

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Kimble County Courthouse
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 501 Main Street
City or town: Junction State: Texas County: Kimble
Not for publication: [] Vicinity: []

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet) the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
[] national [] statewide [] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [] A [] B [] C [] D

Signature of certifying official / Title: Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 6/25/21
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[] entered in the National Register
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
2	1	objects
3	1	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions: GOVERNMENT/ courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick, concrete, cast stone, glass

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-7 through 7-11)

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Government, Architecture (*local level of significance*)

Period of Significance: 1930-1971

Significant Dates: 1930

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Phelps, Henry T. (architect); Porter, E.D. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-12 through 8-19)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 9-20 through 9-21)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.75 acres

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 30.488819° Longitude: -99.765823°

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated area is the current legal parcel described by Kimble UCAD as (Property ID# 16443): S3270 EASTERN ADDN BLK PUBLIC SQUARE and shown on accompanying Map 4.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Pat Nicholson, Preservation Specialist
Organization: Hutson Gallagher, Inc.
Street & number: 1206 Quail Park Drive
City or Town: Austin State: Texas Zip Code: 78758
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Date: December 11, 2020

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets MAP-22 through MAP-23)

Additional items (see continuation sheets FIGURE-24 through FIGURE-36)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-37 through PHOTO-49)

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Kimble County Courthouse
City or Vicinity: Junction
County, State: Kimble County, Texas
Photographer: Huston Gallagher, Inc.
Dates Photographed: Various

Photo 1

Exterior, West Elevation
Camera facing east

Photo 2

Exterior, Southwest oblique
Camera facing northeast

Photo 3

Exterior, South Elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 4

Exterior, East Elevation
Camera facing west

Photo 5

Exterior, North Elevation
Camera facing south

Photo 6

Exterior, Northwest oblique
Camera facing southeast

Photo 7

Exterior, East Entry
Camera facing west

Photo 8

Exterior, West Clock
Camera facing northeast (up)

Photo 9

Exterior, West Details
Camera facing southeast

Photo 10

Exterior, West Details
Camera facing northeast

Photo 11

Exterior, West Details
Camera facing southeast

Photo 12

Exterior, West Details
Camera facing southeast (down)

Photo 13

Exterior, Site
Camera facing northeast

Photo 14

Exterior, Site
Camera facing north

Photo 15

Exterior, Site
Camera facing east

Photo 16

Exterior, Site
Camera facing west (down)

Photo 17

Interior, 1st Floor Corridor
Camera facing north

Photo 18

Interior, stair
Camera facing east

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Photo 19

Interior, stair
Camera facing east

Photo 20

Interior, District Courtroom
Camera facing southeast

Photo 21

Interior, County Courtroom
Camera facing north

Photo 22

Interior, Stair Details
Camera facing southwest & northeast

Photo 23

Interior, Vault Door County Clerk's Office
Camera facing northwest

Photo 24

Interior, Door Hardware, District Courtroom
Camera facing north

Photo 25: Southeast oblique of 1974 addition.
Camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Narrative Description

The 1930 Kimble County Courthouse is a modest, two-story masonry building with a cross-axial rectangular plan and Moderne decorative order in Junction, Kimble County, Texas. It is of reinforced concrete construction with a grey brick veneer, and a flat roof is behind the stepped parapet. One of Henry T. Phelps' last Texas courthouses, its design demonstrates the architect's familiarity with Beaux Arts traditions and later adoption of Moderne aesthetic popularized by Paul Phillippe Cret and Bertram G. Goodhue's late 1920s modern classicist federal buildings. The Kimble County Courthouse is a symmetrically composed, minimally decorated brick and cast stone building with abstracted classical references, like stone pilasters topped by angled capitals and geometric ornament. The interior has two courtrooms and shows intact original finishes. Kimble County Courthouse faces west to N. 6th Street in downtown Junction, centered on its block. The site is generally flat with cultivated grass, mature trees, and a 1921 fence lines the square's perimeter. Two commemorative monuments and a 1936 Texas Centennial highway marker are on the property; two are contributing objects, and one is noncontributing. A single-story grey brick addition, built in 1974, extends from the courthouse's southeast corner. The addition's sympathetic materials and scale do not significantly detract from the original courthouse design. Kimble County Courthouse retains good integrity to communicate its architectural and historical significance.

Setting

The Kimble County Courthouse is centered on Junction's courthouse square at 501 Main Street. Junction, the county seat, is 115 miles northwest of San Antonio in the Central Texas Hill Country. With a population of 2,500, the small city's name derives from its location at the confluence of the North and South Llano Rivers. Junction's courthouse square, the city's only square designated for public use, follows the Shelbyville prototype imported to Texas by 19th century U.S. immigrants. While the courthouse has always maintained a central role in the rural community, parcels that face the square never fully developed. Instead, commercial development concentrated on blocks along Main St./TX-481, the primary thoroughfare. Most historic-age commercial buildings on the square show significant façade alterations.

Kimble County Courthouse is centered on the courthouse square, which is bounded by Main Street (North), College Street (South), 5th Street (East), and 6th Street (West). The 1.7-acre block has a slight gradient from northeast to southwest with a manicured grass lawn and native pecan trees that obscure the courthouse. Concrete sidewalks extend axially from the four building entrances to a perimeter sidewalk that chamfers at the block's four corners. The south entrance sidewalk incorporates a wheelchair access ramp. A perimeter fence, erected in 1921, is made of concrete obelisk-shaped posts and metal pipe rails (**Photo 13**).

Numerous historic monuments occupy the square, primarily along the sidewalk to the west and north. They include a 1920 granite obelisk to a WWI casualty (**Photo 14**), a non-historic age granite memorial for Kimble County war casualties and veterans (**Photo 15**), a 1936 Texas Centennial highway marker (**Photo 16**), and eight State Historical Markers. The 1920 obelisk and 1936 Centennial markers are considered contributing objects. The Kimble County Veterans monument is a noncontributing object because it was erected outside the period of significance. Eight THC State Historical Markers are not counted due to their small size and scale.

The Texas Highway Department (now Texas Department of Transportation) conceived and produced Kimble County's **1936 Texas Centennial highway marker** as part of the agency's recognition of Texas' 100th anniversary of its independence from Mexico. It is one of 264 pink granite monuments across the state. The agency initially placed it two miles west of Junction on Highway 290 and moved to the square at an unknown date. Despite the move, the highway

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

marker meets registration requirements outlined in *Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial MPS* and is classified as contributing object within the nomination for an individual building.¹ The inscription reads:

KIMBLE COUNTY
CREATED JANUARY 22, 1858
ORGANIZED JANUARY 3, 1876
NAMED IN HONOR OF
GEORGE C. KIMBLE
WHO FELL AT THE ALAMO
JUNCTION CITY, COUNTY SEAT

Kimble County Courthouse

Kimble County Courthouse is a two-story rectangular building on a raised half basement and is approximately 128 feet (east and west façades) by 55 feet (north and south façades). It is reinforced concrete and steel frame construction with grey brick walls, cast stone block base and ornament. The modest-sized Moderne building has an abstracted neoclassical decorative order and simple, rectilinear plan that asserts its monumentality through symmetrical façades, balanced fenestration, and proportionate massing. All elevations feature identical clocks, cast stone geometric ornament, and two-story pilasters with angled capitals. Historic windows throughout the building are original, steel units that incorporate casement, awning, hopper, and fixed glazing. The first-floor layout follows the traditional axial plan with central, crossing hallways that correspond to entrances centered on each façade. In 1974, a brick addition to the building's southwest corner altered the original first-floor layout, the southwest exterior fenestration, and overall building proportions. The second-story district courtroom encompasses most of the building's southern half. The 3,200 square foot basement houses the lower level of the County Clerk's vault, the original boiler room, and office space.

West (Primary) Elevation (Photo 1)

Kimble County Courthouse faces west to N. 6th Street. Three sections articulate the west façade's straightforward massing: a projecting 56-foot-wide central section with flanking, symmetrical wings that are each 36-foot-wide. The flat roofline is capped by a course of brick headers with a stepped parapet that recedes from the centermost bay (the entrance) to the wings. A cast stone panel stringcourse with square medallions of floral reliefs is along the wings' cornice line (**Photo 9**). In contrast, the central section's cornice line has two stacked stone panels on either side of a central clock. Each panel is inscribed with a single word: "KIMBLE," "COUNTY," "COURT," and "HOUSE." The copper-rimmed clock (**Photo 8**) hangs on an octagonal stone frame between stacked panels that include pairs of square medallions with floral reliefs, like those on the wings. All windows are steel Fenestra Office Windows as

¹ Registration Requirements: "While properties in this category that retain all aspects of integrity may be individually listed in the National Register, it is more appropriate in that they be evaluated in the context of their setting and nominated whenever possible as contributing objects in districts, as contributing objects within nominations for individual buildings (such as courthouses), or as objects that contributes to the significance of designed landscapes (such as roadside parks). Markers that have been moved to a new location are eligible only if they retain physical integrity and are installed in an outdoor setting that is similar in character and function to the original location. Markers should also include their original (or accurate reproduction) bronze Texas Highway Department insignia and inscription tablet and be free of any large attached supplemental markers that detract from their integrity of design. Properties in this category may be classified as contributing objects within historic districts that include significant properties that predate or postdate the Centennial era and are associated with other significant events. The eligibility of each marker is not affected by the eligibility of adjacent buildings if the above aspects of integrity are met." National Register of Historic Places, Monuments and Buildings of the Texas Centennial MPS, Statewide, Texas, 60-61.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

manufactured by the Detroit Steel Products Company.² The largest of these occur in the bays between the pilasters. These windows are 12-light units with an awning sash in the upper portion and a smaller hopper sash at the sill level. Windows on the wings are of paired 8-light units. At ground level, the elevation has a smooth, stone block base.

The courthouse entrance is centered on the façade and framed by six two-story pilasters with angular capitals that extend at regular intervals to define the central building mass' five bays. The pilasters are two-stories-tall, extending approximately 2 feet-6 inches above the second-floor windows. Each pilaster has a narrow, five-sided linear projection, 5'6" in length, and is aligned vertically. Stone reliefs showing a bald eagle flanked by arrows and olive branches frame the building's entrance (**Photo 7**). Aluminum storefront-style doors with fixed transoms replaced the building's original glazed oak doors on all elevations, and concrete steps lead up to it. A plaque is set flush in the pilaster to the right of the door:

KIMBLE CO. COURTHOUSE	
1929	
J.B. RANDOLPH	JUDGE
A.D. HODGES	COM. NO. 1
J.F. RAGSDALE	COM. NO. 2
G.W. HARDESTY	COM. NO. 3
H.W. BIERSCHWALE	COM. NO. 4
MRS. ANNIE HIGHSMITH	TREAS.
O.D. KINDRICK	CLERK
FRANK PATTERSON	SHERIFF
JOE BISSET	ASS'R.
J.B. STEVENSON	CO. ATTY.
COKE R. STEVENSON	REP.86 TH DIST.
WALTER BUCK	J.P. PRECT. NO. 1

HENRY T. PHELPS	ARCH.
E.D. PORTER	CONTR.

Except for the panels across the cornice line and stone base, the west façade's wings are unornamented. Three windows with simple stone sills are on each floor level. The site's gentle north-south slope is evident from this elevation. The south wing has a concrete area well for the basement that is below grade. Three, 6-light casement windows light the basement.

North Elevation (Photo 5)

The north elevation is five-bays-wide and repeats the west elevation's fenestration patterns and ornament, but it is proportional to the facades' narrower width. Ornament amplifies the center bay's slight projection from the primary wall plane. Two-story pilasters enframe the center bay with a stepped parapet, clock, single Fenestra window, and cast stone above the double-door entrance. The flanking symmetrical bays are fenestrated with two Fenestra windows on each floor and repeat the west elevation's string course and stone base.

² In 2018, as part of the Texas Historical Commission's emergency grant program, Kimble County received funds for the restoration of the historic Fenestra steel windows. The work began June 2019 and was completed in Spring 2020.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

East (Rear) Elevation and 1974 Annex (Photo 4)

Originally, the only difference between the east and west elevations was at the entrance. On this façade, cast stone reliefs above the doors are lower (**Figure 8**). Phelps reduced the transom size and lowered the relief due to the interior stair landing placement. The façade's historic massing, fenestration, and ornament remain identical to the west elevation except on the south side of the first floor where the annex was built. Between the annex and the east entry, and less than 3 feet from the building's face, is a 16-foot by 34-foot mechanical yard enclosed by an approximately 6-foot high metal fence containing two HVAC chillers, a propane tank, and an emergency generator.

On the left (south) end of the building, the single-story **1974 annex** projects from the historic east and south façades (**Photo 25**). The brick veneer addition has a flat roof and is devoid of ornament. Due to its construction, the west elevation's basement area was enclosed, and three first-floor windows were removed. Two historic paired 8-light steel windows were reused for the annex's east elevation. Brick headers frame these openings.

South Elevation and 1974 Annex (Photo 3)

The south elevation's historic massing, fenestration, and ornament remain identical to the north elevation except on the east side of first floor where the annex was built. Its construction resulted in removing the basement area well, first-floor wall, and its two windows. One of the Fenestra windows is on the annex's south elevation. The annex has two narrow 4-light non-historic aluminum windows: one on the south wall of the annex and the other on the annex's west wall. An ADA ramp begins at the southeast corner of the annex and turns 90-degrees at the southwest corner, terminating at the south entry of the courthouse and concealing half of the historic stair entry. To the left of the stairs is an area well for the basement; the two windows in this well are 6-light casement units.

Interior Plan

Kimble County Courthouse's current interior (**Figures 16-17**) reflects the historic floorplan (**Figure 4-5**). The first floor has an axial plan with central crossing corridors. Although some offices are now subdivided, most original office footprints are intact, as are the historic locations of courthouse vaults and the first-floor courtroom at the building's southwest corner. Offices in the southeast corner were enlarged by 1,580 feet with the 1974 addition. One interior staircase, in the east corridor, gives access to the second floor where the historic floorplan is completely intact.

Original materials are throughout the courthouse. Non-historic acoustical tile obscures the historic plaster ceilings (**Photo 17**). Corridor and office walls are 2¼ -inch thick plaster on metal lath over cold-rolled steel frame construction. The first and second-floor corridors have original multi-colored geometric floor tile that extend 4 feet up the wall to form a wainscot. The main staircase is also finished with historic mosaic tile on the treads and risers, and the wrought iron stair railing with stained pine handrail, as shown on historic plans, remains in place (**Photo 18**). All offices, Commissioner's Court, and Grand Jury Room have scored concrete as the original floor finish, although later work has added vinyl tile or carpeting in some areas. The District Courtroom retains its original cork tile floor. Millwork in the courtroom includes the original stained wood judge's bench and platform, original stained wood jury box and witness stand and original courtroom bench seating (**Photo 20**). Another character-defining interior space, the County Courtroom, also has the original wood judge's bench, witness stand, and portion of original jury box, as well as the original courtroom bench seating (**Photo 21**). Six historic vaults survive on the first floor and are of reinforced concrete. All have their original steel vault doors and frames, manufactured by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Most original doors and transoms remain. The doors are typically two-panel stile and rail construction. The original drawings show they are white pine. The original deep brown stained, and varnished finish has been covered by subsequent paintings in most locations. However, the original finish can be seen at the District Courtroom and the County Courtroom's interior. The office side of doors, door casings, and wood bases appear to have been painted originally rather than stained. Door hardware is Yale Verticon Series knob and escutcheon, and LCN serves as the hydraulic door closers (**Photo 24**).

Alterations and Integrity

San Antonio firm Noonan, Krockner & Dockery designed the 1,580 square foot addition on the courthouse's southeast elevation. It is a concrete block structure with brick veneer chosen to match the existing courthouse. Three of the original steel casement windows were removed and reused in the east and south walls of the addition. No drawings of the 1974 work exist. Coinciding with the design of the addition, the architect also bid out the replacement of the original oak doors at all four entrances with new glass and aluminum (storefront) doors. A suspended acoustical ceiling was installed throughout the courthouse. In 1986, ADA-compliant accessibility improvements were made on doors and restrooms in courthouse, and a ramp was installed between south parking area and south entry. Lastly, in 2019-2020, the historic windows were restored.

Integrity

The Kimble County Courthouse retains sufficient architectural integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The 1974 addition, through the use of compatible material and design, modest scale, and the placement of the wall surfaces adjacent to the entrances preserves the courthouse's main character defining features and does not detract significantly from the courthouse design. The courthouse has remained in the same **location** since its 1929 construction began. Buildings around the square show common storefront alterations for commercial businesses and maintain the same basic scale and use as their historic counterparts did previously. This consistency in the physical attributes of surrounding buildings, together with a courthouse square that has undergone minimal changes to sidewalk layouts, landscaping and the mechanical needs of a modern community, means that the **setting** represents the same core civic and commercial use it did originally. The integrity of **design** and **workmanship** are very good. The geometric ornamentation and vertical accentuation in the massing of the building are an excellent representation of late 1920s/ early 1930s Moderne civic buildings. The overall good structural and cosmetic condition of the building is a reflection of the quality of construction. The **material** integrity of the building is visible in the preservation of several finishes that would be regarded as wear/ replacement items: the original cork floor in the District Courtroom, the mosaic tile throughout the hallways and the majority of the original door hardware. Other original character defining features include the iron stairway, two-panel interior doors with transoms and steel windows. The fact that much of the original construction and finishes remain creates a strong **association** and **feeling** to communicate its historical and architectural significance.

Table 1: Resources within nominated boundary

Resource	Type	Date	Status
Courthouse	Building	1930	Contributing
Centennial Highway Marker	Object	1936	Contributing
Granite Oblesik	Object	1920	Contributing
Veterans Memorial	Object	1975	Noncontributing
THC State Historical Markers (8)	Objects	Various	Not counted

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Statement of Significance

Completed in 1930, the Kimble County Courthouse in Junction, Texas, is the third permanent courthouse building in the county. Constructed using county bonds, the building was designed by San Antonio architect Henry T. Phelps and built by E.D. Porter of Junction. From the 1920s-1940s, public buildings throughout Texas were designed in a monumental style that combined the principles of classicism—proportion, balance, and symmetry—with the simplicity of Moderne aesthetic. Kimble County Courthouse is a local example of this trend with its abstracted classical decorative order, restrained geometric ornament, cross-axial plan, and articulated massing. The building houses both the county and district courtrooms and county officials' offices, arranged in the same manner as when the building opened. The courthouse also houses government record storage and is the center of county elections and their administration. For its decades of service as the heart of Kimble County government, the courthouse is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Government at the local level of significance. It is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance as an excellent example of an early 20th-century Texas courthouse and the most prominent historic building in Kimble County. The period of significance is 1930-1971.

Early History of Kimble County and Junction Settlement

The region around Kimble County has a long history of human settlement. Archaeological excavations indicate prehistoric occupation by early hunter-gatherers approximately 5,000 to 1,400 years ago. Later occupation by Native Americas including, Comanche, Kiowa, Kiowa Apache, and Lipan Apache, has been recorded.³ The earliest Anglo presence was by Spaniard explorers. During the Spanish Mission period, several campaigns against the Apache were conducted in the area, including a campaign led by Jose D. Urrutia in 1739. The Mission Santa Cruz de San Saba was established in 1757 in what is now Menard County. Its attack and destruction in 1758 by combined forces of Comanche, Tonkawa, Yojuane, and other tribes resulted in further Spanish expeditions against the native American population of the region.⁴

After Texas won independence from Mexico in 1836, the newly formed legislature established 23 counties. By far the largest, Bexar County encompassed a vast region of the Texas frontier and included parts of modern-day New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas and extended as far north as Wyoming. This included all of present-day Kimble County. During the Republic of Texas era, the land was included in the 1842 Fisher Miller Land Grant to encourage colonization of the central Texas area by European immigrants. This included 416,000 acres of present-day Kimble County.⁵ Despite the grants, few families settled in the region due to the lack of fertile soil and the fear of attacks by American Indians.

Kimble County was officially formed on January 22, 1858, by the Seventh Texas Legislature and named for George C. Kimble (also spelled Kimbell), a resident of Gonzales and commander of the Gonzales Ranging Company of Mounted Volunteers. This hastily formed unit was the only one to respond to Col. Travis' call for reinforcements at The Alamo. Kimble and the rest of the unit who died during the Battle of The Alamo became known as "the Immortal Thirty-Two."

Kimble County remained unorganized until 1876, when Kimbleville, located on the Llano River banks downstream from the current-day Junction, was chosen as the county seat by election. Despite the formation of new counties on the Texas frontier, the region was plagued with lawlessness. Theft of livestock by outlaws or Native Americans was especially troublesome for early settlers. To combat the problem, the Texas Legislature established the Frontier Battalion, composed of six Texas Rangers companies under the head of Major John B. Jones, to protect the frontier. A

³ Handbook of Texas Online, Nolan Thompson, "KIMBLE COUNTY," accessed August 30, 2019.

⁴ Handbook of Texas Online, Robert S. Weddle, "SANTA CRUZ DE SAN SABA MISSION," accessed August 30, 2019.

⁵ Handbook of Texas Online, Rudolph L. Bieseke, "FISHER-MILLER LAND GRANT," accessed August 30, 2019.

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letter from District Judge William A. Blackburn, whose 17th Judicial District included Kimble, to Major Jones in March 1877 gives an account of the difficulties:

I have not been to Kimble County, but from parties recently there, I have learned that from forty to one hundred men can be raised in a few hours to resist the execution of the legal process, and that they declare their determination to resist the holding of any court in that county. It is the home of a gang of the most desperate characters from all parts of the state, who are depredating upon all the adjacent counties.⁶

As a result, Major Jones organized several Rangers companies the following month, who swept through Kimble County, arresting over 30 men wanted on warrants from cattle thievery to murder. The *Galveston Daily News* reported, "He [Jones] thinks the backbone of the rebellion against law and order in Kimble is broken."⁷ The sweeping arrests included the J. M. Reynolds, the Kimble County Sheriff, and County Judge William Potter, both of whom were accused of aiding the outlaw factions.

After the large-scale intervention by Rangers, Judge Blackburn, under Major Jones's protection, traveled to the County and held the first District Court proceedings in May 1877. The first court was held under the shade of oak trees at Miller's Ranch near Kimbleville. The *Schulenberg Argus* reported:

Judge Blackburn held the district court of Kimble County in a post oak grove. The judge sat on a log; the lawyers at the roots of trees; the grand jury on the grass fifty yards off, while the prisoners were quartered about the same distance on the opposite side. Twenty-five indictments were found.⁸

Both Sheriff Reynolds and Judge Potter resigned after being indicted. Despite the campaign's overwhelming success, none of the 25 indictments were brought to trial during the first court session. Major Jones indicated that only nine eligible citizens could be found to serve on a jury in later correspondence.⁹

In June of 1877, Kimble County residents voted to move the county seat from Kimbleville to Junction City.¹⁰ Junction City, which was previously named Denman, was 1½ miles upstream. Historians speculated that frequent flooding from the river may have motivated the move. According to Coke R. Stevenson Jr., electric lighting came to Junction in 1917 and was quickly acquired by the Llano River Irrigation & Milling Co. The same corporation had the first waterworks.¹¹ Junction became incorporated in 1927 and acquired the waterworks in 1928 and introduced the first sewer system in the town in 1929.

The population of the county grew from 72 in 1870 to 2,503 by 1900 and reached a peak in 1940 of 5,064. The U.S. census counted 4,438 people in 2014 with 2,667 residing in the City of Junction. Given the poor soil conditions, rugged terrain and low rainfall ranching, especially sheep and goats, became the main agricultural industry in the early 20th century. Just as it was at the turn of the last century, livestock production is a major part of the county's economy in the 21st century.¹²

⁶ Coleman Democrat Voice (Coleman, TX), March 17, 1938.

⁷ Major Jones's Arrests, The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX), April 29, 1877.

⁸ The Schulenburg Argus (Schulenburg, TX), May 11, 1877.

⁹ Raiding Upon Outlaws, The Galveston Daily News, May 15, 1877.

¹⁰ Denison Daily Cresset (Denison, TX), June 5, 1877.

¹¹ Coke R. Stevenson, Jr., "Kimble Co. History Tells of Pioneer Struggles," Frontier Times Magazine, September, 1930.

¹² Handbook of Texas Online, Nolan Thompson, "KIMBLE COUNTY," accessed June 1, 2020.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

The earliest courts in Junction City were held in a blacksmith shop. Its exact location is not known, however, local historians believe it was along Main Street near the location of the present courthouse square. The first building to serve as the Kimble County courthouse appeared in 1878 when county officials selected Vickery and Macune to construct a courthouse in Junction City.¹³ Newspaper reports indicate construction commenced on July 22, 1878. This early wood-framed courthouse was two-stories in height and was located on the courthouse square. On April 22, 1884, a fire broke out in the courthouse in the early morning hours and destroyed the building and its contents.

The Commissioners Court immediately began work on the design and construction of a new courthouse. On May 13, 1884, they voted to authorize the judge to correspond with architects for the new building. Commissioners Court Minutes indicated the new building "shall be a stone house [and] shall be 50 x 58 feet, and shall be two stories high, the lower story to be 14 ft. and the upper story to be 18 ft [in height]."¹⁴ The Court also levied a special courthouse tax of fifteen cents per one-hundred dollars. Commissioners Court employed architect Alfred Giles of San Antonio to provide plans and specifications for the new building. The cost of the new building was not to exceed \$15,000. On October 15, the contract was awarded to J.M. Piper of Hallettsville. On October 31, 1885, the completed building was accepted by the county and placed in service.

In the early hours of June 2, 1888, a fire broke out in the second courthouse, causing severe damage before it was extinguished. Many of the county records, located in fire-proof vaults and/or safes were saved. The fire's origin was determined to be in the southeast corner of the upper story in the jury room.¹⁵ The building's masonry walls remained intact, and commissioners court appointed a committee to examine the remaining structure and verify whether it could be repaired. The committee reported on June 23 that the walls were sufficiently strong, and re-building was the recommended option.¹⁶ In 1920, under the direction of Judge Coke Stevenson, the wire fence was removed from the square, and a new fence constructed using concrete pylons with steel pipe rails. The contractor was B. O. Newby.¹⁷

Kimble County Courthouse

By the late 1920s, conditions at the courthouse had deteriorated. On September 12, 1929, the State Building Inspector, S. R. McCoy, submitted a report to the County stating, "The building has settled irregularly, causing cracks in many places from the bottom to the top of the walls. The walls at the joist on the second floor are cracking from vibration." McCoy further stated that the truss rods were very loose and sagging from the weight. His report continued. "...in the present condition of the trusses...this roof would be liable to collapse. Therefore, I consider the building a menace to public service and hereby condemn the building as unsafe."¹⁸ In September 1929, based on the State Building Inspector's report, County Judge J. B. Randolph and commissioners ordered a new courthouse be constructed with costs not to exceed \$100,000, including furniture and fixtures. The court chose architect Henry T. Phelps, who ensured the cost for the building of \$85,000, including the moving of the old courthouse.¹⁹

An agreement was reached with Phelps on September 24, 1929, with him getting 5% of the construction cost of the two-story building, with a basement beneath part of the structure. On October 17, *The Junction Eagle* reported "a new \$85,000 courthouse will be completed sometime in 1930." Plans and specifications were quickly produced and on November 4, 1929 commissioners court approved the design and voted to advertise for bids. Upon opening the bids, the bid of E. D. Porter declared to have the lowest and best bid at \$70,327 for the structure alone and a total cost of

¹³ Kimble County, *The Galveston Daily News*, July 13, 1878.

¹⁴ Commissioner's Court Minutes, May 13, 1884.

¹⁵ Commissioners' Court Minutes, June 2, 1888.

¹⁶ Commissioners' Court Minutes, June 23, 1888.

¹⁷ Frederica Wyatt, *The Kimble County Courthouse*, 1999.

¹⁸ Commissioners' Court Minutes, September 14, 1929.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

\$81,047, including plumbing, wiring, and heating.²⁰ Demolition of the old courthouse began in December and was completed by January of 1930. The stones were salvaged and stockpiled behind the Schreiner-Hodges Company mercantile store (later, the stone was salvaged and used to build a private residence on Round Top Mountain).

The commissioners court minutes indicate that plans were amended on January 30, 1930. Initially, the vault walls were to be constructed of 8-inch hollow-tile, but the amendment required the walls be of 8-inch concrete, reinforced with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bars, at an extra cost of \$800. The step buttresses and pilaster, originally to be of applied plaster from the grade to approximately one foot, two inches above the first floor, were revised to be 4-inch thick cast stone, at an additional cost of \$2,455.²¹

Report on the new courthouse's progress was recorded in the March 13, 1930, edition of the local newspaper, "More than twelve tons of structural steel were raised to the second floor of the Kimble County Courthouse. It is to be used in the ceiling of the district courtroom. When completed, there will be no posts or columns in the room. The commanding 2,632 square feet will have a suspended ceiling."²² During the new roof installation, a fire broke out from the hot tar being poured on the roof. The fire was contained and did not damage the building.²³

The courthouse was completed and formally opened on August 7, 1930. Festivities included musical performances, a devotional, prayer, and an address by Judge Weaver H. Baker, and Judge J.B. Randolph.²⁴ On September 11, 1930, a newspaper report stated that several building projects were completed in the county, "including the newly completed \$100,000 courthouse."²⁵ West Texas Utilities installed thirty 52 inch ceiling fans equipped with Levalier switches for \$1,640. The new building featured ceramic tile covering hallway floors and a portion of the walls; this finish was changed from the original drawings, which indicated Terrazzo floors and marble wainscot. It had steel casement windows, ceiling fans, and the latest innovations in plumbing and heating. The yard was landscaped with pecan trees but included several magnolias. Rosebushes lined the sidewalks and were later replaced by other shrubs and native cenzos.

A large room designated as a ladies' lounge was incorporated into the design (currently the Field Appraiser's office). For many years, and particularly when Saturday was a "big day" downtown, women enjoyed the lounging area. It provided a respite from the hot sidewalks and busy areas while their husbands visited, played pool and dominoes, attended to business, etc. For many decades, offices in the courthouse remained open six days a week, and many visitors appreciated benches under the spreading canopy of trees.

Local Significance

The Kimble County Courthouse is significant culturally through the central role it played in the community's civic life. It has been the backdrop for political rallies, festivals, church services, large town meetings, holiday celebrations, musical performances, and of course, the important legal proceedings housed within the building's walls. As one of the many architecturally important Texas courthouses, the building is also a source of pride for Kimble County residents.

²⁰ Commissioners' Court Minutes, November 30, 1929.

²¹ Ibid. Vol IV, Page 201

²² Ibid. Vol IV, Page 202

²³ Wyatt, Frederica. Capsule History of Kimble County Courthouses.

²⁴ The Junction Eagle (Junction, TX), August 7, 1930

²⁵ The Junction Eagle, Sept 11, 1930

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Kimble County Courthouse provided local, state, and federal level government services to the rural region's citizens. It long-housed offices for the county surveyor, attorney, tax collector, and school superintendent. Some services targeted the area's farming and ranch community. During the Great Depression and World War II eras, government aid was administered from the offices housed in the courthouse, and the building a vital resource for the struggling area residents. The Farm Security Administration had an extension office in the courthouse. In a 1943 newspaper article, rural rehabilitation supervisor Denny O'Sullivan urged local small farmers to contact him immediately at his office in the courthouse to take advantage of Farm Security loans administered by the FSA to essential farm producers.²⁶ The county's agricultural demonstration agent worked out of the building, too, and the local 4H Club often met on the courthouse grounds. Other public services included a period in the 1950s when the Junction Public Library was on the first floor.

The public building provided needed meeting spaces for civic and social clubs. This included the Parent-Teacher Association and the Junction Chamber of Commerce. A culturally and socially significant movement for the women of Kimble County came from the Study Clubs, which were self-education groups that met in the building. Often, a member prepared a paper on a specific subject, and the other members familiarized themselves with the material for an open discussion. During World War II, the subject matter at meetings reflected the country's collective consciousness; a September 5, 1942 courthouse meeting of the Highland Study Club contained a discourse on "War, Women and Morale."²⁷ As the popularity of these study groups rose in the early 20th century, they began to address the social needs of the community, not just the intellectual betterment of the individual members. Though the groups were small, they banded together to accomplish larger agendas. A March 8, 1948 courthouse meeting of the Kimble County Federation of Women's Clubs attendees included: Daedalian Study Club, Highland Study Club, Bear Creek Study Club, and Cactus Study Club members. In this meeting, the Federation went on record, favoring two women members of the Junction Independent School District Board of Trustees.²⁸ At the same meeting, the committee chair on highway development within the city reported that 26 pecan trees had been planted along a downtown street, in part through the fundraising efforts of six member groups within the Federation. For most of the 1940s, weekly newspaper references to the Kimble County study clubs were peppered throughout the publication's pages. Reports about the meetings dwindled and eventually fell from the newspaper during the 1950s, but these clubs left a lasting mark on the community.

Coke R. Stevenson, a lifelong resident of Kimble County and Governor of Texas from 1941-47, started his political career in 1914 as county attorney in Kimble. He later served a county judge from 1919-1921 before removing to Austin's political scene, where he served as governor. Coke Stevenson was also known for his 1948 U.S. Senate race against Lyndon Baines Johnson. The results of this closely contested race revolved around the infamous "Voting Box No. 13" controversy, which gave LBJ the lead in the race but which Stevenson later challenged alleging falsely certified votes in Jim Wells County. Legal proceedings followed the controversy, eventually ending with LBJ as the winner and launching the future president into national politics.²⁹

On several occasions, Stevenson returned to Kimble County Courthouse to speak on behalf of the Sheep & Goat Association, an important political group in this remote ranching area. As early as 1934, Stevenson (then Speaker of the Texas House) attended a gathering of 150 people at the courthouse to speak about the importance of membership in the association, citing an appearance by the association's president at a recent conference in Salt Lake City as a crucial representation for goat ranchers in a buying program.³⁰ In 1944, Governor Stevenson attended the association's

²⁶ "Farmers Can Get Assistance," *The Texas Mohair Weekly* (Rocksprings, TX), January 22, 1943.

²⁷ *The Junction Eagle*, Sept 24, 1942

²⁸ *The Junction Eagle*, Mar 18, 1948

²⁹ "How Johnson Won Election He'd Lost," *New York Times*, February 11, 1990.

³⁰ "Sheep & Goat Ass'n Adds New Members," *The Rocksprings Record and Edwards County Leader* (Rocksprings, TX), October

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quarterly meeting at the courthouse and gave a speech in the district courtroom. The newspaper reported that the governor's address was to an audience of 600 people in attendance for the conference.³¹ It seems unlikely that the district courtroom, at 3,150 square feet, would accommodate that many people; however, given the importance of the keynote speaker, it was undoubtedly at standing room capacity.

Some of the Kimble County notables who left "footprints" at this courthouse besides Governor Coke R. Stevenson were: Coke R. Stevenson, Jr. (County Attorney who later became the head of the Liquor Control Board), Weaver H. Baker (district attorney, who later served as chairman of the Texas State Board of Control), J. B. Randolph, M. E. Blackburn, and Callan Graham (local attorneys who served in the Texas Legislature), Ranger Captain Gully Cowsert (who officed in the courthouse); Rangers Frank Patterson and S. O. Durst (who served as local sheriffs).³² While serving as County Judge, Walter W. Leamons, died at the courthouse on November 11, 1968.³³ One of Kimble County's native sons, O. Clark Fisher, who served 32 years as a United States representative, spoke on numerous occasions at the courthouse. Another notable politician, Pat M. Neff, spoke at the courthouse a few years after his time as Governor of Texas. The *Junction News Chronicle* reported on March 26, 1931, "Pat M. Neff will speak Saturday In the Courthouse at the County and District Attorneys Association of West Texas."

Architectural Significance

Kimble County Courthouse meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance for its application of classical language and principles to Moderne design. It is a contemporaneous example of nationally-acclaimed architects Bertram Grosvenor Bertram and Paul Phillippe Cret's "progressive manifestation" of classical style in the 1920s.³⁴ Goodhue's Nebraska State Capitol (1922-1932), National Academy of the Sciences (1919-1924) and Cret's Folger Shakespeare Library (1928-1932) in Washington D.C. combined the foundations of Beaux Arts classicism—proportion, balance, and symmetry—with the simplicity of European modernism to "create a modern American language for public buildings that respected the past."³⁵ The approach produced civic architecture with characteristics of Art Deco and Moderne style—geometric ornament, stepped massing, vertical or horizontal emphasis, broad surfaces of rich materials, and decorative restraint—that broadcast to the public a sense of monumentality, symbolism, and stability traditionally associated with the building type. Cret's influential take on modern classicism simplified and abstracted porticos, entablatures, and orders that, with horizontal articulation, conveyed classical architecture without recreating it.³⁶

Modern classicism, sometimes called Stripped Classicism or PWA Moderne, became *the* monumental style for Texas public buildings through the 1940s.³⁷ Diverse examples of courthouses, city halls, public libraries, federal post offices, museums, and state agency headquarters were built across the state by the era's leading architectural firms and esteemed individual practitioners. Eastland County Courthouse (1928), Cottle County Courthouse (1930), La Salle County Courthouse (1931), Travis County Courthouse (1931), Jefferson County Courthouse (1931), Potter County Courthouse (1932), and Gregg County Courthouse (1932) are examples of the more elaborate, vertically-oriented Art Deco style. In contrast, Zavala County Courthouse (1928), Kimble County Courthouse (1931), Chambers County

5, 1934.

³¹ "Gov. Stevenson's Address Is Highlight Of TSGRA Meeting At Junction," *The Harper Herald* (Harper, TX), June 16, 1944.

³² Kimble County Historical Survey Committee 1971.

³³ "County Judge W. W. Leamons, 69, Died At Junction Monday of Heart Attack," *The Harper Herald*, November 15, 1968.

³⁴ Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas: 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993): 77.

³⁵ Richard Guy Wilson, "Modern Classicism in Washington D.C.," in Craig Robert et al., *American Public Architecture: European Roots and Native Expressions* (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania State University, 1989): 282.

³⁶ Henry, 196-197.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 198.

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Courthouse (1936), Houston County Courthouse (1939), Washington County Courthouse (1939), and Rockwall County Courthouse (1942) represent a more straightforward expression of the style.

In his more than 50-year-long career, **Henry Truman Phelps** (1871-1944) was considered one of South and Central Texas' most notable architects. While he produced important commercial and residential buildings, civic and institutional architecture defined Phelps' professional legacy. A native of Anaqua, Victoria County, Phelps started his career as a draftsman at various San Antonio architectural offices in the 1890s. Phelps held a successful independent practice for most of his career but had two short-lived partnerships: one-year-long association with San Antonio architect Solon L. McAdoo in 1902 and later with Donald R. Jacob (1873-1954), a Kentucky architect, that ended in 1910. He was a charter member of the Texas Society of Architects and an influential advocate for state laws regulating the architectural profession. In 1905, Phelps married Laura Clamp, and the couple had two children. Phelps practiced architecture until his sudden passing in 1944.³⁸

Phelps designed 17 Texas county courthouses between 1904 and 1931 in various eclectic and modern modes, but all showcase the architect's propensity for Beaux Arts classicism. Virtually identical, Phelps' 1909 Hidalgo County Courthouse and 1912 Atascosa County Courthouses are the state's only Mission Revival style county government buildings. While the ornament expressed regional eclecticism, the design's symmetry, proportion, and massing were traditional axial arrangements. Mills County Courthouse (1913), Blanco County Courthouse (1916), Brown County Courthouse (1917), Willacy County Courthouse (1922), and Uvalde County Courthouse (1927) are the most straightforward examples of Phelps' neoclassicism. These edifices feature elaborate cornice lines, colonnaded porticos that project from symmetrical flanking masses, articulated bases, and cross-axial floor plans.

In the late 1920s, Phelps evolved his practice to incorporate modern aesthetics. Comparing Kimble to his neoclassical courthouses, one can see the fundamental symmetry and traditional adherence to proportion as a common thread throughout his work. Blanco County Courthouse (1916) had the same cross-axial floor plan, with the south and north elevations divided in three sections of comparable scale and ratio to Kimble, with the projecting center and the two symmetrical wings. Four engaged columns were used for the entry at Blanco, to similar effect as the pilasters at Kimble, with interstitial spaces creating bays. Phelps stripped out the classical ornamentation in the pilasters at Kimble and introduced simplified triangular and octagonal geometric shapes to transform the pilaster capital and shaft; the elimination of the plinth was a further departure from conventional form. Replacing the classical pediment of Blanco with a stepped parapet at Kimble and flattening the roof created a starker transition between horizontal and vertical elements of the building and imparted a modern interpretation to the design. Phelps would use this design expression to good effect one year later with La Salle County Courthouse (1931), in which the pilasters integrated with the body of the building through matching material (brick) and were flattened and extended above the parapet that accentuates the vertical composition.

Kimble County Courthouse is stylistically similar to Phelps' 1931 La Salle County Courthouse and 1928 Zavala County Courthouse. However, La Salle County Courthouse was closer in execution to the zigzag Art Deco courthouses in Potter County (Hucker & Pargé, 1930) and Gregg County (Voelcker and Dixon, 1932). At the nominated building, Phelps explored Cret's take on classical design with eager curiosity. The cast stone square medallions forming the upper stringcourse appear less as a traditional stringcourse with their floral reliefs and more as a proxy for the dentils in a classical frieze. He articulated the building's entrance but eschewed the traditional portico for modern orders reduced to smooth block stone pilasters with angled capitals. Instead of a rusticated stone base, the nominated building has a smooth stone base. The use of projecting cast stone to frame the relief panels over the entrances and the inscribed panels high on the east and west elevations allowed the architect to introduce light and dark shadows on the monolithic

³⁸ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Christopher Long, "PHELPS, HENRY TRUMAN," accessed December 05, 2019, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fph14>.

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brick surfaces. This was similar to beltlines and stringcourses in Phelps' previous work at Brown County Courthouse or the archivolt's Hidalgo County Courthouse's windows. As his penultimate courthouse design, the nominated building benefitted from Phelps' architectural experience. He successfully produced a modest-sized building that communicated monumentality, stability, and government function through modernized but traditional symbolism, balanced fenestration, and proportionate massing.

Conclusion

The Kimble County Courthouse has been the center of political and social life in Kimble County since its completion in 1930. A modern style building for its time, the courthouse was a progressive change for the former borderlands community. Its construction coincided with many modern infrastructure changes: municipal water, electrification, sewer systems, and paved roads. In 2000, the Texas Historical Commission designated it a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, and the County commissioned a Master Plan for the courthouse in that same year. Two decades later, local efforts to preserve the historic courthouse continued with a new Master Plan that the county completed in 2020. The building serves as an important symbol of prosperity and sophistication, marking Kimble County's entry into the modern era at the time of its construction. Kimble County Courthouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the Area of Government at the local level of significance. It also meets Criterion C in the Area of Architecture as an excellent local example of the era's civic architecture. Influenced by Goodhue and Cret, Henry T. Phelps' design combined classical language and principles to Moderne design to produce a monumental governmental building in the rural county. The period of significance is 1930 to 1971.

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

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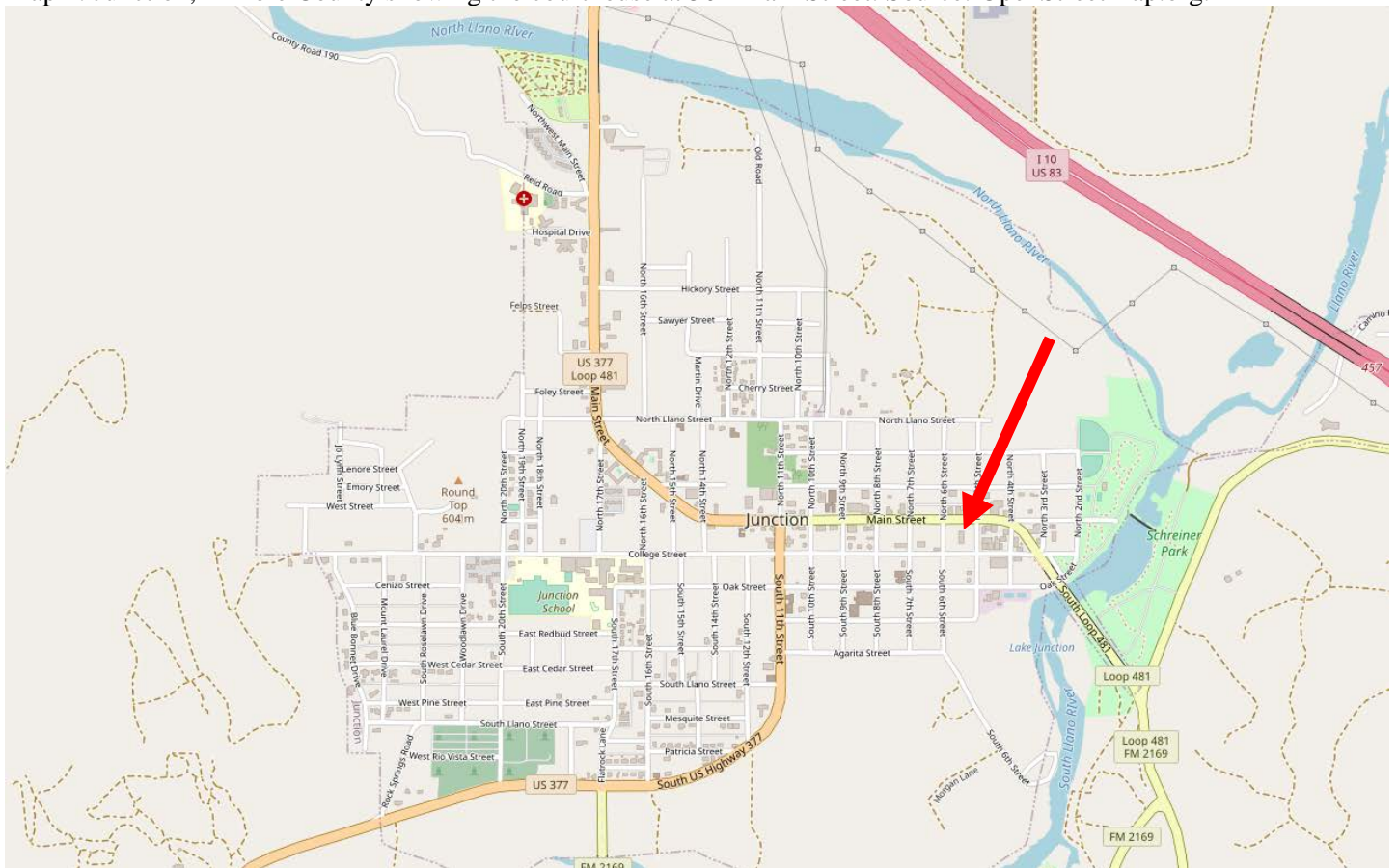
Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Maps

Map 1: Kimble County, Texas

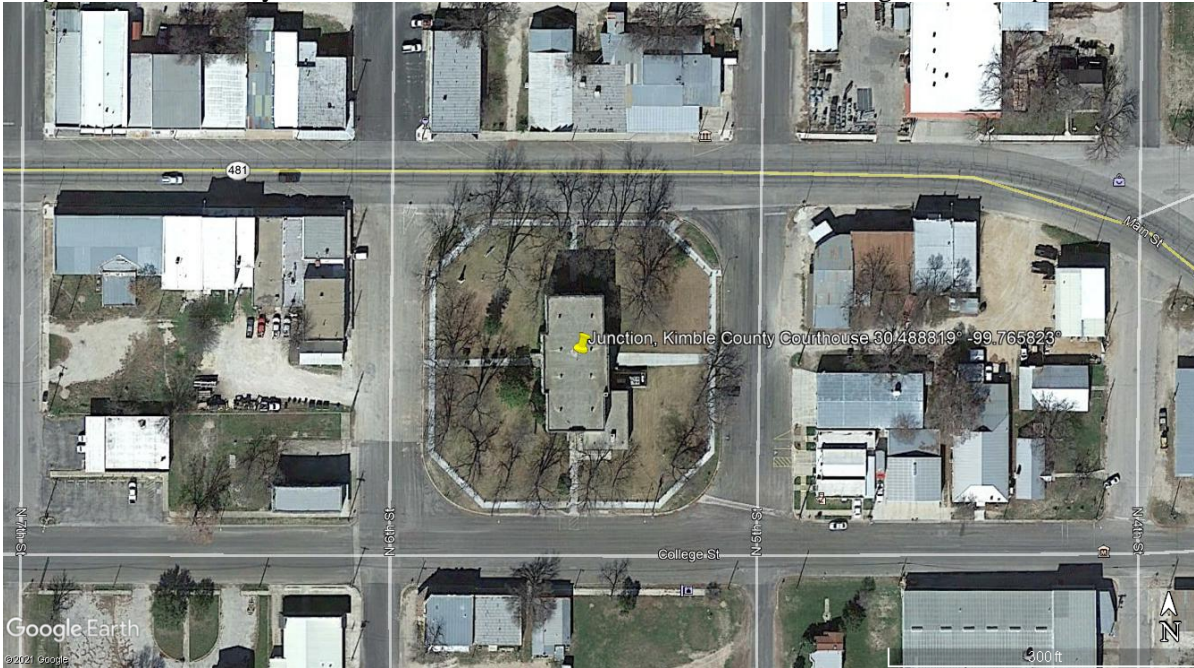


Map 2: Junction, Kimble County showing the courthouse at 501 Main Street. Source: OpenStreetMap.org.

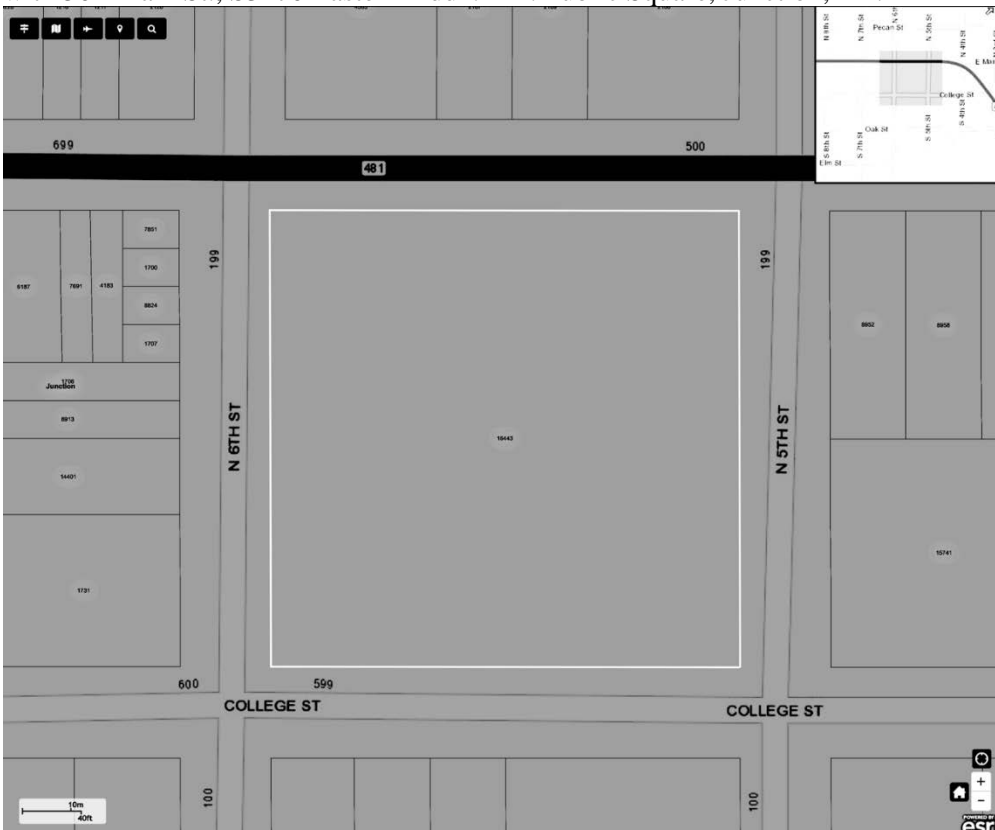


Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Map 3: Kimble County Courthouse 30.488819° -99.765823°. Source: Google Earth Map, accessed 3/1/21.



Map 3: Kimble County Appraisal District Map (Property ID #16443), showing current configuration of lot associated with 501 Main St., S3270 Eastern Addn. Blk. Public Square, Junction, TX.



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

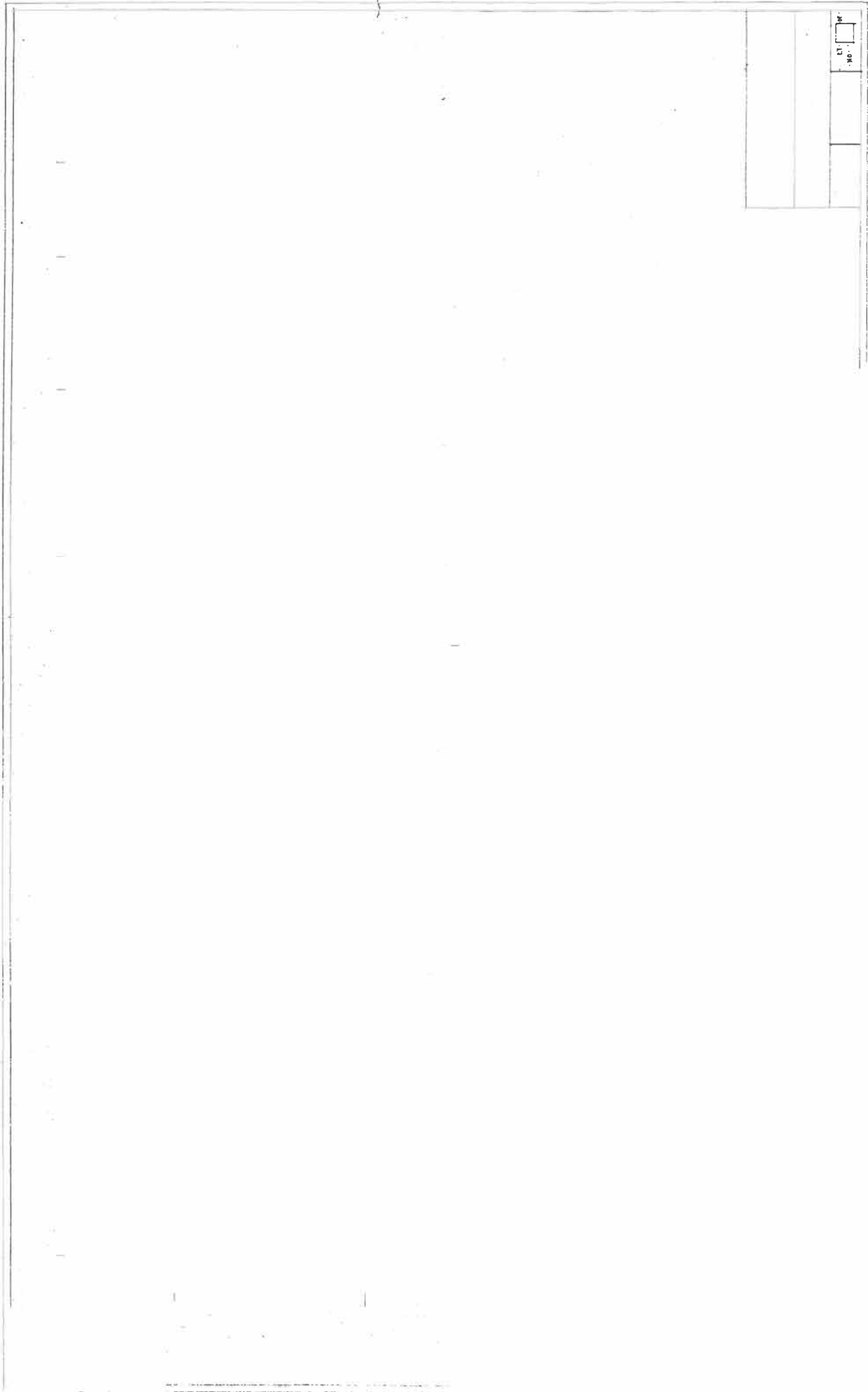
Figures

Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Junction Texas, April 1933. Source: The University of Texas, accessed 05.20.2019, <http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/sanborn/j-1/txu-sanborn-junction-1933-02.jpg>,



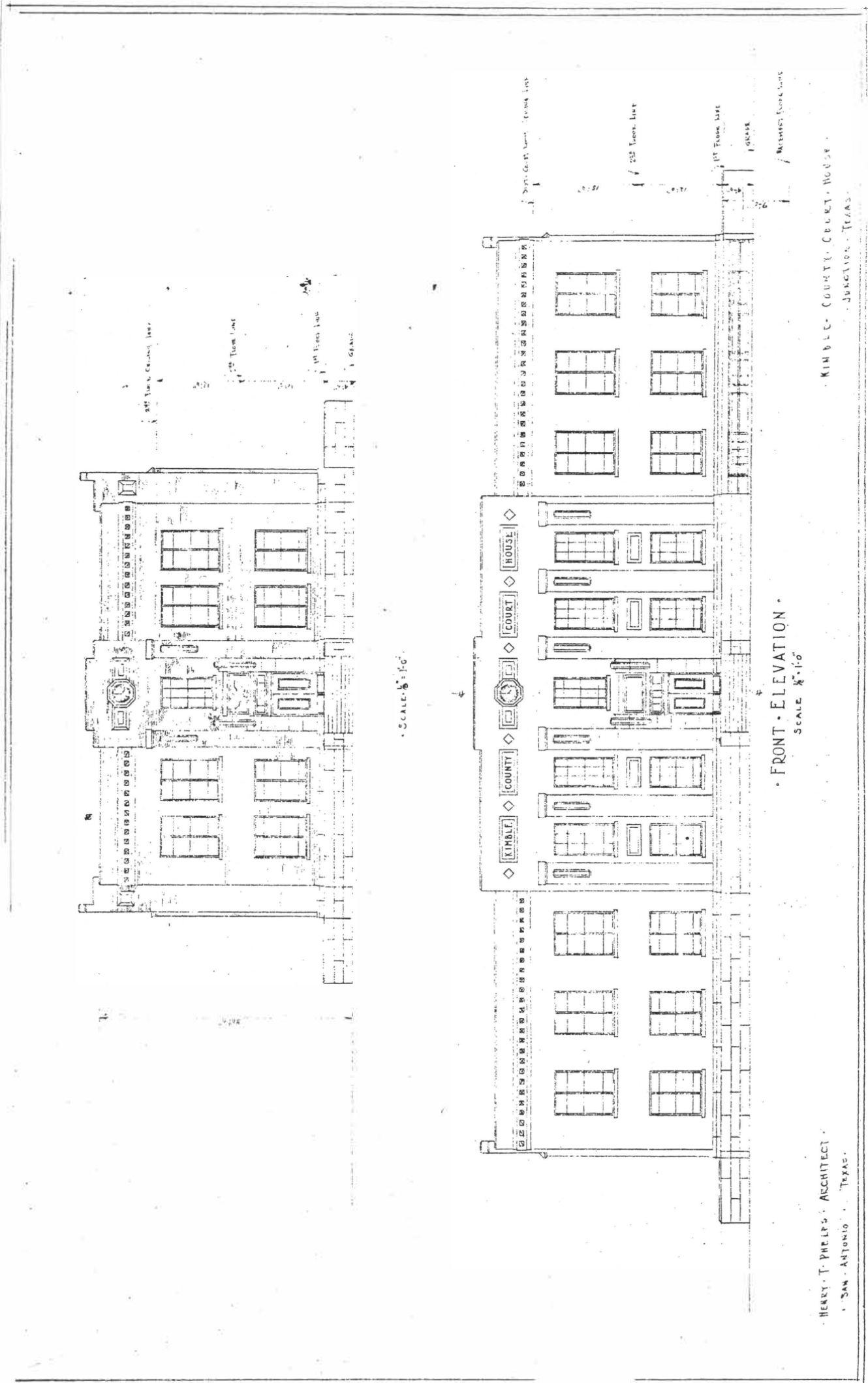
Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 2: Kimble County Courthouse, Henry T. Phelps 1929 Progress Drawings, Sheet 4



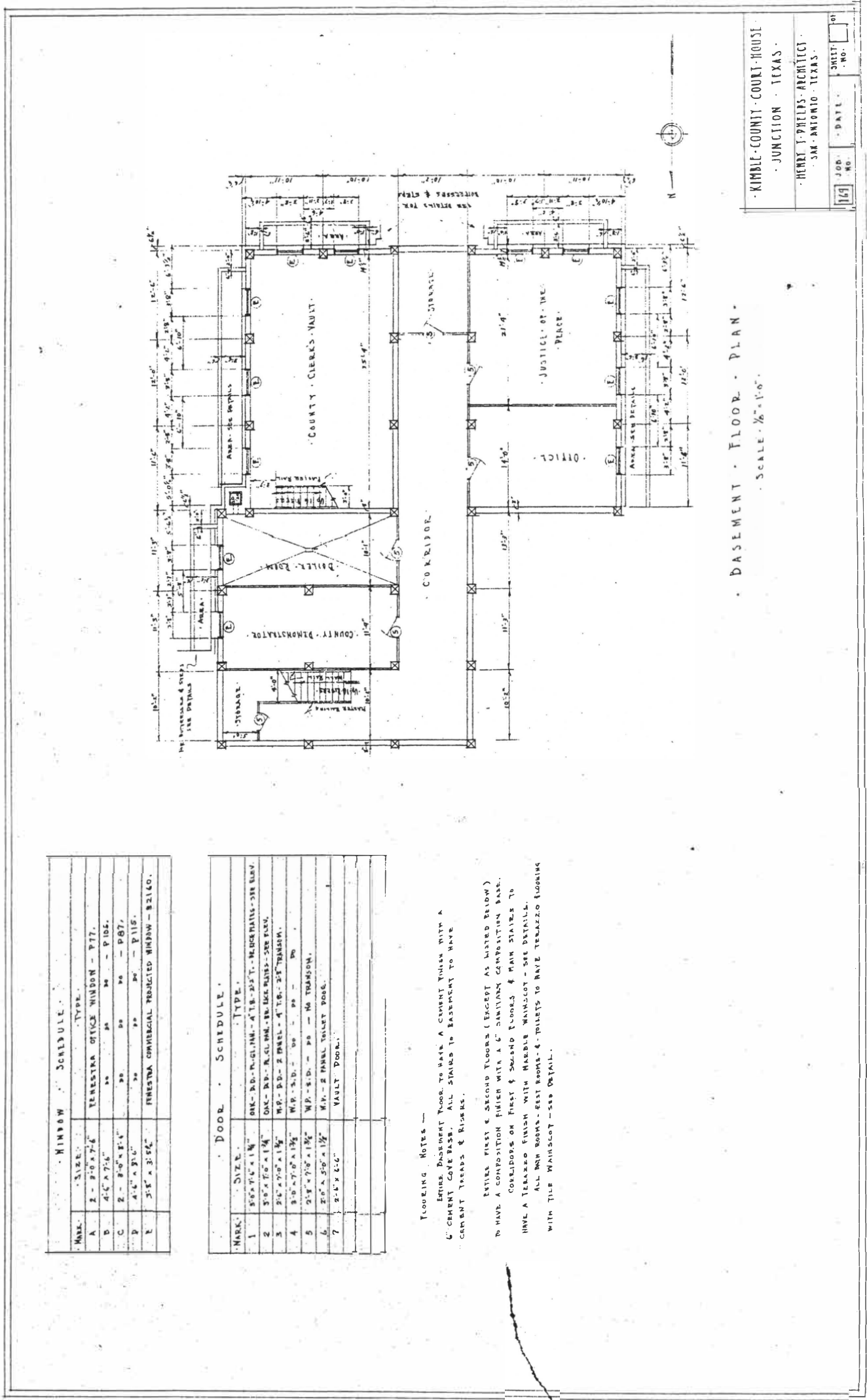
Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 3: Kimble County Courthouse, Henry T. Phelps 1929 Progress Drawings, Sheet 5



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 4: Kimble County Courthouse, Henry T. Phelps 1929 Progress Drawings, Sheet 1.



WINDOW SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	TYPE
A	2 - 3'0" x 7'6"	TERRESTRA OFFICE WINDOW - P.T.T.
B	4 - 4'0" x 7'6"	DOOR
C	2 - 3'0" x 8'6"	DOOR
D	4 - 4'0" x 3'0"	DOOR
E	3'5" x 3'5"	FINESTRA COMMERCIAL PROJECTED WINDOW - B.160.

DOOR SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	TYPE
1	5'0" x 7'6" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - P. CL. IN. - 4' T. - 2 1/2" T. - H. C. FINISH - SEE PLAN
2	3'0" x 7'6" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - A. CL. IN. - 4' T. - 2 1/2" T. - H. C. FINISH - SEE PLAN
3	3'0" x 7'6" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - 2 PANEL - 4' T. - 2 1/2" T. - H. C. FINISH - SEE PLAN
4	3'0" x 7'6" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - 2 PANEL - 4' T. - 2 1/2" T. - H. C. FINISH - SEE PLAN
5	2'5" x 7'6" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - 2 PANEL - 4' T. - 2 1/2" T. - H. C. FINISH - SEE PLAN
6	2'0" x 5'0" x 1 1/2"	ONE - DOOR - 2 PANEL TOILET DOOR
7	2'4" x 6'0"	VAULT DOOR

FLOORING NOTES

ENTIRE BASEMENT FLOOR TO HAVE A CEMENT FINISH WITH A CEMENT GOVE BASE. ALL STAIRS TO BASEMENT TO HAVE CEMENT TREADS & RISERS.

ENTIRE FIRST & SECOND FLOORS (EXCEPT AS LISTED BELOW) TO HAVE A COMPOSITION FLOOR WITH A 6" SANDWICH COMPOSITION BASE. CORRIDORS ON FIRST & SECOND FLOORS & MAIN STAIRS TO HAVE A TERRAZZO FINISH WITH MARBLE MAINSLOT - SEE DETAIL.

ALL MEN ROOMS - REST ROOMS - & TOILETS TO HAVE TERRAZZO FLOORING WITH TILE MAINSLOT - SEE DETAIL.

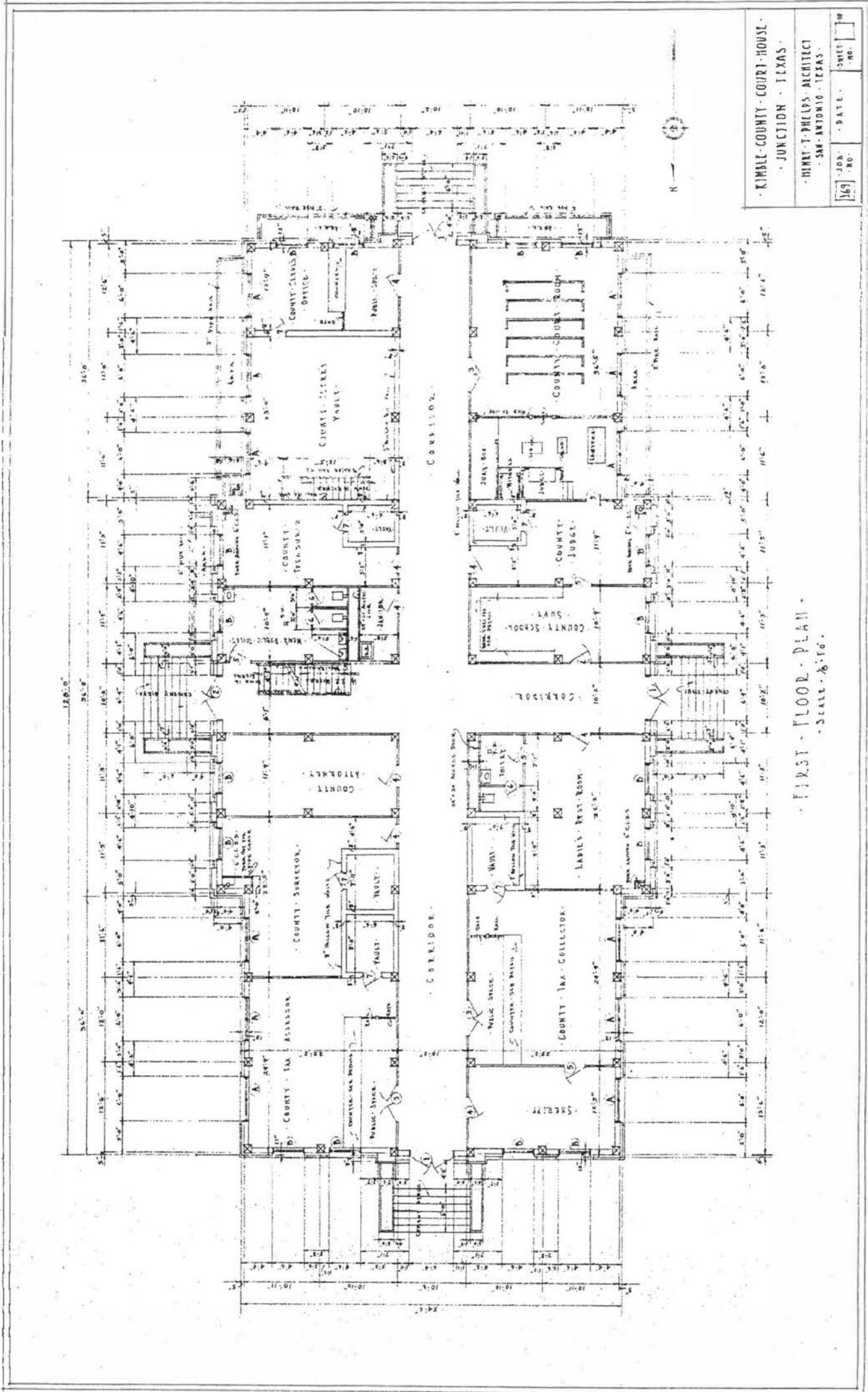
KIMBLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
 JUNCTION TEXAS
 HENRY T. PHELPS ARCHTCT
 SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

JOB NO. 167 DATE SHEET NO. 01

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

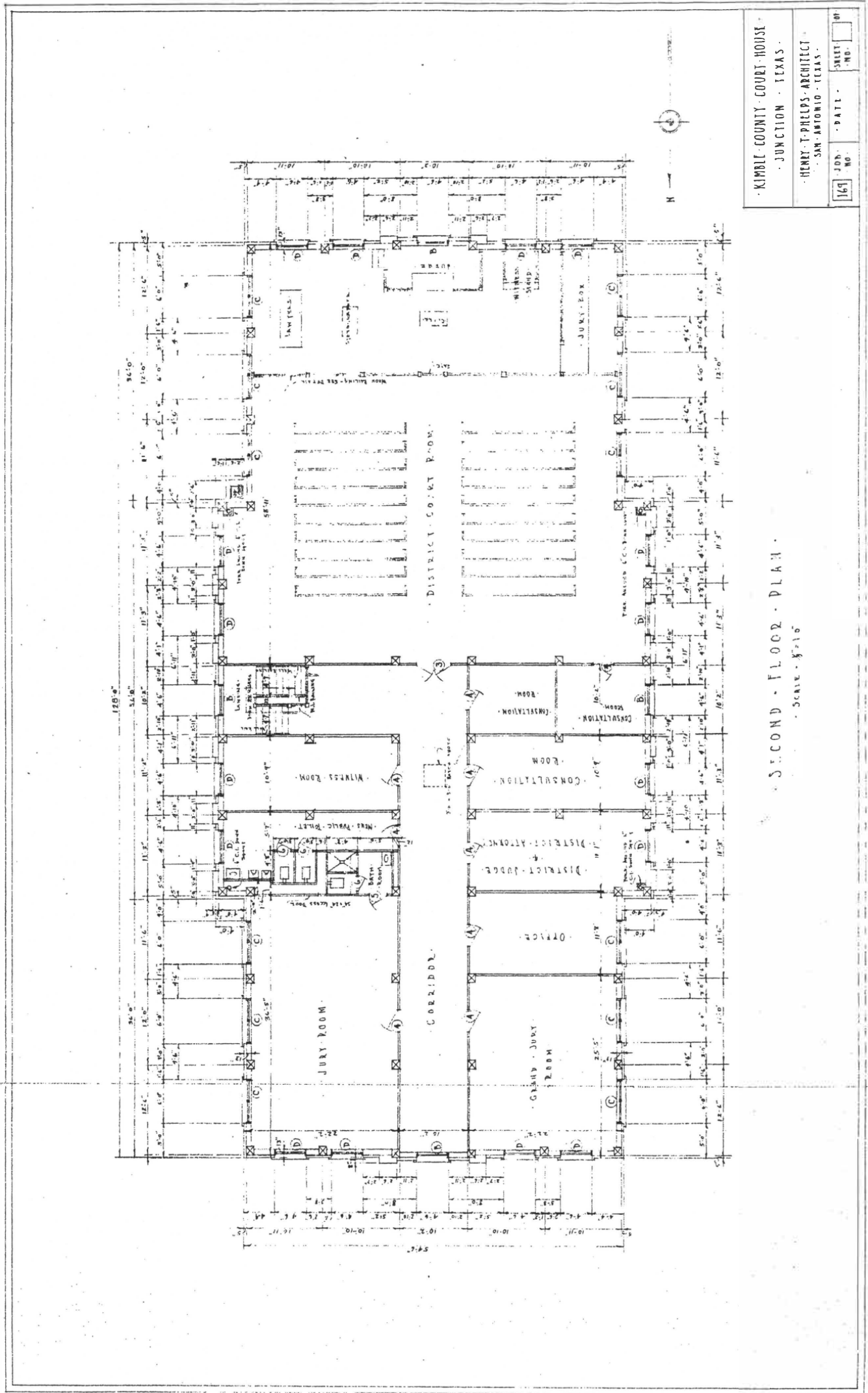
Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 5: Kimble County Courthouse, Henry T. Phelps 1929 Progress Drawings, Sheet 2



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 6: Kimble County Courthouse, Henry T. Phelps 1929 Progress Drawings, Sheet 3



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 7: Kimble County Courthouse, southwest oblique view of square circa 1940, THD photo



Figure 8: Kimble County Courthouse, partial west view, circa 1940



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 9: Kimble County Courthouse in 1948, southeast oblique view. Source: L.L. Cook Company Collection, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.



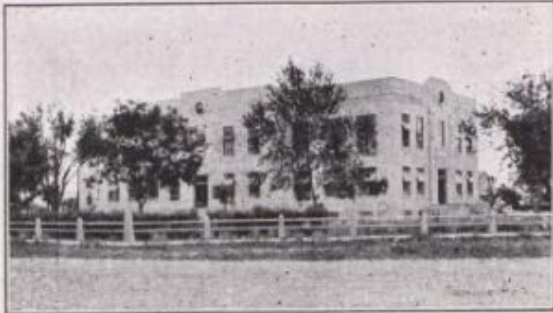
Figure 10: Kimble County Courthouse, County Courtroom, 1956.




Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 11: The nominated building was highlight in this 1931 Junction promotional brochure. Source: Baylor University Archive.

“Where Cool Nights Spend the Summer”



Kimble County's New \$100,000 Courthouse



A thrill at every turn here

Kimble County Scenic Highways

KIMBLE COUNTY is justly proud of the fact that it is a pioneer in road construction in Western Texas, having built the first gravel highway between San Antonio and San Angelo. Innumerable paved highways now connect with those traversing Kimble county.


The historic, scenic, and interesting highway, known as the Old Spanish Trail, originating in San Augustine, Florida, and having its terminus in San Diego, California, is a road always open to the motorist, fascinating him with a charm at every turn. The historic highway is known as Highway No. 27 in Texas and traverses beauti-

ful Kimble county, east and west.

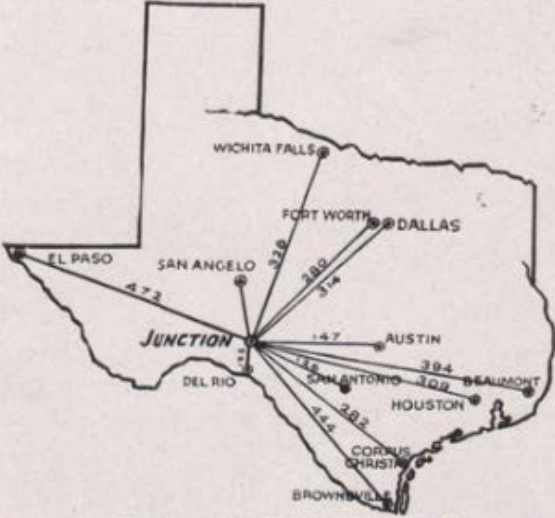
Highway No. 4 is a part of the U. S. Highway 83 from Regina, Canada, traversing the western states. This highway enters Texas at Perrytown and extends south through Junction to Laredo, thence to Brownsville.

Highway No. 10 gives a direct route through Junction from Dallas and Fort Worth to Del Rio.

Highway No. 29 intersects Highway No. 9 at Mason, Texas, and extends in a southwesterly direction through Junction to Rocksprings and Del Rio.



Highways of bewitching beauty traverse Kimble county



Map shows strategic location of Junction

City	Distance
Wichita Falls	319
Fort Worth	280
Dallas	314
El Paso	473
San Angelo	111
Junction	0
Del Rio	111
Austin	147
San Antonio	141
Salmon	384
Houston	309
Corpus Christi	283
Brownsville	444

The Texas Collector
Baylor University

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 12: 1909 Hidalgo County Courthouse (demolished), designed by Henry T. Phelps and Atlee B. Ayres.



Figure 13: 1917 Brown County Courthouse, designed by Henry T. Phelps.



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 14: 1928 Zavala County Courthouse, designed by Henry T. Phelps.



Figure 15: La Salle County Courthouse (1931), Yancey, Michael D. & Klein, Stan., 12/8/76, Portal to Texas History.



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 16: Kimble County Courthouse, Photo Key, 1st floor. Addition is shown in orange.

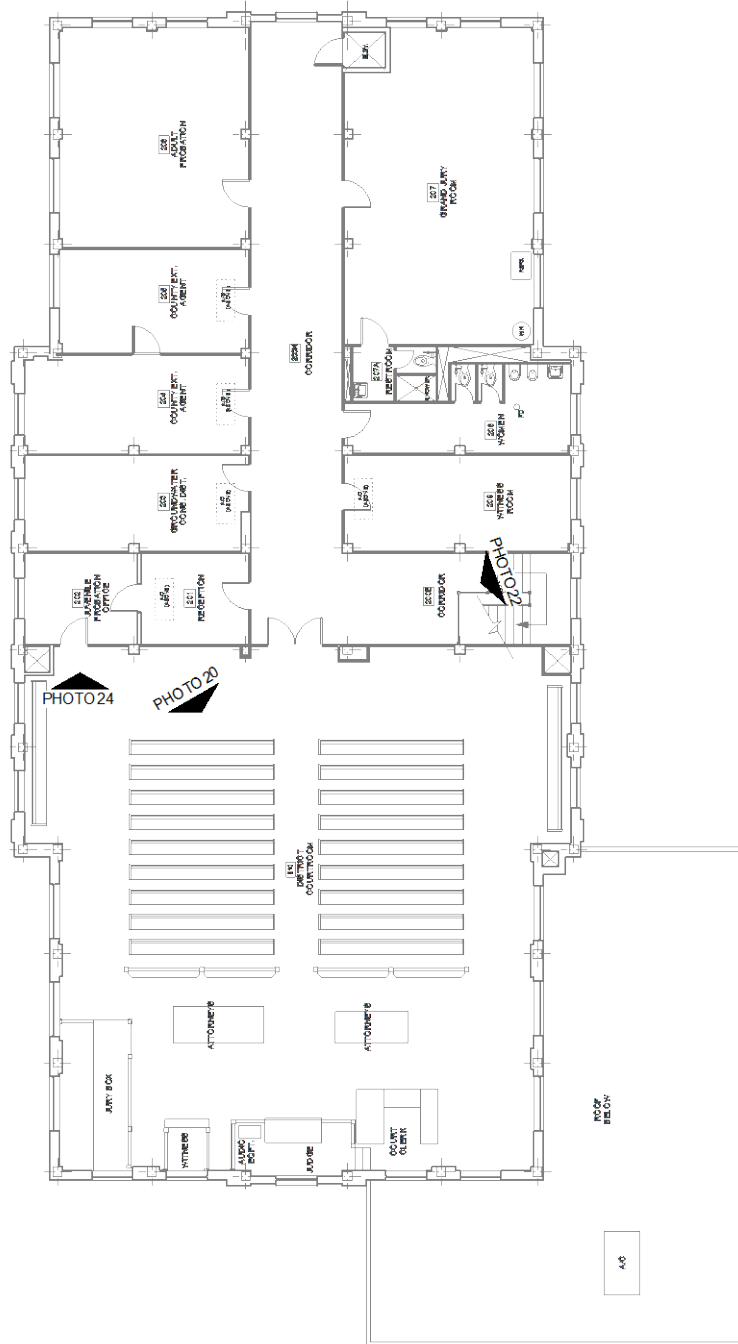


1 SITE / FIRST FLOOR PHOTO KEY
 SCALE: N.T.S.

KIMBLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE *Hutson | Gallagher*
 501 Main Street • Junction, Texas
 1206 Quail Park Drive
 Austin, Texas 78738
 Phone: (512) 963-0013
 www.HutsonGallagher.com

Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Figure 17: Kimble County Courthouse, Photo Key, 2nd Floor



1 SECOND FLOOR PHOTO KEY
 SCALE: N.T.S.



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Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photographs

Name of Property: Kimble County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Junction

County, State: Kimble County, Texas

Photographer: Huston Gallagher, Inc.

Dates Photographed: Various

Photo 1: Exterior West Elevation, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017.



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 2: Exterior southwest oblique, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Photo 3: Exterior South Elevation, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 4: Exterior East Elevation, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Photo 5: Exterior North Elevation, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 6: Exterior northwest oblique, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Photo 7: Exterior view of relief over east entry, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 8: Exterior view of clock face above entry, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Photo 9: Exterior view of pilaster and stringcourse, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 10: Exterior view of cast stone details, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Photo 11: Exterior view of historic steel windows, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 12: View of area light well at southwest corner, taken by H.G. staff, May 22, 2019



Photo 13: View of historic pipe fence surrounding square looking northeast, taken by H.G. staff, May 22, 2019



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 14: Granite obelisk to WWI casualty looking north, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Photo 15: View of monument on square looking east, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 16: Texas Centennial Marker, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017.



Photo 17: View of 1st floor corridor looking north, taken by H.G. staff, May 22, 2019.



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 18: View of stair looking east from 1st floor, taken by H.G. staff, May 22, 2019



Photo 19: View of stair looking east from 2nd floor, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 20: View of District Courtroom looking southeast, taken by H.G. staff, November 28, 2017



Photo 21: View of County Courtroom looking north, taken by H.G. staff, May 22, 2019



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 22: Stair handrail details, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Photo 23: Original stenciling on vault doors, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Kimble County Courthouse, Junction, Kimble, Texas

Photo 24: Original door hardware, taken by H.G. staff, January 04, 2018



Photo 25: Southeast oblique of 1974 addition.

