United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received MAR 2 6 1980 date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries	—complete app	licable se	ctions			
1. Nam	ie					
historic	Hays County (Courthou	se			
and/or common						
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	Public S	Square				not for publication
city, town	San Marc	cos	vic	inity of	congressional district	10
state	Texas	code	048	county	Hays	code 209
3. Clas	sification	n				
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisi in process being consi		Status X occupi unoccu work ir Accessible yes: re X yes: ur	upied n progress e stricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pr	oper	ty			
name	County of	Havs				
street & number	Public Squ					
city, town	San Marcos	;	vic	inity of	state	Texas
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	I Des	cripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Hay	s County	Courthous	se	
street & number	Public	. = 1				
city, town	San Marcos				state	Texas
	resentat	ion i	n Exis	sting	Surveys	10/40
Recorde	ed Texas Histo c Sites Inven	ric Land	dmark:		Texal disalization	egible?yes _X_no
date 1974;	1979				federal X sta	te county loca
depository for su	irvey records	Texas	Historica	al Commis	ssion	
city, town	Austin				state	Texas

7. Description

Condition excellent good	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one X original site moved date	
X fair	unexposed	anoroa		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

A dominant landmark in San Marcos, Texas, the fourth Hays County Courthouse, built in 1909, reflects early settlement here, when the public square was the nucleus of the 19th century Texas town and the center for its social, commercial, and governmental life. Designed by C.H. Page and Brothers of Austin, this impressive Classical revival structure in the Corinthian order is arranged in a symmetrical cruciform plan and exhibits fine workmanship, especially in the Greek details of the monumental entrances and design of the interior.

Aligned with a north to south and east to west orientation, the corridors cross to form a three story domed rotunda on the interior. The narrow arms of the cruciform plan project to the north and south, while the wide arms project to the east and west. Corridors extending through both arms of the cross are flanked by offices and originally provided access from all four sides of the building. Entry to the courthouse is now gained only through the south facade which faces San Antonio Street and the north rear entrance which opens onto Hopkins Street.

The structure of the courthouse consists of masonry bearing walls with wood and iron beams. Lath work and plaster cover and protect the ironwork throughout the building. The exterior walls are constructed with Elgin brick of gray and buff tones, while the basement and foundation are stone and cement. Exterior trim, such as the window and door facings, and the continuous moulded stringcourse between the first and second floors, are white limestone. The dominant feature of the courthouse is the monumental, slightly projecting tetrastyle portico of the south facade, with its tall white stone columns topped with Corinthian capitals supporting a full entablature. Large stone pedestals support the four columns which are complimented by two pairs of identical pedestaled columns on either side of the rear north entrance. The entablature of the portico, comprised of a triple fasciaed frieze and cornice with dentils and modillions, continues around the roof line of the structure. A low pitched pediment with dentils, modillions, and a circular window crowns the entablatures above the north and south entrances. Terminating the east and west wings are domed corner projections with rounded pediments with modillions.

Rising above the low hipped roof of the structure is a huge central copper plated dome supported by an iron and wood frame. A round clock tower located directly above the dome supports a 9 ft. statue of the goddess of Justice with the sword and scales in her hands. It was decided by the Commissioners' Court that their weight would damage the roof and the clocks were never installed in the tower. Fenestration of the building consists of numerous double-hung sash type windows which are arched and accentuated with limestone archivolt trim on the first level. The taller first floor windows located in the rear northern wing are not arched, however, and some facade windows contain louvered shutters. Exterior wall decoration between the floors consists of a moulded limestone stringcourse and a series of squared receding brickwork patterns located between the second and third level windows. Entrances to the central rotunda on the south facade and the north rear consist of arched openings with modern glass office doors. Original heavy double entrance doors with beveled glass panels contain large brass hinges, locks, and knobs, and are still in good repair.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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The interior spatial arrangement of the courthouse is centered around the open rotunda on all three floors with offices located in each of the quadrants formed by the corridors. The entire east side of the first floor houses the County Judge's office, the Commissioners' Court, and a receptionist's office, while the County Clerk's office occupies the whole west side. On the first level the arched doorways with the egg-and-dart mouldings open onto the rotunda and terrazo floor containing a central Lone Star mosaic. The circular 14 ft. high wall surrounding the rotunda, with its original brick wainscoting and walnut panelling, contains a marble and iron stairway leading to the second floor balcony. This elaborate stairway displays its original finial topped-iron newel posts and intricate grillwork with oak handrails. The balcony is supported by hidden brackets extending from the originally white plastered walls below. Panelling is not employed on the walls of the second level and the aging plaster is in need of repair. Noteworthy decorative features of the second level balcony include the colorful tile flooring with mosaic designs, the wrought iron balustrade with iron posts and finials, and an oak handrail. Some of the offices on the second level include the Sheriff's Department, Justice of the Peace, and Criminal District Attorney. The main coutroom with double doors opens onto the third floor balcony bounded by an iron balustrade similar to the one on the second level. Adjoining rooms to the courtroom include various offices, a jury room, and a law library.

Although alterations and additions to the Hays County Courthouse have been necessary since 1909 to increase office space for a growing county government, the architectural integrity of the structure is virtually intact. The original architect, C.H. Page and Brothers, returned in 1965 to replace the second floor court-room with additional offices. Extensive remodelling of the east and west offices on the first floor was done throughout the 1970's, and a new vault and basement were added to house court documents. General maintenance has included repairs to the roof and flooring. Aluminum paint now protects the statue and all the domes of the roof. Additions in 1962 included the installation of an elevator, new restrooms, and an air conditioning system. Original furnishings, such as large oak tables, and oak chairs and desks are still in use throughout the Courthouse. Future plans include partial restoration of the interior and repair of the plaster work.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–		c Check and justify below oric community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy X politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1908-1909	Builder/Architect C.H	. Page and Brothers	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

County Courthouse in San Marcos, Texas, has been the focus of governmental and law enforcement activities throughout the county for three quarters of a century. One of the most significant extant examples of monumental Classical Revival architecture in the state, the Hays County Courthouse, although remodelled, still retains most of its original fine workmanship and many handsome details. The manner in which the mass of the domed courthouse dominates the surrounding town and countryside is impressive, and clearly reflects the impact this governmental center had on the daily activities of the early Community. The early history of the courthouse is bound to the increased prosperity and population in the county at the end of the 19th century, a result of the establishment of the International-Great Northern Railroad line.

Hays County, which was created on May 1, 1848, by a bill introduced to the Legislature by General Edward Burleson, was named for John Coffee Hays, a prominent Texas ranger, pioneer, and politician. The area which now occupies Hays County was known to the early Spanish explorers and lay at the edge of one of the main travel routes from San Antonio to East Texas. While small Spanish settlements were abandoned in the County in 1812, early Anglo-American settlers were granted land by the governments of Coahuila and Texas as early as 1831. Some of the original settlers, who received Mexican land grants in 1835 were members of John Coffee Hays' Texas Rangers.

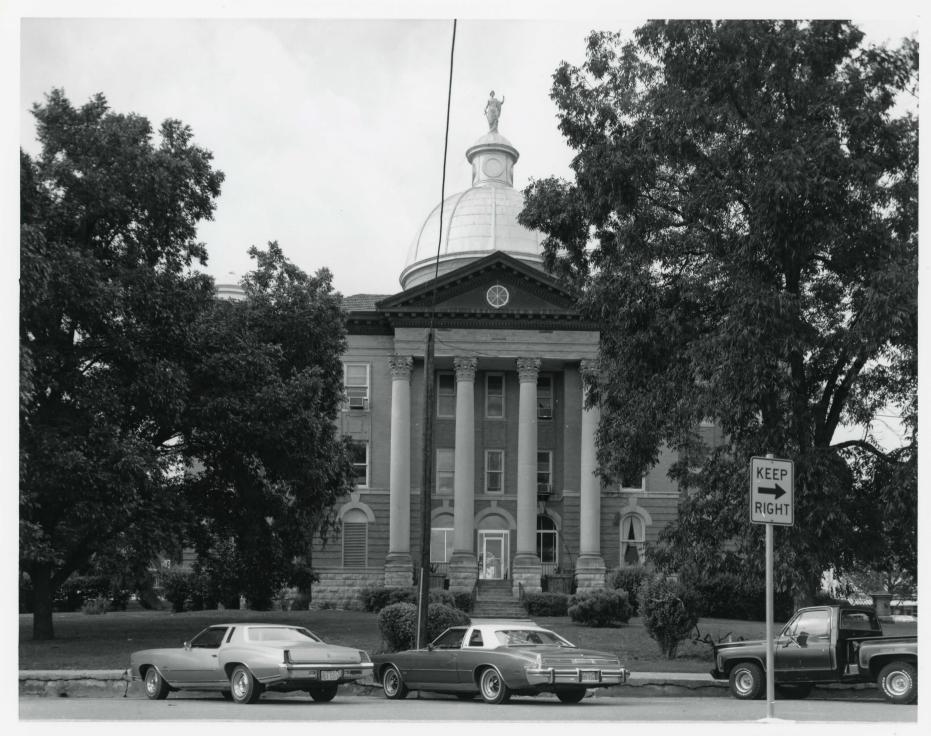
Hays came to Texas from Mississippi in 1837 and settled in San Antonio. He was commissioned by the Republic of Texas to conduct surveys on the frontier. A reputable Indian fighter, he became captain of a Texas Ranger Company in 1840, and also served in the War with Mexico. Hays later became a prominent politician and in 1848 he served on a commission to settle a territorial dispute between Texas and the U. S. over New Mexico territory. With the onset of the Gold Rush, Hays moved to California where he served as sheriff of San Francisco County and was appointed surveyor general of California by President Franklin Pierce.

The site for the present Courthouse and its three predecessors was donated to the county in 1851 by General Edward Burleson, Dr. Eli T. Merriman, and William Lindsey. They had purchased 340 acres of the Juan Veramendi Grant and laid out the town of San Marcos, specifying public use for this block. The county borders have been modified four times since 1848, but the county seat and courthouse has remianed in San Marcos. The original 1861 courthouse was a pine structure which burned in 1868. Replacing this structure was a soft stone courthouse built in 1871, and condemned as hazardous by the County Commissioner in 1881. After it was torn down, a new limestone structure designed by architect F.E. Ruffini was completed in 1883, but also destroyed by fire in 1908. Although Hezekiah Williams planned for the next county seat to be located in Hays City, 11 miles to the northwest, he was unsuccessful in attracting new settlers here, and San Marcos remained the county center. The fourth and present Courthouse is currently in good condition, but the interior, in particular the second and third floor, is in need of restoration and redecoration.

Major Bibliographical References Dobie, Dudley R., <u>History of Hays County</u> (M.A. Thesis, U.T. Austin, 1932). Robinson, Willard B., "The Public Square as a Determinant of Courthouse Form in Texas," S/W Hist. Quart, v. 75, #3, 1971-72, p. 339. Webb, Walter Prescott, The Handbook of Texas Volume I, p. 789. **Geographical Data** Acreage of nominated property 1.4 acres Quadrangle scale1:24000 Quadrangle name San Marcos North, Texas **UMT References** 14 6 0 2 3 24 313 016 01410 Verbal boundary description and justification The Hays County Courthouse occupies the Courthouse Square and is bounded on the north by Hopkins Street, on the west by Guadalupe Street, on the east by Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, and on the south by San Antonio Street. List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries code code state county state code county code Form Prepared By name/title Barbara C. Nagel organization Texas Historical Commission date February 13, 1980 P.O. Box 12276 (512) 453-8873 street & number telephone city or town state Austin Texas State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national _X_ state local As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation State Historic Preservation Officer signature date title State Historic Preservation Officer February 14, 1980 For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Keeper of the National Register

Chief of Registration

State State TA-Hays Working Number 3-26-80 980 TECHNICAL Photos 5 Maps 1	
TECHNICAL Photos 5	
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sterior remain essentially intact.	5/19/80
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National Register Write-up Send-back Send-back Re-submit	



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Photo by Carol Kennedy, 1979.

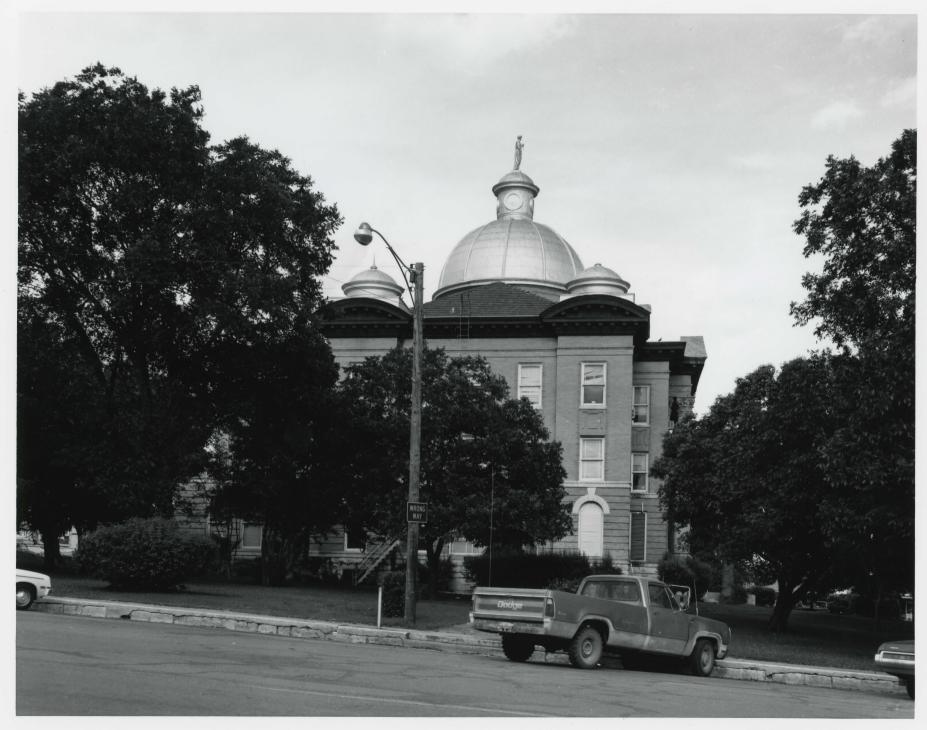
Negative on file at Texas Historical Commission.

South facade, camera facing north.

Photo 1 of 5.

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Photo by Carol Kennedy, 1979. Negative on file at Texas Historical Commission

West facade, camera facing east.

Photo 2 of 5.

MAR 2 6 1980

MAY 23 1980



Photo by Carol Kennedy, 1979.

Negative on file at Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west.

Photo 3 of 5.

MAR 2 6 1980

MAY 23 1980



Photo by Carol Kennedy, 1979.
Negative on file at **T**exas Historical Commission

Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest.

Photo 4 of 5.

MAR 2 6 1980

MAY 2 3 1980



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Photo by Carol Kennedy, 1979. Negative on file at Texas Historical Commission.

North facade, camera facing south.

Photo 5 of 5.

MAY 2 3 1980 MAR 2 6 1980

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered MAY 2 3 1980

Name

Location

Miller, John Hickman, House

Dallas

Dallas County

Warren-Crowell House

Terrell

Kaufman County

Whaley House

Longview

Gregg County

Park Hotel

Seguin

Guadalupe County

Taylor National Bank

Taylor

Williamson County

Hays County Courthouse

San Marcos Hays County

Houston Harris County

Scanlan Building

Also Notified

Honorable Lloyd Bentsen

Honorable John G. Tower

Honorable James M. Collins

Honorable Ray Roberts

Honorable Abraham Kazen, Jr.

Honorable James M. Leath

Honorable J. J. (Jake) Pickle

Honorable Mickey Leland

State Historic Preservation Officer

Mr. Truett Latimer Executive Director

Texas State Historical Commission

P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station Austin , Texas 78711

Byers/bjr 6/2/80
For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.