



(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Navarro County Courthouse  
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 300 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
CITY OR TOWN: Corsicana  
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Navarro CODE: 349 ZIP CODE: 75151  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A  
VICINITY: N/A

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (  nomination ) (  request for determination of eligibility ) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (  meets ) (  does not meet ) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (  nationally ) (  statewide ) (  locally ). (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*[Handwritten Signature]*

7 JUL 2004  
Date

Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten Signature: Edson B. Beall]*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action  
9/10/04

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Public - local

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	1	0 <b>BUILDINGS</b>
	0	0 <b>SITES</b>
	0	0 <b>STRUCTURES</b>
	3	2 <b>OBJECTS</b>
	4	2 <b>TOTAL</b>

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:**

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** GOVERNMENT/courthouse, RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** GOVERNMENT/courthouse, RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION CONCRETE  
WALLS STONE/granite, BRICK  
ROOF CERAMIC TILE  
OTHER GLASS

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).



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Navarro County Courthouse  
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The Navarro County Courthouse is at 300 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue in the north part of the City of Corsicana, Navarro County, in north-central Texas. This is the fifth permanent courthouse built for Navarro County, and the surrounding courthouse square is rare among Texas counties. When railroads arrived beginning in 1871, the commercial and industrial district moved several blocks south to have better access to the rail lines. As a result, historic residences that now serve as professional offices, as well as commercial and government buildings of more recent construction surround the 1905 Navarro County Courthouse. Built of red Texas granite and gray brick, the Navarro County Courthouse is three stories above a raised basement with a prominent central tower, and is an excellent example of Beaux-Arts architecture.

### Setting

Corsicana is 53 miles southeast of Dallas, and is located near the geographic center of Navarro County, which it serves as county seat. The landscape of the county includes low, rolling hills to near-flat terrain, with elevations ranging from 250 feet above sea level on the floodplains of the Trinity River in the southeast part of the county, to 564 feet along the county's southern boundary.

Sited on a sloping tree-covered square, the courthouse's most dominant external feature is the open clock tower, which housed only a bell until a clock was added in 1923. The courthouse square is located in the northern section of the city. Once the center of development, it was relegated to a peripheral standing when industrial and commercial development moved several blocks south and east. The arrival of the railroads in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century drew commercial and retail development away from the courthouse, and houses were built around the square. These structures date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and now serve as attorney offices, title companies, and a funeral home. More recent construction around the square houses professional and governmental offices. Because of its location, today the courthouse is not the most naturally prominent building in the city. The courthouse does serve as the anchor to other county facilities and services, with the county jail located on Second Avenue on the north side of the courthouse. The courthouse square is bounded by Second Avenue to the north, Third Avenue to the south, Twelfth Street to the east and Thirteenth Street to the west.<sup>1</sup>

### Landscaping

The courthouse square has four-foot wide concrete sidewalks that follow the perimeter of the courthouse square. The courthouse is situated on a raised plateau from four to six feet above adjacent streets. A large collection of mature trees shade the courthouse square, including crepe myrtles, pecan, hackberry, cluster chinaberry, cedar, live oaks and elms. The expansive lawn area comprises a mixture of Saint Augustine and Bermuda grass.

Three memorial statues on the courthouse grounds are contributing resources in this nomination. A statue dedicated to Confederate veterans, *Call to Arms*, was designed by Louis Amateis (1855-1913) in 1907 and installed on the southwest corner of the square the following year.<sup>2</sup> Amateis was born in Turin, Italy, where he studied architecture and sculpture. He emigrated to New York City in 1883 and worked for the firm of McKim,

<sup>1</sup> Navarro County Courthouse Master Plan, Section II, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Little 129-130.



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Mead and White. Amateis founded the School of Architecture and Fine Arts at Columbian University (now George Washington University) in Washington, D.C., and was chairman of the Department of Fine Arts from 1892 to 1902. In Texas Amateis designed works in Galveston, including the seventy-two foot high *Texas Heroes Monument* (1900), dedicated to heroes of the Texas Revolution.<sup>3</sup> In 1917, citizens dedicated a Fireman's Memorial on the southeast corner of the courthouse square, dedicated to the Corsicana Fire Department and Chief Ruby Freedman (1859-1917). The sculptor is unknown.<sup>4</sup> A statue of county namesake Jose Antonio Navarro was installed in front of the courthouse's south entrance in 1936 for the Texas Centennial celebration. The Navarro statue was designed by sculptor Allie Victoria Tennant (1898-1971) and architect Donald Nelson (1907-1992).<sup>5</sup> Tennant was born in St. Louis and grew up in Dallas. She studied at the Art Students League in New York City between 1927 and 1933. Her work ranged from the gilded bronze statue *Tejas Warrior* (1936) for the Texas Centennial Hall of State in Dallas to the Works Progress Administration-sponsored relief *Cattle, Oil and Wheat* (1940) for the post office in Electra.<sup>6</sup> Nelson was a Chicago native, and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the École des Beaux Arts and the École Normal Supérieur des Beaux Arts in France. He played a major role in designing the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago (1933) and the Texas Centennial celebration (1936) at Fair Park in Dallas as well as memorials and monuments statewide.<sup>7</sup> Two 1980 memorials to Vietnam veterans and Peace Officers are noncontributing resources in this nomination.

## Exterior

The south elevation is the primary façade. The elevation is divided into five bays, with the first and fifth bays and the central bay projecting most prominently. The central bay features a granite stair entrance, two Ionic columns and two pilasters, and a substantial pediment. The end bays also feature Ionic columns, square pavilions, and rounded windows on the upper story. At the raised basement level, the four bays on either side of the entrance each have three 1/1 windows set in a limestone base. The first and second floors form the central section of the building. The first and fifth bays have large-pane windows on either side of entry doors. Square transoms top all three openings. The second floor level features 1/1 windows. In the second and fourth bays, three 1/1 windows are found on the first and second floors. The central entry bay features a trio of paired doors, each topped by rectangular glass transoms and small pediments. On the second floor level, three pairs of vertical windows are framed by stone headers and lintels. On the third floor level, the central entry has a large triangular pediment and the words "NAVARRO COUNTY" inscribed in the entablature. The first and fifth bays each have three round windows, while the second and fourth bays each have three square windows. Square brick pavilions on either side of the central entry extend through the pediment and end in column capitals and small rectangular windows at the third story level. The central bell tower is aligned above the rotunda and staircases. It is an additional three stories high and essentially square in shape, with a lower

<sup>3</sup> "Amateis, Louis."

<sup>4</sup> Little 131.

<sup>5</sup> Little 130-131; Schoen 64.

<sup>6</sup> "Tennant, Allie Victoria."

<sup>7</sup> "Nelson, Donald Siegfried."



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balcony level, a large open central section with colonnade, and a small dome at the top. Originally designed only as a bell tower, clocks were added to all four faces in 1923.

The north elevation is set along the long axis of the building like the south elevation, but is divided into three main sections. The central section contains six 1/1 windows at the basement, first and second story levels, and six single-pane square windows on the third floor. The central section is framed by two projecting brick columns with vertical windows, and is capped by a peaked roof. The left and right sections of the north elevation contain corner entries to the courthouse, with stone staircases and paired wooden doors.

The east elevation is divided into two main sections, with a symmetrical projecting section centered below the courthouse tower. This southeast section is divided into three bays, with a central entry similar to that of the south elevation flanked by single 1/1 windows on the basement, first floor and second floor levels. Three rounded windows on the third floor are flanked by single square windows, and the section is capped by a peaked roof. The second section of the east elevation, at the northeast corner of the courthouse, features the same corner entry as found on the north elevation. The west elevation is a mirror image of the east.

The courthouse is of Beaux-Arts design of red Burnet granite and gray brick. It has a raised basement, three stories, forty rooms, and measures 110 by 160 feet. The building is topped by a tile roof and an open clock tower. It is graced by pedimented entryways, Ionic columns and other ornamental features. The pyramidal roof is a red clay tile system with copper flashing, a cast-iron roof drainpipe and a copper internal gutter system. Skylights on the south, east and west roof slope provide light to the attic. The bell tower is framed with wood and masonry construction. It has a copper roof and a copper floor covering in the bell section. The bell remains active, sounding each hour. Exterior walls are cut stone and the supporting members are brick. The courthouse has a poured concrete and brick foundation. Building footings are 24-inch thick concrete with corbelled brick to spread the loading onto the reinforced footings. Foundations for the elevator tower were added in 1959. Bearing walls consist of brick and stone and non-bearing walls are in good structural condition. The roof system is a steel frame with solid wood plank sheathing.

## Interior

The central corridors intersect in a rectangular vertical rotunda containing steel stairs accented with marble columns rising from the second floor to the fourth floor. This rotunda is open to all levels that it traverses, and is terminated at the top with an elaborate coffered ceiling and stained glass ceiling panels. At one time, these stained glass panels were illuminated only by clerestory windows located in the bell tower. Originally, the clerestory windows located in the base of the bell tower illuminated the horizontal stained glass window located in the attic and above the vertical staircases. Fluorescent light fixtures in a plywood box now illuminate the stained glass from above. Ionic concrete columns with a rare scaglioli finish and extensive ornamentation are found throughout the public spaces. A terrazzo floor with a Lone Star of Texas design in the center on the second floor is also visible from the third and fourth floor rotunda areas. The majority of the flooring material used in the public areas is terrazzo. In other areas such as the Commissioners' Courtroom the flooring material



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is carpet on concrete. The District and County Clerks' vaults have concrete floors.<sup>8</sup> The 1904 design for the courthouse included space for an elevator.

The interior has had many changes in its history. The most extensive remodeling occurred in 1964 when the district courtroom was remodeled and the balcony was removed. Many of the original plaster walls have been covered with inexpensive paneling. In some areas the plaster was covered with gypsum board attached to wood or metal studs. The public corridors are close to their original design layout, although in a few areas on each floor some corridor space has been converted to office space.<sup>9</sup> Corridor finishes include terrazzo floors, plaster walls, and marble wainscots. Painted plaster walls and ceilings are typical finishes in the courthouse, although in the majority of the office spaces wood paneling covers the walls. Historic marble wainscots are present in the public corridors, as well as terrazzo flooring. The Commissioners Courtroom has carpet over concrete. Some office and restroom spaces have vinyl tile flooring.

Historic interior doors are oak five-panel or three-panel single light with a stained finish. Currently most historic doors are painted and do not reflect their historic stained finish. Much of the original brass door hardware also remains. Historic oak millwork is intact throughout the courthouse. Historic door and transom casings are paneled and currently painted in most areas. The historic door and window casings in the courthouse were originally finished in a dark stain. The two vertical stairs located within the central vertical space are constructed of steel with steel handrails and balustrades.<sup>10</sup> No historic interior lighting survives. Indoor lighting consists of some incandescent and newer fluorescent fixtures, primarily in areas where drop ceilings have been added. Round suspended fixtures in the corridors date from the 1950s. Many modern ceiling fans have also been added to the courthouse. Floor systems consist of poured reinforced concrete, five to six inches thick, with integral steel I-beams. The original attic framing system is wood, but in the 1960s additional steel supports were installed. The steel framing is supported by the masonry of the exterior walls and clock tower.

### Changes since 1905

The building had immediate structural problems, and required major repairs in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most notably, the roof has been repaired at least ten times in the building's history. No significant exterior alterations have taken place, but on the interior, floors, ceilings, office spaces and restrooms have been renovated numerous times, and now present a mixture of historic and later materials.

Water pipes were installed in 1911, and new sidewalks were added in 1913. The roof received repairs in 1913, the first of ten such references in the Commissioners Court minutes over the next eighty-two years. In 1918 wood floors were removed in the basement and replaced with concrete. In 1919 fire escapes were added. A clock was installed in the bell tower in 1923, and the clock was overhauled in 1955. A new heating system was

<sup>8</sup> Navarro County Courthouse Master Plan, Section II, pp. 2-3.

<sup>9</sup> Navarro County Courthouse Master Plan, Section III, p. 15.

<sup>10</sup> Navarro County Courthouse Master Plan, Section III, pp. 18-19.



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installed in 1927, and in 1935 ceiling fans were installed throughout the building. An elevator was installed in 1960 in the central lobby, and in 1963 a new heating and air conditioning system was installed, and the brick boiler building which housed the courthouse's heating system since its construction was demolished. The building was renovated in 1963-64. At that time, air conditioning, central heating and new elevators were installed. In the District Courtroom, the contractor removed the courtroom balcony and added a suspended ceiling. The general refurbishing came to a cost of \$350,000, or twice the cost of the original building.

The Navarro County Courthouse was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983.<sup>11</sup> In the same year the county replaced the roof and stabilized the bell tower at a cost of \$291,033.<sup>12</sup> In 1994 the Texas Department of Transportation awarded the county a \$655,600 grant to restore and renovate the courthouse. Work included repairing the south steps and entryway, cleaning and sealing exterior brick, limestone and granite, replacing all courthouse windows, installing new floor slabs, and adding new sidewalks and landscaping.<sup>13</sup> The roof received additional work in 1995. Another grant in 1998 replaced deteriorated sidewalks and installed a French drain system. Aluminum storefront doors were also replaced with red oak and glass doors. Recent alterations have included an elevator and accessible ramps, as well as general exterior work on the brick and stone.

In 1995 three historic districts in Corsicana were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Corsicana Commercial Historic District includes parts of 24 blocks south and east of the courthouse square. The Mills Place Historic District is a 1920s residential neighborhood six blocks west of the courthouse. The West Side Historic District is a large residential district west of the courthouse square. The current chairman of the Navarro County Historical Commission reports that as of the year 2003, there are 134 historical markers within the county, including one establishing the courthouse as a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark. The dedication to preservation by the citizens and elected officials of Navarro County indicate a likely restoration of the courthouse under the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program through the Texas Historical Commission. With few exterior alterations in its history, the courthouse retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling to a high degree.

### Table of resources within property:

Navarro County Courthouse	1905	BUILDING/courthouse	contributing
Call to Arms statue	1908	OBJECT/monument	contributing
Fireman's Memorial	1917	OBJECT/monument	contributing
Jose Antonio Navarro statue	1936	OBJECT/monument	contributing
Peace Officer's memorial	c. 1980	OBJECT/monument	noncontributing
Vietnam Veterans' memorial	c. 1980	OBJECT/monument	noncontributing

<sup>11</sup> "Navarro County Courthouse."

<sup>12</sup> Corsicana Daily Sun, November 9, 1995.

<sup>13</sup> Corsicana Daily Sun, December 1, 1994.

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## 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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### APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** GOVERNMENT; ARCHITECTURE

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1905-1954

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1905

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Flanders, James Edward, architect

General Supply and Construction Company, builders

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-18).

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## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-19).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:



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The 1905 Navarro County Courthouse is the fifth permanent courthouse to serve the county, replacing an 1881 stone building on the same site. The 1905 courthouse reflects a period of rapid growth for Corsicana, which had become one of the largest cities in the state. Architect James Edward Flanders of Dallas designed at least a dozen courthouses in Texas, although his 1883 Second Empire design in Albany and his 1905 courthouse in Corsicana are the only two that survive. The Navarro County Courthouse exhibits Beaux Arts style architecture in such details as tall Ionic columns, pediments, circular pavilion windows, a prominent central tower and small dome. The courthouse is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Government, at the local level of significance for its role as the center of government for Navarro County for nearly a century. The courthouse is also nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance as an intact example of a Beaux Arts-style public building. The courthouse retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling to a high degree.

### Development of Navarro County and Corsicana

Navarro County was one of thirty-one counties established by the first legislature of the new State of Texas in 1846. Created on April 25 and organized on July 13 of that year, the county was named in honor of Jose Antonio Navarro, Texas Revolution figure and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The county seat was named Corsicana in honor of Navarro's ancestral home of Corsica. The county was originally much larger, encompassing land between the Brazos and Trinity Rivers, south and west of Dallas County.<sup>14</sup> All or part of nine additional counties were carved from Navarro between 1846 and 1866.

Since its establishment in 1848, Corsicana has been the seat of government for Navarro County. The town developed near the homestead of Reverend Hampton McKinney who operated the McKinney Inn, an important social and cultural landmark during the pioneer era. Thomas I. Smith, David R. Mitchell and J. C. Neil donated land nearby for a new townsite named Corsicana, named in honor of the birthplace (Corsica) of Jose Antonio Navarro, for whom the county was named. The town grew slowly during its early years, and its economy, like most communities throughout Texas at that time, relied on agricultural production and trade. By 1870 Corsicana claimed only 80 residents; however, the arrival of the Houston and Texas Central (H&TC) Railroad in 1871 spurred substantial growth and development, as demonstrated by the 1880 census which reported that the town's population exceeded 3,300.<sup>15</sup>

The railroad boom ushered in an era of unprecedented construction activity, and a bustling community emerged from what only a few years earlier had been a small village. The railroad extended from Houston, cutting a path through one of the richest agricultural regions in the state, providing a better and more reliable means of transporting farm goods to markets than by waterways or hauled overland by animals. For a while Corsicana served as the terminus of the H&TC. Other railroads, including the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad (also known as the Cotton Belt) in 1880, and the Burlington-Rock Island Railroad in 1907, extended their lines to

<sup>14</sup> Gournay, Luke. Texas Boundaries. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1995, pp. 44-53.

<sup>15</sup> Hardy Heck Moore, Part II, p. 2.



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Corsicana.<sup>16</sup> Other important factors in the local history included the establishment of an orphanage for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) in 1886 and the Texas State Orphans Home in 1889.

The primary agricultural commodity was cotton, and its cultivation and processing remained a significant factor in the town's development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The many cotton-related industries established in the city helped local cotton growers realize the potential of their farmlands. One of the most significant industries was the Corsicana Cotton Mill, organized in 1900. It was built on land near the intersection of the H&TC and the Cotton Belt Railroads, as were most of the city's industrial enterprises. Despite Texas' prominence as the world's leading producer of cotton, the state had only a handful of cotton mills. The fact that Corsicana claimed one of only 17 such mills in the state before World War I reflects the importance of cotton to the local economy, as well as Corsicana's significance as a cotton processing, shipping and distribution center in this highly productive region. In addition, Corsicana boasted two cottonseed oil mills, a cotton compress and numerous cotton gins during the cotton boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>17</sup>

The discovery of oil in 1894 provided a critical juncture in Corsicana's development. Although its true significance was not initially appreciated, oil soon became a vital component of the local economy and enabled Corsicana to become one of the fastest growing cities in Texas in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Petroleum-related industries established in Corsicana included Joseph S. Cullinan's Magnolia Petroleum Company (1898), the American Well and Prospecting Company (later sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company), and the Oil City Iron Works (a subsidiary of the Continental Gin Company). By 1900 the city's population had reached 9,313, elevating it to become the 13<sup>th</sup> largest community in the state.<sup>18</sup>

Corsicana's prosperity during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in the construction of numerous commercial buildings downtown and the annexation of residential additions containing housing and neighborhood schools and churches. The houses ranged from opulent residences for the town's merchant class on the west side, to middle class dwellings throughout the city, to modest frame vernacular houses located on the east and south sides in the less-affluent, African-American sections of the city. The influx of residents justified the establishment of an Interurban line in 1913 that connected Corsicana with Dallas, which in itself prompted early suburban development north of the city along the rail line. Growth continued in the early twentieth century, with Corsicana incorporating as a city in 1917 and the discovery of a second larger oil deposit, the Powell Field, in 1923. The city population reached 15,202 in 1930 and has been rising gradually since then, with 24,485 counted in the most recent census. In 1946 the founding of Navarro College provided local residents with increased educational opportunities.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Hardy Heck Moore, Part II, p. 3.

<sup>17</sup> Hardy Heck Moore, Part II, pp. 3-4.

<sup>18</sup> Hardy Heck Moore, Part II, p. 4.

<sup>19</sup> Hardy Heck Moore, Part II, pp. 4-5.



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### Previous Courthouses

The cornerstone at the front entrance of the present courthouse refers to six courthouses, the first of which was at the home of W. R. Howe, in present Ellis County. The stone does not refer to several temporary quarters for Navarro County through the years, including the McKinney Tavern in Cedar Hall, Thomas J. Haynes' carpenter shop, I. Baum's Third Avenue building and at several other places. The number of permanent courthouses stands at five. The W. R. Howe home was a three-room log cabin built as a private residence; furthermore, Ellis County was detached from Navarro County after three years.<sup>20</sup>

#### First courthouse: 1848-1853

The first courthouse was a log cabin, 16 x 17 feet, located at the southeast corner of West First Avenue and North Twelfth Street, designated on the official map as Block 13, lot 4. The door faced west and there were no windows. The judge sat in one corner, the clerk in the opposite corner with a table on which there was a Bible. There were no files, and the clerk kept the records in his pocket or at home, and when the jury deliberated they went outside under an old post oak tree. Judge John L. Miller described it as having cracks big enough to throw a wolf through. As described on page 34, Daybook 1848, County Court, it was intended only as a temporary courthouse square. It was built by J. A. Johnson, who happened to be sheriff at the time, at a cost of \$100.00. Besides court sessions, it was used for school classes, church meetings, and lodge meetings. After being abandoned, the logs were taken out to the Fred Gray farm south of Corsicana and used for a corn crib. The site of this original courthouse is now used by the Dennis-Victor Cooper Insurance Agency, originally Chick Reed Real Estate Agency.<sup>21</sup>

The first permanent courthouse, built in 1848, was discovered intact on October 15, 1980, while Dennis Cooper was razing a house that had built around an older log building. After 100 hours of research by seven members of the Historical Society, they all came to the same conclusion that the log building was the residence of Hampton McKinney, the first settler of Corsicana,<sup>22</sup> and was the official building designated for the county seat of Navarro County.<sup>23</sup> David Journey, an archaeologist from Southern Methodist University, completed a historic architectural study of the structure, substantiating the findings of the Historical Society. Mr. Journey completed the tree ring dating on logs from the buildings located at 209 West First Avenue, and his results concurred with the Navarro County Historical Society's findings. The tree dating process has established the initial construction date for a post oak structure thought to be the original Navarro County Court facilities. Five cutting dates indicate the structure was built in the late fall of 1848 or prior to the growing season of 1849. The double pen part of the structure is probably the original portion of the original court facilities.<sup>24</sup> McKinney's house was the first permanent county seat of Navarro County and one of the early Texas Land Offices. It is believed to be the first structure built on the townsite of Corsicana, serving as the seat of government, post

<sup>20</sup> Murchison and Putman.

<sup>21</sup> Murchison and Putman; Love.

<sup>22</sup> Pioneer Village Archives.

<sup>23</sup> Murchison and Putnam.

<sup>24</sup> Murchison and Putnam, Pioneer Village Archives.



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Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

office, Land Commissioner's Office, hotel, and quarters for the first Navarro County officials. Most of the noted citizens involved in the creating of the county boarded there.<sup>25</sup>

The structure is composed of two original log buildings, a single pen constructed primarily of red cedar logs, and a double pen built of post oak logs. Both buildings exhibit numerous evidences of rearrangement of wall logs and remodeling. The log structures were originally chinked, horizontal boards nailed over the wall cracks, and the entire exteriors whitewashed. The logs were then coded with a numerical and alphabetical system, as was often used when log buildings were dismantled and moved. The structures were subsequently rearranged into a "T" shaped building and covered with a sawn frame superstructure. More windows, doors, and two chimney cuts were added at this time. The log structures may have been originally located on the present site, which was deeded as the original courthouse property, or brought from some other location and reassembled on the site at some point in the last half of the nineteenth century.<sup>26</sup>

### Second Courthouse: 1853-1855

Built on the present courthouse square, this was a frame 40 x 46 foot two-story building with a cupola on top and was built by Thomas J. Haynes at a cost of \$4,000.00. Like other buildings at the time, the staircase was on the outside. County records were kept on the first floor that included a reception area. The courtroom was on the second floor. Arsonists burned this building on November 14, 1855 to destroy indictment records. As a result all district court records were destroyed, but fortunately most of the county clerk records were saved, thus preserving land titles. County stock brand records go back to August 17, 1846, but most of the records go back no further than 1850. There are no District Court records prior to November 27, 1855.<sup>27</sup>

### Third Courthouse: 1857-1880

The third courthouse was a two-story brick building, approximately the same size as the previous building which had burned. The building contract was for \$10,000, made with Thomas J. Haynes, also, but the actual construction was done by J. M. Riggs. This building was used as a social center, for public meetings, school, church services and dances, and a few of the rooms were rented to single men of the town. After the Civil War, it was the governing center for Union occupying troops. As population and business boomed during the 1870s, the County Commissioners decided to meet the times by building a new courthouse which was begun in 1880.<sup>28</sup>

### Fourth Courthouse: 1881-1905

This courthouse was the most ornate and well-designed of the previous courthouses. The architect was the well-known Frederick Ernst Ruffini and the contractor was the Texas Building Association Contractors, both of Austin.<sup>29</sup> On May 10, 1880 the County Commissioners made a contract with these two Austin firms which called for building by nine stages, with consultation and settlement after each stage. When the building was

<sup>25</sup> Murchison and Putnam, David Journey research.

<sup>26</sup> Murchison and Putnam, David Journey research.

<sup>27</sup> Murchison and Putnam.

<sup>28</sup> Murchison and Putnam.

<sup>29</sup> Navarro County Commissioners Court minutes 1880-1882 up to page 79.



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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

finished September 7, 1881, the total cost to the county was \$43,500.00. Original plans called for Corsicana red brick, but the architect persuaded a change to cream colored brick, made at Austin. It was a most attractive looking building, but in time proved too small for a still-growing Corsicana. In addition, the shifting soil contributed to the building being condemned after twenty-three years of use.<sup>30</sup>

### 1905 Navarro County Courthouse

The 1905 Navarro County Courthouse is a well-designed regional example of Beaux Arts public architecture. *Les beaux-arts*, or the fine arts, refers to aesthetic principles enunciated and perpetuated by the École des Beaux-Arts in France. The École emphasized the study of Greek and Roman structures, composition, and symmetry. Beaux Arts buildings in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century featured such elements as heavy ashlar stone bases, grand stairways, paired columns with plinths, monumental attics, grand arched openings, cartouches, decorative swags, medallions and sculptural figures before giving way to more sedate forms.<sup>31</sup> Other elements may include projecting facades or pavilions with colossal columns often grouped in pairs. Windows may be surrounded by free-standing columns and pedimented entablatures above.<sup>32</sup>

As described on page 520, Vol. 6, Commissioner Court minutes, a contract was made Saturday, April 15, 1905, with the low bidder, General Supply & Construction Company of Fort Worth for \$128,900.00, with an additional \$46,000 later dedicated to furniture and fixtures. While the building was under construction, county offices were moved to 111 West Third Avenue, in a 100 x 125 foot building belonging to I. Baum. The present courthouse is 160 x 110 feet, with a basement and three stories, with a clock dome on top, made of red Burnet granite and gray bricks with tile roof, comprising 40 rooms. Two cornerstones were laid during special ceremonies on November 20, 1905 when the court began moving into the building.<sup>33</sup> The courthouse was designed by James E. Flanders of Dallas. Flanders was a significant architect of the period, having designed a dozen Texas courthouses, including those in Shackelford, Nolan, and Dallas counties.

### Crumbley-Stewart affair

One of the most unusual episodes to take place in the Navarro County Courthouse unfolded on March 19, 1926. On that Friday morning, Dr. M. L. Hanks, Mayor of the small town of Corbet, was in the office of Justice of the Peace G. W. Crumbley in the courthouse basement. Mayor Hanks asked Crumbley why he had not read of his intent to run for reelection in the local newspapers. Crumbley responded, "I'm not going to announce through the papers because I don't have any money. That s--- -- - ----- in there had discriminated against me," pointing back to Sheriff John W. Stewart's office. Justice of the Peace salaries were paid at the time on a case by case basis through fees collected by the J.P., in a type of 'commission' basis.

According to Sheriff Stewart, around 5 p.m. that same day, Crumbley caught the sheriff descending the stairs to the basement, and asked him to enter his office, telling him that he had a matter to discuss with him. After a

<sup>30</sup> Murchison and Putnam.

<sup>31</sup> Poppeliers, p. 66.

<sup>32</sup> Blumenson, pp. 66-67.

<sup>33</sup> Navarro County Courthouse Master Plan, Section II, p. 2.



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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

verbal exchange where Crumbley repeated his complaint that he had delivered to Mayor Hanks, the sheriff denied the claim, and rose from his chair to leave. Stewart testified at an examining trial three days later, that "...starting to rise from my chair, Crumbley said 'you old s-- -- - ----' and struck me over the back of the head with the seal as I was rising to leave, felling me to my right knee. In this position, I was attempting to draw my gun and he hit me two more licks, one of which I partly warded off with my left arm, and finally getting my gun from my scabbard, I fired."

As was reported in a number of news accounts, it was assumed that Crumbley was not critically wounded, but he died the next morning. The sheriff was promptly arrested and posted bond before the examining trial and grand jury investigation two days later. On Wednesday, March 24<sup>th</sup>, the Navarro County grand jury 'no-billed' Sheriff Stewart, essentially absolving him of guilt in the murder of Justice of the Peace Crumbley, by reason of self-defense. The Corsicana Democrat and Truthteller reported that "the city was startled" and both men were "badly wounded in a difficulty in the office of Crumbley." The Commissioners Court minutes have no entry on the incident, but in special session on May 1, 1926, appointed J. J. Sullivan to fill Crumbley's unexpired term. Stewart was a previous city marshal and police chief in Corsicana. Little is recorded of Crumbley's background, except that he was 53 years old, a rural schoolteacher by profession, and was survived by a wife and six children. Some citizens believe the ghost of Crumbley is sometimes present in his old office in the courthouse basement, or on the stairs leading to the floor above.<sup>34</sup>

### **James Edward Flanders, Architect**

James Edward Flanders (1849-1928) was a significant and prolific architect in Texas during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Born in 1849 in Chicago, he attended public schools and was a classmate of Daniel Burnham. He began his architectural training as a draftsman and apprentice with the firm of Schmid and Zucker around 1871. He moved to Minneapolis in 1874, where he continued his professional development.<sup>35</sup>

As Flanders himself recounted in a 1925 interview, the Minnesota climate did not agree with him. "When the mercury dropped to 15 degrees below zero on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, I thought it time to move."<sup>36</sup> At the time, Dallas was rumored to be booming, and according to Flanders, his correspondence with the postmaster, Judge A. B. Norton, "pictured the rising town of Dallas in such glowing colors as to cause me to come South as soon as I could arrange my affairs."<sup>37</sup>

Flanders arrived in Dallas in August of 1876, and although the town was indeed thriving, there were few prospects for architectural practice. "The outlook for a man of my profession was gloomy in the extreme. The town undoubtedly was doing a rushing business, and men in all lines were prospering, but the buildings were of

<sup>34</sup> Information compiled by Pete McRae, 1113 Architects, Georgetown, Texas.

<sup>35</sup> William L. McDonald, *Dallas Rediscovered* (Dallas: Dallas Historical Society, 1978): 35.

<sup>36</sup> James E. Flanders, as quoted in W. S. Adair, "Dallas' First Architect Had Hard Sledding," *Dallas Morning News*, 15 November 1925, 3:3.

<sup>37</sup> Flanders, as quoted in Adair.



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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

the cheapest and most temporary kind. Nobody expected to remain here permanently.”<sup>38</sup> Dallas was considered a frontier boomtown destined to flare out in a matter of time, and most residents wanted only to make what money they could while it lasted. Substantial, architect-designed buildings seemed contrary to those plans. Flanders was able to find work, however. More and more counties were being organized across the state, especially in West Texas, and he was able to secure commissions for a number of courthouses. These included the 1874 Rockwall County Courthouse, the 1882 Nolan County Courthouse, the Shackelford, Stephens, and Eastland County Courthouses, all built in 1883, and the 1884 Baylor County Courthouse. Of these, only the Shackelford County Courthouse (NRHP 1976) remains. He also designed Dallas’ fifth courthouse, constructed in 1881.

Although he continued to design county courthouses, the 1880s and 1890s brought Flanders increasing commercial and residential work in the Dallas area. By then, Dallas residents were apparently convinced that the city would survive in the long-term, and they began to invest in more substantial buildings. Flanders, referred to as “Dallas’ First Architect” in a 1925 article, had little competition at the time, and he designed a number of Dallas’ most prominent buildings of the era. He designed the 1885 annex to the Grand Windsor, Dallas’ most opulent hotel, the c.1885 Cockrell Building, the 1885 Gould Building, which housed the Texas and Pacific Railroad offices, and the 1884 Gaston Building (also called the Merchants Exchange Building), which Flanders described as “the finest building at the time in town.”<sup>39</sup> In 1887, he was also commissioned to design the first State Fair Exposition Building at Fair Park, “the biggest thing of the times in an architectural way.”<sup>40</sup>

While designing these commercial buildings, Flanders was also designing Dallas’ most prominent homes, often for the same clients who commissioned his commercial work. He designed houses for Dr. L. W. Locke, Jules E. Schneider, W. H. Flippen, A. H. Belo, John Bookhout, Charles Ott, C. A. Keating and George Atkins. In 1884, Flanders also tried his hand at real estate development, platting the first residential neighborhood west of the Trinity River. He named the development Flanders Heights and constructed his own home there, but the area, near the present intersection of Sylvan and the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike, was not in Dallas’ line of growth. Flanders Heights was a commercial failure, and the discouraged Flanders left for California in 1887.<sup>41</sup> He returned to Dallas in 1891, however, and reestablished his architectural practice. He doesn’t seem to have lost much ground, and he immediately began receiving more commissions. He continued to design houses, but also a number of Dallas area schools, including the 1891 San Jacinto School at San Jacinto and Pecos, the 1893 Alamo Public School at Jeffries and Hickory, the 1893 Columbian School at Akard and Royal, and the Oak Cliff Public High School at E. 10<sup>th</sup> and Patton (all since demolished).<sup>42</sup>

Flanders also began to focus on another area of his practice, for which he would eventually receive the most acclaim, ecclesiastical design. He claimed to have designed 125 churches in Texas, likely dating back to the

<sup>38</sup> Flanders, as quoted in Adair.

<sup>39</sup> Flanders, as quoted in Adair.

<sup>40</sup> Flanders, as quoted in Adair.

<sup>41</sup> McDonald, *Dallas Rediscovered*, 36.

<sup>42</sup> McDonald, *Dallas Rediscovered*, 36.



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Continuation Sheet

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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

1880s, but unfortunately only a handful of examples from the latter part of his career survive today. Those examples, however, demonstrate his substantive understanding of contemporary trends, progressive architectural tendencies, and unique knack for inventively blending a variety of stylistic elements. Those qualities are manifested in a series of churches, most of which were built in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, that unite Gothic traditions with strong, clear influences of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie School.

Architectural Historian Jay C. Henry explains Flanders' blend of Gothic and Modern influences as a compromise between the architect's own progressive tendencies and the more traditional tastes of most church congregations. Henry has also identified an evolutionary process in Flanders' church designs, with gradually stronger allusions to the Chicago School. The 1904 First Methodist Church in Royse City, for instance, was predominately a Carpenter Gothic design, but its wide, flared eaves and simplified detailing indicate a distinct Prairie influence. In subsequent designs, like the 1904 Trinity Methodist Church in Dallas, the 1904-5 First United Methodist Church in Pittsburg and the 1910 St. John's Methodist in Stamford, those references became much more explicit, most notably by incorporating bands of organic, Sullivanesque ornament.<sup>43</sup>

As a Chicago native, Flanders could have been more aware of that city's architectural trends than most architects in the South, and most progressive architects of the day were familiar with Wright's Prairie style by the early 1900s. It seems reasonable and even likely, then, that Flanders was influenced by Wright's work. This certainly does not detract from Flanders' designs, however, as he was able to absorb the substance of his many influences, translate them into his own unique style and apply them to a full range of building types. Nowhere is this more apparent than in his churches, which were so idiosyncratic that they are easily identified as his even today. Flanders returned to California in 1913, where he remained for the rest of his life, and his legacy in Texas ended with his early Modern ecclesiastical masterpieces. Flanders continued to develop as an architect in Hollywood, where he developed a second, more successful "Flanders Heights" neighborhood. He died there in 1928.<sup>44</sup>

Flanders landmark buildings:

Building	City	County	Year	Historic designations
Strain, W. A. House	Lancaster	Dallas	1895-96	RTHL 1977, NRHP 1978
Central Christian Church	Greenville	Hunt	1899	NRHP 2004
Cole-Hipp House	Waxahachie	Ellis	c. 1900	NRHP 1986
Heard-Craig House	McKinney	Collin	1900	RTHL 1975, NRHP 1987
Warren-Crowell House	Terrell	Kaufman	1904	RTHL 1973, NRHP 1980
First United Methodist Church	Royse City	Rockwall	1904	RTHL 1978
St. John's Methodist Church	Stamford	Jones	1910	NRHP 1986
First Methodist Church	Hubbard	Hill	1911	RTHL 1991

<sup>43</sup> Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993): 39, 43-44.

<sup>44</sup> "Central Christian Church," Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, NRHP nomination.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 18

Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

Flanders courthouses:

County	City	Year	Notes
Rockwall	Rockwall	1878	razed 1892
Dallas	Dallas	1881	burned 1890
Nolan	Sweetwater	1882	razed 1892
Eastland	Eastland	1883	razed 1928
Stephens	Breckenridge	1883	razed 1926, sandstone arch remains
Shackelford	Albany	1883-84	RTHL 1962, NRHP 1976
Baylor	Seymour	1884	razed 1968
Jack	Jacksboro	1886	razed 1940
Wilbarger	Vernon	1890	razed 1928
Nolan	Sweetwater	1892	razed 1917
Navarro	Corsicana	1905	RTHL 1983
Potter	Amarillo	1906	razed 1932

**Conclusion**

The Navarro County Courthouse is the central hub of county and regional government and political activity. It houses nearly all the offices of the elected county officials, as well as all judicial levels from justice of the peace through county court and district court. The courthouse was built at a time of rapid growth and prosperity for the county. The courthouse meets Criterion A, in the area of Government, by its role as the seat of county government since 1905. The courthouse has been the center of civic, governmental, and social activities since its construction. The building meets Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact example of Beaux Arts style architecture. The building retains integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, association and feeling to a high degree.



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

<b>UTM REFERENCES</b>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	738940	3553620

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:** Public square on original plat of City of Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas. Bounded by Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Thirteenth Street and Twelfth Street.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:** Nomination includes all property historical associated with the building.

---

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

---

**NAME/TITLE:** Bob Brinkman

**ORGANIZATION:** Texas Historical Commission

**DATE:** April 7, 2004

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 12276

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 463-8769

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 78711-2276

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS** (see continuation sheets FIGURE-21 through FIGURE-24)

**MAPS** (see continuation sheet MAP-20 and topographic map)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet PHOTO-25)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

---

**PROPERTY OWNER**

---

**NAME:** Navarro County, ATTN: The Hon. Alan Bristol

**STREET & NUMBER:** 300 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue

**TELEPHONE:** (903) 654-3025

**CITY OR TOWN:** Corsicana

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 75151



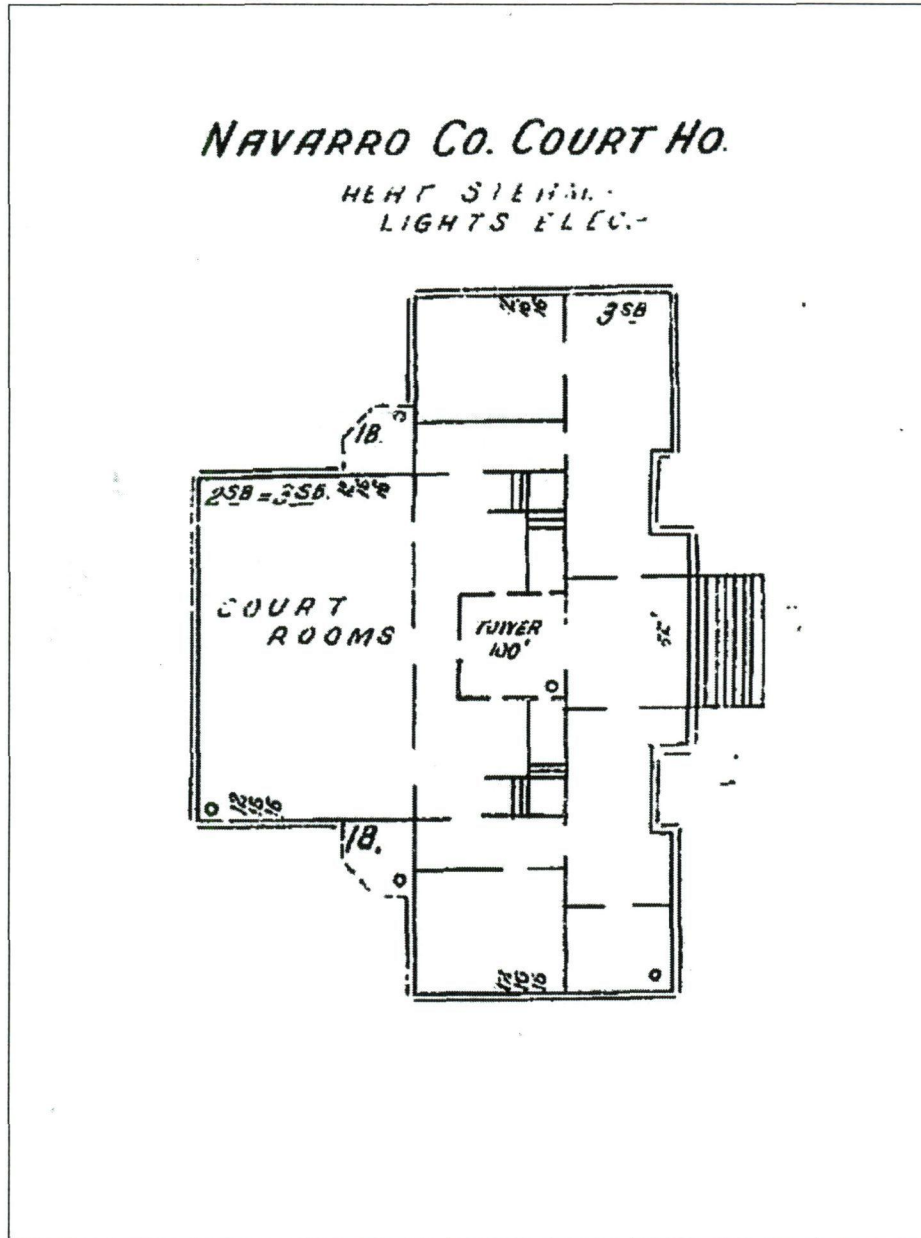
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 20

Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Navarro County Courthouse, January 1910. East at top.















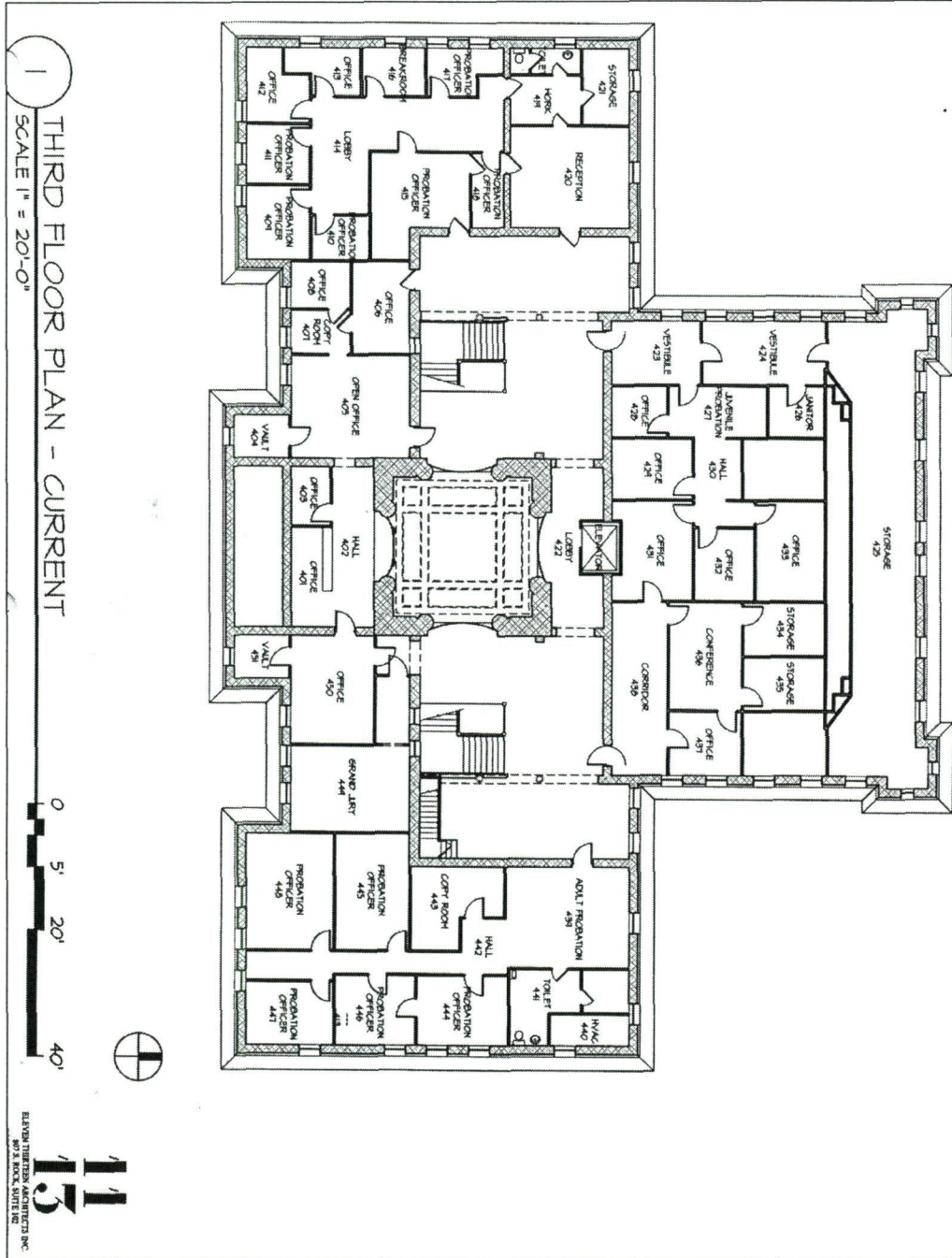
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 24

Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

Figure 4. Third floor plan. West at top. Source: 1113 Architects, Georgetown, Texas.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Navarro County Courthouse  
Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

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### PHOTOGRAPH INVENTORY

**Navarro County Courthouse**  
**300 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue**  
**Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas**  
**Photographs by Bob Brinkman, April 2004**  
**Negatives on file at Texas Historical Commission**

Southeast oblique  
Camera facing northwest  
Photo 1 of 4

South elevation detail  
Camera facing north  
Photo 2 of 4

Northeast oblique  
Camera facing southwest  
Photo 3 of 4

Interior detail  
Camera facing west  
Photo 4 of 4



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Navarro County Courthouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Navarro

DATE RECEIVED: 7/27/04      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/09/04  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000947

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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





NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

300 W. 3RD AVENUE

CORSICANA, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 4





NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

300 W. 3<sup>RD</sup> AVENUE

CORSICANA, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 4





NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

300 W. 3RD AVENUE

CORSICANA, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 4



PHOTO 101



NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

300 W. 3RD AVENUE

CORSICANA, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS

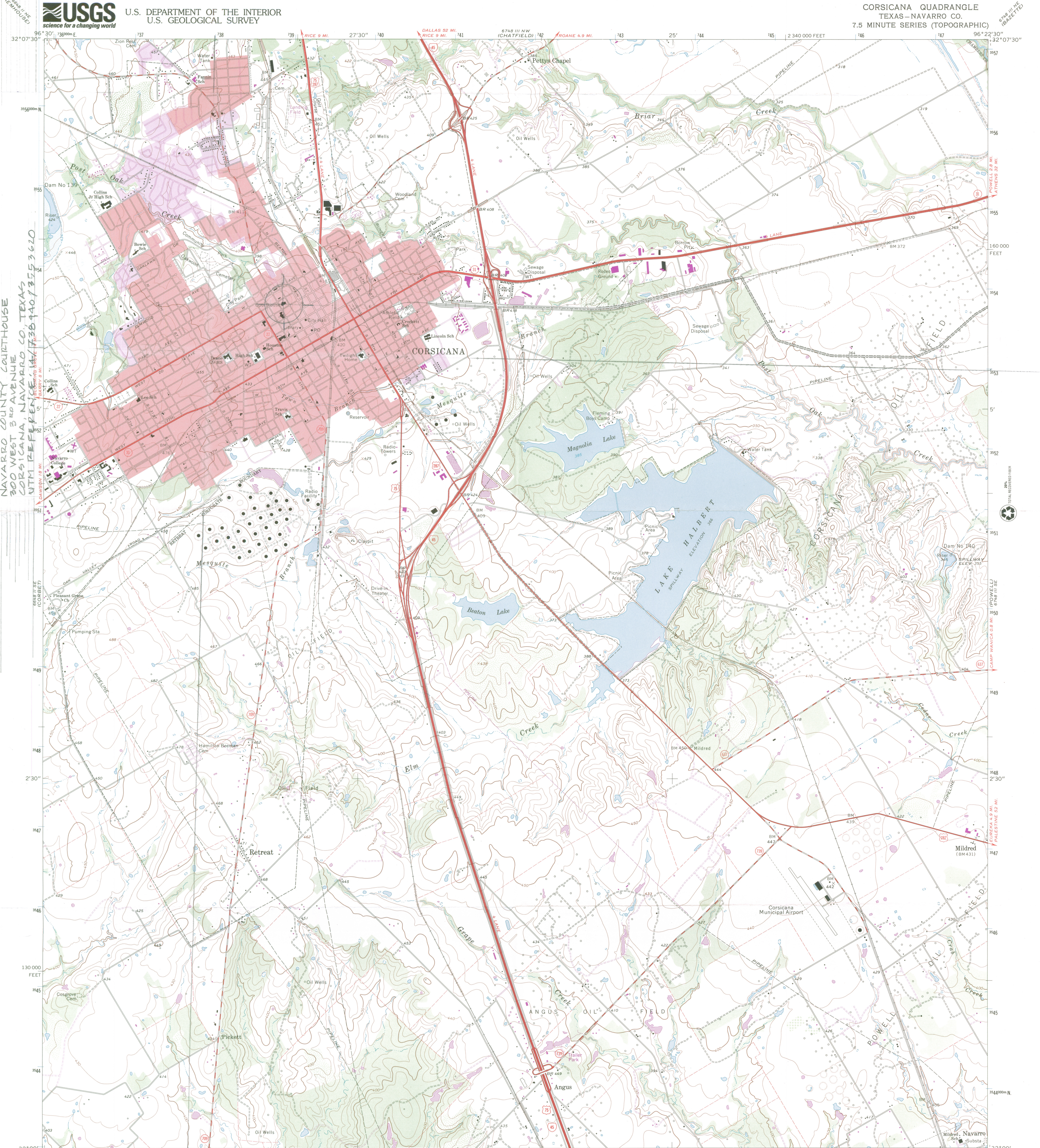
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 4





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

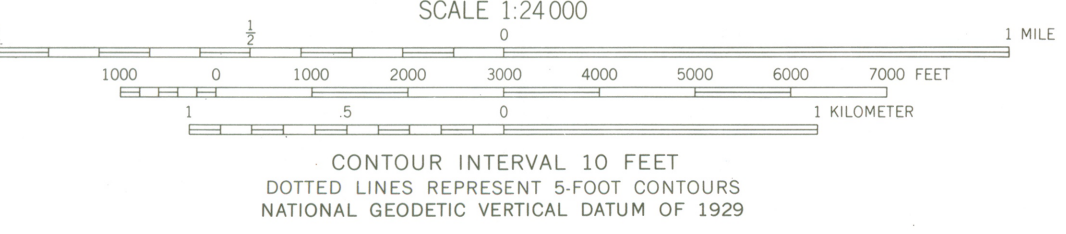
CORSICANA QUADRANGLE  
TEXAS—NAVARRO CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



NAVARRO COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
300 WEST 3RD AVENUE  
CORSICANA, NAVARRO CO, TEXAS  
NTM REFERENCE 14/138940/13553620

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines  
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas  
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks



SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

CORSICANA, TEX.  
32096-A4-TF-024

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1978  
DMA 6748 III SW-SERIES V882



ISBN 0-607-50464-1  
9 780607 504644

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3296-122





# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Rick Perry • Governor

John L. Nau, III • Chairman

F. Lawrence Oaks • Executive Director

*The State Agency for Historic Preservation*

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator  
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Navarro County Courthouse, Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

DATE: July 21, 2004



The following materials are submitted regarding: Navarro County Courthouse, Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

COMMENTS:

SHPO requests substantive review

The enclosed owner objections (do ) (do not ) constitute a majority of property owners

Other \_\_\_\_\_