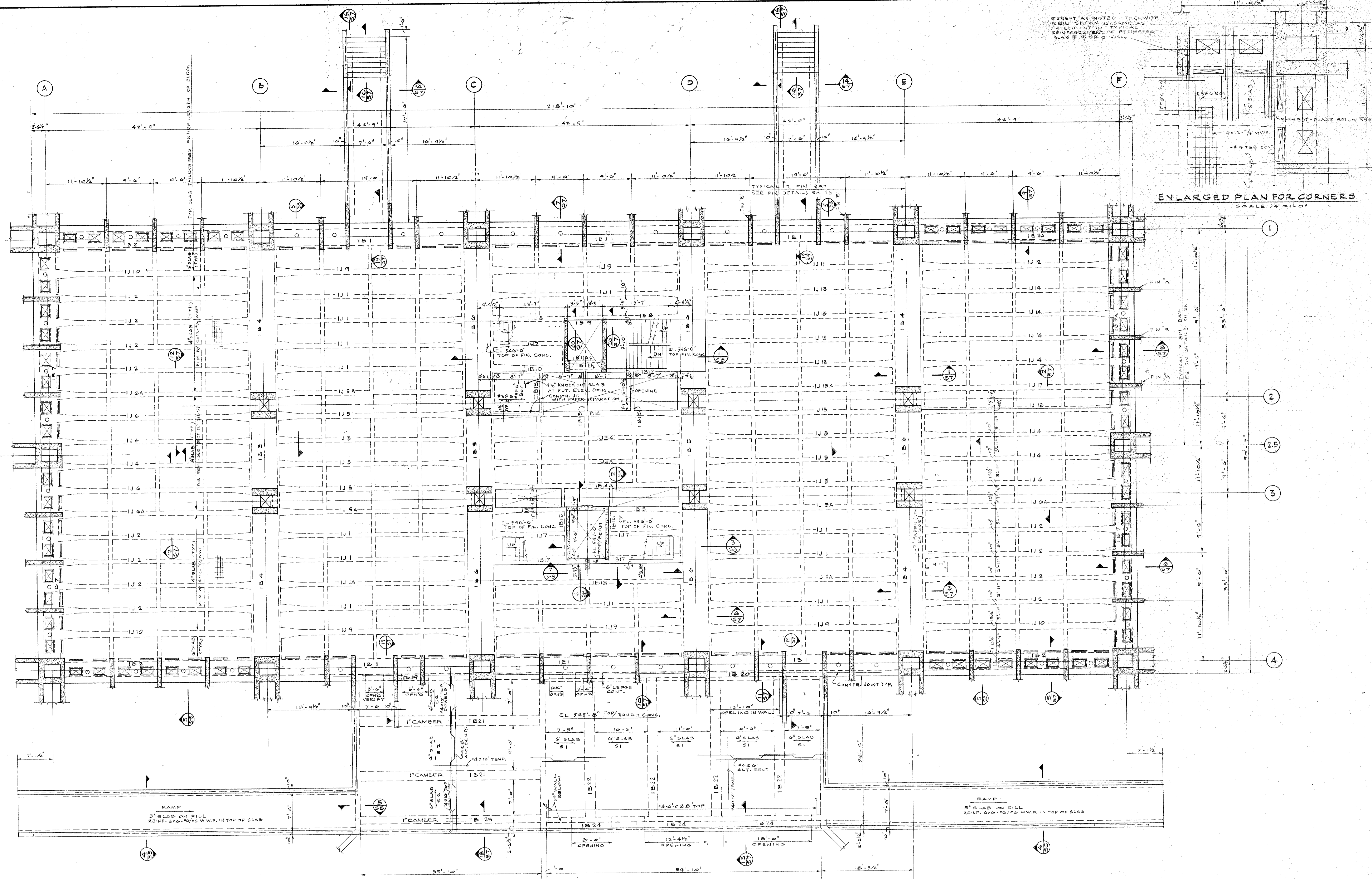
**FOUNDATION AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS**

JOB NUMBER: 2070E  
SCALE: AS NOTED  
DATE: JULY 6, 1965

**S 5**

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	REMARKS



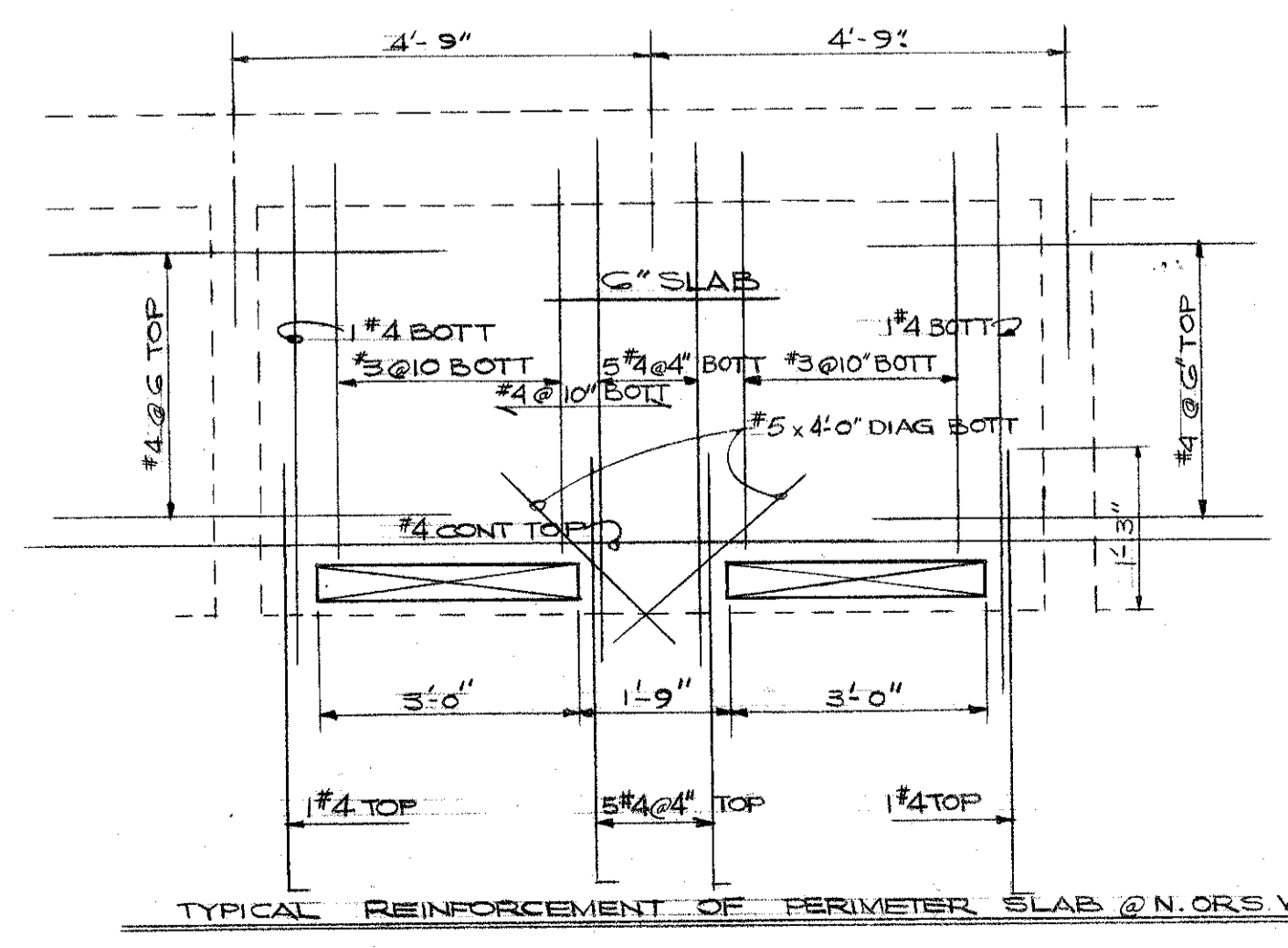
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR BEAM AND JOIST SCHEDULE					
MARK	WIDTH	DEPTH	BOTTOM BARS	TOP BARS	REMARKS
1J1	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J1A	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J2	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J3	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J4	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J5	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J6	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J6A	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J7	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J8	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J9	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J10	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J11	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J12	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J13	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J14	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J15	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J15A	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J17	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1J18	10	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B1	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B2	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B2A	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B3	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B3A	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B4	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B4A	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B5	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B6	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B7	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B7A	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B8	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B9	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B10	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B11	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B12	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B13	13	22 1/2	2#10	2#11	SEE SECT. 1

FIRST FLOOR BEAM AND JOIST SCHEDULE					
MARK	WIDTH	DEPTH	BOTTOM BARS	TOP BARS	REMARKS
1B14	14 1/2	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B14A	14 1/2	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B15	11	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B16	9	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B17	19	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B18	12	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B19	7 1/2	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B20	7 1/2	22 1/2	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B21	24	24	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B22	18	24	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B23	18	24	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1
1B24	12	24	2#11	2#11	SEE SECT. 1

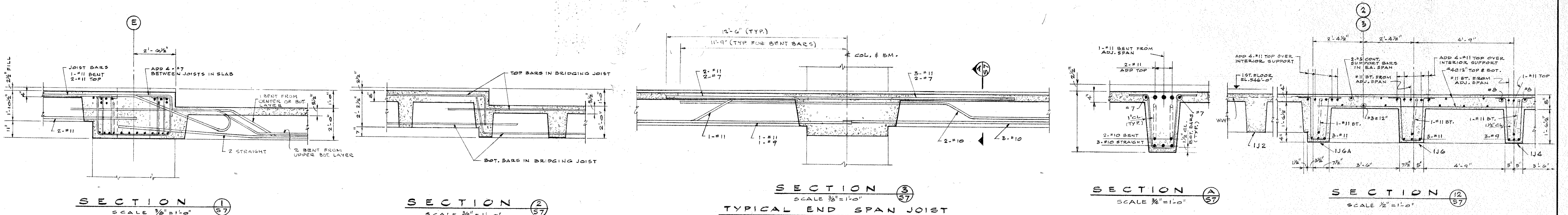
FIRST FLOOR LOADING	
PARTITIONS	40 PSF
2" TOPPING	30
STRUCT. SLAB JOISTS*	108
REINFORCING STEEL FOR BEAMS & SLABS	8
FRESH & DRY	10
FIRST FLOOR FRIDGING JOIST UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	193 PSF
TOTAL D.L. LIVE LOAD	100
TOTAL LOAD	293 PSF

GENERAL NOTES  
 CONCRETE FOR SLABS & BEAMS TO HAVE 4000 PSI 28 DAY STRENGTH.  
 REINFORCING STEEL FOR BEAMS & SLABS SHALL BE INTERMEDIATE GRADE BILLET STEEL.  
 FIRST FLOOR FRIDGING JOIST UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED SHALL BE 8" WIDE WITH 2# BARS CONTINUOUS TOP & BOTTOM.  
 TOP BARS IN WEARING SURFACES (SUCH AS STAIR SLABS) SHALL HAVE 1" CONCRETE PROTECTION.



COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS	JOB NUMBER 2070E
SCALE: AS NOTED		DRAWN: W. H.	CHECKED: L. D. M.
REVISIONS		APPROVED: J. P. R.	DATE: JULY 6, 1965





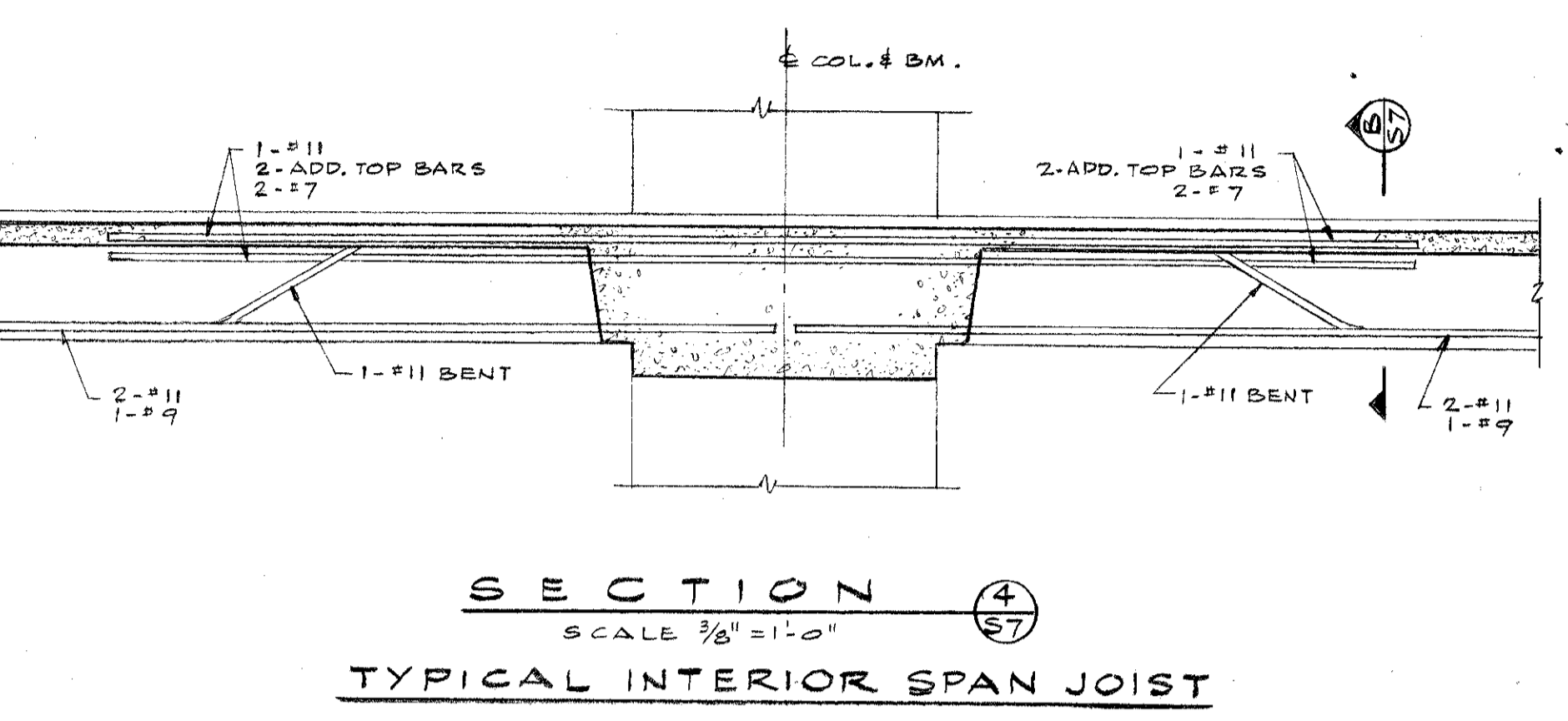
SECTION 1  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

SECTION 2  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

SECTION 3  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"  
TYPICAL END SPAN JOIST

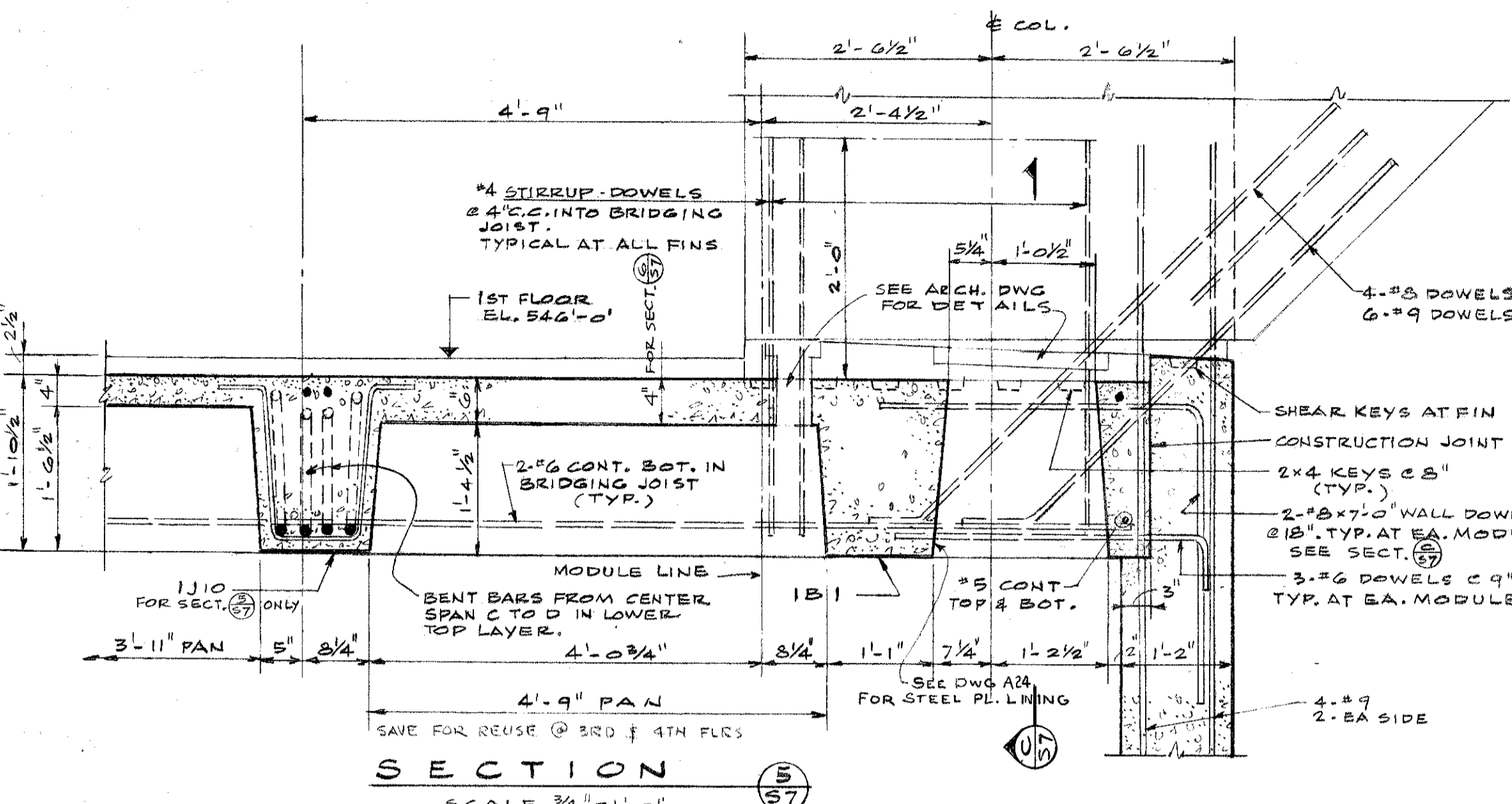
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SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

SECTION 5  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

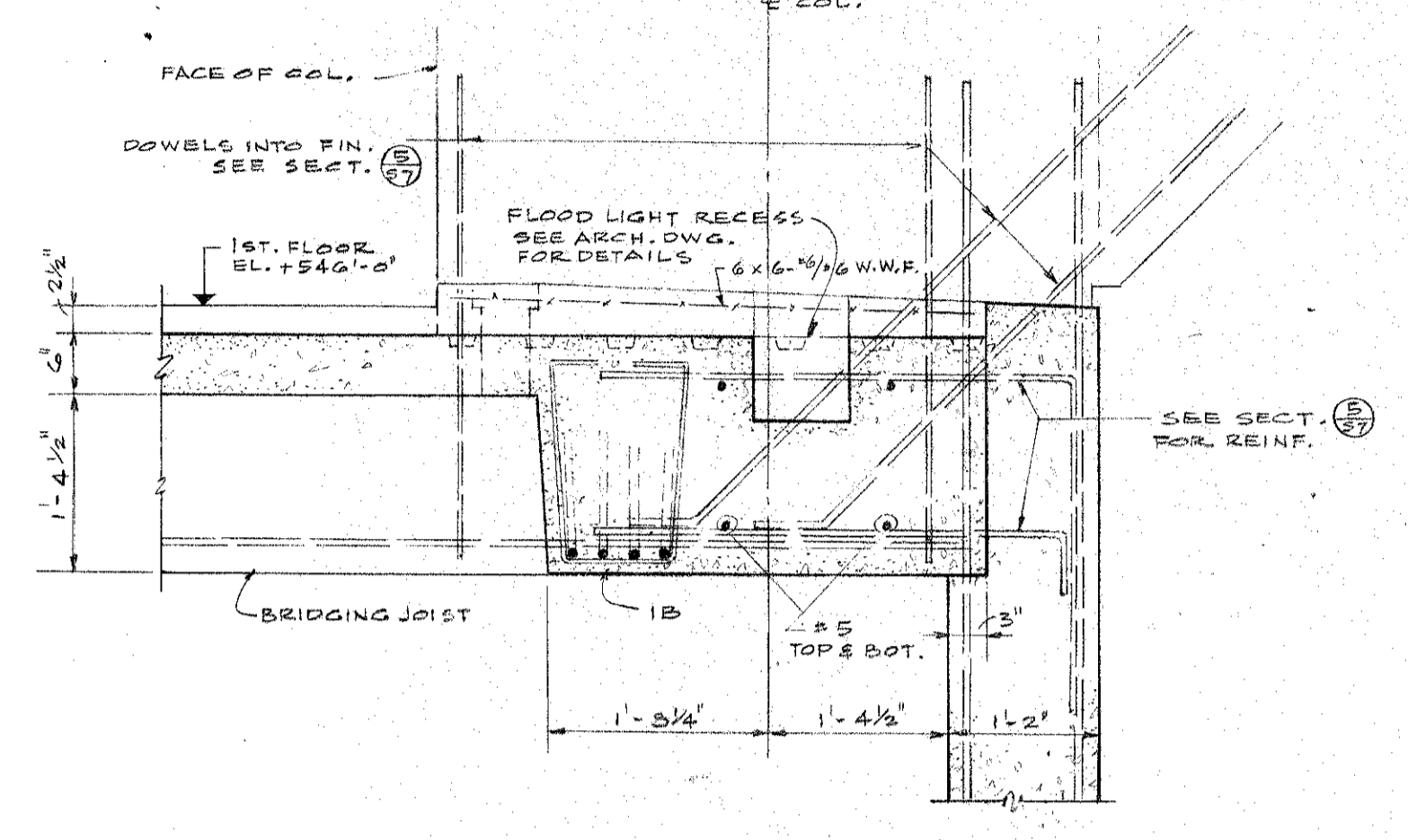


SECTION 6  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"  
TYPICAL INTERIOR SPAN JOIST

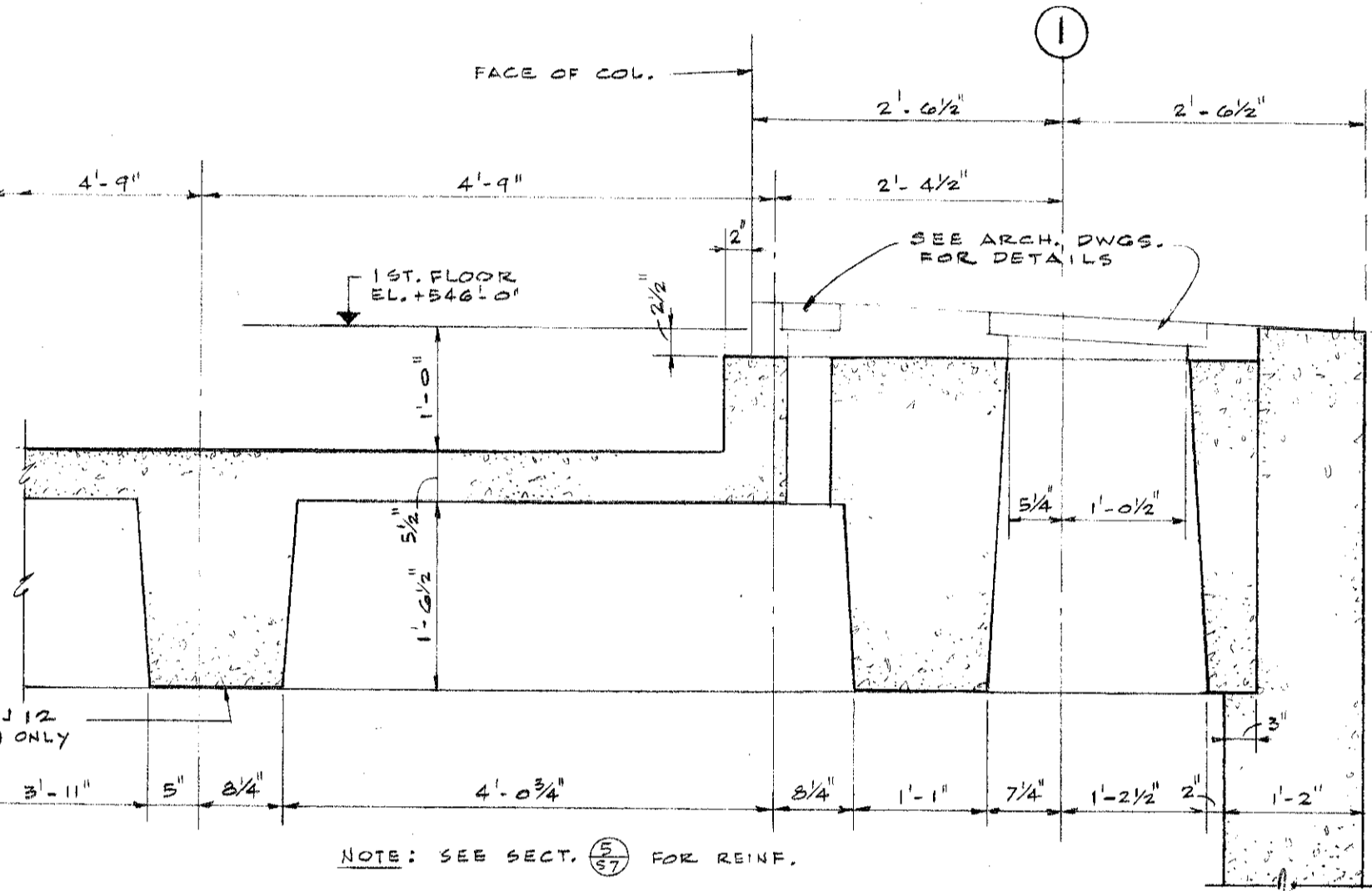
SECTION 7  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



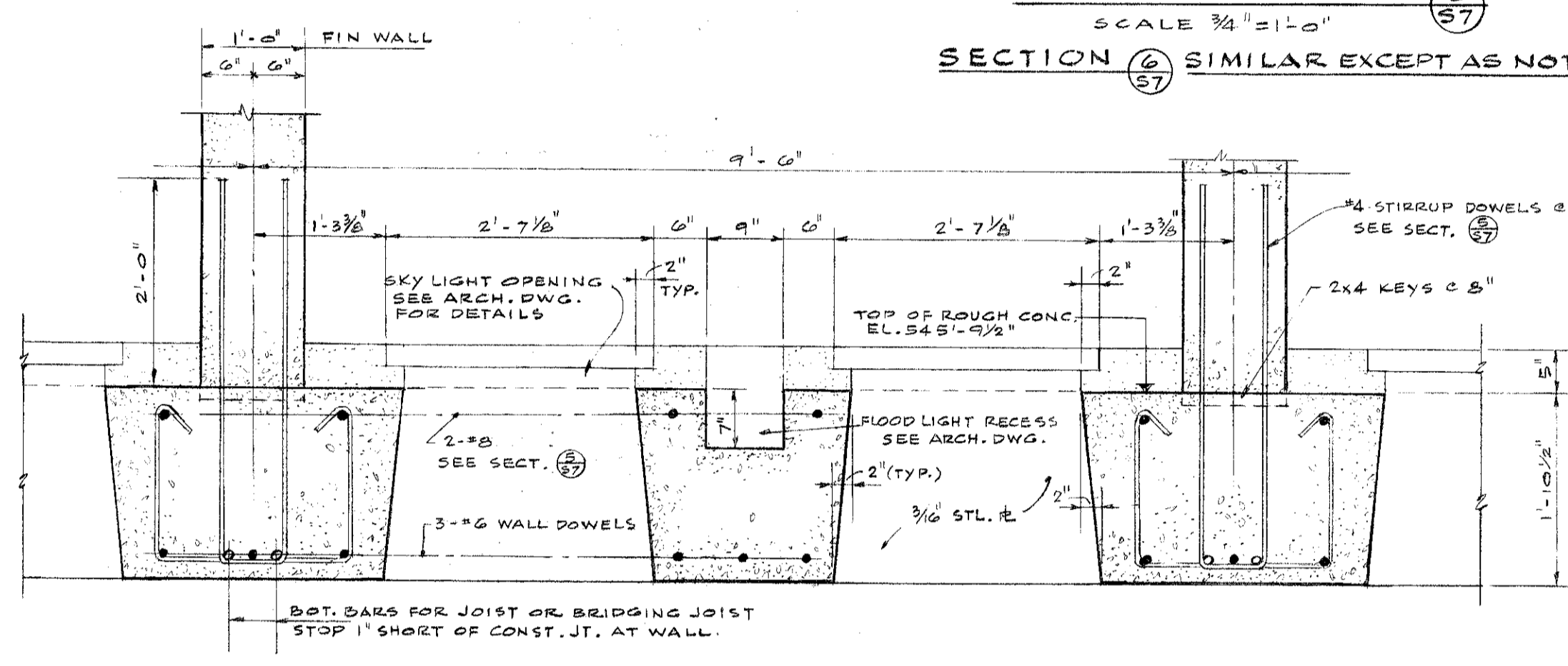
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SIMILAR EXCEPT AS NOTED



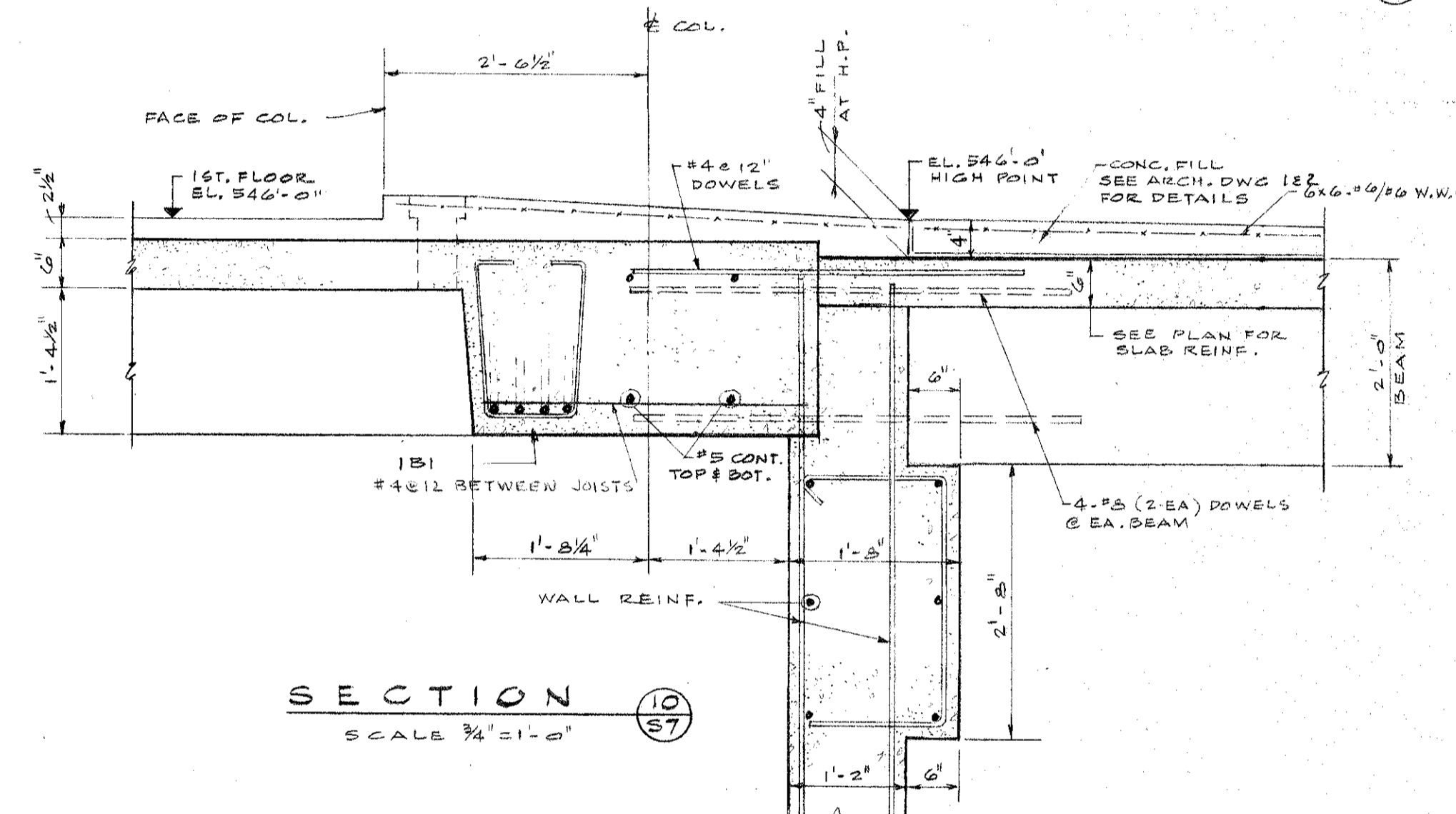
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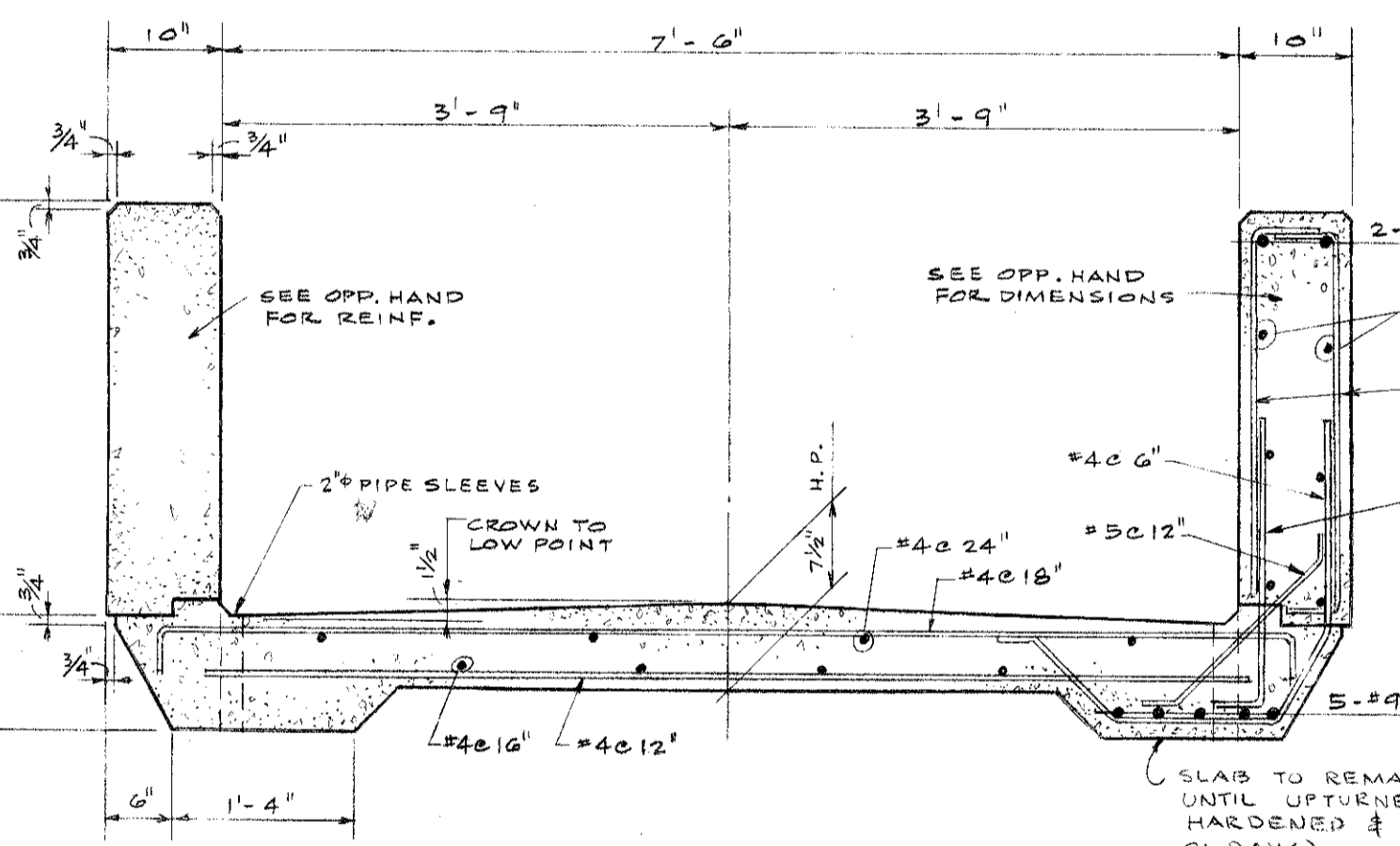
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SIMILAR EXCEPT AS NOTED



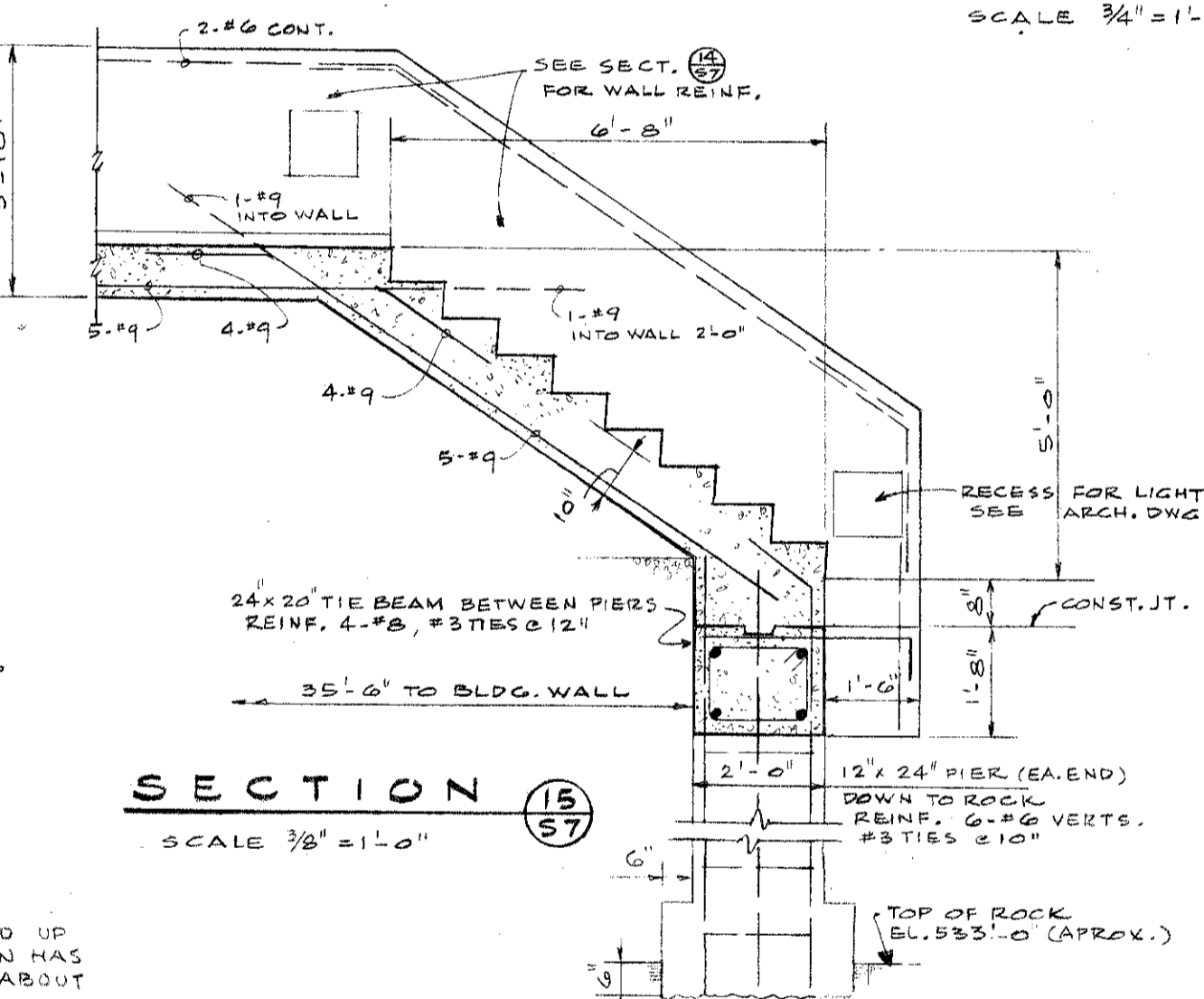
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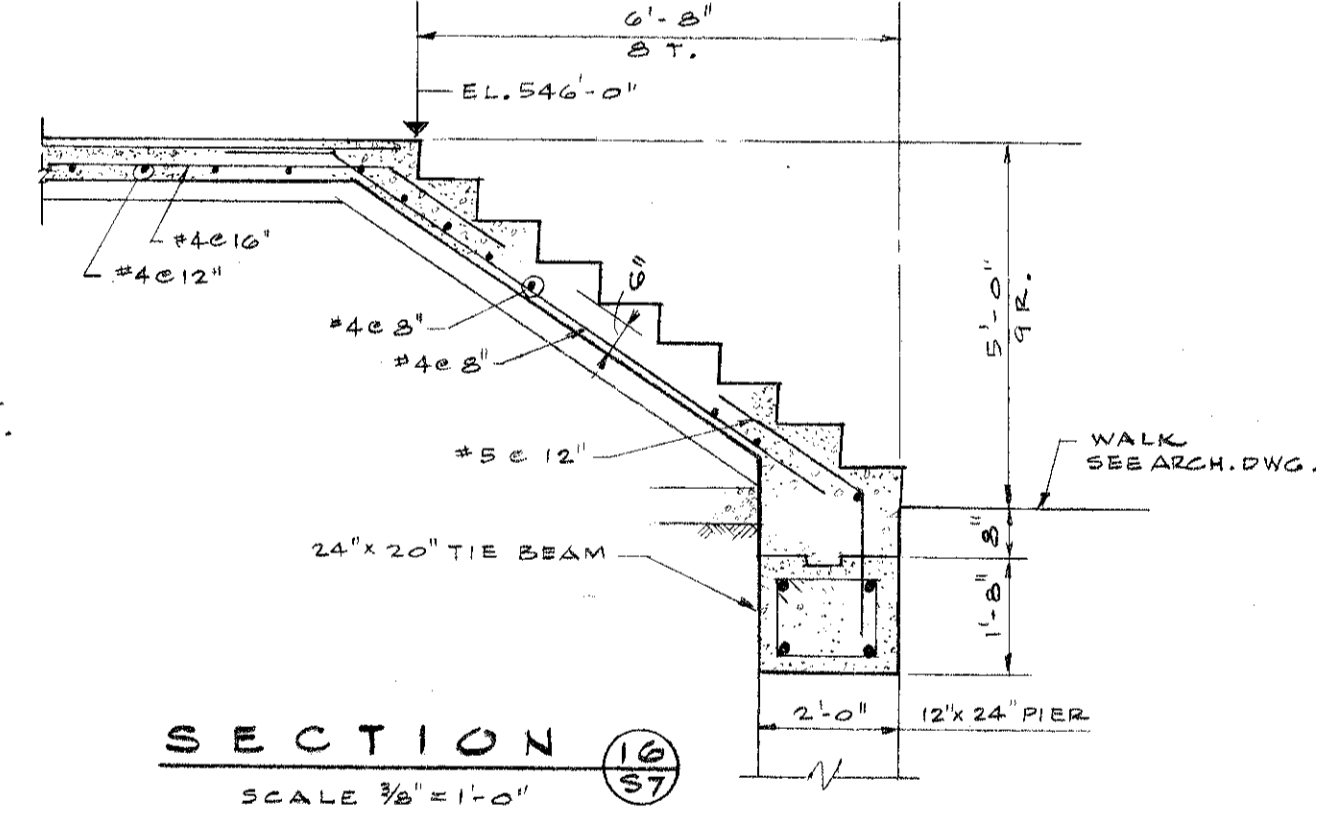
SECTION 13  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



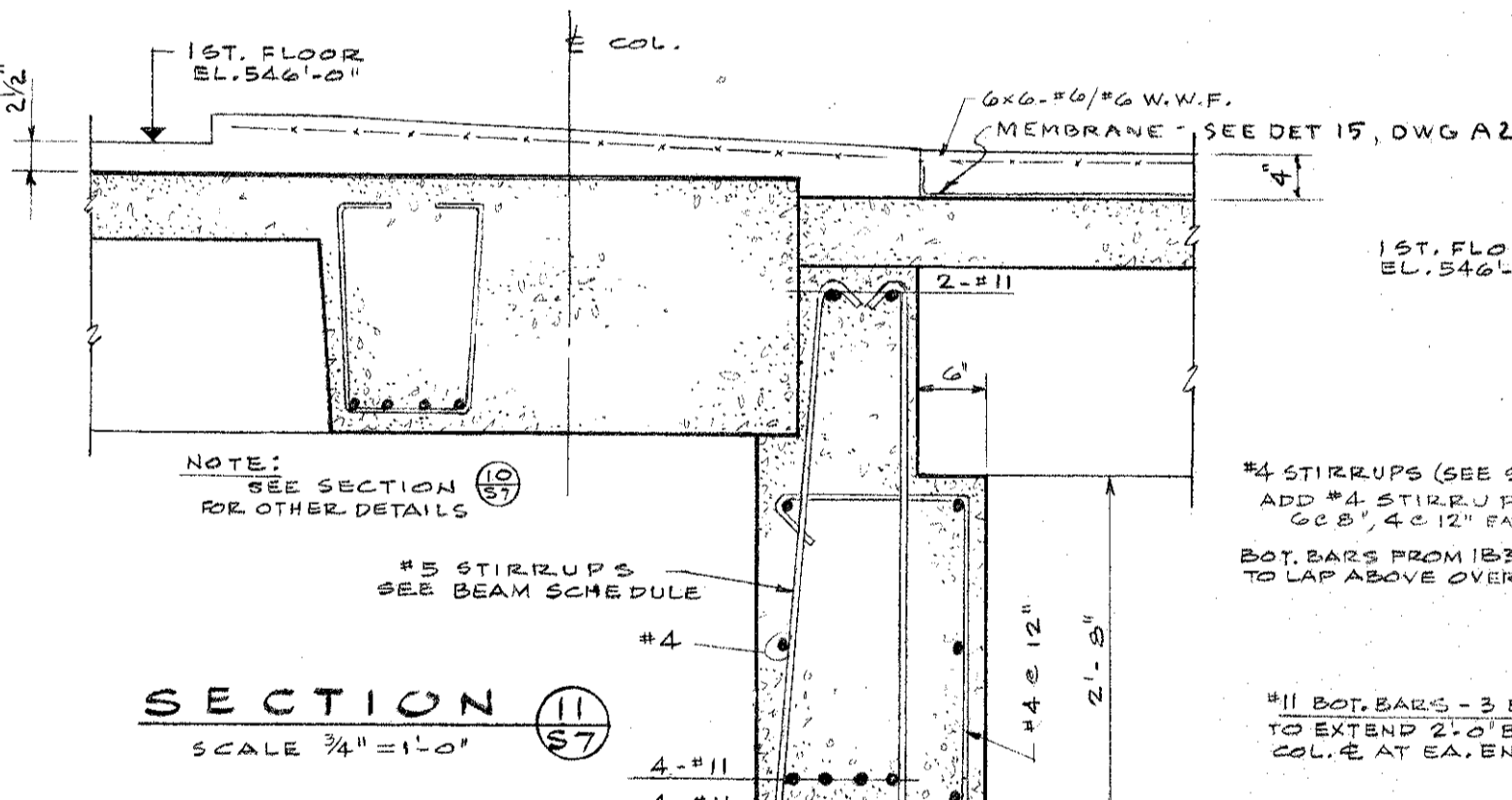
SECTION 14  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



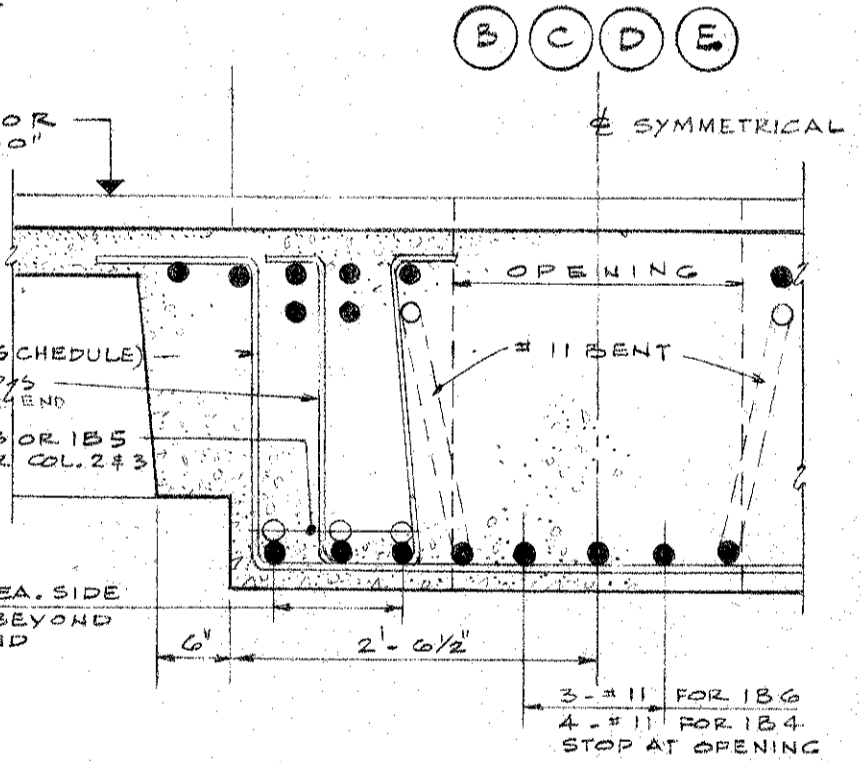
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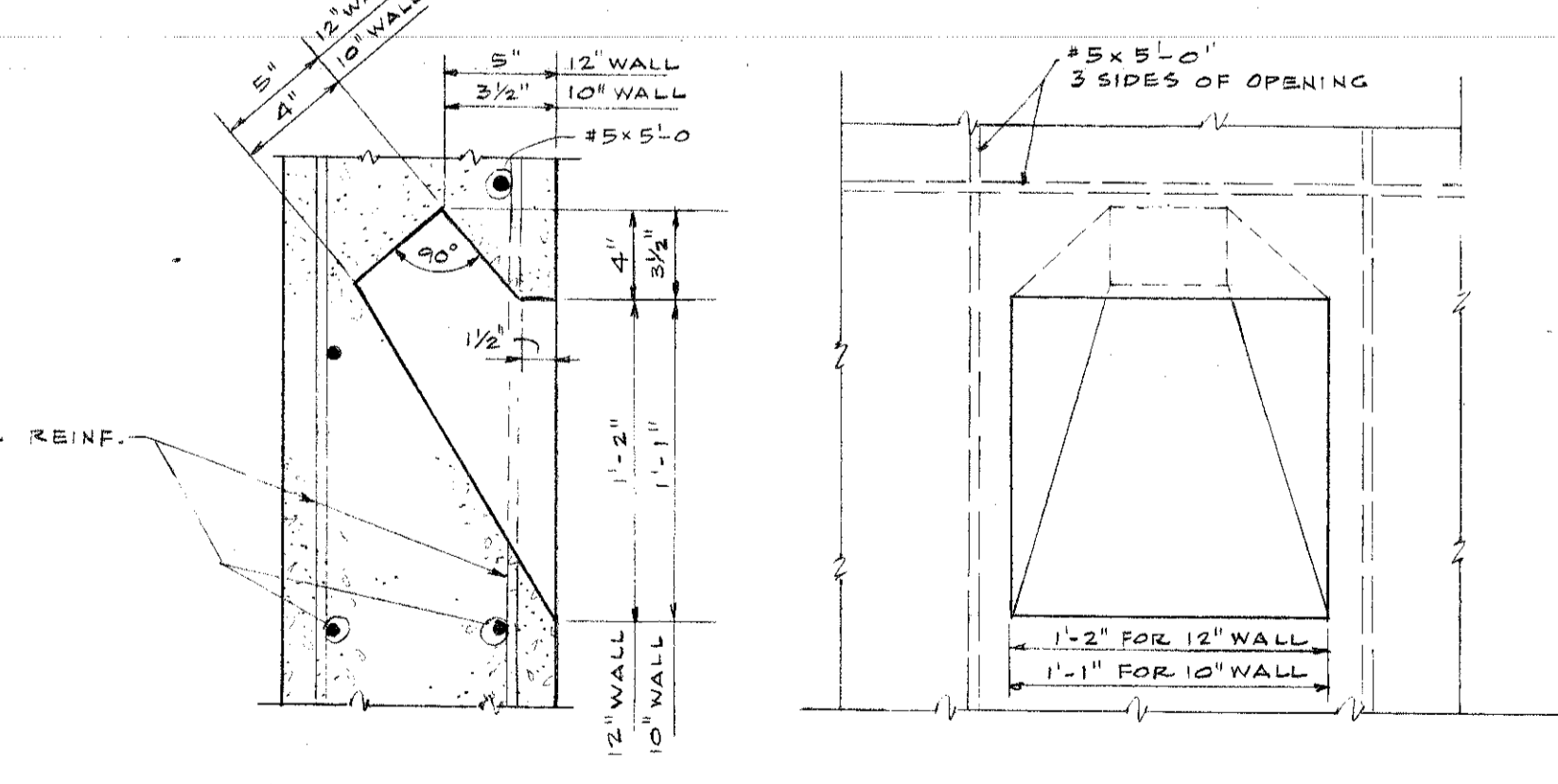
SECTION 16  
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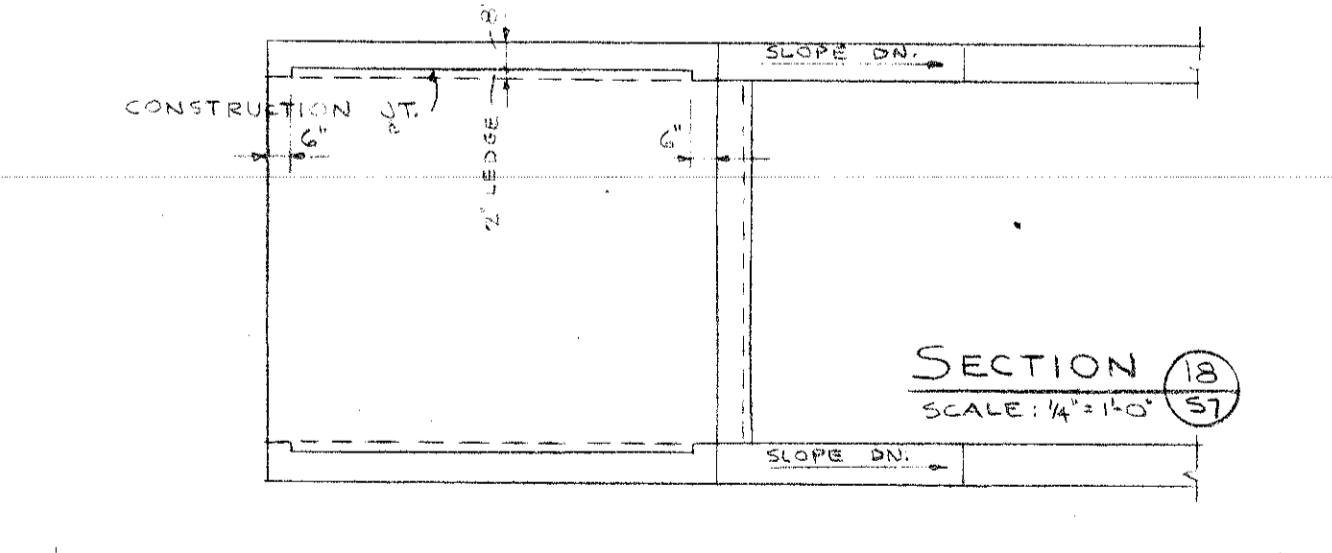
SECTION 17  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



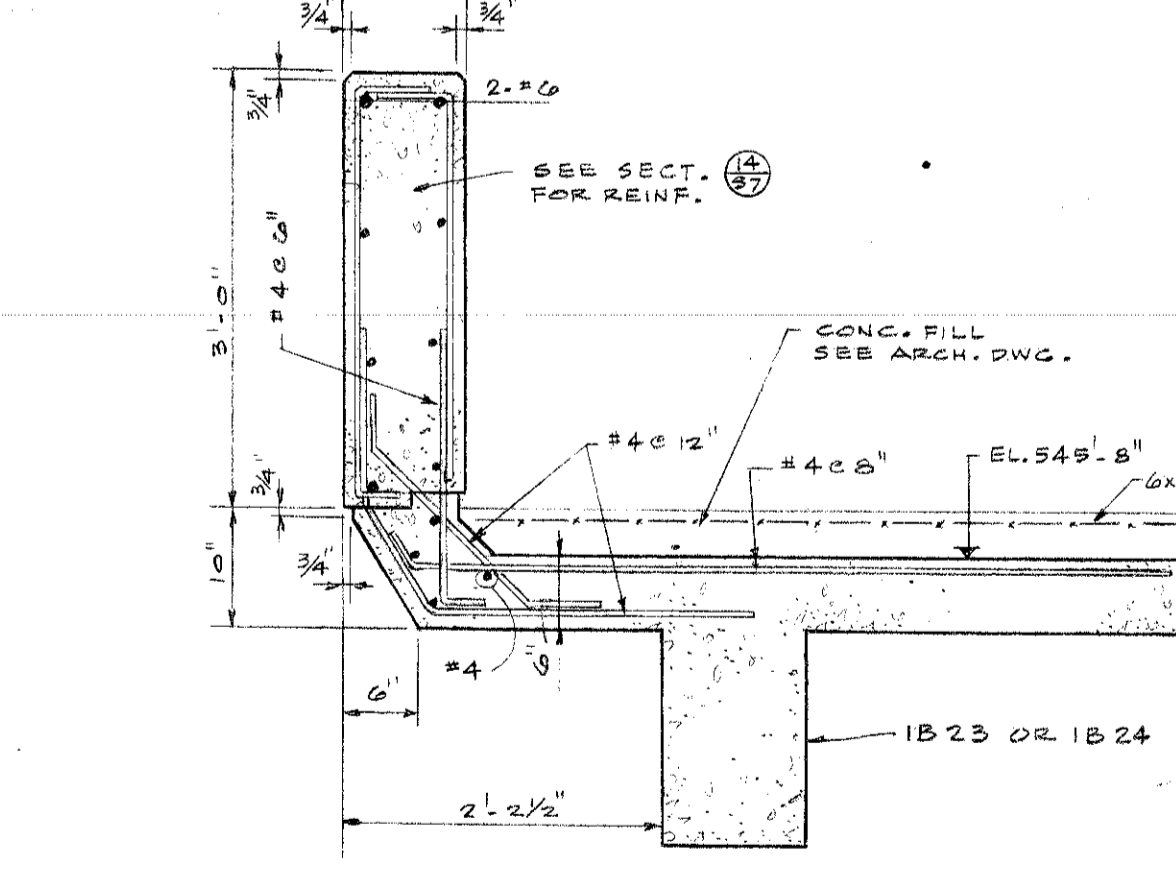
SECTION 18  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



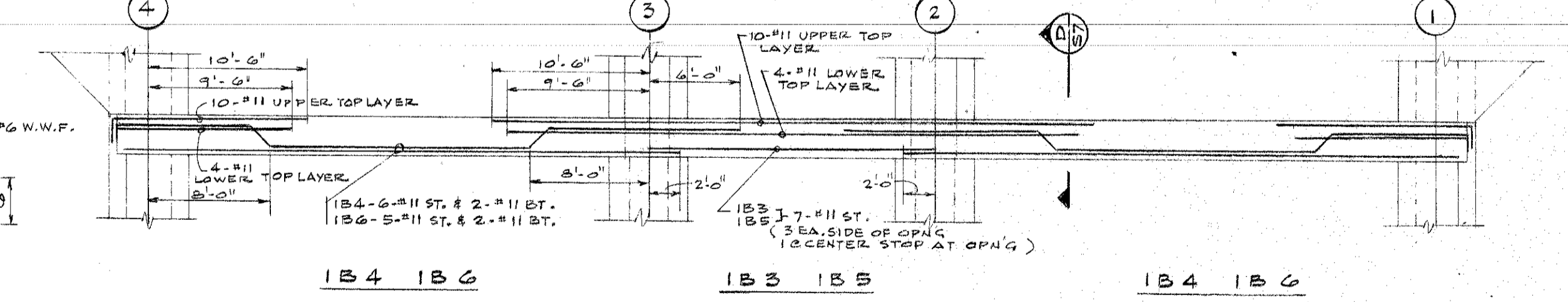
SECTION 19  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"  
DETAILS - WALL RECESS FOR LIGHT



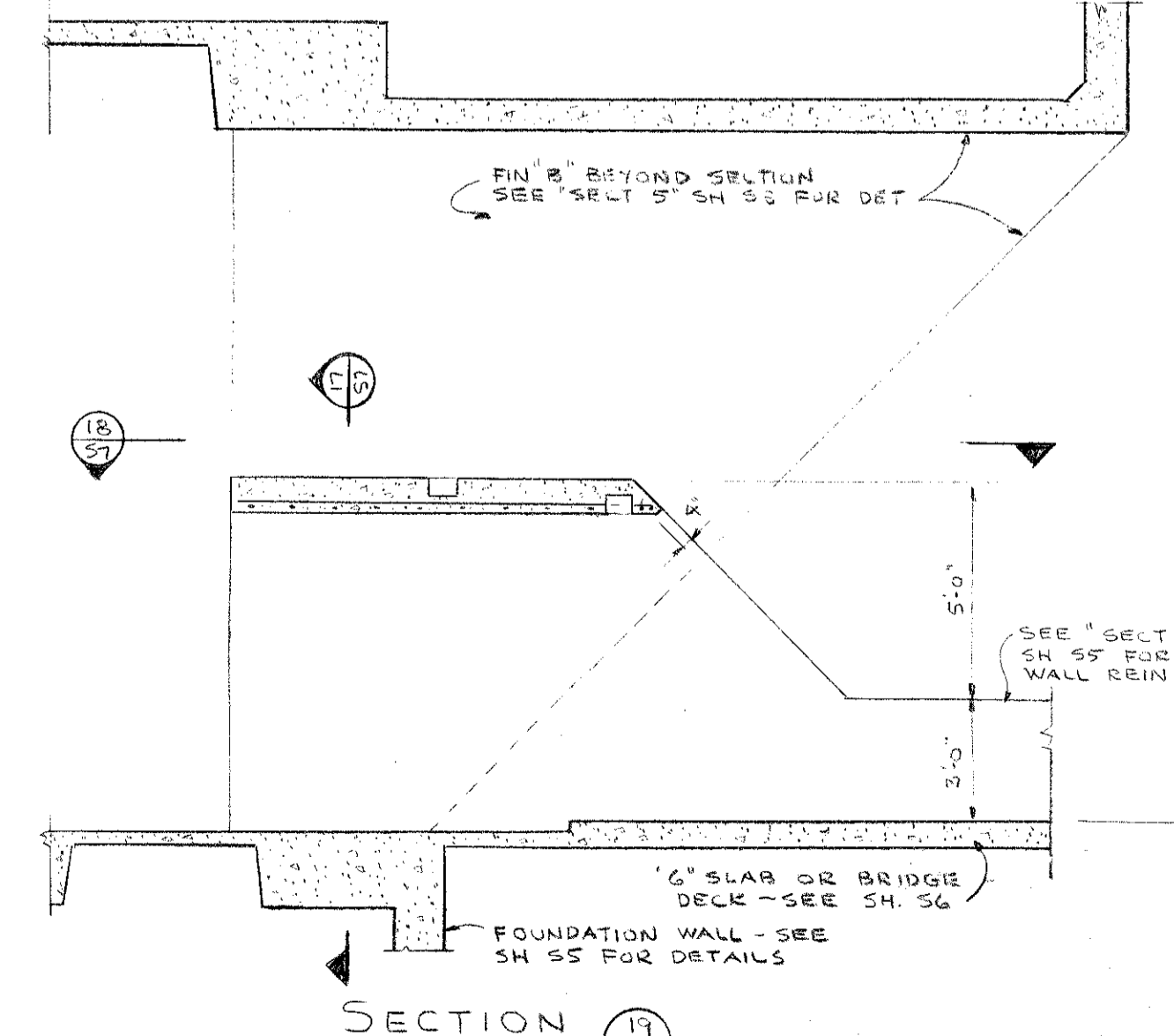
SECTION 20  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



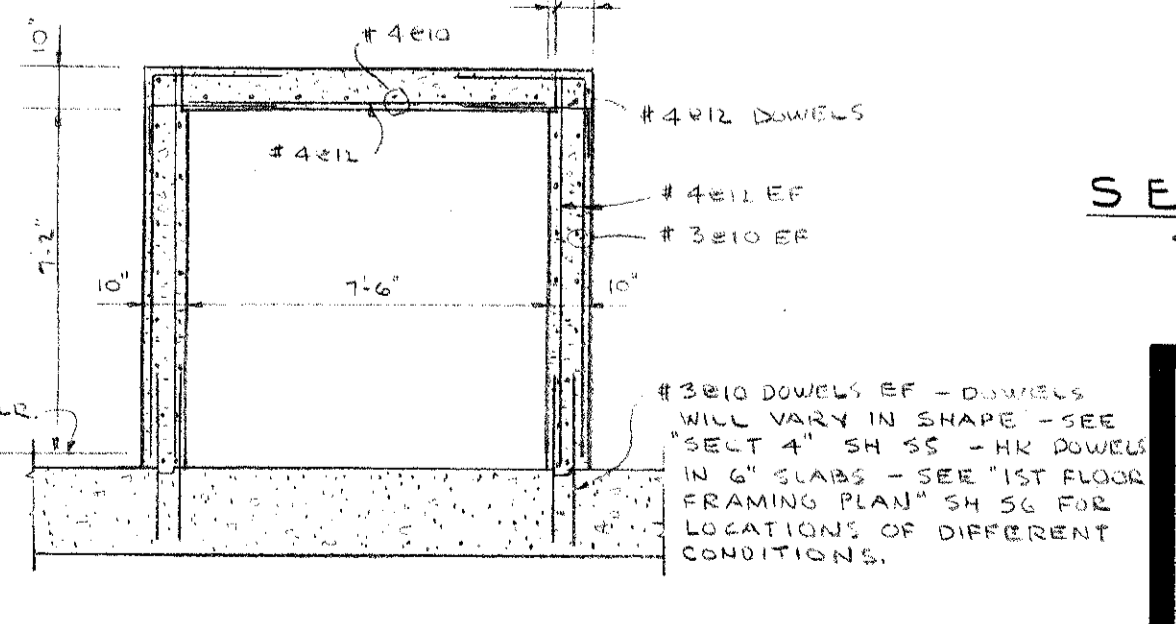
SECTION 21  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



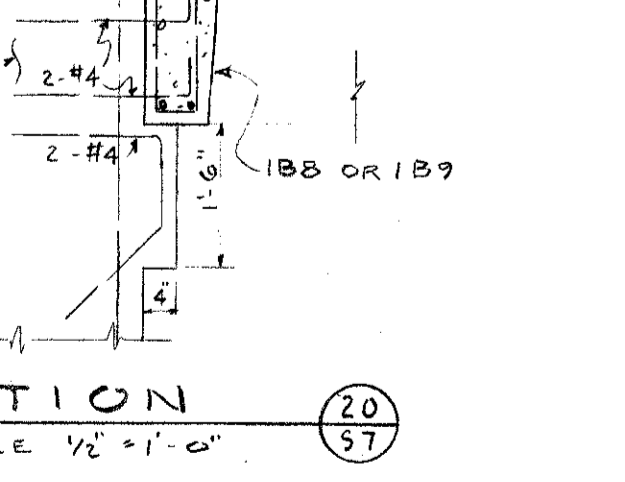
REIN. DETAIL FOR BEAMS 184, 186, 183 & 185  
SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"



SECTION 23  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION 24  
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION 25  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

COUNTY BUILDING  
FOR THE  
PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION  
JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS

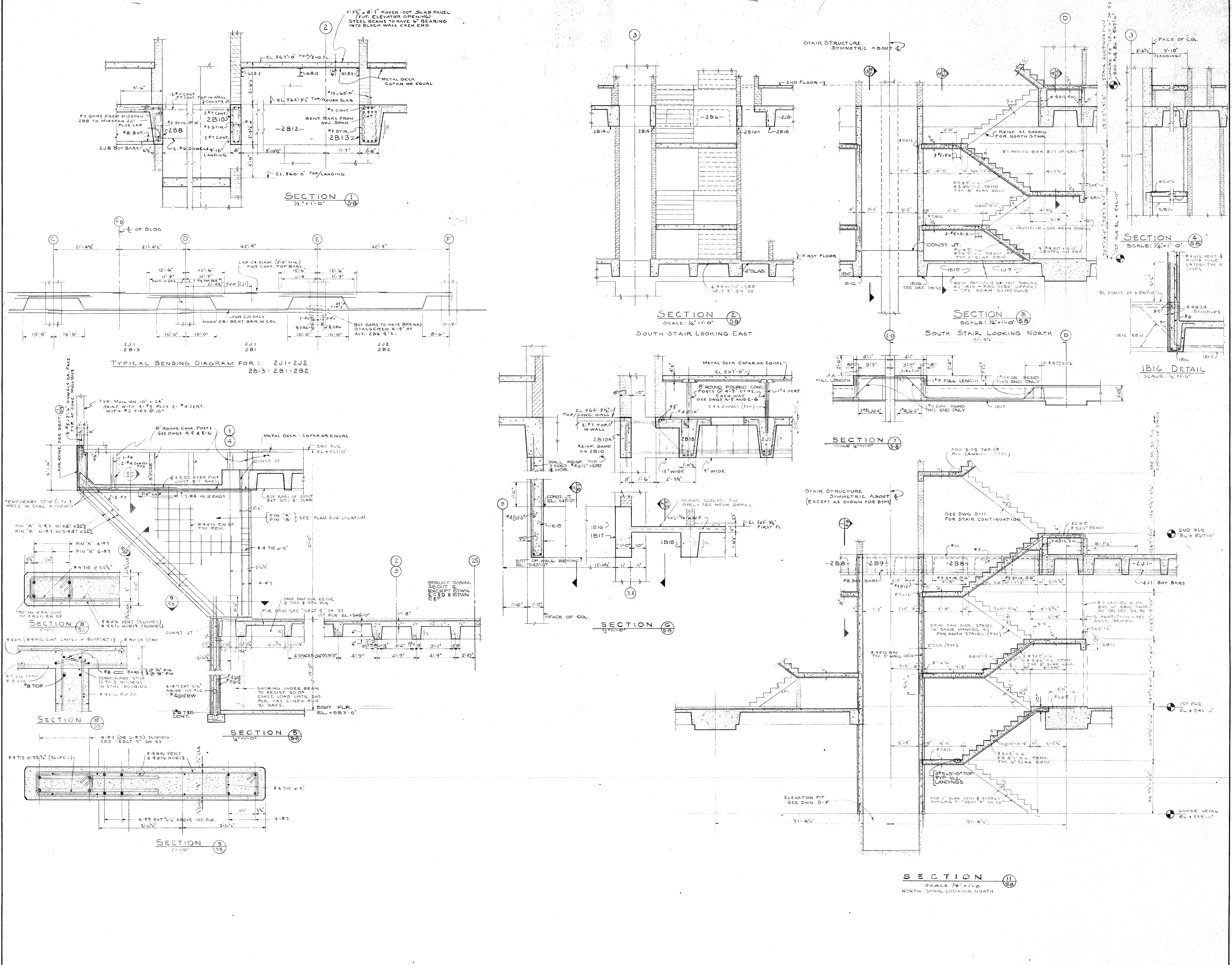
KRUEGEL - HEALY - MOORE  
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS  
4 EAST CLINTON STREET - JOLIET, ILLINOIS  
C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES  
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS  
224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

FIRST FLOOR DETAILS  
JOB NUMBER 2070E  
SCALE AS NOTED  
DATE: JULY 6, 1965

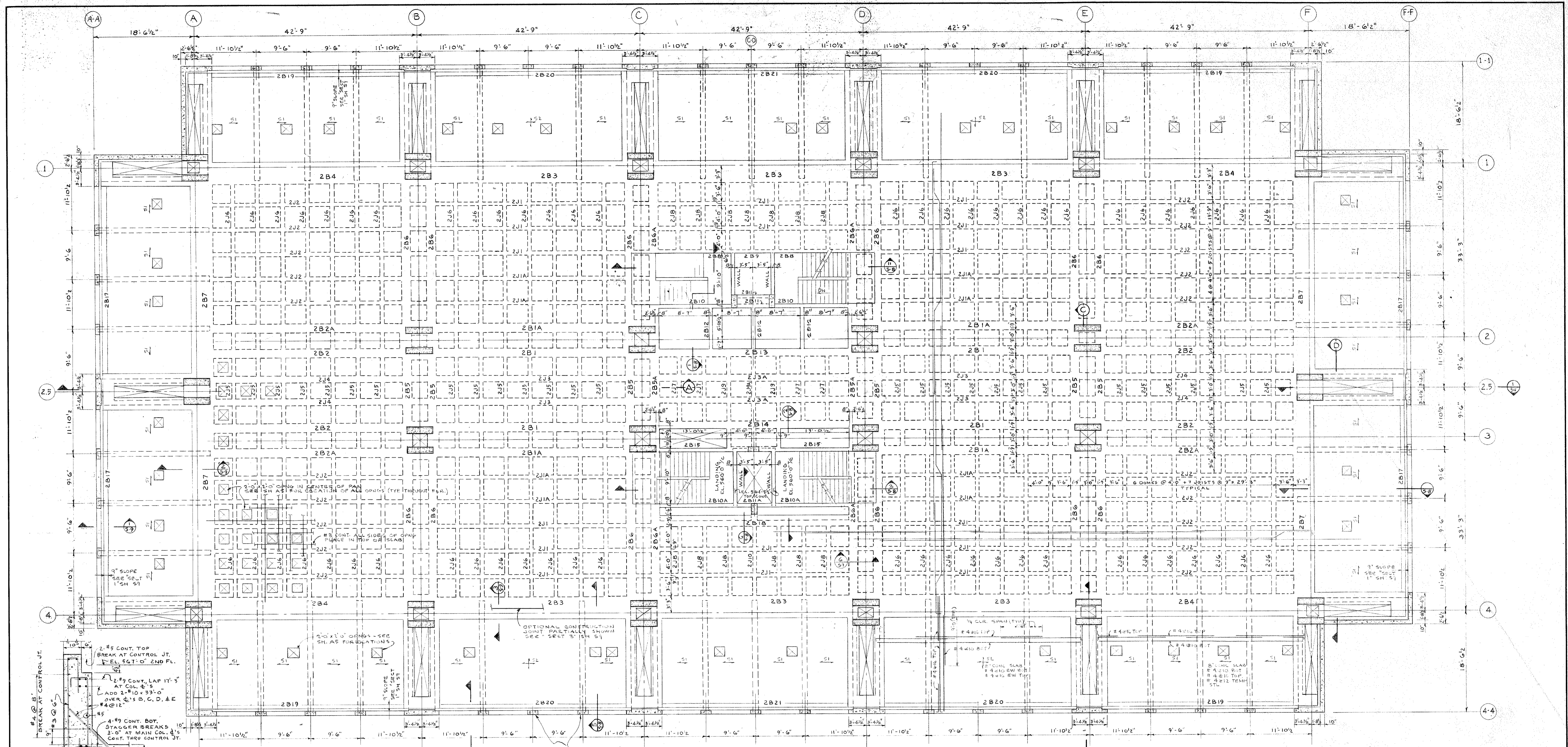
NO.	DATE	REMARKS

APPROVED: J. P. R.  
DRAWN: W. H.  
CHECKED: L. D. M.

SHEET NUMBER  
**S 7**



		<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b>		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS  <b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
		JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS			
		<b>FIRST &amp; SECOND FLOOR DETAILS</b>		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>S 8</b>
				SCALE AS NOTED	
				DATE JULY 6, 1965	
				DRAWN LDM	CHECKED LDM
				APPROVED J.P. 12	
				REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE	REMARKS			



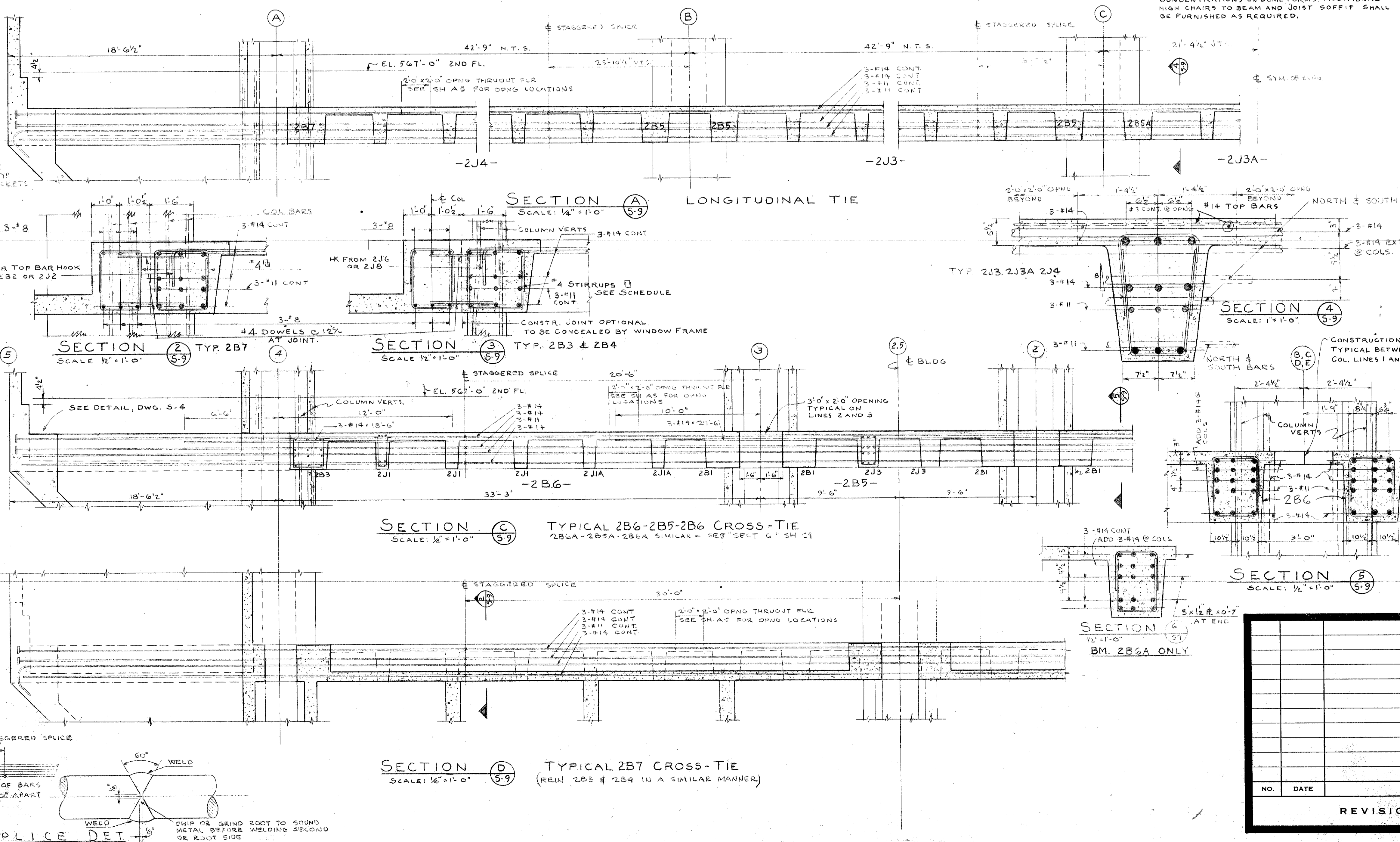
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:  
1. FOR CONSTRUCTION JOINTS IN 2ND FLOOR SEE SECTIONS 3/5-9, 5/2-9 JOINTS ON LINES 2 AND 2.5 ARE SHOWN ON PLAN.  
2. ACCESSORIES (SEE SCHEDULE) SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT TOP STEEL WITHOUT EXCESSIVE WEIGHT CONCENTRATIONS ON DOME FORMS. ADDITIONAL HIGH CHAIRS TO BEAM AND JOIST SOFFIT SHALL BE FURNISHED AS REQUIRED.

2ND FLOOR LOADING  
PARTITIONS & DUCTS 40  
SQUARE SLABS & DUCTS 175  
STRUCTURAL SLABS 35  
CL

SECOND FLOOR BEAM AND JOIST SCHEDULE

MARK	DEPTH	BOTTOM BARS	TOP BARS	STIRRUPS	REMARKS
2J1	9 2/3"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#3 @ 9" EA END	SEE REIN DIAGRAM ON DWG 5-B
2J1A	9	2-#9	2-#9	ØØ	BOT BARS TO HAVE STAGGERED SPLICES AT CENTERS OF ALTERNATE BEAMS B.G.
2J2	9	2-#10	2-#10	ØØ	
2J3	15				SEE "SECT 1" & "SECT 4" SH 5-1 FIN. REIN & DETAIL
2J4	15				
2J5	9	2-#7	NONE	2-#3 @ 2-1/2" EA END	STIRRUPS EA END CENTERED ON PAN SPACE
2J6	9	2-#9	2-#9	4-#3 @ 2-1/2" EA END	BENT BARS TO LAP AT MIDSPAN. 2-# STIRRUPS IN PANS CENTERED ON PAN SPACE
2J7	9	2-#7	NONE	SAME AS 2J5	
2J8	9	2-#7	NONE	SAME AS 2J5	EXTEND BOT. BARS 6" PAST @ 1/4 EA END
2J9	9	2-#7	NONE	2-#3 @ 2-1/2" EA END	ADD 2-#17-6 TOP. HK AT 2B15 OR COL.
2J9A	9	2-#7	NONE	2-#3 @ 2-1/2" EA END	2 BARS BENT UP AT S. END. 2 @ N. END
2J10	9 1/2"	NONE	4-#11 2 LAYERS	3-#4 @ 12"	ADD 2-#7 TOP AT N. END. SEE SEC. 6, DWG 5-B
2B1	21 2 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	SEE BENDING DETAIL ON 5-B
2B1A	21	3-#10	3-#10	3-#4 @ 12"	HK BT. BAR AT FAR SIDE OF COL @ E & C OR D
2B2	21	2-#11	2-#11	3-#4 @ 12"	SEE BENDING DETAIL ON 5-B
2B2A	21	3-#10	3-#10	6-#4 @ 6" @ 12"	ADD 5-#10 @ 2-1/2" TOP AT E, V & C
2B3	31			SAME AS 2B7	SEE "SECT 3" & "SECT 4" SH 5-1
2B4	31			SAME AS 2B7	
2B5	21			1-#4 EA. END	SEE "SECT 5", "SECT 6" & "SECT 7" SH 5-1
2B6	21			6-#4 @ 6" @ 12"	SEE "SECT 2" & "SECT 3" SH 5-1
2B7	31			3-#4 @ 12"	ADD 1-#7 TOP FROM MIDSPAN 2B6 TO MIDSPAN. ADJUST 2B1A PLUS LAP. SEE SEC. 1, 2-5 BOT. BARS CONT. THRU 2B6 WITH ENDS STAGGERED AT ALT. BEAMS 2B6 BREAK #7 BOT. BARS AT ALT. CROSS WALLS. SEE 2B1 BAR TO REIN. CONT. THRU WALL SUP. 2B1 BOT. BARS CONT. WITH 2B10 TOP BARS TO HAVE 90° HK AT 2B10. EXTEND TO 6" OF 2B10
2B8	31 1/2"	2-#8	2-#8	3-#4 @ 12"	LANDING BEAM SUPPORTED FROM 2B6 ABOVE. SEE SECTION 3/5-9
2B9	31 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	LAP 4" TOP 100" AT MIDSPAN (OVER 2J10)
2B10	31 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B11	31 1/2"	2-#7	2-#7	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B12	20	2-#8	2-#8	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B13	20 2 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B14	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B15	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B16	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B17	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B18	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B19	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B20	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	
2B21	16 1/2"	2-#9	2-#9	3-#4 @ 12"	



COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION  
JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS

KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS  
4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS

C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS  
224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS

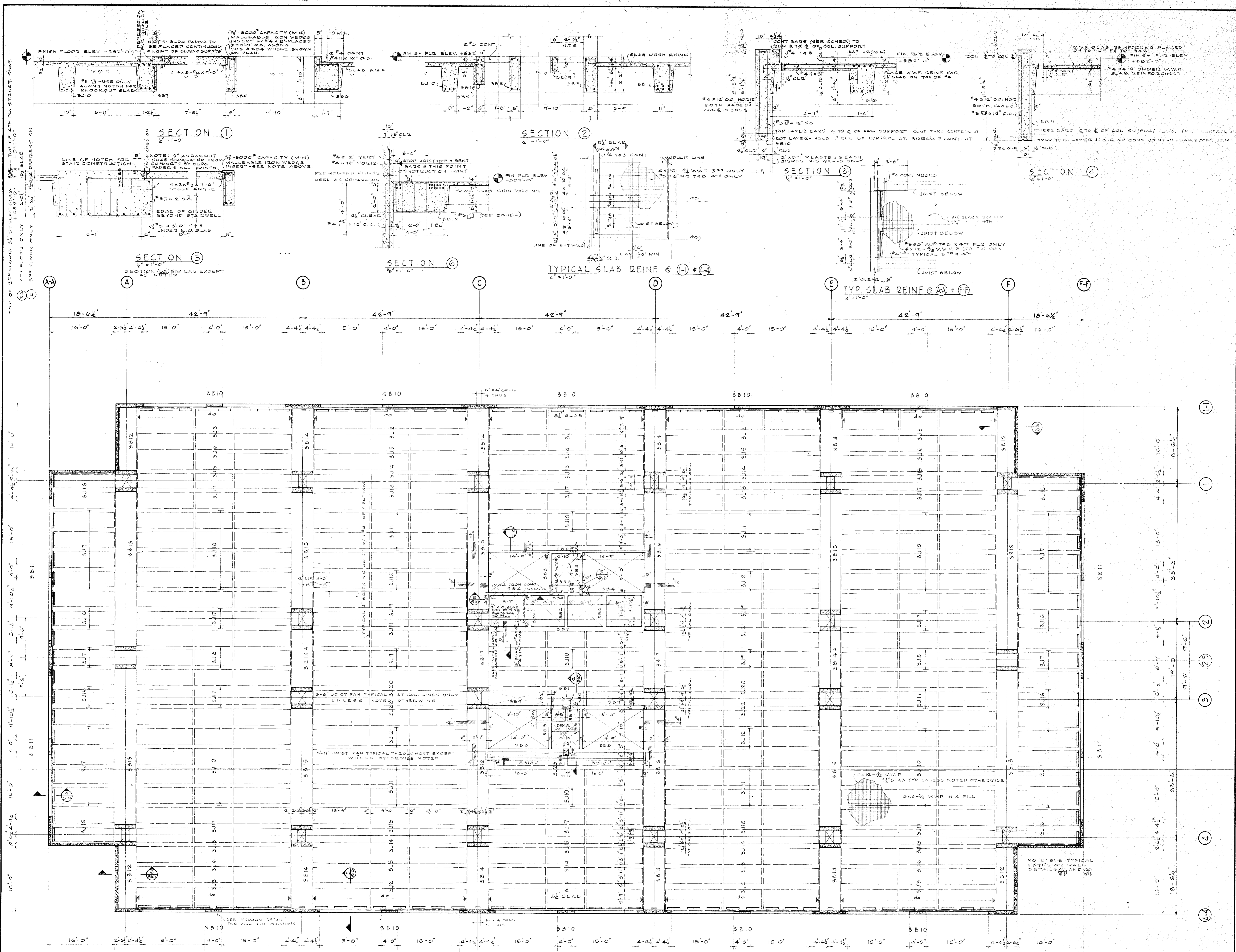
JOB NUMBER 2070E  
SCALE AS NOTED  
DATE JULY 6, 1965

NO. DATE REMARKS

REVISIONS

DRAWN G.B.B. CHECKED A.M.B. APPROVED J.P.R.

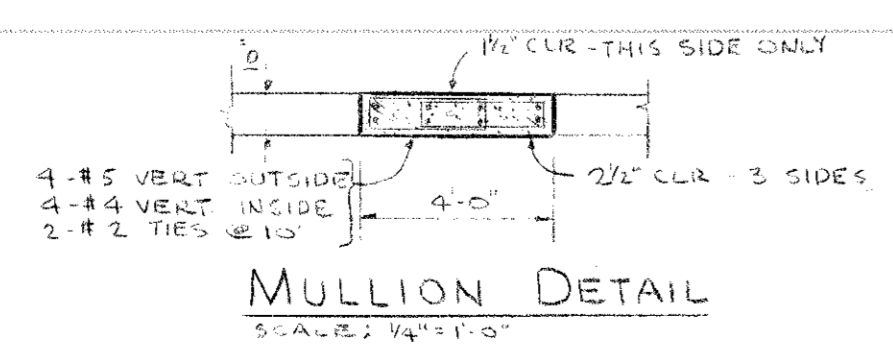
SHEET NUMBER 59



**3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR FRAMING PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" ELEVATION: 302.0'  
 SEE SH 511 FOR GENERAL NOTES & BEAM SCHEDULE

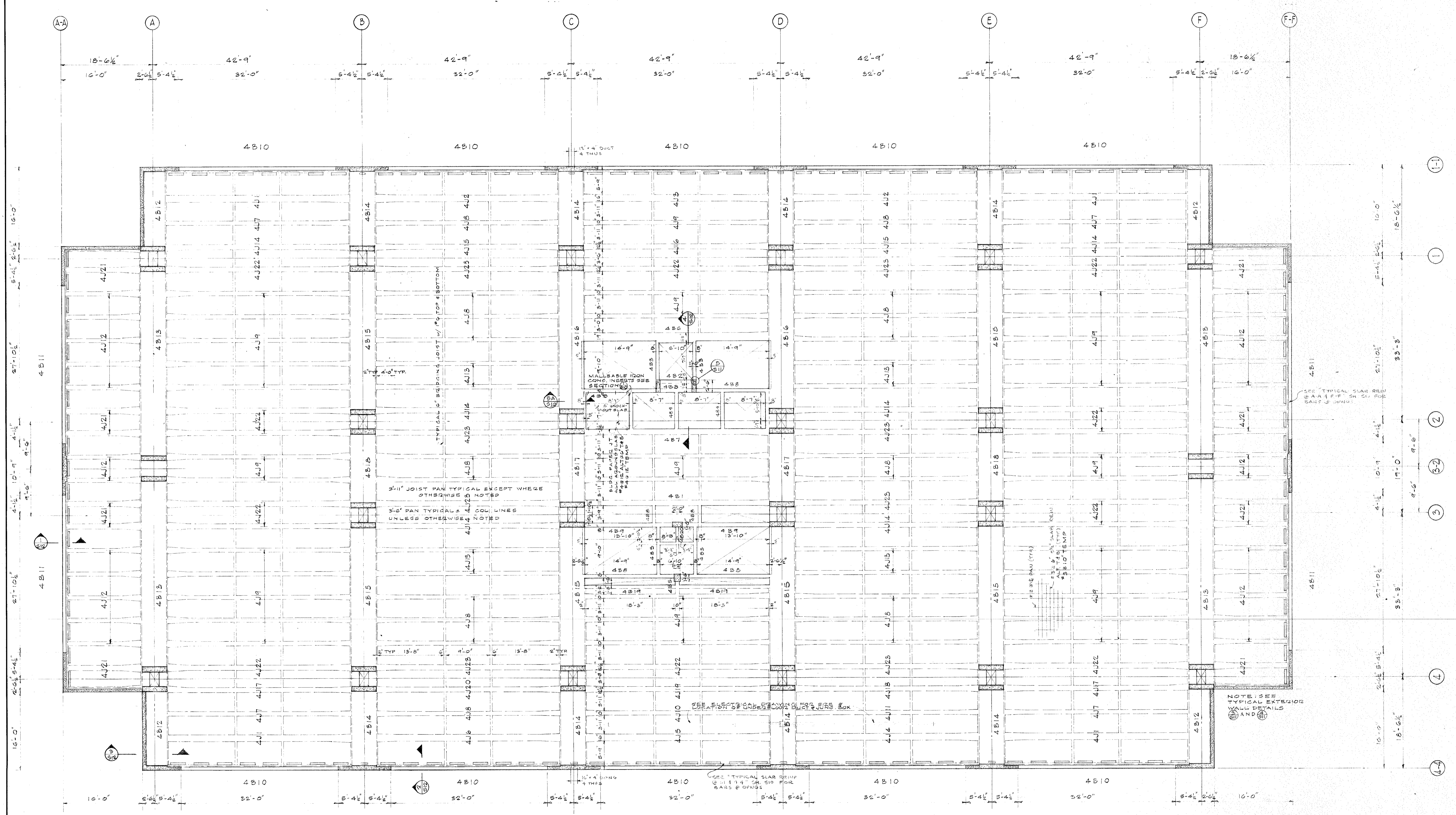
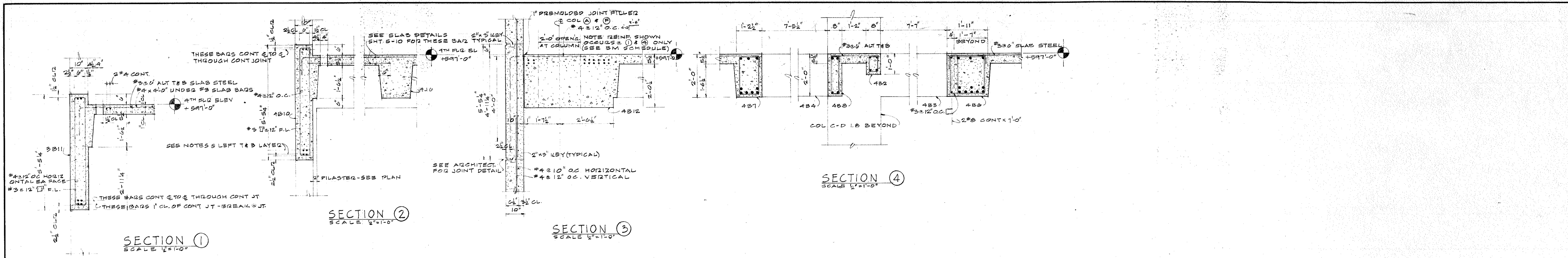
**FLOOR DESIGN LOADS**

DEAD LOAD			
JOIST WT + 3/4" SL	8.9 psf	8.9 psf	
4" FILL	37	37	
PIPES & DUCTS	5	5	
PARTITIONS	52		
SUSPENSER CLG	10	10	
LIVE LOAD	80 (OFFICES)	150 (VAULTS)	
TOTAL FLD. LOAD	271 psf	271 psf	



<b>COUNTY BUILDING</b> FOR THE <b>PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION</b> JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		<b>KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
		<b>C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
<b>THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN &amp; DETAILS</b>		JOB NUMBER <b>2070E</b>	SHEET NUMBER <b>S10</b>
SCALE AS NOTED		DATE: JULY 6, 1965	
DRAWN: B. A. G.		CHECKED: L. D. M.	APPROVED: J. P. R.
REVISIONS			

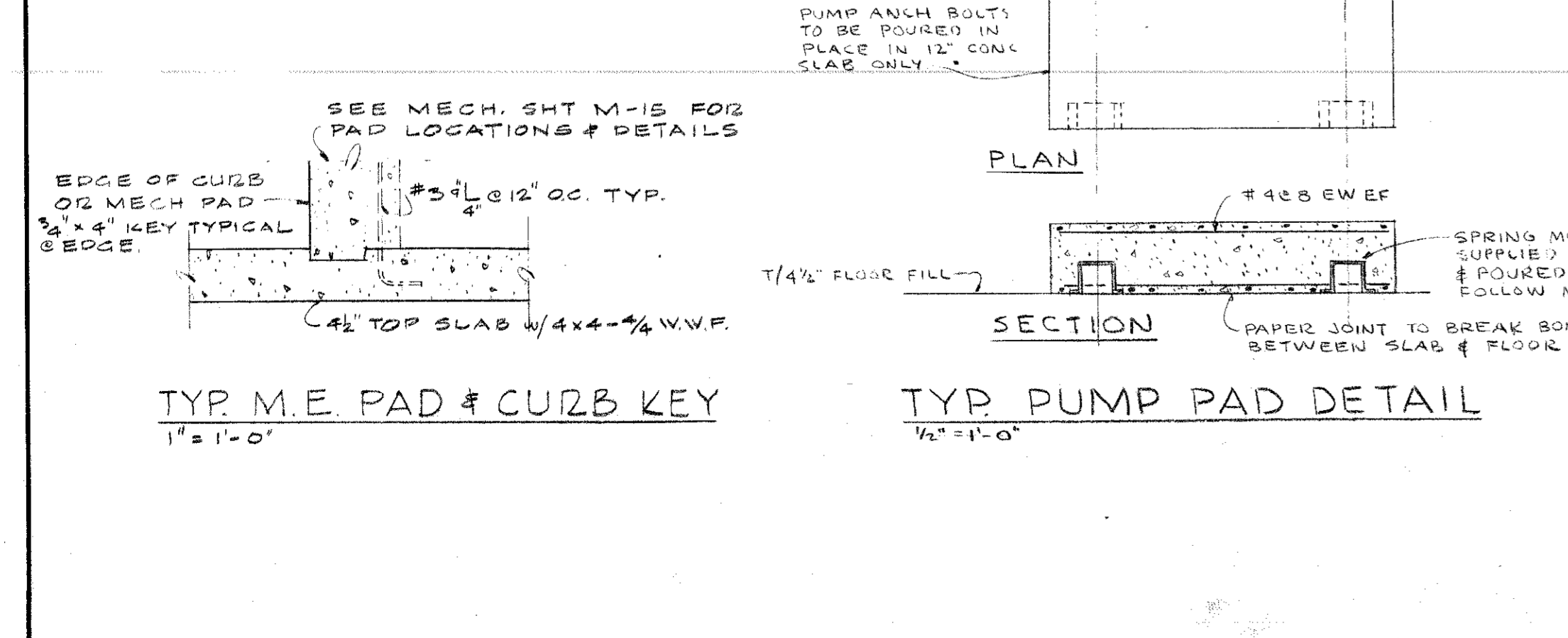
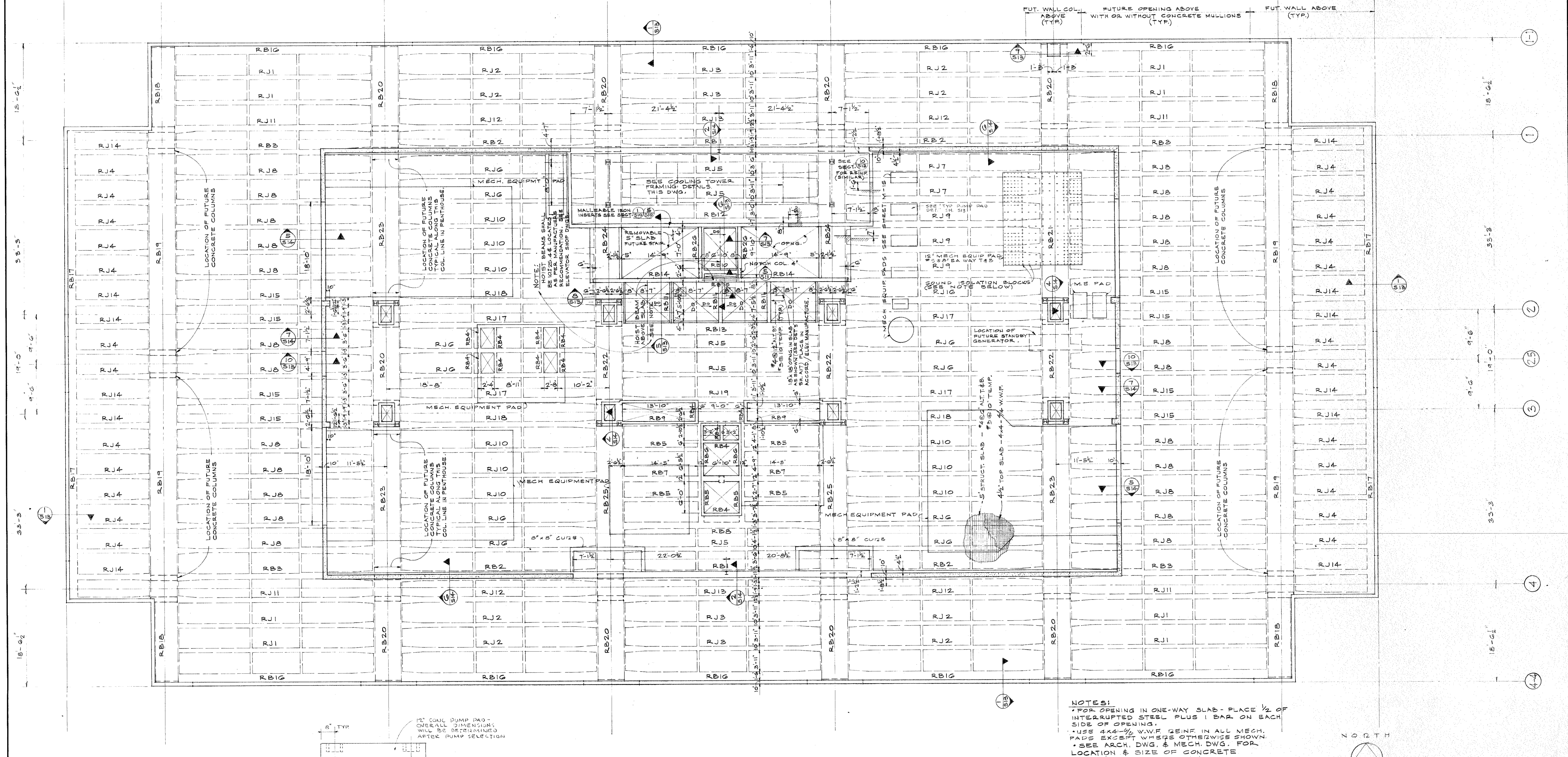
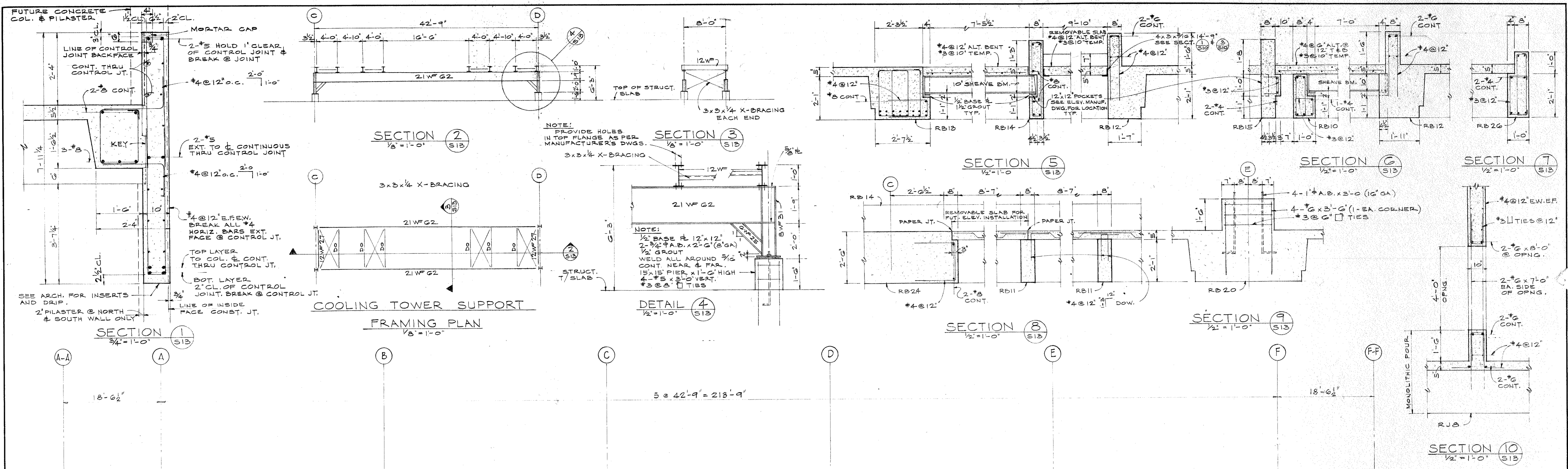




4TH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ELEVATION: +597'-0"

FLOOR DESIGN LOADS  
DEAD LOAD  
JOIST WT. + 5" PL. 114 psf  
PIPES & DUCTS 6  
SUSPENDED CLG. 10  
PARTITIONS 64  
LIVE LOAD 60 (100 LIBRARY)  
TOTAL FLR LD 253 213 psf

		COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION  JOLIET · WILL COUNTY · ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS	
				C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
NO. DATE REMARKS		FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER
		DRAWN: B.A.G. CHECKED: L.D.M. APPROVED: J.P.R.		SCALE: AS NOTED	<b>S12</b>
REVISIONS		DATE: JULY 6, 1965			



**FLOOR DESIGN LOADS:**

5' SLAB & JOIST	115 #/ft <sup>2</sup>
4 1/2" FILL	50
SOUND INSUL.	3
W.P. MEMBRANE	1
PIPE & DUCT	5
MECH. PADS	80
L.L.	100
TOTAL	360 #/ft <sup>2</sup>

**NOTES:**

**REVISIONS**

NO.	DATE	REMARKS

**COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION**  
 JOLIET - WILL COUNTY - ILLINOIS

**ROOF AND PENTHOUSE FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS**

**KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS**  
 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS

**C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS**  
 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

JOB NUMBER: 2070E  
 SHEET NUMBER: **S13**  
 SCALE: AS NOTED  
 DATE: JULY 6, 1965

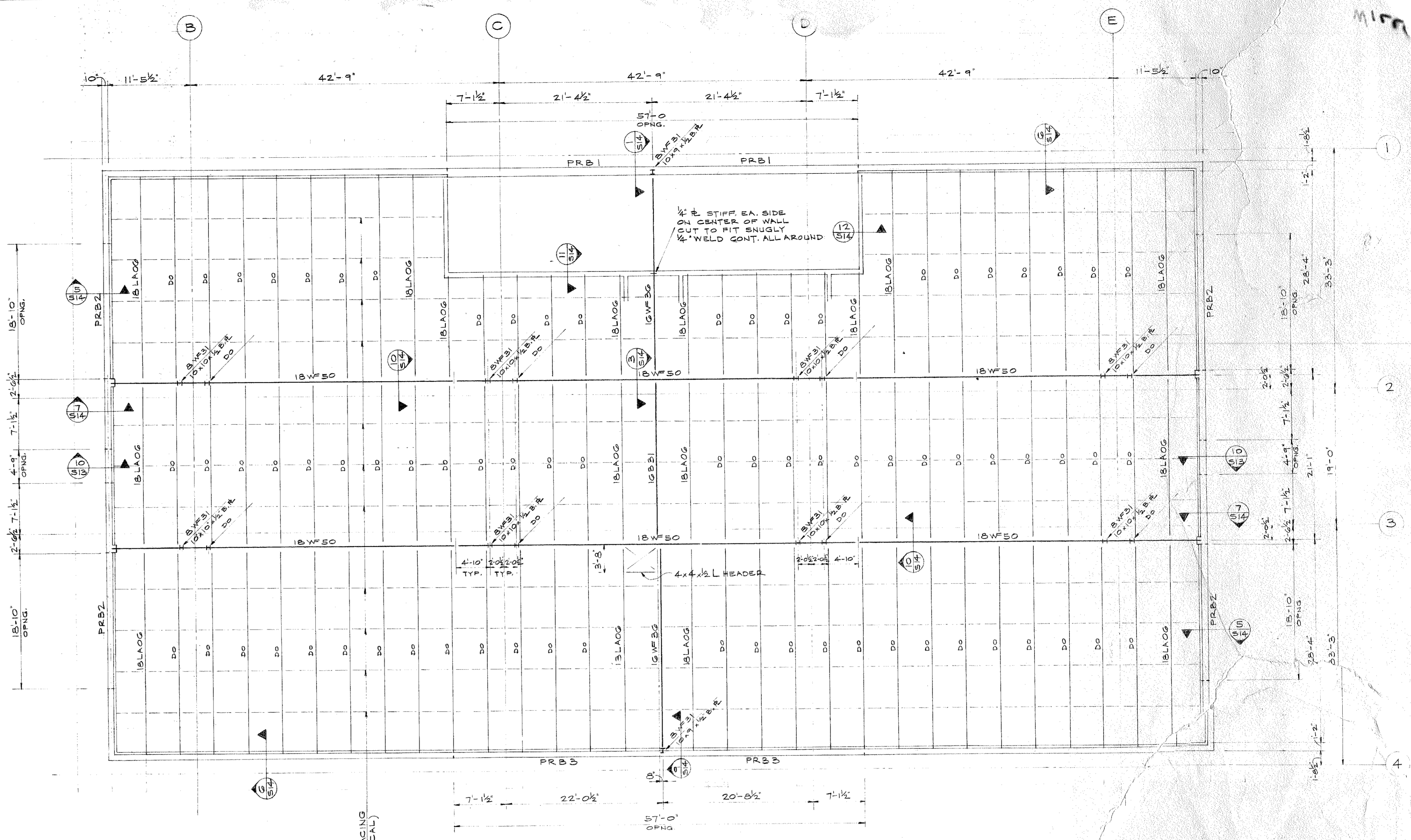
DRAWN: R.R.L. CHECKED: L.D.M. APPROVED: J.P.R.

PENTHOUSE FLOOR (ROOF) BEAM SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REINFORCING		TOP	STIRRUPS	REMARKS
		W	D			
RB1	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECTION (1)
RB2	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECTION (2)
RB3	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECTION (3) SIMILAR
RB4	12	24	10	2-#10	3	BEND DOWN TOP BARS AT SUPPORTS.
RB5	12	24	10	2-#10	3	DO.
RB6	12	24	10	2-#10	3	EXTEND 2-#10 INTO RISE BEND DOWN AT OTHER SUPPORT.
RB7	12	24	10	2-#10	3	FROM SUPPORTING COL. CLOSE TO STIR. CLOSEST TO COL. BEND DOWN TOP BARS INTO GRID.
RB8	12	24	10	2-#10	3	FROM COL. FACE (2-#10) CONT. REM. OF BARS CONT. INTO ADJ. SPAN.
RB9	12	24	10	2-#10	3	CONT. BARS IN 2 LAYERS OVER COL. BETWEEN (2) & (3).
RB10	12	24	10	2-#10	3	BEND DOWN TOP BARS @ SUPPORTS. SEE SECT. (3)
RB11	12	24	10	2-#10	3	DO.
RB12	12	24	10	2-#10	3	BEND DOWN FULL #11 BARS INTO GRIDLINE 2'0" BEYOND COL. & 4-#9 CONT. IN BOT. LAY. OVER SUPPORT.
RB13	12	24	10	2-#10	3	FROM COL. FACE (2-#10) CONT. REM. OF BARS CONT. INTO ADJ. SPAN.
RB14	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECTION (3)
RB15	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB16	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB17	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB18	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB19	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB20	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB21	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB22	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB23	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB24	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB25	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)
RB26	12	24	10	2-#10	3	SEE SECT. (1)

PENTHOUSE FLOOR (ROOF) JOIST SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	REINFORCING		TOP	STIRRUPS	REMARKS
		W	D			
RJ1	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#11	INT. END
RJ2	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	EA. END
RJ3	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	EA. END
RJ4	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	EA. END
RJ5	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	INT. END
RJ6	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ7	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ8	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ9	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ10	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ11	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ12	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	INT. END
RJ13	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	EA. END
RJ14	10	18	5	2-#9	1-#9	EA. END
RJ15	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ16	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ17	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ18	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END
RJ19	10	18	5	2-#10	1-#10	EA. END



PENTHOUSE ROOF FRAMING PLAN

FLOOR DESIGN LOADS:

ROOFING  
INSULATING LT. WT. CONC. 4" AVERAGE  
1/2" METAL DECK & JOISTS  
PIPING & DUCTS  
L.L.  
TOTAL

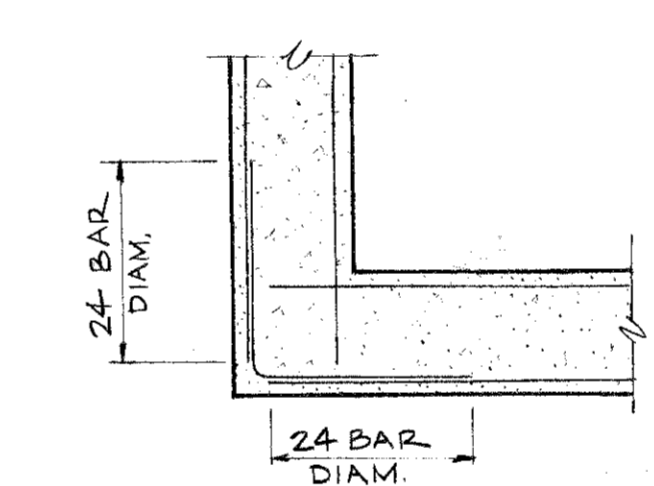
6 7/8"  
30  
15 9/8"  
6 7/8"

PRB1 - BEAM  
3-#10 BOT.  
2-#9 TOP CONT.  
#3 @ 12" FULL LENGTH  
#4 @ 12" HORIZ. EA. FACE

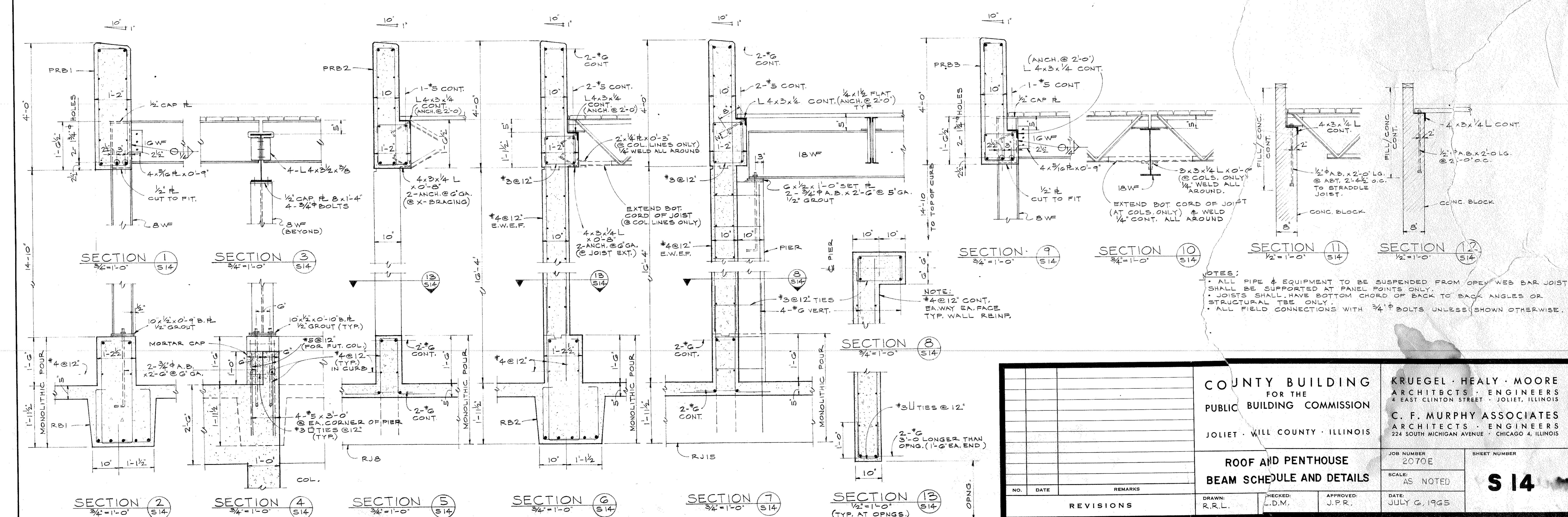
PRB2 - BEAM  
3-#9 BOT.  
2-#9 TOP CONT.  
#3 @ 12" FULL LENGTH  
#4 @ 12" HORIZ. EA. FACE

PRB3 - BEAM  
3-#10 BOT.  
2-#9 TOP CONT.  
#3 @ 12" FULL LENGTH  
#4 @ 12" HORIZ. EA. FACE

REMARKS SAME AS PRB1  
SEE SECTION (1)



TYPICAL CORNER BARS FOR CONCRETE WALLS



COUNTY BUILDING FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION JOLIET, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS		KRUEGEL · HEALY · MOORE ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 4 EAST CLINTON STREET · JOLIET, ILLINOIS C. F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS · ENGINEERS 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS	
ROOF AND PENTHOUSE BEAM SCHEDULE AND DETAILS		JOB NUMBER 2070E	SHEET NUMBER S 14
SCALE: AS NOTED		DATE JULY 6, 1965	
DRAWN: R.R.L.	CHECKED: L.D.M.	APPROVED: J.P.R.	
REVISIONS			