



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 21, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

129



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 117 East Currie Street **NOT FOR PUBLICATION**
CITY OR TOWN: Garden City **VICINITY**
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Glasscock **CODE:** 173 **ZIP CODE:** 79739

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.)

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer 1/28/11
Signature of certifying official / Title Date
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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 / bureau or Tribal Government

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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
 See continuation sheet.
- other, explain
 See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 3-21-11 Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY

contributing	noncontributing	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
4	4	total

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: GOVERNMENT: courthouse, jail
SOCIAL: clubhouse (Boy Scouts)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: GOVERNMENT: courthouse, jail
SOCIAL: clubhouse (Boy Scouts)

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Rustic

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE, CONCRETE
WALLS STONE, WOOD
ROOF METAL, ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-11)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail occupies the public square in Garden City, Texas, at the southeast corner of the intersection of State Highway 158 and County Road 33. The square includes the first courthouse building, which also served as a jail (1894); the second courthouse (1910), which is still in use; a clubhouse for the local Boy Scouts (1937); a concrete water tower (1930); and several noncontributing utilitarian buildings and historical markers erected after the period of significance. The 1894 Courthouse and Jail building is a simple cubic volume of local limestone in a minimal Italianate style as observed in its fenestration details. The 1910 Glasscock County Courthouse, also constructed of local limestone, was built in the Classical Revival style with pedimented entry porticos supported by large Doric columns on all four elevations. The Boy Scout House, of wood frame construction with a chimney of round boulders, is most directly linked to the "Park Service Rustic" style of architecture popular during the early twentieth century. These three buildings are in good condition and two remain in use today, but are in need of restoration. The Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail buildings are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for Politics/Government and Social History, and under Criterion C for Architecture.

Site

The Glasscock County Courthouse is prominently located in the center of the public square bounded to the north by Currie Street (State Highway 158), to the east by Myrl Street, to the south by Houston Street, and to the west by Main Street (County Road 33). The public square contains a number of buildings that are located along the perimeter of the site, and their placement allows the Glasscock County Courthouse (1910) to stand in the center as the major focal point. The earliest building on the public square is the two-story Old Courthouse and Jail (1894), located on the northwest corner; also on this corner is a concrete water tower (1930). The northeast corner of the square contains a rustic, one-story wood and stone building for the Boy Scouts (1937) and a small metal storage building (c. 1980). The southeast corner contains a one-story brick courthouse annex, jail, and jailer's residence (1980). The south side of the square has a one-story fire station (c. 1970) that now serves as the county maintenance and storage building, and a one-story, four-bay metal building (1995) that currently serves as the fire station and emergency medical service headquarters. A radio transmission tower (c. 1970), approximately 130 feet tall, is on the northwest corner of the courthouse. A twenty-space asphalt parking lot (n.d.) is located on the east side of the courthouse. Concrete sidewalks exist on the northeast and west sides of the courthouse. Four-foot wide sidewalks on the north and west connect the street curb to the entrance of the courthouse; a five-foot wide sidewalk connects the courthouse annex and jail building to the parking lot and to the east entrance of the courthouse. Neither the 1894 courthouse and jail nor the Boy Scout building is surrounded by sidewalks.

The most prominent site approach and view of the courthouse is from the west and north sides of the square, while the eastern approach serves as a staff and service entrance due to the close relationship of the parking lot on the east lawn. Later buildings on Houston Street, overhead utility lines, and a row of large trees visually obstruct the south view of the courthouse; a row of large elm trees does, however, provide for a landscape screen between the courthouse and the later buildings along the south lawn. Historic photographs depict a row of trees flanking both sides of the west sidewalk, but they were removed approximately twenty years ago; today pecan and elm trees remain around the square. Three fruit trees currently exist on the west side of the annex and jail building, and juniper shrubs are next to the west and north entrances of the courthouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Old Courthouse and Jail Building (1894, contributing)

Exterior

The Old Courthouse and Jail is a two-story limestone building with a simple, square plan approximately 28 feet by 28 feet. Constructed in 1894 of locally quarried, rough-faced limestone laid in a continuous horizontal coursing, the building features expressed pilasters at each corner and a corbelled parapet wall that obscures its hipped roof. All openings have segmented stone arched headers with keystones—sparse details which give the building a minimal Italianate style, popular at the time of construction.

All historic wood sash windows were removed in the early 1960s and replaced with single-pane, single-hung, brushed aluminum sash windows; these windows now are in poor condition and are not serviceable from the exterior. Their installation has destroyed all physical evidence of the historic windows on both floors. All window openings are fitted with steel bars, as is typical in a jail building.

There are two flat-panel steel doors with metal frames and transom windows. The steel bar door frame is missing on both doors as evident by the existing, non-historic hardware, and currently both doors have surface mounted barrel bolts with pad mounted keyed locks. The original window transom hardware remains in place, and the transoms are fitted with steel bars.

The roof system is composed of a hipped roof and a continuous raised parapet wall with two through-wall scuppers that are served by downspouts. A photograph of the building from the early twentieth century reveals that a standing-seam metal roof was in place at that time. The standing-seam metal was covered with an asphalt shingle roof in the late 1960s; these roof systems were removed in 2004 and replaced with a pressed-metal shingle roof, which remains today. There are three limestone flues that have been capped with cement mortar. The two galvanized metal downspouts located on the east and west sides of the building appear to be recent replacements.

The south (major) elevation is divided into three asymmetrical bays. The entrance door occupies the central bay, which appears to be just left of center on this façade; the door is flanked by tall windows with stone sill and segmented arch lintel, with the window to the right located at a greater distance than that on the left. A similar window appears at the second floor in each of these three bays.

The east and west elevations are symmetrically divided into two bays, with window openings similar to those on the south elevation. The east elevation features two windows at the second floor level, while at the ground floor level are a single window on the left side and the building's second door on the right side. The west elevation features only three windows: two at the second floor, and one on the left side at ground level. The north (minor) elevation is also symmetrically divided into two bays, with four tall windows—two at each floor—exhibiting the same stone sills and segmented stone arches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Interior

The square plan of the 1894 Courthouse and Jail building consists of four rooms on the first floor and a stairway to the second floor, which is a large open space with a jail cell. While the use of the building has changed over the years—originally serving as the county courthouse and jail, and later serving as the jail and jailer's residence—the second floor remains essentially unchanged in its spatial layout; the first floor, however, was significantly modified by the construction of a new wall of concrete masonry blocks, which remains in place. Significant interior remodeling during the early 1960s included plumbing, complete plastering, interior metal stairway, and aluminum window replacements.

Currently the ground floor is divided into four rooms, although historically the north side was undivided; it had been constructed as one large space to accommodate the county and district clerks' offices and the courtroom. Immediately upon entering the building, the visitor is in the main office, a small room at the southwest corner. Through a door to the right, at the southeast corner of the building, is a room that served as a jail cell. To the left of the main office, one may enter the stairway at the southwest corner of the building. On the left of the rear wall of the main office, a door leads to a second jail cell at the northwest corner of the building—later used for female prisoners—with a washroom. The fourth room, at the northeast corner of the first floor, is accessible only through the exterior door on the east elevation; this room was once used as the jailer's residence, but now is used for storage.

All wall surfaces are plaster throughout the building, and in some locations the plaster has deteriorated and reveals the stone wall structure beneath it. The ceilings on the first floor are of a corrugated metal barrel vault structure with poured-in-place concrete, while the floors have a concrete substructure and vinyl composition tile.

The second floor is accessed by means of a metal stairway along the west wall of the building, with a guardrail of tubular steel. The stair lands on the northwest corner of the open room, which contains a jail cell in the east half of the space, centrally located along the east wall. The jail cell is original to the 1894 building and remains in fair condition. The floor is exposed concrete and appears to have been added over an original concrete floor. The walls are finished with plaster and the ceiling is a non-historic, steel-channel ceiling. A hinged scuttle door, approximately 24 inches by 24 inches, is located in the center of the room and leads to the attic space. A non-historic, freestanding metal shower is located in the northeast corner of the room and is no longer functioning.

Glasscock County Courthouse (1910, contributing)

The 1910 Glasscock County Courthouse is a two-story building on a raised basement constructed of locally-quarried, pitched-face limestone in the Classical Revival style. The building features a two-story entrance portico on all four elevations, each with a large pediment supported by four Doric columns; the gables of these pediments feature decorative, pressed metal panels. The rough-textured, coursed stone of the building is tempered by minimal Classical ornamentation executed in cast stone, including pilasters, string courses, water table, and headers at windows and doors. The major elevations are to the east and west, and the minor elevations face the north and south. The building is organized by a cruciform plan on the first floor, while the second floor is dominated by the large courtroom space at its center, with small offices and stairways to its north and south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Exterior

The county courthouse building appears as a Greek temple with two-story entrance porticos on all four sides of the building, each featuring four monumental Doric columns supporting a pitched roof with a pediment that contains a large, pressed metal panel; these four decorative panels each contain a shield-and-garland motif. The walls of the courthouse are constructed of locally-quarried limestone installed with tooled edges and pitched-face, continuous horizontal coursing, and rest on a raised basement of unornamented concrete. As drawn by architect Edward C. Hosford in July 1909, the columns were of the Ionic order; however, the stone columns were constructed in the Doric order and are original to the building.

The courthouse's major elevations face east and west; the minor elevations face north and south, and entrance to the building is accessed by a centrally-located stair of four stone steps on the east elevation; grade changes leave the west stair with only three steps, while a wheelchair-accessible ramp now leads to the north entrance. The south entrance portico was enclosed during the 1970s to accommodate the expansion of the clerk's office into the south hallway of the building.

A single bay flanks either side of the temple-front portico on the east and west elevations, while the façade under the portico is divided into three symmetrical bays. As shown on the original architectural drawings, the historic windows were pairs of wood, single-hung, 1/1 sash windows with flat lintels and sills of cast stone at the two far ends, while under the portico, the same windows appeared only on the first floor to either side of the entrance door. The windows in the three central bays at the second floor each featured a single, operable transom above each of the single-hung windows, effectively elongating the fenestration under the pedimented roof. The entrance doors were drawn as a pair of wood doors with a large pane of glass in the upper three quarters of each door, and a carved panel in the lower quarter. A single, four-light transom with a flat lintel of cast stone stretches across the double doors.

The width of the north and south elevations is narrower than those on the east and west, and the spacing between the Doric columns is compressed on these minor elevations; because of this, the windows are not paired on the north and south elevations, but installed individually. The arrangement of these façades nevertheless remains the same, with a single bay flanking the entrance portico and three bays beneath it. The only paired windows appear at the second floor above the double doors, which have the same long transom above them as on the major elevations; yet another difference on these minor elevations is the lack of transom windows at the second floor under the portico.

All historic wood windows have been removed and replaced with aluminum frame windows with Plexiglas panels. The enclosure of the south entrance during the 1970s eliminated the original double doors, while the remaining double doors on the north, east, and west entrances have been replaced with aluminum storefront door units. The original decorative pressed-metal porch ceilings, cornice, and fascia on the exterior of the building remain in place as designed and constructed.

The roof system on the courthouse is composed of a rectangular truncated hipped roof, with a pitched or gabled roof over the each of the four projecting porticos. Four downspouts shed water from gutters along the hipped roof. Historically the roof was covered with 20-inch-by-13-inch pressed metal shingles and a flat seam sheet metal roof on the truncated central area. A continuous decorative metal band served as a roof cresting at the ridge of the roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

and a continuance of the similar decorative metal band were placed at all four corner roof hips. The original pressed metal shingles remain in place but have been covered with two layers of asphalt shingles, while rolled asphalt sheet roofing has been placed over the sheet metal portion of the roof. The historic metal cresting and horizontal metal bands have been removed and covered with tar and rolled asphalt. The original roof scuttle has been fixed in place and a new roof scuttle has been added to the more visible, northwest slope area of the roof. The four historic fireplace flues have been modified with tar coating, metal caps, and various roof and exhaust vent systems. One historic roof turbine ventilator remains on the flat portion of the roof.

Interior

The first floor of the courthouse was laid out in a cross-corridor plan, its four entrances creating four quadrant office areas; today the south corridor has been enclosed at the hallway intersection. The second floor retains its original configuration with one stairway and one corridor.

The historic functions of many of the courthouse spaces have changed over time. The office of the County and District Clerk remains, although expanded, in the southwest quadrant of the building. The historic County Commissioners Courtroom has been split to house the County Treasurer's office and County Clerk support space; the Commissioners Court meetings now are held upstairs in the District Courtroom. The historic office of the County Judge and County Attorney has been modified and reduced to house two public restrooms and a small office for the County Entomologist. In the northwest corner of the first floor, the Tax Assessor's office was modified and reduced for the installation of an elevator in 1994. The northwest corner room on the second floor historically was used as a jury room and later as an office; the elevator equipment room, elevator, and elevator corridor now occupy this quadrant. The office of the Justice of the Peace is located in the northeast corner of the building in the former office of the County Sheriff, while the south half originally housed the County Treasurer's office but currently serves as the County Judge's office. Since its completion, the small basement of the courthouse has served as the vault storage for records of the County Clerk; the vault, approximately 15 feet by 8 feet, has a concrete floor and ceiling with plaster walls, and it is accessible from the vault room by a cast iron spiral stair with a flat hatch door scuttle.

Most historic interior finishes have been covered as a result of a major courthouse remodeling project during the 1970s. These later finishes include suspended 2-foot-by-4-foot acoustical tile ceilings, clay tile floors in the corridors and restrooms, carpet in the offices, and plywood paneling on all wall surfaces. In contrast, nearly all historic wood panel doors, transoms, and door frames remain with only their hardware replaced. Historic wood molding around doors and windows remains in place, although obscured by plywood paneling. Underneath the paneling on the first floor, historic wall and ceiling surfaces are plaster, and corridor walls featured a 42-inch high plaster wainscot scored in a pattern to appear as tile. Floors in all offices were wood except in the vault rooms, which remained concrete. According to the architect's plans, the historic corridor flooring on the first floor was a patterned mosaic floor tile; the 1970s remodeling replaced nearly all floors, including the corridor, with a concrete substructure that obscures any historic flooring material. On the first floor, only the County Treasurer's office retains its historic wood floors. According to the original structural drawings, the wood floors were supported by wood screeds embedded in a concrete substructure that remains in place below the new concrete slab. The wood floors on the second floor remain in place under recent carpet. The second floor ceiling is pressed metal with a crown molding pattern, which has been covered with a suspended acoustical tile system.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

The District Courtroom is the most significant space in this courthouse. It contains a balcony with its original wood stairway and balustrade; the jury box, judge's bench, witness stand, and several tables remain in good restored condition. The historic audience seats and jury seats were replaced with auditorium-style seating in the 1970s. The original pressed metal ceilings have been covered with suspended acoustical ceiling tiles, and the plaster walls and wainscoting are obscured by wood paneling; historic wood floors are currently covered with carpet.

The Glasscock County Courthouse contains one formal public stairway on the north end of the building. A circular private stairway is located in the clerk's office and accesses the judges' chambers on the second floor. Both stairways are original to the building, and neither meets current accessibility standards. The public stairway's wood balustrade has been painted and treads and risers have been covered with carpet. The private stairway is cast-iron and has been painted; it remains in fair condition.

Three of the building's original nine coal burning fireplaces remain visible; four have been covered by paneling, and two have been completely removed. Restoration of these nine fireplaces may be included in the interior restoration program.

Boy Scout House (1937, contributing)

The Boy Scout House was constructed in 1937 utilizing the Rustic style popularized by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps during the early twentieth century. The building appears as a long rectangular volume made of log construction, with an irregular-coursed limestone foundation and external chimney on the north side. The simple side-gabled roof is covered with worn, weathered wood shingles, and a shed roof extends over the front door, supported by two columns; exposed rafter tails appear at the roof eaves, adding a Craftsman-like appearance. The major elevation faces west and is symmetrical, with the exception of the chimney on the left; this elevation features a centrally-located front door of vertical battens, flanked by a 1/1 hung wood sash window on either side, framed with flat wood trim. These windows rest upon a stone foundation that extends across the façade. The shed roof, supported by half-columns of twisted log resting on rough stone bases with concrete caps, projects from the main roof, sheltering the front door and the two windows. Just beyond the cover of this shed roof are similar windows, one on each side, giving this elevation a symmetrical appearance.

The south elevation features a similar 1/1 window in its center, and the building corners feature pilasters of rough stone, upon which a heavy wood roof beam sits; a similar beam extends from the roof at its peak. The stone foundation, with a concrete water table, extends between the stone pilasters, and the window meets the concrete band. The north elevation is similar to the south, but a large chimney of roughly-coursed stone appears in its center and extends beyond the roof line. The east, or rear, elevation of the Boy Scout House is also symmetrical, with three identical 1/1 windows evenly spaced between the two stone pilasters and the ends. The log walls, window trim, and roof rafter tails all have been painted a peach color that blends with the soft colors of the stone. On the west elevation is a stone that has been carved to read, "Tribute to Scouting from Stephen C. Currie, 1937."

The Scout Hut has been the site of numerous Boy Scout events since its construction, including barbecues with lawn games on the courthouse square's lawn, and groups meet there once a week for activities. The Boy Scout House was completed during the period of significance and was still in use for its historic purpose until 2002. It is considered to be a contributing resource to the nominated property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 11Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Water Tower (1930, contributing)

The concrete water tower, a once-common utilitarian structure now rarely found in such public squares, stands on the north side of the 1894 courthouse and is taller than that building. The tank is cylindrical and is covered by a conical metal roof. On its north side, the concrete tank is incised with the legend, "Built by T.E. Carr MCMXXX." The concrete stand has four legs that taper upward to the platform upon which the tank sits. Horizontal bracing between the legs stabilizes the structure, and triangular corner blocking provides additional support beneath the platform and the horizontal bracing. The concrete tank and connected pipe was used to water the trees on the courthouse square. Built during the period of significance, it is considered a contributing resource to the nominated property.

Noncontributing buildings and structures

The other buildings on the courthouse square include prefabricated metal buildings erected to serve as a fire station (ca. 1970s) and ambulance storage (ca. 1995). In 1980 a new Glasscock County Jail and Jailer's Residence building was constructed of a cream brick laid in a running bond; a vertical-seamed metal cornice appears at the line of the building's flat roof. Structures on the square include a radio antenna (ca. 1970s) and a telephone booth (ca. 1950s). All are built after the period of significance, except for the phone booth—which is likely to be removed in the near future—and are considered noncontributing resources to the nominated property.

List of Glasscock County Courthouse Square Resources

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Resource</u>
First Courthouse and Jail	1894	contributing
Second Courthouse	1910	contributing
Boy Scout House	1937	contributing
Water tower	1930	contributing
Glasscock County Jail and Jailer's Residence	1980	noncontributing
Surface parking lot	1980	noncontributing
Fire station building	ca. early 1970s	noncontributing
Metal storage building (ambulance storage)	ca. 1995	noncontributing
Public phone booth	ca. late 1950s	noncontributing
Radio antenna	ca. mid 1970s	noncontributing
<u>Texas Historical Commission Markers</u>		
Glasscock County Courthouse & Jail	1962 (erected 1993)	noncontributing
Glasscock County	1964	noncontributing

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Property:

- A** is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** 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.
- D** has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or has achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: POLITICS / GOVERNMENT; SOCIAL HISTORY; ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1894-1961

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1894, 1910, 1937

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Architects: L.T. Noyes (1894); Edward C. Hosford and Leslie L. Thurmon (1910)
 Builder: Mutual Construction Company, Louisville, Kentucky (1910)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-12 through 8-20)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-21)

- 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, Austin
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail buildings occupy the public square in the county seat of Garden City, Texas. The four contributing resources on the square include the first Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail (1894), constructed of limestone in a minimal Italianate style; the second Glasscock County Courthouse (1910), constructed of limestone in the Classical Revival style; the Boy Scout House (1937), a small, one-story building of wood and stone in the Rustic style popularized by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps; and a concrete water tower (1930). The 1910 courthouse was designed by architect Edward Columbus Hosford of Georgia, with the Dallas-based Leslie L. Thurmon as associate architect; both architects designed very similar courthouses in county seats throughout Texas, Florida, and Georgia, in addition to schools and commercial buildings. Classical Revival in style, the Glasscock County Courthouse epitomizes the period aesthetic applied to a county's most important civic building, and as such it is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government and Social History, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, both at the local level of significance.

Glasscock County¹

Located in West Texas, Glasscock County is bounded on the south by Reagan County, on the east by Sterling County, on the west by Midland County, and on the north by Howard and Martin counties. Sandy and loam soils make up the level prairie land, which is drained by the North Concho River, Lacy Creek, Mustang Draw, and Dewey Lake. The 222-day growing season produces crops of cotton, grain sorghums, and wheat, and nearly 56,000 acres are irrigated in the county; beef cattle and sheep are also raised. Glasscock County lands produce oil, but there are no other industries or manufacturing.

In the early nineteenth century, Lipan Apaches and Kickapoos hunted in this arid region, which was not yet attractive to European Americans for permanent settlement. The United States Army constructed Fort Chadbourne sixty miles east of the Glasscock County line in 1853, but abandoned it for lack of water; during the Civil War the army made use of Fort Concho, fifty miles from the county line. The Butterfield Overland Mail route passed through the southern part of the county.

Glasscock County was formed in 1887 from a portion of Tom Green County and named for George Washington Glasscock (1810-1868), an officer in the Texas Revolution and a state legislator for whom Georgetown, the seat of Williamson County, also was named in 1848. Before the establishment of Tom Green County in 1874, Glasscock County was part of the Bexar District, which subsequently was divided into thirteen counties. After the Civil War, Glasscock County was part of the Pecos Military District, and cattlemen drove their herds through the area on the Pecos Trail. After its founding in 1887, the county was attached for administrative purposes to Martin County, and then to Howard County. Glasscock County was formally organized after an election held in 1893. The 150 citizens who signed the petition for organization included a number of Mexican-American *pastores* (shepherds). The first Anglo settler in Glasscock County was sheep rancher L.S. McDowell, who moved into the area in 1883.

¹ This county history is based upon John Leffler, "Glasscock County," *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed on March 30, 2010 at: <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/GG/hcg5.html>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

In 1890 only 208 people lived in the county, but the Pecan, Colorado, and Concho Immigration Association—of which Glasscock County was a member—began to promote movement into the area during that year. The Ohio Land Company, which drilled wells and built houses on five sections of land, also encouraged newcomers to settle in Glasscock County. By 1893 three small settlements—Garden City, Dixie, and New California—had been established within 1½ miles of each other near Lacy Creek. The town of New California was selected as the county seat because its higher ground promised more easily obtainable well water. The original settlement called Garden City was abandoned, even though it had the county's post office and more homes than New California at the time; New California was subsequently renamed Garden City. Though plans for other towns did not materialize, between 1908 and 1910 the area had another settlement boom, again the result of vigorous promotional efforts by land-development companies. By 1910, there were 1,143 people living in the county. In 1905 two new school districts were established in the county, adding to the two original districts established in 1893. The *Garden City Gazette*, a weekly paper, was published between 1905 and 1913.

Ranching has been the most important economic activity in the county since its earliest days. In 1890 the United States census counted more than 45,000 sheep and almost 4,500 cattle in Glasscock County; county ranchers produced almost 390,000 pounds of wool that year. The census counted only 80 acres of land planted in corn in 1890 and did not count any crop production in the county at all during 1900. The increase in the county's population between 1900 and 1910, however, reflected a rise in the number of farms in the area during that period. In 1890 there were 28 farms in Glasscock County, and the number rose to 49 in 1900 and to 165 by 1910. In 1900 the county had only 1,100 improved acres, but by 1910 farmers had improved 15,000 acres, with 2,200 acres devoted to corn production and 1,800 acres planted in cotton.

The drought of 1917 severely reduced crop production and drove away many of the county's early residents. In 1920 the number of improved acres had declined to 11,125, with 1,600 planted in corn and 1,055 devoted to cotton; the population of the county had dropped to 555. Ranchers also suffered because of the drought: lacking grass, they drove their cattle to Big Spring for sale, and when the herds proved too skinny to sell they were driven back to Glasscock County; many died en route and were butchered for their hides. Nevertheless, almost 18,000 cattle and slightly fewer than 10,000 sheep were counted in Glasscock County in 1920; by 1930 the count was 17,000 cattle and 43,000 sheep. Corn production never recovered in the years following the drought, and during the 1920s cotton emerged as Glasscock County's most important crop.

The 1920s also saw the beginning of oil production in Glasscock County. S.E.J. Cox drilled the first well on the McDowell Ranch in the north central part of the county in 1917. Cox's General Oil Company attracted investors with a free barbecue—a party surpassing any in county history—with 75 cattle and 50 sheep prepared for the 10,000 guests, who ate and watched horse races. Cox later was believed to have faked the oil discovery, and he was convicted of related oil frauds in 1923. In 1925, however, other interests developed a productive oilfield on the McDowell Ranch. Significant oil production started in 1926, and Glasscock County briefly experienced a boom. The town of Drumright, south of the county's first producing oil well, saw its population jump to 500, but faded away as subsequent drilling opened only dry holes. Landowners were amazed during the early years of oil fever to receive offers of \$1,000 an acre for land they had bought at a dollar per acre.

Despite this oil and land boom, the county's development did not include large, lasting increases in population. Though the population jumped to 1,263 in 1930, it had dropped to 1,089 people in 1950. The population rose to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 14

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

1,118 in 1960 but slowed after 1970. In 1980 the census counted 1,200 people in Glasscock County, and 1,447 people in 1990; only 1,406 residents were counted in 2000. Towns include the county seat of Garden City, Lees (also known as Lee Store), Bigby Corner, and Saint Lawrence. Glasscock County never had railroad service; the nearest Texas & Pacific Railroad station was in Big Spring, the seat of Howard County, about fifty miles directly to the north of Garden City. Roads in Glasscock County were not paved until 1936.

Construction of the 1894 Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail Building²

The first meeting of the Commissioners Court was held on April 5, 1893, at a Garden City hotel run by Mrs. M.C. Everett. At this meeting, J.T. Herriman was ordered to procure a temporary courthouse, desk, tables, and chairs for the next meeting.³ On May 9, 1893, the Commissioners Court issued \$7,000 in bonds for erecting a combined courthouse and jail to be built of stone. A tax of 12½ cents was levied on every \$100 to pay off the bonds over fifteen years; bonds were to be offered to the State Board of Education for sale. During the May 9 meeting the Commissioners Court also unanimously accepted a proposal from L.T. Noyes of Houston to construct a two-story stone courthouse and jail building at a cost of \$6,500. A contract between the county and Noyes stipulated that construction was to be completed by October 1, 1893.

Commissioners Court minutes show that the project fell behind schedule, however, with first floor interior wall finishes completed on November 14 at a cost of \$22.70 to the plaster craftsman. On February 12, 1894, the stone courthouse and jail building was accepted by the Commissioners Court of Glasscock County. The bonds previously issued in the amount of \$7,000 were cancelled and new bonds in the amount of \$6,500 were issued to pay Noyes. On April 5, 1894, Noyes was paid \$6,000 in county bonds and \$500 in cash as payment in full for the courthouse and jail.

This stone building was in use as a courthouse for only sixteen years before the second Glasscock County Courthouse was completed in 1910, and its jail cell seldom was used for the purposes of incarceration over the years. The first floor of the 1894 building was used as a church by the community early in its history.⁴ It has been claimed that the sheriff also used the jail to store hay.⁵ Local histories purport that during the seven years in which the jail did not hold a single prisoner, a tree took root and grew in front of the door.⁶ Between 1973 and 1980, Glasscock County contracted with Martin County to hold long-term prisoners, and this building was used only as a short-term holding facility. A new Glasscock County jail facility was completed in 1980.

² All documentation is derived from Commissioners Court minutes unless otherwise noted.

³ Greenwood, 14.

⁴ Centennial Booklet, 39.

⁵ Greenwood, 103.

⁶ Centennial Booklet, 27.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Construction of the 1910 Glasscock County Courthouse

Fifty-five citizens of Glasscock County—including West Texas newspaper man and amateur historian John Marvin Hunter, the founder of *Frontier Times* magazine—signed a petition requesting an election to issue bonds for the construction of a new courthouse; the petition was presented to the Commissioners Court on May 13, 1907. The result of the December 21, 1907, election was forty-nine votes in favor of a new courthouse, but fifty-four opposed to its construction; thus, the first attempt to build a new courthouse failed.

On February 16, 1909, eighty-one citizens petitioned for another election to issue bonds for the construction of a new courthouse. The election to allow the Commissioners Court to issue bonds in the amount of \$32,500, payable over 40 years, was held on March 29, and the results were declared on May 11 and documented in the minutes of the Commissioners Court: one hundred seventeen votes were cast, with sixty-four votes favoring the bond issue and fifty-three opposing it. On June 7, 1909, the Commissioners Court increased the tax on each \$100 of property from 15 cents to 16 cents, to insure the county's ability to pay off the courthouse bonds.

The Glasscock County Commissioners Court moved quickly, and on July 3, 1909, approved a contract with architect Edward C. Hosford & Company of Dallas. Hosford was to receive five percent of the gross costs of the courthouse building, with half of the fee paid to him after bids were received. The architect's plans for the new Glasscock County Courthouse were accepted on July 28, 1909, and the bid for construction from the Mutual Construction Company of Louisville, Kentucky, in the amount of \$30,150, was accepted on August 26, 1909. The contractor was to complete the courthouse in 250 working days beginning on September 20, 1909, or it would be fined \$15 per day for each day that work was incomplete or delayed.⁷

On October 13, 1909, the grade line for the new courthouse was established by an iron rod installed at what would be the northwest corner of the building. Also on this day, the commissioners ordered that the pilasters, sills, and belt courses, noted on the plans to be of cast stone covered by cement plaster finish, be changed to a compound stone with a sharp stone plaster finish. Limestone used to construct the courthouse came from Steve Calverly's ranch.⁸

The cornerstone for the new building was set on January 22, 1910, in a public ceremony. Many items were placed inside the block to commemorate the occasion, including a picture of Velma Christie, who was born on April 7, 1893, the night that Glasscock County was organized; a bible and another unspecified religious tract; the Stonecutter's journal from December, 1909; pictures of downtown Garden City and I.P. Barrett's Cheap Cash Store; a list of men employed by the Mutual Construction Company at the time of the cornerstone laying ceremony; two checks drawn on the First State Bank of Garden City; a collection of various business cards; a copy of the *Garden City Gazette* dated January 14, 1910; coins including 1906 and 1908 Indian head pennies and a 1909 penny; a 1908 token from Fort Sam Houston's post exchange; a personal note from Charles W. Cunningham, dated January 22, 1910; a copy of the document transferring land to Glasscock County from Tom Green County; a list of students in Glasscock County schools in 1910; and personal letters and notes to future readers from various businesses and individuals throughout the county.⁹

⁷ Commissioners Court minutes.

⁸ Phillips, 6.

⁹ Centennial Program, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 16

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

In a special session on May 20, 1919, a proposition was brought to the Commissioners Court: the foreman from the Mutual Construction Company asked that Glasscock County take control over the completion of the courthouse building. The court chose to wait and see what would occur over the ensuing days, and on May 24 the Mutual Construction Company notified the Commissioners Court that it was unable to complete the courthouse due to the company's financial affairs. Another likely factor was the terribly hot and dry weather plaguing the county; the contractor could not keep workers on the job site. The judge was ordered to take the contract, bond, and any other documents to a Howard County attorney, S.H. Morrison of Big Spring, to determine the appropriate course of action for the completion of the courthouse. The bond holders assumed control of the project and hired workers to complete the courthouse.¹⁰

Metal furniture for the new courthouse was ordered on February 18, 1910, at a cost of \$350, from the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York. More than \$2,000 of additional furniture was ordered from the Texas Seating Company on February 19, 1910. The Commissioners asked D.B. Coghlan to inspect the furniture as it was unloaded on June 18 at the nearest train depot—fifty miles north of Garden City in the town of Big Spring. It was decided that the bill would be paid after the furniture arrived in Garden City. On July 2, Glasscock County residents W.R. Ramsel, W.R. Lemmons, D.B. Coghlan, and Charlie Beard were paid ten dollars for each load of furniture they hauled in their wagons from Big Spring to the courthouse square. Also on July 2, the Commissioners Court recognized R.B. Horton as the new courthouse construction foreman. The County Judge was ordered on August 9 to pay a laborer for the installation of window screens on the new building.

Members of the Commissioners Court inspected the building upon its completion in August and found that several details were not carried out as specified in the plans; further, the building was twenty days behind schedule, resulting in the deduction of \$300 from the amount still owed to the architect and contractor. The courthouse was accepted by the Commissioners Court on August 27, 1910, and then the individual claims of laborers and the architect were paid.

Architects and General Contractor

Edward Columbus Hosford (1883-1939) was the architect of record for the 1910 Glasscock County Courthouse. A graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Hosford began his architectural practice in 1905, living and working in Georgia and Florida, where he designed homes, schools, banks, and other commercial buildings. He designed seven county courthouses in Florida between 1908 and 1928, and three in Georgia between 1908 and 1914.¹¹ In 1909 Hosford designed two county courthouses in Texas: the Glasscock County Courthouse in Garden City, and the Mason County Courthouse in Mason. Like the Glasscock County Courthouse, the Mason County Courthouse is a square building of rough-hewn stone, with protruding gable-front porticos on all four sides, each supported by four two-story Doric columns. The Mason County Courthouse is more elaborate in its details and ornamentation, including fanlights on the four pediments and a large domed clock tower.

¹⁰ *Centennial Booklet*, 33.

¹¹ Wilber W. Caldwell, *The Courthouse and the Depot: The Architecture of Hope in an Age of Despair: A Narrative Guide to Railroad Expansion and Its Impact on Public Architecture in Georgia, 1833-1910* (Macon: Mercer University Press, 2001), 252, 366; Johnston, NRHP nomination, Dixieland Historic District, Florida.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 17

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Hosford's drawings for the Glasscock County Courthouse were completed in 1909. Of particular interest, the contract between Hosford and Glasscock County and other related documents all were signed "L.L. Thurmon for E.C. Hosford & Company of Dallas, Texas, and Eastman, Georgia." Neither the individual E.C. Hosford nor E.C. Hosford & Company is listed in the 1910 Dallas city directory, although L.L. Thurmon & Company is listed at 340 Commerce Street—the address that appears on the 1909 drawings for the Glasscock County Courthouse. The Dallas city directories list L.L. Thurmon & Company at 412 Andrews Building in 1911 and 1912, and L.L. Thurmon is individually listed at 407 Andrews Building in Dallas between 1913 and 1916.

Leslie L. Thurmon was a Louisiana native who briefly lived in Georgia and then practiced architecture in Dallas between 1910 and 1916. During these years in Dallas, Thurmon is known to have designed at least five other county courthouses in Texas: Kinney (1910), Jeff Davis (1910), Floyd (1911, demolished 1950), Franklin (1912), and Henderson (1913); he also may have designed the Carson County Courthouse in Panhandle (1909, demolished ca. 1950).¹² It is not known how Texas architect Thurmon and Georgia architect Hosford knew each other, nor is anything known about their potential collaboration on the design of the Glasscock County Courthouse or their agreement to work under Hosford's name out of Thurmon's Dallas office. It is assumed that the two may have met when Thurmon lived in Georgia.

The National Register nomination for Thurmon's Jeff Davis County Courthouse credits Thurmon for the design of the Mason County Courthouse, typically attributed to Hosford.¹³ Jeff Davis County records suggest that Thurmon's design for the 1910 Jeff Davis County Courthouse were adapted from plans for the Mason County Courthouse; the minutes of the Commissioners Court state that the county "agreed to build a Court House in accordance with the plan and specifications of the Court House built by (Thurmon) for Mason County..."¹⁴

Hosford worked with the Mutual Construction Company of Louisville, Kentucky, as general contractor on other courthouse projects, including the Mason County Courthouse in Texas and the Polk County Courthouse and Lafayette County Courthouse in Florida. It may be that Hosford recommended the company to the Glasscock County Commissioners Court in 1909, or to Thurmon, acting as associate architect on the project. The 1908 city directory for Louisville, Kentucky, lists four owners of the company—J.B. Lewman, W.C. Lewman, E.C. Hughes, and C.S. Hughes. In the 1909 and 1910 city directories, only J.B. Lewman and C.S. Hughes are listed as owners of the Mutual Construction Company. The company is not listed in any directories before 1908 or after 1910, suggesting that the general contractor was bankrupted or otherwise out of business after its involvement in the Glasscock County project during 1909.

¹² Jody Miller, Jeff Davis County Courthouse NRHP nomination (2000), 12.

¹³ Ibid. Hosford is recognized as the sole architect of the Mason County Courthouse in the following publications: Willard B. Robinson, *The People's Architecture: Texas Courthouses, Jails, and Municipal Buildings* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1983), 214; Mavis P. Kelsey, Sr., and Donald H. Dyal, *The Courthouses of Texas: A Guide* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1993), 190; and June Rayfield Welch, *The Texas Courthouse Revisted* (Dallas: Yellow Rose Press, 1984), 160.

¹⁴ Jeff Davis County Commissions Court Minutes, Volume 2, 130; cited in Miller, 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 18

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Criterion C: Local Significance in the Area of Architecture

Much has been written about historic courthouse architecture in the state of Texas during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In *The People's Architecture: Texas Courthouses, Jails, and Municipal Buildings*, historian Willard B. Robinson describes the influence of the City Beautiful Movement upon the construction of Classical Revival and Beaux Arts style courthouses throughout the state, even in sparsely populated West Texas counties like Glasscock.¹⁵ Following the principles of the City Beautiful planners and designers of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, it was thought that urban beautification projects based upon Classical ideals such as symmetry and balance would create civic orderliness and elevate the minds and hearts of citizens. Robinson cites an editorial in the *Dallas Morning News* in 1910—the year of the Glasscock County Courthouse's completion: "To build a beautiful city is a worthy aim; a higher one is to develop it so as to mold the character of the city and its people."¹⁶ Far from Dallas, in the wide open rangelands of Glasscock County, the four Greek temple fronts that rose from the center of the public square would serve to represent the best of civic pride and order, and the need for justice to anchor the distant communities of the county.

The two-story, Classical Revival-styled Glasscock County Courthouse is similar to courthouses built throughout the state during this period, and to others built by the two architects Hosford and Thurmon. These civic buildings all feature classical columns, symmetry and balanced proportions, entablatures, and pediments, but the designs of Hosford and Thurmon are very often nearly identical, with only minor variations in detail. In particular, Hosford's design of the Mason County Courthouse is almost identical to his design of the Glasscock County Courthouse of the same year. Although the Mason building is granite and the Glasscock building is limestone, the size and proportions of the buildings are the same, as is the fenestration pattern; both buildings feature a hipped roof over the main volume, blank friezes, continuous belt courses and water tables, and monumental Doric columns supporting the four entrance porticos.¹⁷ The Glasscock County Courthouse appears less grand than the Mason County Courthouse, however, as in Mason County the second-floor window openings are arched, and the building is crowned with a domed clock tower on a tall, octagonal drum—like the courthouses designed by Thurmon for Franklin, Jeff Davis, and Kinney counties.

It is possible that the architects Hosford and Thurmon sold their courthouse designs to other counties, suggesting only minor modifications in ornamentation; the practice of selling courthouse plans to local contractors was a frequent practice of the celebrated Texas architect James Riely Gordon. It is not known whether Hosford and Thurmon developed a typical courthouse plan together and divided between them the right to be credited as the sole architect in different counties, or whether they liberally borrowed from each other when designing these courthouses. It is clear, however, that many of their courthouse buildings share a common spatial organization and elevation, with slight modifications in architectural details, and that they are a product of the trend toward the Classical Revival style for civic architecture throughout the state of Texas in the first decades of the twentieth century.

¹⁵ Robinson, 196.

¹⁶ *Dallas Morning News*, February 2, 1910, cited in Robinson, 196.

¹⁷ Kelsey and Dyal state that the Mason County Courthouse is constructed of granite, while the National Register nomination states that it is constructed of sandstone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Criterion A: Local Significance in the Areas of Politics/Government and Social History

From its establishment as civic space in Glasscock County, the public square has been used for the benefit of its residents, and services that supported the courthouse often were shared with the community. In 1894 several improvements were made to the grounds for citizens' use or enjoyment, including the construction of a cedar fence around the square, the construction of a four-seat privy, and a cypress cistern and windmill for a public well. Trees were planted on the square and pipes laid for watering them in January 1911. Later that month, blacksmith W.J. Shank received permission to tap into the water main and run a pipe to his shop across the street, provided he would take care of the county windmill on the square. A similar arrangement was made in January 1913, when W.E. Chaney received permission to pipe water from the courthouse main to his hotel across the street, to the west of the square; in return, Chaney would keep the windmill greased and in good working condition. A separate toilet for women was built on the square in 1920, providing additional amenities for county residents and visitors.

On January 13, 1930, the Commissioners Court approved a new public well, windmill, and water tank to be constructed at the northwest corner of the square. Although the court records do not identify the contractor, the name T.E.Carr and a date of 1930 are incised into the concrete water tank, and Glasscock County Treasurer's records state that Carr was paid \$407.47 on May 12, 1930, for "Tower and Water Tower fixtures." It is likely that the water tank was utilized to maintain the plantings on the square. During 1931 and 1932, a new fence, additional toilets, and sidewalks were added to the square, and fifty trees were ordered from Ross Nursery Company of Big Spring at a cost of one dollar each. Most of these trees have been removed from the square over the years. For a period of approximately twenty years, between the 1930s and 1950s, deer were raised on the lawn of the Glasscock County Courthouse, and many longtime residents recall feeding these deer during their childhood.

A gift to the community, the Boy Scout House was built in 1937 by prominent local rancher Stephen C. Currie, whose family was involved with the Boy Scout program, and whose son aspired to become an Eagle Scout. At age 71, Currie was murdered in his home on December 2, 1970, by Whitmer Jean Ballard, and today Glasscock County honors Currie in the name of State Highway 158, now called Currie Street. Boy Scout troops and other social groups used the building until 2002, holding community events such as barbecues and fundraisers with lawn games on the courthouse square. Although the Boy Scout House is not currently in use as of this writing, it remains a cherished community center in the heart of town, a reminder of a beloved citizen, and it is in very good condition.

Two historical markers are located on the square. The older marker, erected in 1964, discusses the general history of Glasscock County. The second marker was granted in 1962, when the Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, but it was not placed on the square until 1993, during the county's centennial celebrations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 20

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Summary

The 1910 Glasscock County Courthouse is a significant example of the Classical Revival style frequently utilized throughout Texas for civic buildings during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Temples of justice, the courthouses of this period employed an architectural imagery with origins in ancient Greece, but updated through the lens of the French *École des Beaux-Arts* and the City Beautiful Movement in the United States. Applied to the county courthouses of Texas, the Classical Revival style represented the ideals of democracy in a rapidly growing state.¹⁸

The Glasscock County Courthouse is an excellent example of this style's widespread application during this period, even in more isolated rural counties. Positioned in the center of the public square, this building strikes a marked contrast to the earlier, less sophisticated courthouse and jail building asymmetrically located on the same lot, and provides physical evidence of Glasscock County's aspirations over the course of several decades. The courthouse square continues to serve as the center of Glasscock County's civic life, and it is therefore nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government and Social History, and under Criterion C for Architecture.

¹⁸ Robinson, 262-269; Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993); and Lester Walker, *American Shelter* (Woodstock, New York: Overlook Press, 1996), 178-179.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 21

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	265336	3527987

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated property includes a full city block bounded by Currie Street (State Highway 158), Main Street (County Road 33), Wilson Street, and Myrl Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Includes all property historically associated with the nominated resource.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Rachel Leibowitz, Historian, Texas Historical Commission, based upon the Glasscock County Courthouse Master Plan by Stanley A. Klein, AIA

ORGANIZATION: Texas Historical Commission DATE: November 15, 2010

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 12276 TELEPHONE: (512) 463-6046

CITY OR TOWN: Austin STATE: Texas ZIP CODE: 78711-2276

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-22 through Map-23)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-37 through Photo-48)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-24 through Figure-36)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Glasscock County, Texas (Honorable Kim Halfmann, County Judge)

STREET & NUMBER: 117 East Currie Street TELEPHONE: (432) 354-2382

CITY OR TOWN: Garden City STATE: Texas ZIP CODE: 79739

United States Department of the Interior
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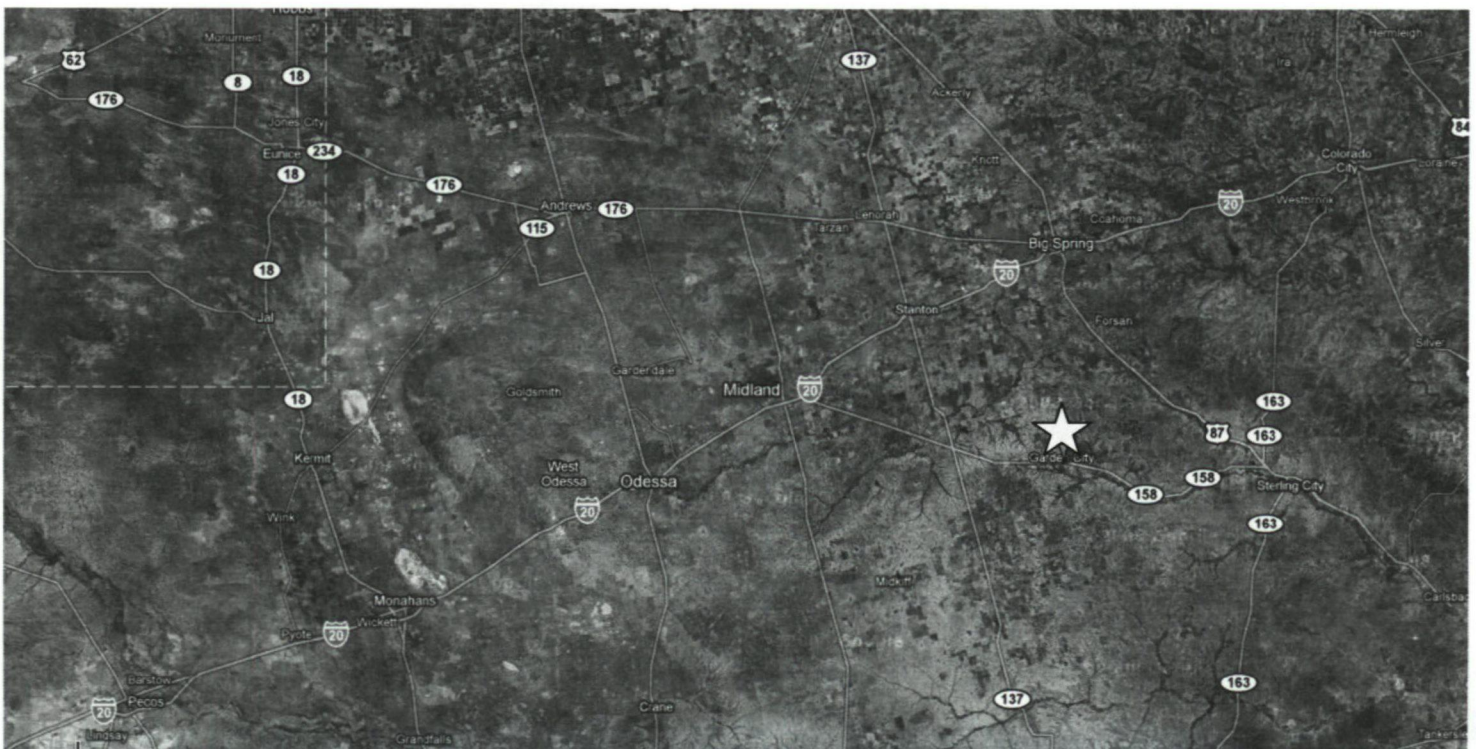
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 22

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Map 1. Glasscock County, Texas.



Map 2. Garden City, marked with a star, in relation to the nearest major cities of Midland and Odessa, Texas, and the border shared with the state of New Mexico, to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 23

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Map 3. Aerial photos of Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas. The courthouse square occupies the southeast city block at the intersection of East Currie Street (State Highway 158) and South Main Street (County Road 33), bounded on the south by Houston Street, and on the east by Myrl Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 24

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

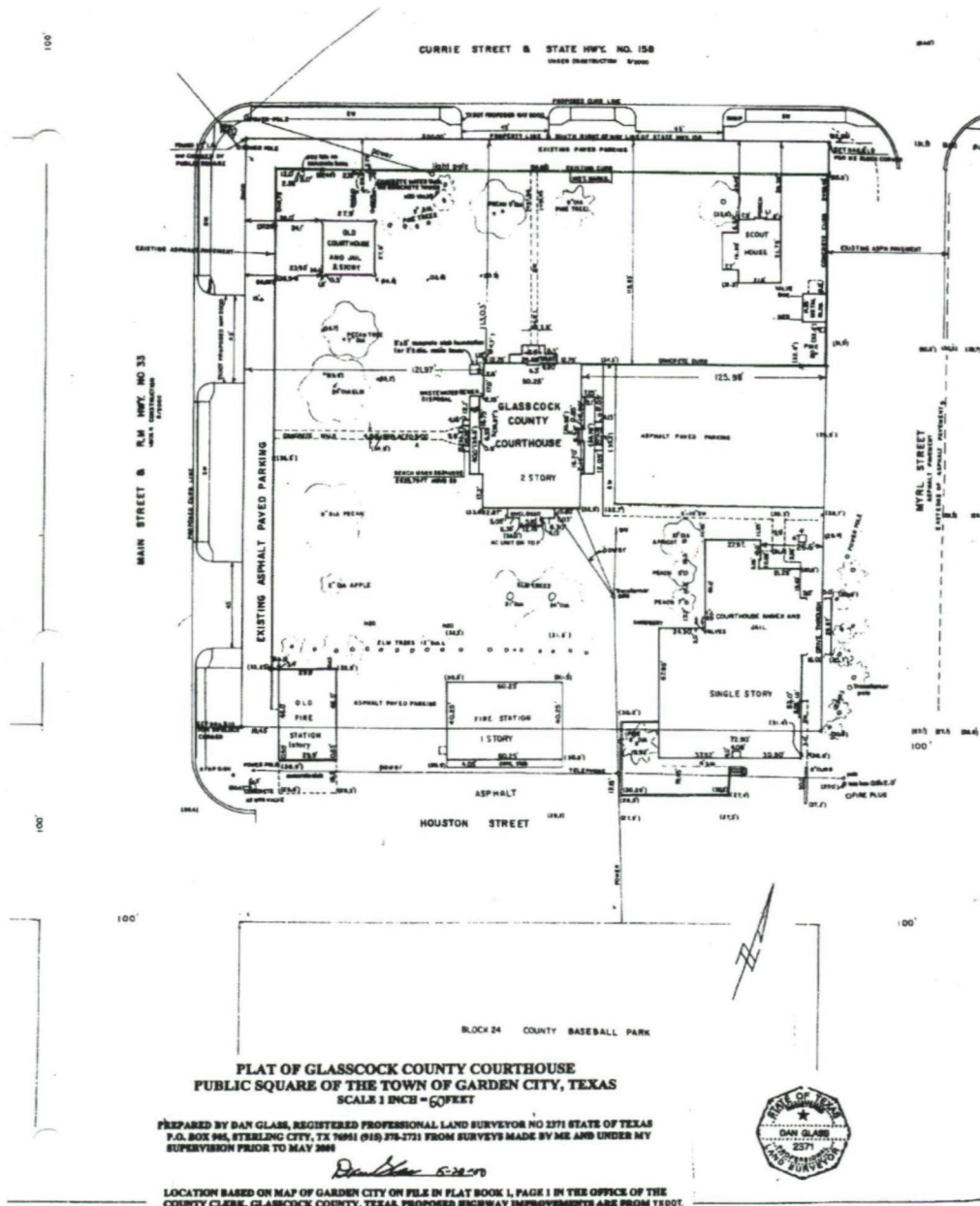


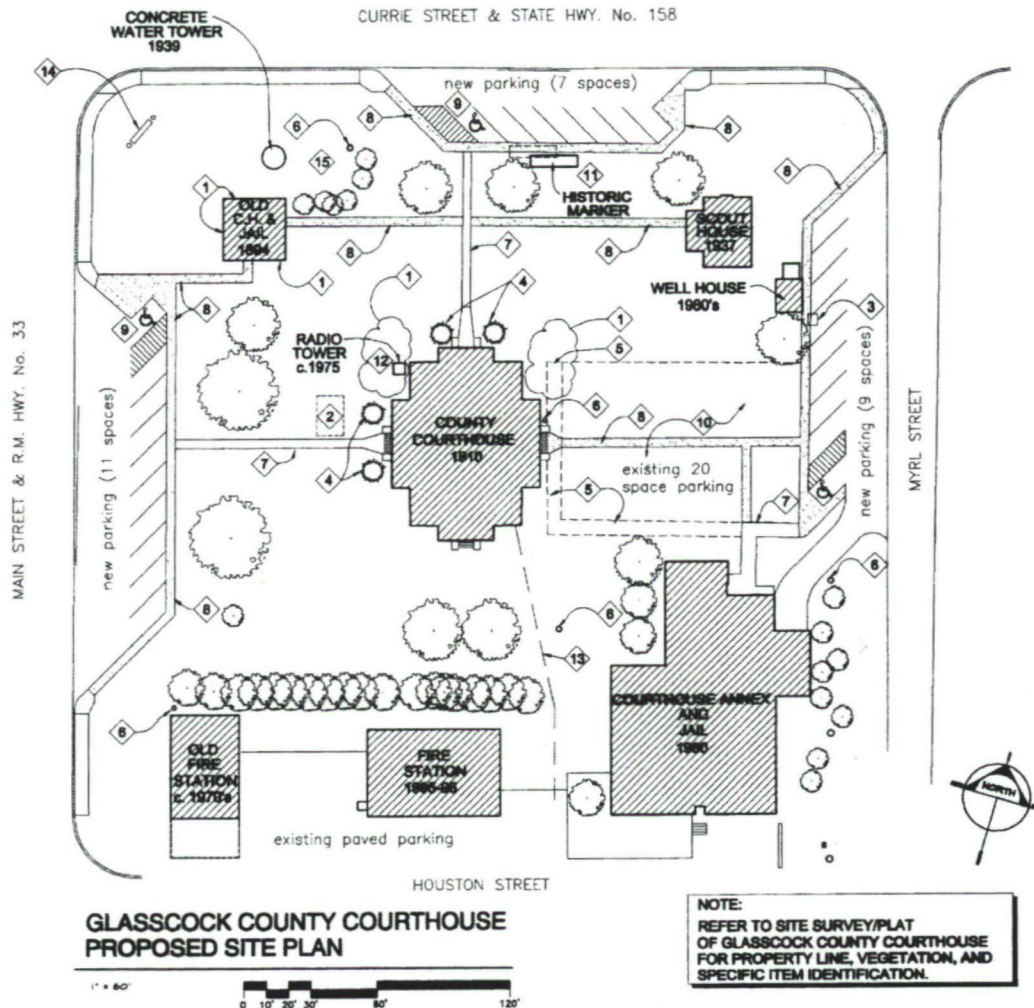
Figure 1. Existing site plan, Glasscock County Courthouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 25

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



**GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PROPOSED SITE PLAN**

NOTE:
REFER TO SITE SURVEY/PLAT
OF GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FOR PROPERTY LINE, VEGETATION, AND
SPECIFIC ITEM IDENTIFICATION.

KEYED NOTES	
1 POOR SITE DRAINAGE	8 NEW SIDEWALK.
2 APPROX. LOCATION OF BURIED (2-250 gal.) SEPTIC TANK	9 NEW DISABLED PARKING
3 RELOCATE EXISTING TRASH DUMPSTER TO SOUTH SIDE OF BLOCK.	10 REMOVE EXISTING PARKING LOT.
4 EXISTING LARGE CONIFER BUSH	11 RELOCATE HISTORICAL MARKER.
5 REMOVE EXISTING SIDEWALK.	12 RELOCATE RADIO TOWER.
6 EXISTING MERCURY VAPOR LIGHT.	13 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL SERVICE.
7 EXISTING SIDEWALK.	14 FUTURE FLAG POLE & GROUND SIGN.
	15 FUTURE MEMORIAL PLAQUE.

Figure 2. Proposed site plan, Glasscock County Courthouse.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 26

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

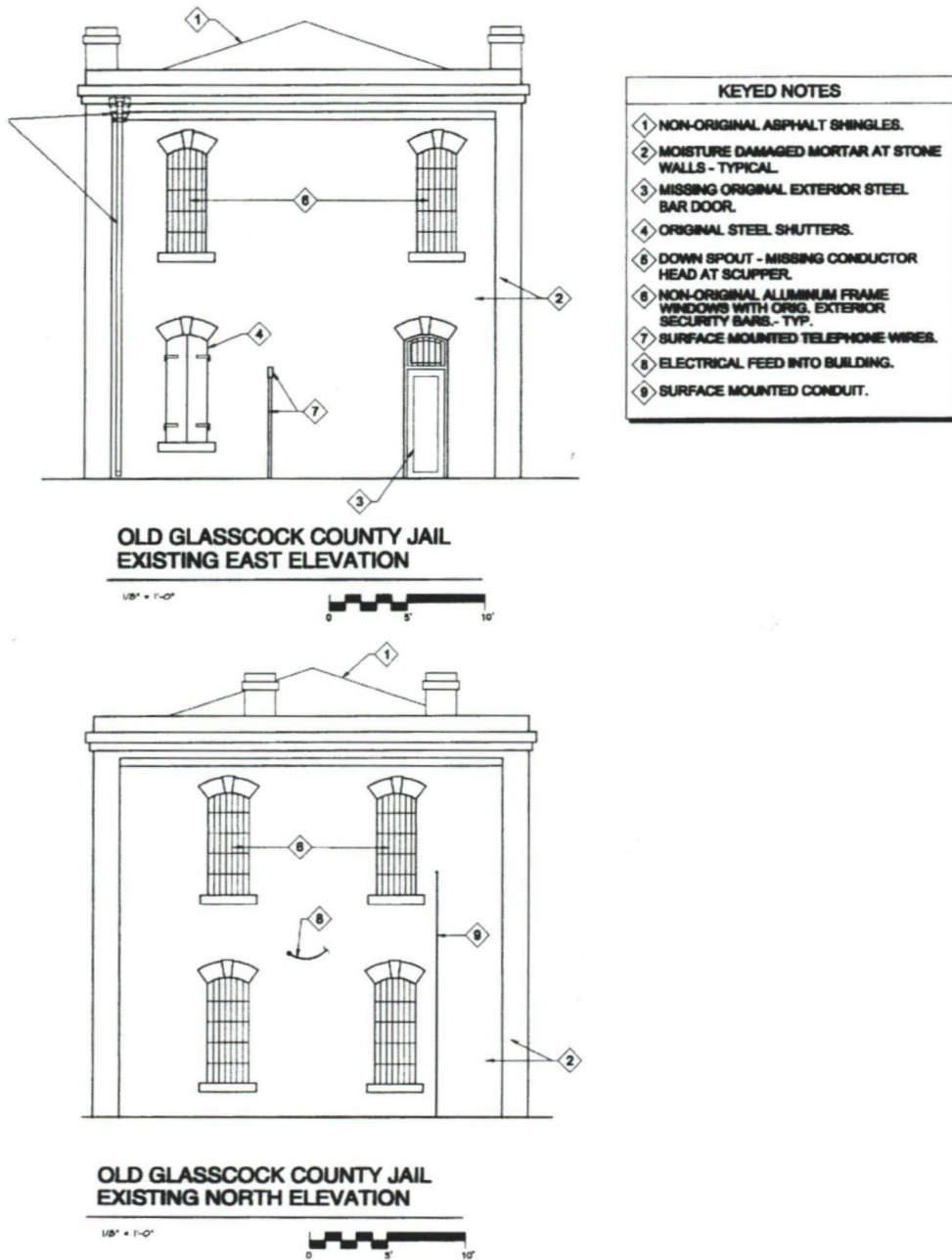


Figure 3. Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail Building elevations.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 27

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

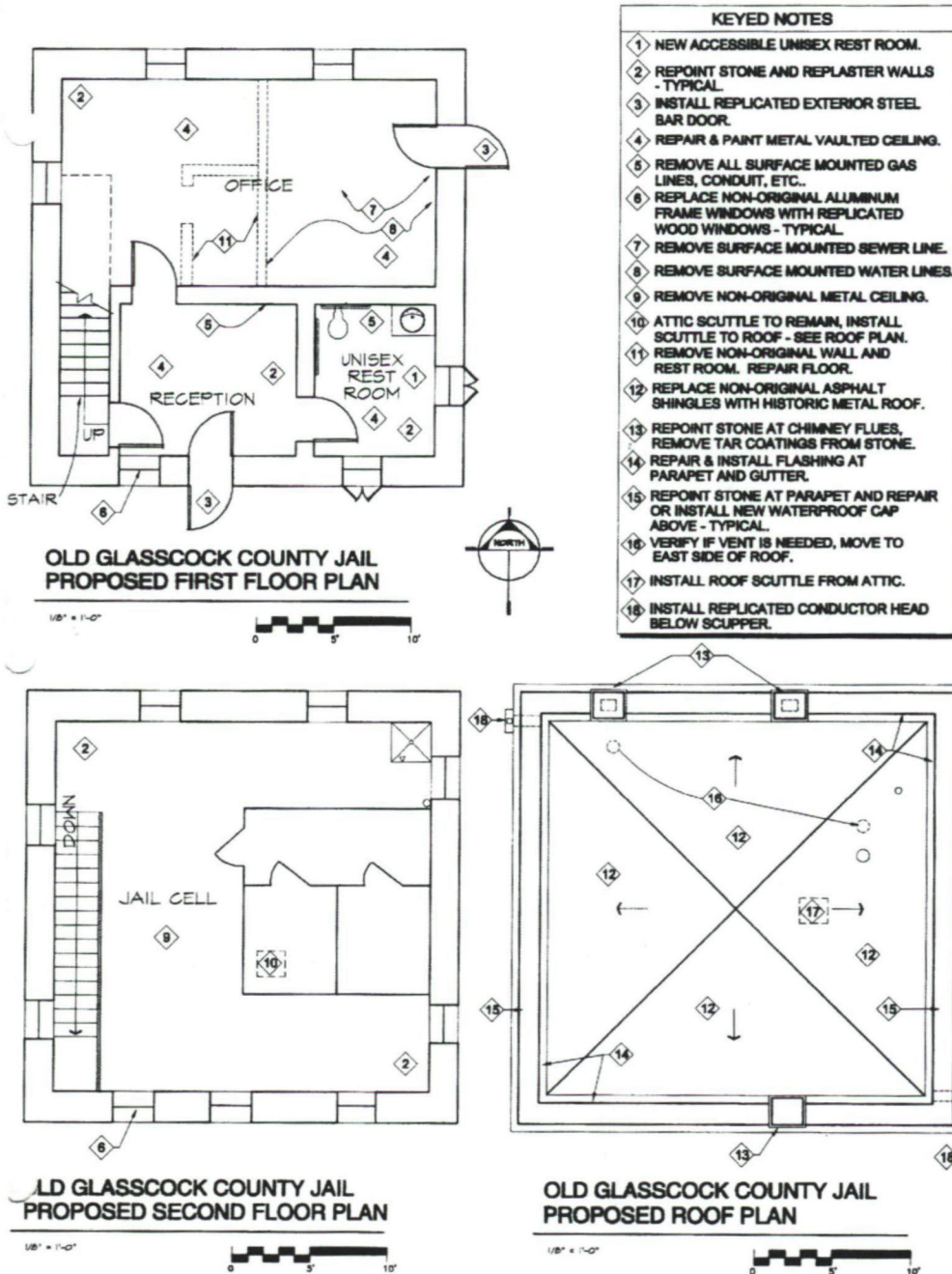


Figure 4. Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail Building plans.

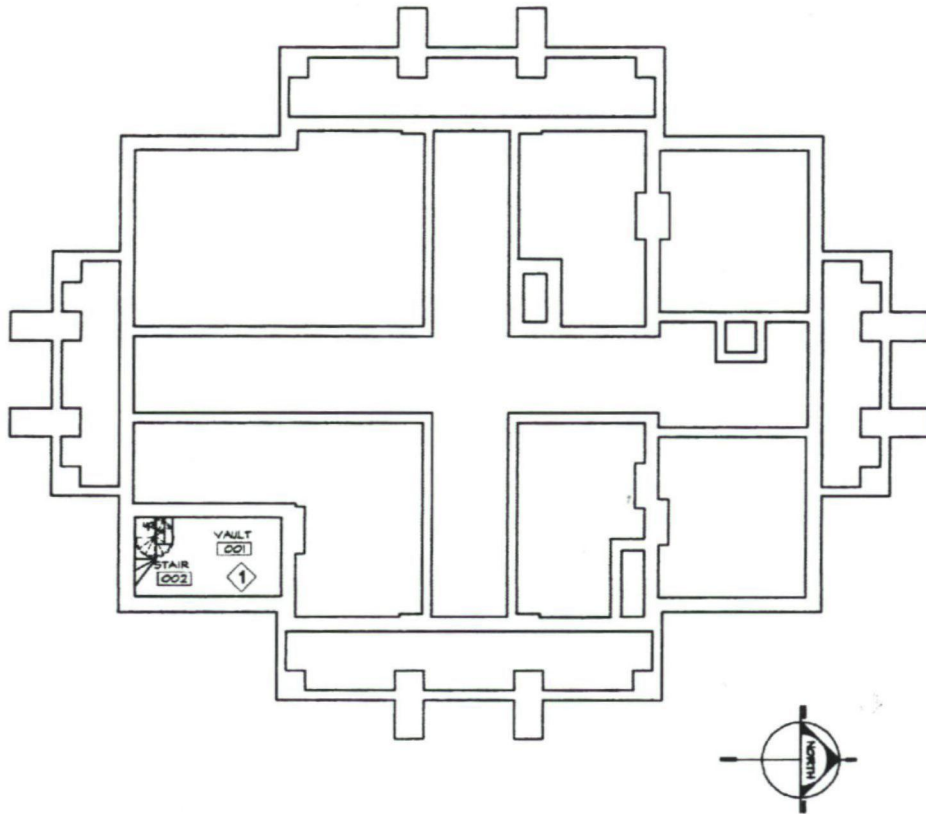
Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 28

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



**GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN**

1/16" = 1'-0"



KEYED NOTES	
1	MOISTURE PROBLEMS - INADEQUATE VENTILATION.

Figure 5. Glasscock County Courthouse, basement plan.

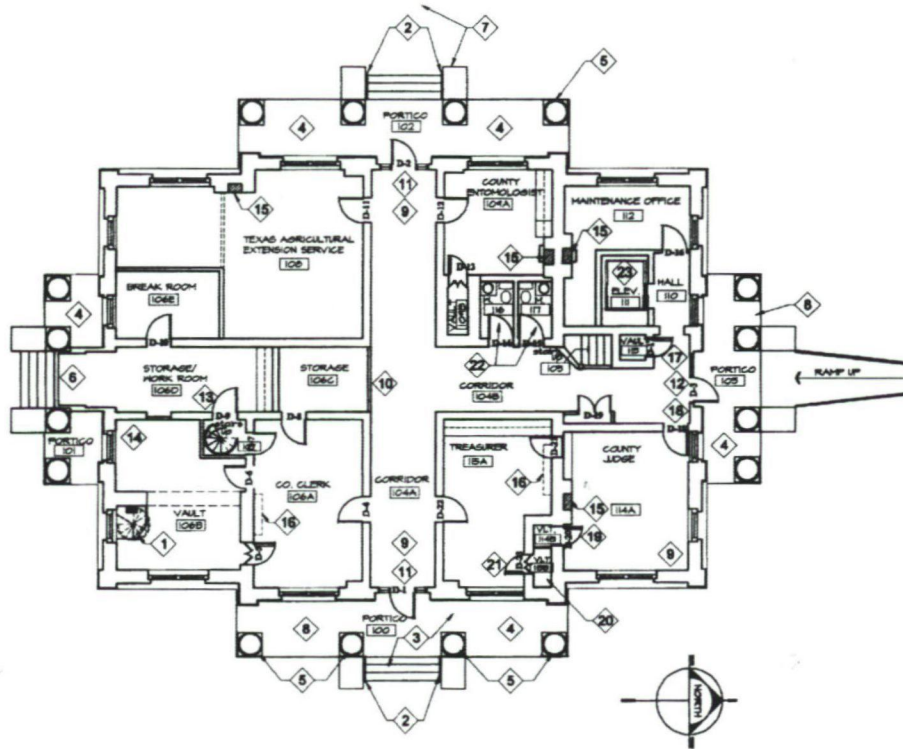
Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 29

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



KEYED NOTES	
1	LIFT UP FLOOR HATCH OVER STAIR 002 TO BASEMENT VAULT.
2	EXISTING NON-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
3	CRACKED CONC. PORCH FLOOR AND STEPS.
4	EXPOSED JOINTS AND PEELING PAINT AT PRESSED METAL CEILING ABOVE.
5	CRACKS IN COLUMN PLASTER.
6	1975c. ADDITION TO SOUTH ENTRANCE. ORIGINAL EXTERIOR DOORS REMOVED.
7	CRACKS IN CONC. WALK & CONCRETE CAPS AT STEPS.
8	CRACKS IN CONC. PORCH FLOOR.
9	DAMAGED CEILING TILE.
10	ABANDONED WATER & SEWER LINE FROM WATER FOUNTAIN.
11	NON-ORIGINAL (c.1970) ALUMINUM STORE FRONT DOOR AND SIDELIGHTS.
12	NON-ORIGINAL (c.1970) ALUMINUM STORE FRONT DOOR AND SIDELIGHT WITH CRACKED GLASS.
13	LOW HEAD CLEARANCE UNDER STAIR.
14	WATER-STAINED CEILING TILE.
15	ORIGINAL FIREPLACE COVERED WITH PANELING.
16	ORIGINAL FIREPLACE REMOVED.
17	ORIGINAL VAULT DOOR DAMAGED AND MISSING COMBINATION LOCK.
18	NON-ORIGINAL DOOR, TRANSOM HAS BEEN COVERED WITH PANELING.
19	VAULT MISSING SECOND SET OF STEEL DOORS.
20	CRACKS IN WALL PLASTER.
21	VAULT DOOR MISSING HARDWARE.
22	NON-ACCESSIBLE RESTROOM.
23	TWO STOP ELEVATOR (1995).

Figure 6. Glasscock County Courthouse, first floor plan.

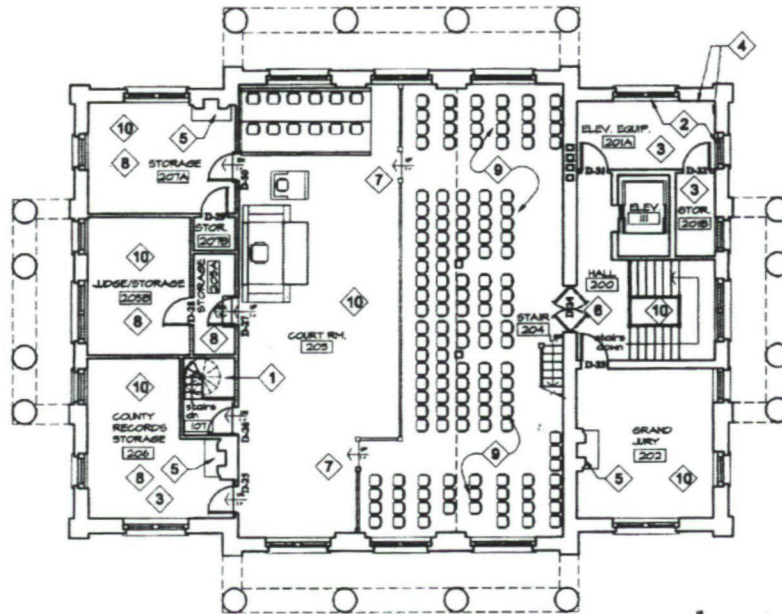
Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 30

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



**GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEYED NOTES	
1	MISSING ACCOUSTICAL CEILING TILE.
2	WINDOWS COVERED WITH GYP. BD..
3	DAMAGED ACCOUSTICAL CEILING TILE
4	MOISTURE DAMAGE ON EXPOSED PLASTER WALLS.
5	ORIGINAL FIREPLACE AND MANTEL.
6	NON-ACCESSIBLE, NON-ORIGINAL DOUBLE DOORS.
7	NON-ACCESSIBLE PROSECUTION PLATFORM AND JURY BOX.
8	THIS ROOM NON-ACCESSIBLE.
9	NON-HISTORIC SEATING (C.1975).
10	NON HISTORIC PANELING & LOWERED ACCOUSTICAL CEILING (c.1975).

Figure 7. Glasscock County Courthouse, second floor plan.

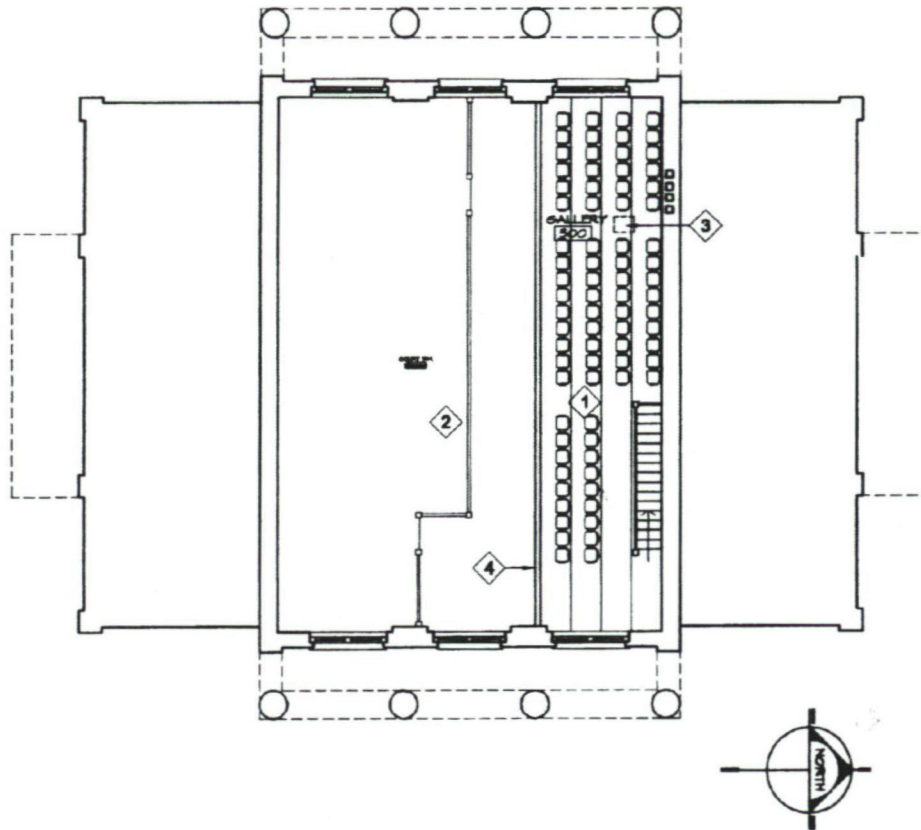
Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 31

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



**GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EXISTING GALLERY PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEYED NOTES	
1	NON-HISTORIC SEATING (c.1975) - TYP.
2	NON HISTORIC PANELING & LOWERED ACCOUSTICAL CEILING (c.1975).
3	ACCESS TO ATTIC.
4	ORIGINAL BALCONY RAILING COVERED W/ PANELING.

Figure 8. Glasscock County Courthouse, gallery plan.

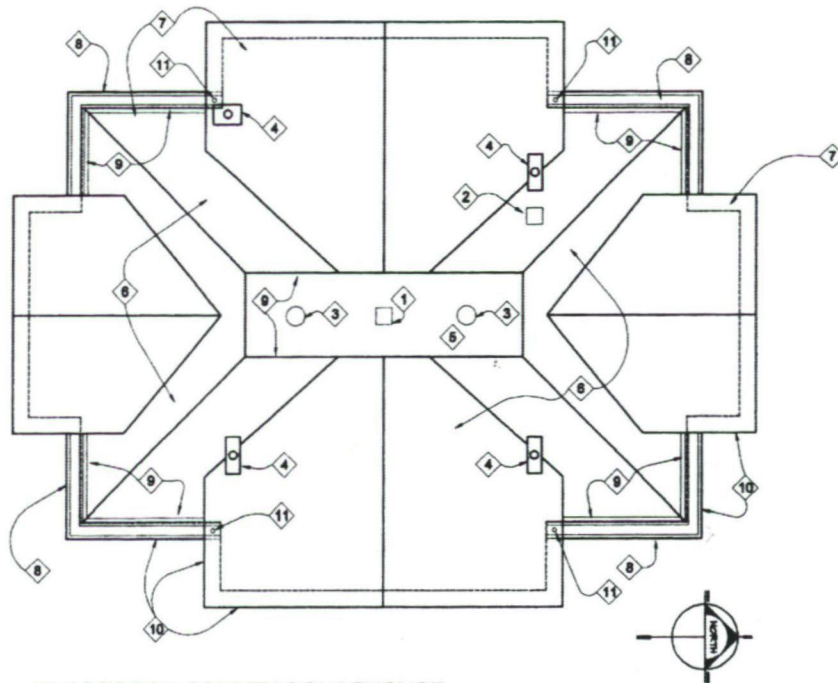
Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 32

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



**GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EXISTING ROOF PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEYED NOTES	
1	OLD ROOF SCUTTLE FIXED IN PLACE.
2	CURRENT ROOF SCUTTLE.
3	ORIGINAL ROOF VENTILATOR.
4	ORIGINAL FIREPLACE FLUE, TAR COATED W/ MTL. CAP & NON-HISTORIC VENT OR EXHAUST FAN.
5	ASPHALT ROLL ROOFING OVER ORIG. FLAT SEAM MTL. ROOF.
6	ASPHALT SHINGLES OVER ORIGINAL PRESS METAL ROOF SHINGLES - TYP.
7	DAMAGED AND MISSING ASPHALT SHINGLES.
8	ORIGINAL METAL BUILT IN GUTTERS MODIFIED W/ TAR & ASPHALT.
9	MISSING HISTORIC METAL ROOF CRESTING.
10	LOOSE & DELAMINATED FASCIA METAL - TYP.
11	DOWNSPOUTS.

Figure 9. Glasscock County Courthouse, roof plan.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 33

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



FRONT - ELEVATION -
SCALE AS SHOWN

E. C. HOSFORD & CO.
ARCHITECTS
1405 EAST 10TH ST., SUITE 100
DALLAS, TEXAS 75215
JOB NO. 88 - DRAWING NO. 1
DATE: 11/24/88



LONGITUDINAL - SECTION -
SCALE AS SHOWN

1/6
7/88 88

Figure 10. Glasscock County Courthouse, main elevation and longitudinal section by E.C. Hosford.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 34

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

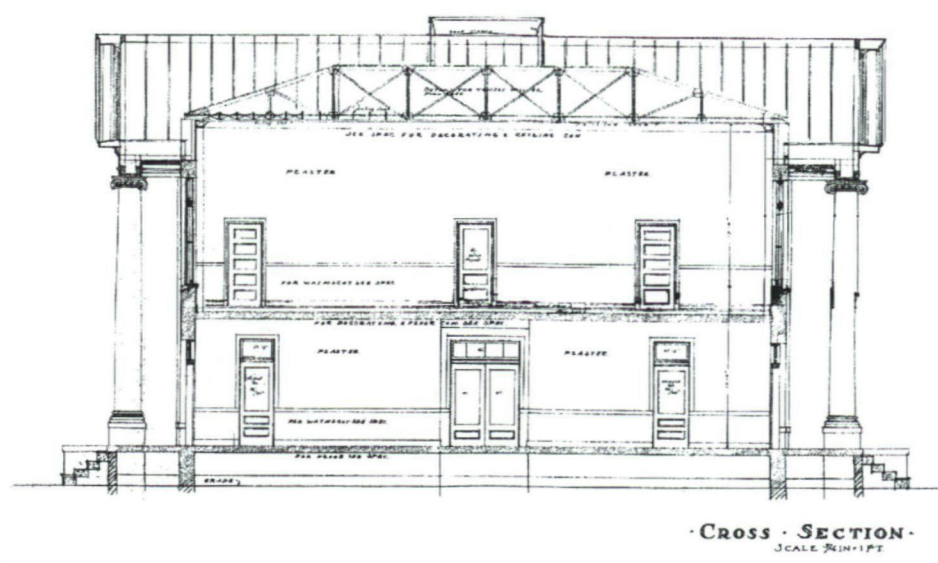
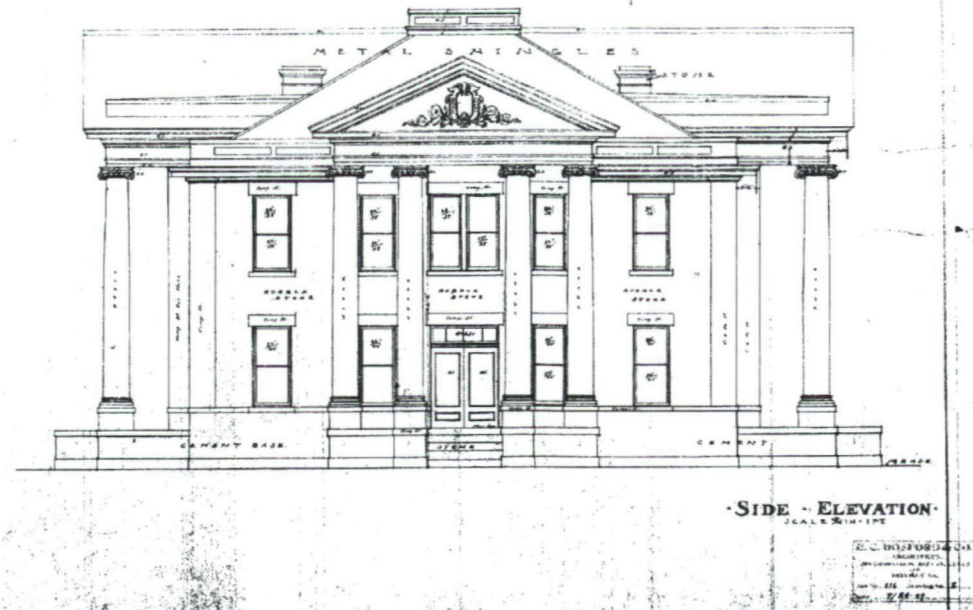


Figure 11. Glasscock County Courthouse, side elevation and cross section by E.C. Hosford.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 35

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

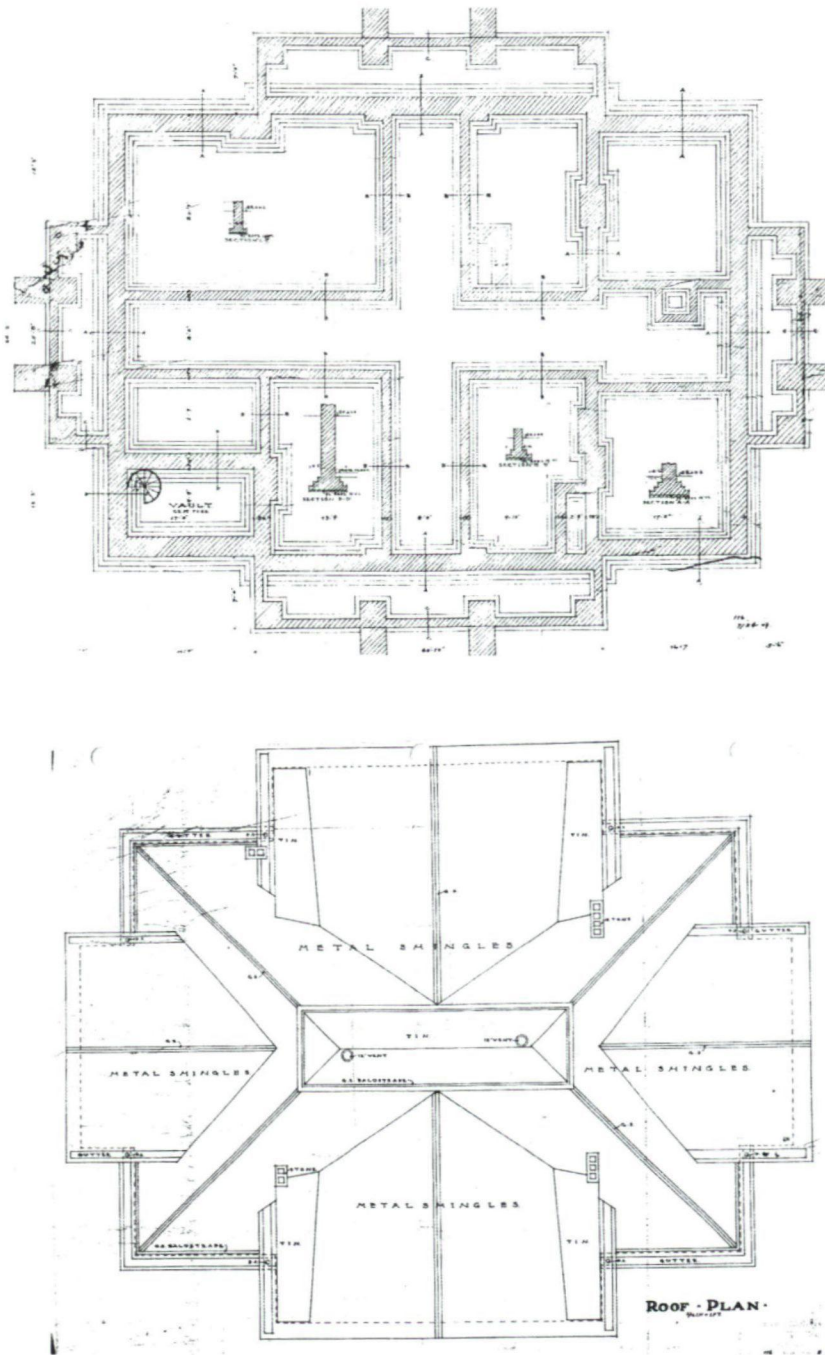


Figure 12. Glasscock County Courthouse, foundation and roof plans by E.C. Hosford.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 36

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

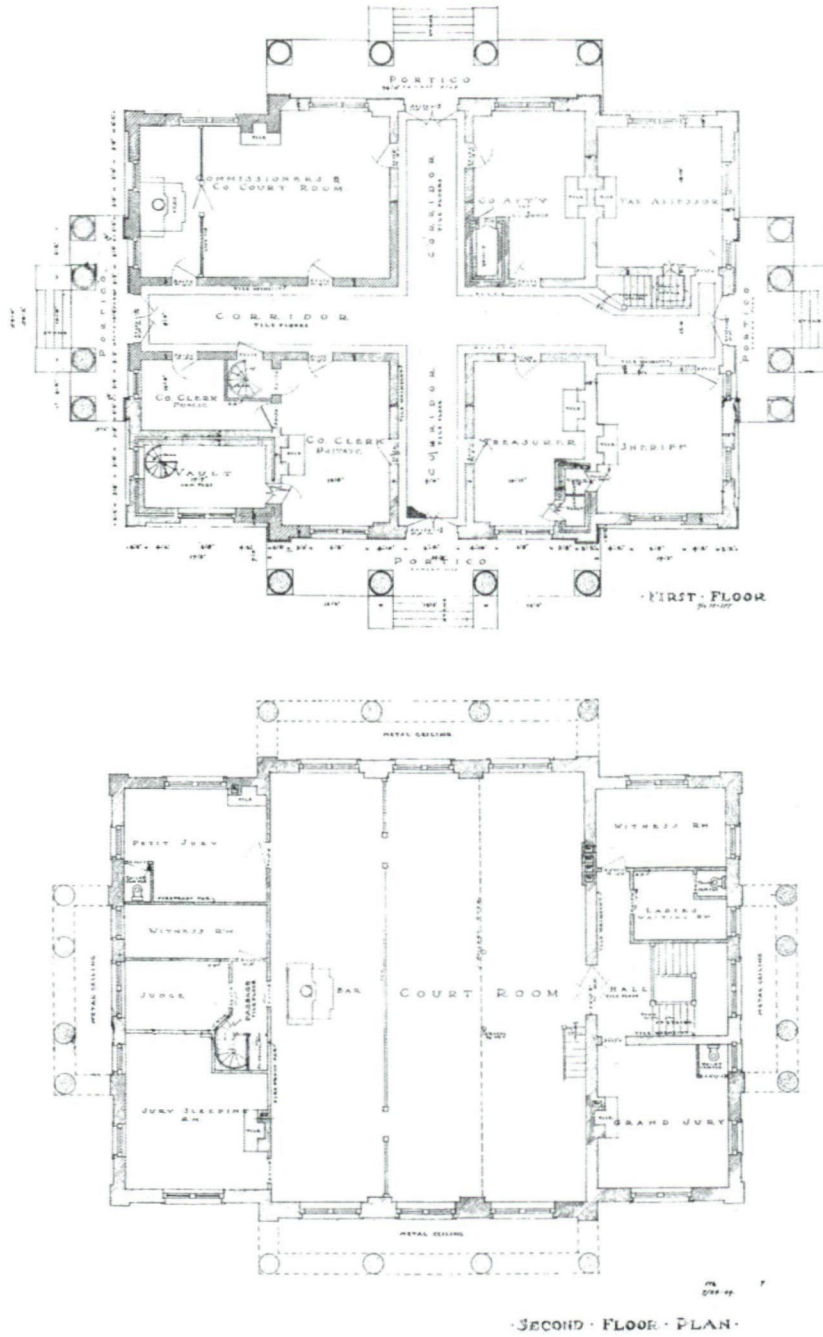


Figure 13. Glasscock County Courthouse, first and second floor plans by E.C. Hosford.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 37

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo1. Aerial photo of Glasscock County Courthouse square, ca. 1980s.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 38

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 2. South elevation of the first Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail Building, ca. 1905.

Courtesy of Marck Schafer.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 39

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 3. Southeast oblique view of the Glasscock County Courthouse under construction, ca. 1910.

Courtesy of Helen Wilkerson.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 40

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 4. East elevation of the Glasscock County Courthouse with fence, water tower, and plantings, ca. 1915.

Courtesy of Mary Jo Cope.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 41

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 5. Feeding deer at the west entrance of the Glasscock County Courthouse, ca. 1930s.

Courtesy of Jo Melanie Calverley.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 42

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 6. West elevation of the Glasscock County Courthouse, feeding deer, ca. 1935.
Notice the tall grass and young trees on the square—an ideal deer habitat within Garden City.

Courtesy of Arlis Ratliff.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 43

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Photo 7. West elevation of the Glasscock County Courthouse with allée of trees, ca. 1940.

Courtesy of Mrs. Bobbie McDaniel.

Taken from the Glasscock County Courthouse Restoration Master Plan (2000) by Stanley A. Klein, AIA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 45

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas



Carson County, Texas (demolished)



Floyd County, Texas (demolished)



Franklin County, Texas



Jeff Davis County, Texas

Photo 9. County courthouses by Leslie L. Thurmon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 46

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All photographs are credited as follows:

Name of Property:	Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
City:	Garden City
County:	Glasscock County
State:	Texas
Photographer:	Stanley A. Klein, AIA (unless otherwise stated)
Date:	October 2010 (unless otherwise stated)
Location of digital files:	Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Printed on HP Premium Plus Paper with HP Vivera ink

Photo 1 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0001.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail (1894)
Southeast oblique view
Camera facing: Northwest
Date: September 24, 2010

Photo 2 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0002.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail (1894)
West elevation
Camera facing: East
Date: March 31, 2010

Photo 3 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0003.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail (1894)
East elevation
Camera facing: West

Photo 4 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0004.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail (1894) and concrete water tower (1930)
North elevation
Camera facing: South

Photo 5 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0005.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse (1910)
North elevation
Camera facing: South

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 47

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Photo 6 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0006.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse (1910)
East elevation
Camera facing: West

Photo 7 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0007.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse (1910)
South elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 8 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0008.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse (1910)
West elevation
Camera facing: East

Photo 9 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0009.tif)
Boy Scout House (1937)
West elevation
Camera facing: East

Photo 10 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0010.tif)
Boy Scout House (1937)
North elevation
Camera facing: South

Photo 11 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0011.tif)
Boy Scout House (1937)
East elevation
Camera facing: West

Photo 12 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0012.tif)
Boy Scout House (1937)
South elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 13 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0013.tif)
Glasscock County Courthouse (1910), Boy Scout House (1937), and metal storage building (1995, noncontributing)
East side of courthouse square
Camera facing: West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 48

Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
Garden City, Glasscock County, Texas

Photo 14 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0014.tif)
Glasscock County Jail and Jailer's Residence (1980, noncontributing)
Southeast oblique
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 15 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0015.tif)
Emergency services, fire station, and ambulance storage buildings (noncontributing, ca. 1970s and 1990s)
Southeast oblique
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 16 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0016.tif)
Courtroom interior
View towards judge's bench
Camera facing: Southwest
Photographer: Gregory Smith
Date: October 2009

Photo 17 (TX_Glasscock County_Courthouse Jail_0017.tif)
Courtroom interior
View towards courtroom gallery
Camera facing: Northwest
Photographer: Gregory Smith
Date: October 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Glasscock

DATE RECEIVED: 2/03/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/09/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/24/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/21/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000129

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 3-21-11 / DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

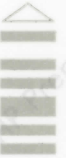
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 1





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 2





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 3

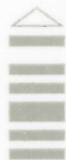


GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 4





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 5





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 6

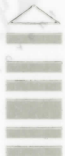


GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 7





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 8

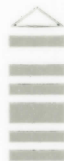




GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL

GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 9





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 10



GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 11



GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 12





GLASSLICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 13



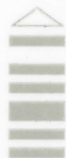
GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 14





GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 15





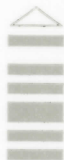
GLASSCOWK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL
GARDEN CITY, TX
PHOTO 16

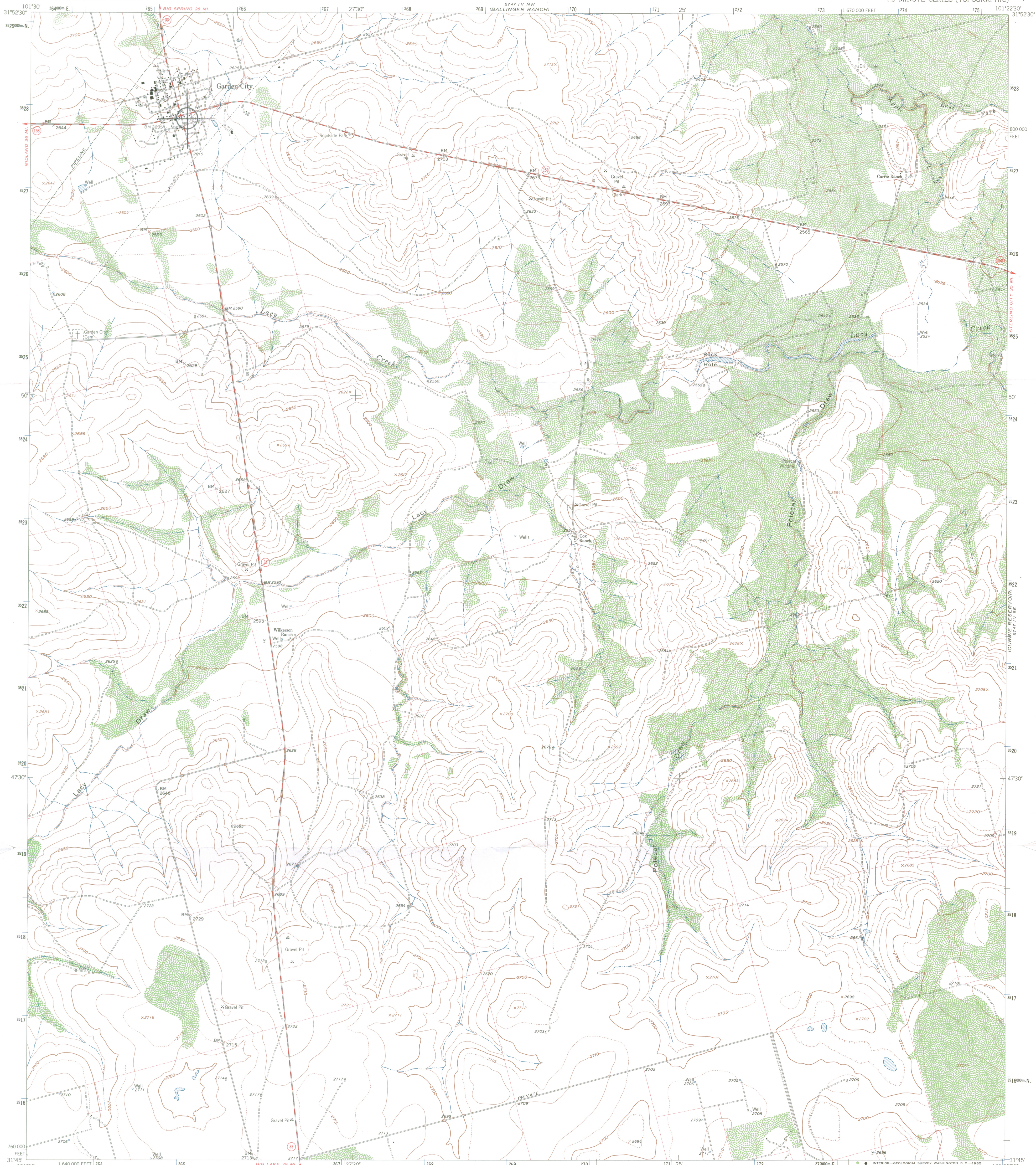


GLASSCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE & JAIL

GARDEN CITY, TX

PHOTO 17





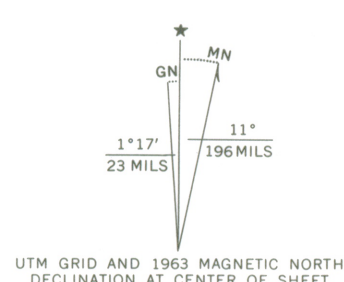
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5 FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

MAP PHOTOINSPECTED

1976

No major culture or drainage
changes observed



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt - - - - -
State Route ○

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

GARDEN CITY, TEX.
N3145-W10122.5/7.5

1963

AMS 5747 IV SW - SERIES V882

3101-432

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Rachel Leibowitz, Historian
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Glasscock County Courthouse and Jail
117 East Currie Street
Garden City
Glasscock County, TX

DATE: February 1, 2011

The following materials are submitted regarding [address]:

<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 maps
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: archival gold CD with digital image files (.tif)

COMMENTS:

SHPO requests substantive review

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

Other:

