DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Austin

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Texas

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

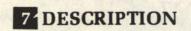
TONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 2 3 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TYPE ALL ENTRIES			1S
NAME HISTORIC Robertson County Courtho		LIGHTLE GEOTIONS	
AND/OR COMMON			
LOCATION			
STREET & NUMBER Public Square		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY. TOWN Franklin	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DIS	TRICT
STATE Texas	CODE 048	COUNTY Robertson	395
CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENT USE
_DISTRICT X_PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTH	WORK IN PROGR		PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITIO			
OBJECTIN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED		SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRIC	TED ,INDUSTRIALMILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
NAME County of Robertson			The state of the s
STREET & NUMBER Public Square			lue &
CITY.TOWN Franklin	VICINITY OF	STATE	xas
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the			
STREET & NUMBER Public Square			
CITY. TOWN Franklin		STATE Texas	
REPRESENTATION IN EXIS	TING SURVE	YS	
TITLE Historic Sites Invento	ry		

Texas Historical Commission



XGOOD

_FAIR

CONDITION

_DETERIORATED _EXCELLENT RUINS _UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_UNALTERED XALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE MOVED

DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present Robertson County Courthouse was designed on a classic Texas plan in Second Empire style by architect F.E. Ruffini, who employed this mode in numerous other courthouses.

The exterior dimensions of the building are 81 feet, 11 inches by 66 feet, 5 inches. Specifications called for the first story to be 13 feet high; the second to be 11 feet with a courtroom height of 20 feet; and the third story was to be 12 feet in the clear.

In rectangular form, the plan was zoned for offices on the ground level and district courtroom on the second. Two corridors intersecting in the center provided circulation to the offices. The courtroom was a two-story space centered on the second floor. Offices located in the pavilions occupied the third level space not in the upper section of the courtroom. Remodeling has changed the locations of several of the interior walls.

When completed, the courthouse was an outstanding example of Second Empire style. The south (main) facade is a five-part composition with corner pavilions, center pavilion, and connecting components all crowned with Mansardic roofs relieved with dormers made of galvanized iron. Rising above the center was a triangular pediment surmounted by a Mansardic roof with convex curvature, containing clocks. The east and west fronts are comprised of three part compositions, also originally crowned with Mansardic roofs. The north facade consists of one prominent mass flanked by pavilions. MOST OF THIS HAS BEEN REMOVED.

The exterior masonry work is noteworthy. Above a foundation of rubble stone set with lime mortar all the rock work, except the trim, was pitched afaced in ashlar pattern. Door and window jambs were smooth cut stone with one and one-fourth inch margins.

The Renaissance stylistic vocabulary was fully exploited in the details. On the ground story cut stone pilasters enframe the walls of the pavilions. On this level windows containing double-hung sashes are spanned with stilted arches with pronounced keystones. The south entrance is marked by a Roman arch with cut stone voussoirs. This was originally flanked by pilasters with Corinthianesque capitals which are now gone. These supported an entablature and balcony which also have been removed. Other doorways were spanned with stilted arches. A cut stone stringcourse separated the base-story walls from the upper level walls.

Designed as compositional units, the exterior walls of the courtroom and the flanking two levels of offices continued the Renaissance theme. Pronounced cut-stone quoins contrasted with the pitched-faced ashlar masonry -- as below. Openings on this level are spanned with Roman arches of cut stone comprised of four voussoirs and a pronounced keystone. Windows originally rising uninterrupted for two stories in the center three openings of the south side expressed the courtroom space while spandrels in the openings of the pavilions express the multilevel arrangement of offices.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Robertson County ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Sheet metal was used extensively on the exterior, both functionally and decoratively. A heavy galvanized-iron cornice featuring prominent modillions terminated the walls. Two pediments were also fabricated from this material as were the dormer windows. Galvanized iron also was employed for the chimney caps and six down spouts. Stamped zinc was specified for several other ornamental features. The flat decks of the roofs and the roofs of the pediments were all covered with tin. However, for the steep sides of the Mansard roofs, dark colored slate from Vermont or Virginia was specified.

Although none of the several Robertson County Courthouses was ever damaged by flames, Ruffini was familiar with losses from fire in other counties and provided secure storage for record. The vaults are built entirely of bricks. Double walls with an airspace between provide insulation against intense heat. Each masonry vault record is covered with a barrel vault of semicircular cross-sectional profile, and the floors were finished with hard paving bricks.

Other interior details are also noteworthy. Hung on iron acorn-tipped butts, the doors are pine with four panels and bronze knobs. Ventilation of the interior spaces was facilitated by transoms located above these doors.

The wooden trim of the interior was typical of the period. For the stairways, specifications called for octagonal newel posts, balusters, and handrails to be black walnut. Pine was used throughout for other interior millwork. The courtroom and halls were wainscoted to a height of three feet with narrow matched and beaded "ceiling stuff" capped with a molding.

Changes in the exterior include the removal of all the original roofs and cornices. These have been replaced by parapets and overhangs covered with tile, all suggesting Spanish Renaissance character. On the south the entrance has been simplified in design and a porch has been added on the east. An annex with random ashlar masonry walls has been made on the north and west. This should be excluded from National Register status.

Located on the northwest corner of the square, the jail was on a T-shaped plan. The main section (bar of the T) of the jail is 49 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The groundfloor story height is 12 feet in the clear. On the ground floor a central hall provides circulation to the kitchen, a large room (parlor?), and the cell rooms. Containing cells, the second story of this section is 11 feet clear. Facilitating segregation of prisoners a rear extension (stem of the T) is 27 feet wide and 36 feet deep with 18 feet clear from floor to ceiling. Cells 7 feet by 8 by 7 are of hardened iron and steel, "saw and file proof," manufactured by the P.J. Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. These were moved from an old jail in Calvert. In addition, the other miscellaneous iron work was reused.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Robertson County ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

As in the courthouse, the walls of the jail were pitched-faced ashlar. While the design of the building is relatively straightforward subtle details enhance the work. On the second floor of the main section openings are spanned by lintels; on the ground story stilted arches span the openings. Simple lintels also span openings of the rear extension.

Other decorative details enhance the main building. Pilasters of cut stone emphasize the corners. These terminated under a cornice with heavy brackets.

Several additions have been made to the jail. These include a porch on the south and a new brick wing located on the west. These additions should be excluded from National Register status.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
X.1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	XPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

1001 REMODELLED 1920'A

SPECIFIC DATES CH- 1881

BUILDER/ARCHITECTCH: F.E. Ruffini

Jail: F.E. Ruffini

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Robertson County Courthouse and Jail possess both architectural and historical significance. Although remodeled, the courthouse still displays much of the original detail work of a fine Second Empire style building. Situated on a public square in the center of the community, these structures historically have served the governmental functions of the county throughout the twentieth century.

Located in East Central Texas, Robertson County was organized in 1838, during the period in which Texas was a republic. It was named for Sterling C. Robertson, an impresario and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and originally included a considerable amount of land that is now a part of surrounding counties. The present county boundaries were established in 1846.

As often happened in Texas, the location of the Robertson county seat was changed several times. The original location was Old Franklin, but the county seat was moved to the town of Wheelock in 1850, after the present boundaries were established. However, since this community was near the southern county line, it was not favorably located to serve county government. Following an election in 1854, wherein residents voted upon the county seat question, the site of government was transferred to Owensville and in 1870, by an act of legislature, it was moved to Calvert. Then in 1879, county government was moved to Morgan, a town that had been established in 1871, adjacent to the International-Great Northern Railroad and the town name was changed to Franklin. The seat of government has remained permanently in this community which is near the geographical center of the county. Today the population of Franklin is over 1,000.

In 1855, while continuing to hold their meetings in Wheelock, a new courthouse in Owensville was contracted with A.L. Brigance, who, at the time, was also the chief justice. The work on this building was completed the following year. In 1856, a lot in Owensville was set aside for a jail and the old courthouse in Wheelock was sold, after which county government was officially transferred to the new courthouse in Owensville. A jail which also had been contracted with James B. Grant and Alexander Calvert in 1855 was also completed in 1856. During the following year, an oak fence evidently was placed around the public square and several contracts were awarded for repairs to both the courthouse and jail. In 1869, money was set aside to purchase shingles and lumber to repair the courthouse and bids were requested for a new jail, but these were laid aside since the seat of government was moved to Calvert.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Robertson County ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

After moving to the new location, a house was rented for \$50.00 per month to house the clerk's offices. In 1879, Court was held in an unidentified building with floors covered was sawdust. Meanwhile, new construction on both a courthouse and a jail was delayed. In 1876, the county rented the second story of a brick building (evidently a commercial structure) for governmental purposes. Finally, during that year a new brick jail was commenced. Geo. V. McClintick, M.D. McGee, D.R. Coleman, and W.H. McGee were the contractors of the building costing \$11,000, which was destined to be used as a jail only for a short time.

Shortly after the 1879 election determined that the county offices would be moved to Franklin (Morgan), where temporary quarters were again occupied, county commissioners began considerations for new buildings and within two months had accepted plans prepared by F.E. Ruffini of Austin for a new jail and sheriff's office. After advertising for bids in the Galveston Daily News, the contract to build the new jail was awarded to James P. Smith for \$11,485. It was built on the "jail square" (public square). The jail was completed and accepted by the county that same year and the old jail in Calvert was sold.

Meanwhile, the county offices were again located in the second story of a rented building. Evidently satisfied with architect Ruffini's services on the new jail, in 1881, the commissioners' court authorized F.E. Ruffini to develop plans for a new courthouse with walls of Austin limestone for a cost of \$30,000 or less. J.B. Smith was awarded the contract to complete the building within ten months.

Late in 1881, the county officials commended both the architect and contractor for their fine work and accepted the courthouse. An iron fence installed two years later completed the nineteenth century work.

After serving county functions for over four decades, county officials determined to remodel the building. Hix McCanleiss was the architect and the contractor was Babe Wilson. It was evidently during this work that the annex was made and the roof lines altered. Nonetheless the building retains much of its historic character and it should be preserved for the benefit of future generations.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGI	RAPHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Robertson County Commi vols. A, 1, 2, 3. Forth Worth Daily Gaze Walter Prescott Webb, Association, 1952,	tte, March 24, 1883 (ed), The Handbook		L	
10 GEOGRAPHICAL ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPUTM REFERENCES	DATA ERTY approximately	y 3 acres		
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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TITLE Texas State	Historic Preserv	ation Office	DATE	ili di di banani
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DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCH	EOLOGY AND HISTORY PR	ESERVATION	CHERER OF THE NACT	ONAL REGISTER

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robertson County Courthouse & Jail Franklin, Texas

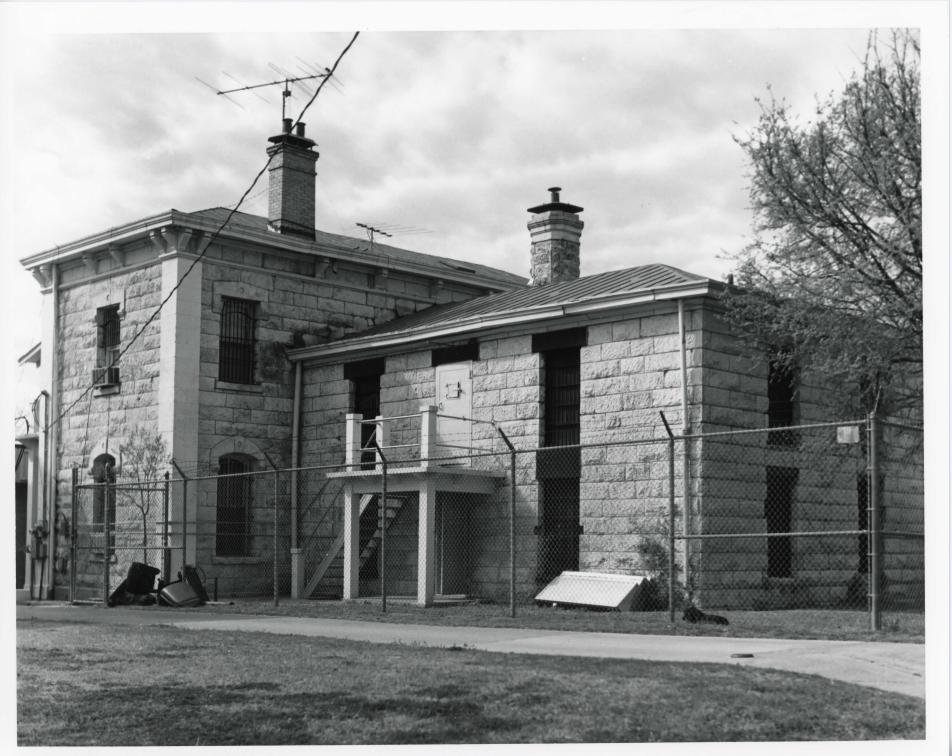
Will Robinson, 1977 Filed at Texas Historical Commission

Southeast oblique of the courthouse

Photo #1 η^2

MAY 23 1977

DEC 2 2 1977



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robertson County Courthouse & Jail Franklin, Texas

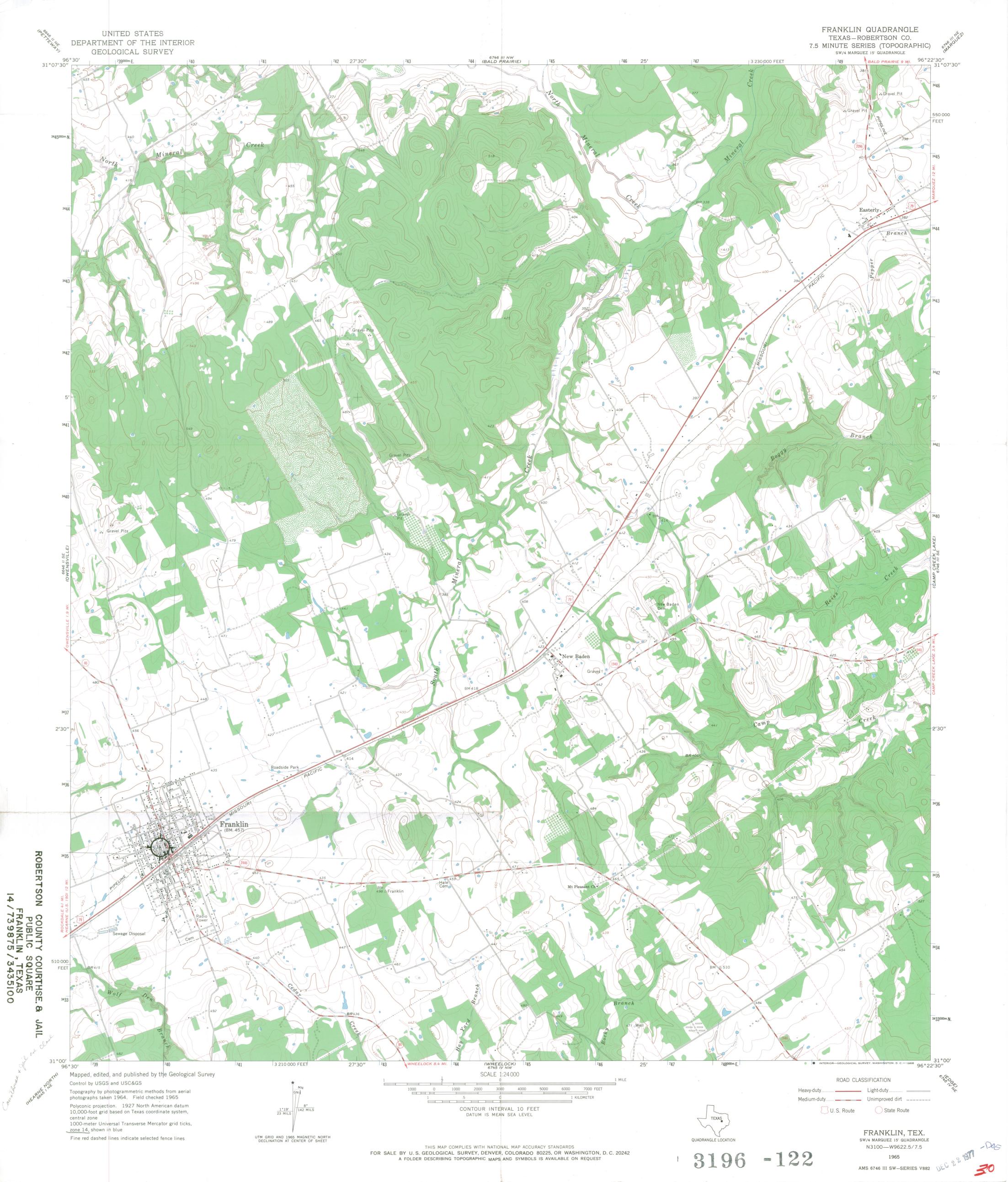
Will Robinson, 1977
Filed at Texas Historical Commission

Northeast oblique of the jail

Photo #272

MAY 23 1977

DEC 2 2 1977



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered

DEC 2 2 1977

Name

Location

Robertson County Courthouse and Jail

Franklin Robertson County

Also Notified

Hon. Lloyd M. Bentsen

Hon. John G. Tower Hon. Olin E. Teague

Regional Director, Southwest Region

880

Mott/js

12/28/77

State Historic Preservation Officer Mr. Truett Latimer Executive Director Texas Historical Commission P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station Austin, Texas 78711

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SH (4) county code: NAME as it appears on federal register: DEC 2 2 1977 Robertson County Courthouse and Jail city / town (6)NPS REGION 6 LOCATION street & number vicinity of state Public Sq. Franklin TX Robertson SW OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL DCOUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name) BADMINISTRATOR: (9) EXISTING SURVEYS HABS HAER NHL (10) FUNDED? YES NO (11) CONGRESS. DISTRICT SOURCE of NOMINATION STATE if state who prepared form? (MD WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANGMARK? PRIVATE ORGANIZATION **MCONDITION** deteriorated Naltered Noriginal site 17 features: SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT - 3 Dexcellent Pruins Qunaltered P□ NOT INTACT-O moved ONOT INTACT-O ONOT INTACT - O good unexposed □ reconstructed unknown UNKNOWN-5 5 UNKNOWN - 6 | fair unexcavated Dexcavated ≥ NOT APPLICABLE -7 □ NOT APPLICABLE-8 MOT APPLICABLE - 9 (19) ADAPTIVE USE YES NO 20 BACCESS YES-Restricted YES-Unrestricted IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no No Access Unknown SAVED? YES 22 CLAIMS: explain 21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH. - 15 N POLITICS / GOVT. - 21 RECREATION -28 ☐ ENGINEERING - 11 'first' ARCHEOLOGY - prehistoric - 2 COMMERCE-6 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ LAW - 16 RELIGION - 22 SETTLEMENT-29 ARCHEOLOGY - historic - 1 COMMUNICATIONS - 7 ☐ EXPLORATION -12 ☐ LITERATURE - 17 SCIENCE- 23 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31 'oldest' ☐ AGRICULTURE - 3 CONSERVATION - 8 HEALTH-27 MILITARY - 18 SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 OTHER (SPECIFY) N ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ECONOMICS - 9 MUSIC - 19 ☐ INDUSTRY - 13 SOCIAL / CULTURAL - 30 'only' ART-5 EDUCATION-10 ☐ INVENTION - 14 ☐ PHILOSOPHY - 20 ☐ TRANSPORTATION - 25 ETHNIC GROUP dates of initial construction: 1880, 1881 23 functions ASSOCIATION major alterations: WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: historic events: architect: architectural style(s): master builder: engineer: F.E. RUFFINI alandscape architect/garden designer: minterior decorator: artist: martisan: builder/contractor: NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL: GUERMONES AVOSTONE, RECTANGULAR, 3 STORY, CENTRAL AND END PAULLIONS, DRIP MOLDING, QUOINS, ALTERED GIRNICE/PARAPET JAIL: Sandston, 2 STONY RECTIANGULAR WITH IINSTONY EU, BRACKETED CORNICE enample of 19THC cure architecture

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON

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