

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000340

Date Listed: 4/17/92

Citrus County Courthouse, Old
Property Name

Citrus
County

FLORIDA
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/21/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 7

This nomination is amended to show granite as the foundation material, as indicated in the text.

This change was confirmed by phone with the Florida SHPO (4/19/92).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Citrus County Courthouse
other names/site number 8 Ci 161

2. Location

street & number One Courthouse Square n/a not for publication
city, town Inverness n/a vicinity
state Florida code FL county Citrus code 017 zip code 32650

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Suzanne P. Walker (Deputy) 2/25/92
Signature of certifying official Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrus 4/17/92
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: Courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: Courthouse

Government: Government Office

Recreation & Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet 7-5

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Ceramic Tile

other Metal: Aluminum

Metal: Copper

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1912

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Biggers, Willis R./Read-Parker Construction

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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3	7	0	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	9	0	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Courthouse Square as recorded in Plat Book 1, page 36: Parcel 17 19S 20E. Square plaza at the intersection of Main Street (State Road 44) and Apopka Avenue.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the land which has historically been associated with the courthouse.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Citrus County Historical Society/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 1992
 street & number R.A. Gray Blq., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida 3 zip code 32399-0250

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Section number 7 Page 1 Old Citrus County Courthouse, Inverness, FL

SUMMARY:

The Old Citrus County Courthouse is a 1912 square-shaped, two story with basement and attic building, located on the Court House Square in the commercial area of Inverness, Florida. The architecture is eclectic, incorporating major features characteristic of the Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance, Prairie School, and Mission Styles. The building is reinforced concrete faced with buff-colored brick. The central part of the building has a hipped, barrel clay tile roof over a mezzanine balcony, surrounded by areas which have a flat roof with a stepped parapet. A copper cupola with a clock face on each of the four sides is topped with a belvedere with miniature columns. Porticos with Tuscan columns are centered on each side of the building.

SETTING

The courthouse is located on a square acre of land situated one city block west of Cooter Lake in downtown Inverness. The land, commonly called Court House Square, is located at the intersection of Apopka Avenue, which runs north-south, and Main Street (State Road 41), which runs east-west. The corners of the Square are on axis with Apopka Avenue and Main Street (See Site Plan and Photo 1).

The landscape on the main (west) side of the building is dominated by a canopy of an eighty year old live oak and by a southern red cedar planted in the early 1940s. A flag pole is centered on the front walkway leading to the main entrance (Photo 2). Two veterans monuments are located on each side of the walkway and flag pole (Photos 2 & 3).

On the east side of the building two Canary Island date palms approximately fifty feet tall are located on each side of the center walkway and adjacent to the circular walkway around the building (Photo 4). Other trees and shrubs include Washingtonian palms, sabal palms, podocarpus, and lagustrum (See Landscaping Plan).

The setting remains basically the same as it was originally, except that there used to be an iron fence surrounding the Square (Photo 21), and eight Washingtonian palms once grew on each side of the square.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Old Citrus County Courthouse is a square-shaped, two story with basement and attic building, with a buff brick and cast concrete exterior. The basement level is marked by a water table, below which is granite instead of brick. The architecture of the building is eclectic, incorporating distinctive features of the Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance, Prairie School, and Mission Styles.

The central block has a low pitched, hipped roof covered with clay barrel tile, with wide boxed eaves and widely spaced paired and single brackets. An octagonal copper cupola, with four clock faces and a domed roof topped by a belvedere, is located at the peak of the roof. A round dormer is located near the edge at the center of each side of the hipped roof. Bands of windows with classical grills are located at the attic level under the eaves (Photo 1).

Two-story, flat roofed areas are attached to each side of the central block (Photo 5). Each elevation has three bays, marked by angular Mission Style parapets. The central bay on each elevation is a projecting portico supported by Tuscan columns, paired columns on the east and west elevations, and single columns on the north and south elevations (Photo 5). Tuscan pilasters are located on axis with the outer columns. A quatrefoil is located in the center of the parapets at each portico. The entrances on each elevation are approached by concrete steps. The west (main) elevation is distinguished by flared cheeks, capped with cast concrete. The east and west porticoes are also distinguished by balconies at the second story which are accessed by double doors (Photos 3 & 4).

Entrances on all four elevations are double, aluminum and glass doors with fixed transoms. Fenestration is single, six light awning windows, except on the east elevation where the windows are double. All windows have cast concrete sills and lintels (Photo 5).

INTERIOR

The first floor has two major hallways which intersect at the center of the building, a point marked by a mosaic of the

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Great Seal of Florida set into a terrazzo floor. The seal is distinctive because it shows a male Indian, rather than the traditional Indian maiden (Photo 6). The office corners adjacent to the rotunda are clipped (See Floor Plan). The halls have marble wainscoting with luan panelling above. Four-light, paired windows with transoms remain intact under the paneling (Photo 7). Original, turned, marble stairways with wrought metal banisters are located in the hallways near the north and south entrances (Photos 8 & 9). Modern recessed, turned stairways are located at the east and west entrances. The hallways have ten-foot ceilings, currently obscured by acoustical tile (Photos 6 & 8).

The second floor still houses the courtroom (Photo 10), although that space has been remodelled. The courtroom is located in the central area of the floor, encircled by small rooms (See Floor Plans). Most of the small spaces remain as originally designed, although some of their uses have changed. The second floor retains the original wooden floors which are now covered with carpeting.

Access to a mezzanine level/interior balcony (Photo 11) and up into the clock tower (Photo 12) is through a pull-down wooden stair located on the east side of the second floor (Photo 13). A bronze bell, cast by E. Howard & Company in Massachusetts, and the clock remain in use today (Photo 14).

Although much of the interior has been covered with panelling and acoustical tile, representative examples of the original features and finishes remain in place, including windows and doorways (Photos 15 & 16), fireplaces (Photo 17), safes (Photo 18), and plumbing fixtures (Photo 19).

ALTERATIONS

The major features of the Old Citrus County Courthouse remain intact. Exterior alterations include the addition of a handicapped ramp on the north elevation (Photo 1), the addition of a small outside entrance to the basement on the south elevation (Photo 20), and the replacement of the original wooden sash windows and doors with aluminum fenestration.

The copper belvedere clock tower has been painted over with aluminum paint. The original wooden clock faces were replaced with Plexiglass reproductions when the original clock was

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mechanized. The original clock faces and wooden instruments are stored in the museum collections area.

Some interior alterations to the building took place in the mid-1960s when air conditioning and one elevator were installed. The main courtroom was altered at that time and the interior balcony at the attic level was substantially altered and made inaccessible to the public. Most of the small spaces on the second floor, around the courtroom, however, remain as originally planned. During the sixties and seventies, partitions were added within each of the four quadrants on the first floor. Interior alterations also include the installation of panelling and carpeting; original finishes and fixtures, however, remain intact under those materials.

When the new courthouse was built across the street from the Courthouse Square in 1979, the original space use in the old courthouse changed. From 1984 to the present, the first floor has contained the county museum, archives, and special collections, located in the southwest and northeast quadrants. A State Senator and a Representative have district offices on the first floor. Record storage space for the Clerk of the Circuit Court is maintained on the first floor, and the second floor continues to function as the county court.

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Classical Revival: Neo-Classical Style
Italian Renaissance Style
Prairie School Style
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style

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SUMMARY

The Old Citrus County Courthouse is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Politics and Government** as the oldest and most important public building in Citrus County. Its 1912 construction was a reflection of the prosperity enjoyed by Inverness and Citrus County at the turn of the century prior to World War I. It is significant under **Criterion C** as one of the area's most architecturally outstanding buildings, employing an unusual combination of the Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance, Prairie School, and Mission Styles. The Keeper of the National Register officially determined the building eligible for listing in the National Register on February 1, 1982.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Even though settlers first came to the Citrus County area in the 1820s, the area remained sparsely settled until after the Civil War. At that time, people seeking new opportunities came to this coastal frontier area along the Withlacoochee River to work the abundant timber and cultivate the land. By 1880, citrus growing and the lumber industry were firmly established as primary sources of livelihood. The local economy was soon given another boost when steamboat travel facilitated quicker shipping of perishable goods to markets and better transportation for newcomers to the area. Inverness, originally called Tompkinsville for its first settler, was established in the early 1880s; a post office was established there in 1882.

A significant person in the historic development of Citrus County was Austin S. Mann, a businessman from Ohio and New Jersey. Mann settled in the Crystal River area, in the northwest part of the present Citrus County c1872, where he practiced law and cultivated a 10-acre citrus grove, one of the largest in the area. He was elected state senator in 1883 for what was then Hernando County. On June 2, 1887, the legislature, led by Senator Mann, divided Hernando County into three new counties, the present-day Citrus, Pasco, and Hernando Counties. A temporary Citrus County seat was designated at Mannfield, in the center of the county, until a permanent location could be decided by county election. A political tug-of-war developed over whether Mannfield or Inverness would become the permanent county seat. In an 1891 election, Mannfield supporters lost by nine votes, and the county clerk and records were immediately hauled by mule drawn wagon to Inverness. Mannfield became a ghost town.

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On May 4, 1891, the Florida Orange Canal and Transit Company, supporters of the designation of Inverness as the county seat, conveyed one square acre of land in the town of Inverness to the Board of Citrus County Commissioners to establish a Court House Square. A wooden, two-story, Victorian Style courthouse was built and occupied the site for the next twenty years.

In 1894-95, a hard freeze ended citrus growing as a commercial industry in the county. A few years before the "Big Freeze", however, hard rock phosphate had been discovered in nearby locations. The shift from growing and shipping citrus to phosphate mining expanded the local economy. By the late 1890s, the Citrus County area was enjoying a "phosphate boom". A combination of over thirty U.S. and foreign mining companies conducted mining operations by 1909. Mine workers were sought from as far away as Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Within a brief time, the population quickly grew to more than 10,000 people.

The local phosphate boom abruptly ended, however, with the outbreak of World War I, because Germany was the largest importer of phosphate from Citrus County. As the mines closed, no alternative industry developed to replace phosphate. People looked elsewhere for work, and the population plummeted and remained fairly sparse until the 1960s.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The turn of the century "phosphate boom" in Citrus County brought great prosperity and a substantial increase in population to the county. In June 1911, the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners responded to the economic good times and the need for an expanded government by adopting a resolution to erect a new courthouse building on the Court House Square to replace the twenty year old wooden building. It was to cost no more than \$50,000.

Over the next several months, the county commissioners toured other counties which had recently built new courthouses and reviewed plans from architects as far away as Jacksonville and South Georgia. The commissioners particularly liked the 1908 Polk County Courthouse (NR 1989). When the original architect, J.R. McEachron, failed to produce satisfactory plans, Tampa architect, Willis R. Biggers, was hired on November 6, 1911 to

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draw up a scaled down version of the Polk County courthouse to fit Citrus County's needs and established budget. Little is known about Biggers, who practiced in Tampa from 1911 until 1917. In addition to the 1912 Citrus County Courthouse, he is known to have designed the Manatee County High School (1913), Plant City High School (1914, NR 1981), and the Springhead Public School in Hillsborough County (1914). He may also have designed the Old Seffner School, also in Hillsborough County, in 1910.

The old wooden courthouse was moved off the site and later sold to J. Frank Graham for \$1200. It burned down in 1913. The new, fireproof courthouse was constructed in less than a year for a final cost of \$55,885 by the Read-Parker Construction Company with C.B. Stage as the Construction Superintendent. The new courthouse was formally accepted on June 3, 1913. Electricity was installed within the following year.

With the coming of World War I, Citrus County's economic prosperity evaporated and growth came to a standstill. Although most of Florida grew rapidly during the 1920s and after World War II, Citrus County remained a rural, fairly sparsely populated area until the 1960s. The Old Citrus County Courthouse remained the only county court building until 1979 when a new courthouse was built across the street from Courthouse Square. The old courthouse still serves some court functions and houses the county archives, museum, and legislative representatives' offices. The building's historic significance, however, is tied primarily to 1912 because the construction of such a well designed and executed public building was a reflection of the prosperity enjoyed by Inverness and Citrus County in the first decades of the twentieth century.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Neoclassical Style

The Neoclassical Style was popularized by the World Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. Buildings erected by each state at the exposition were to have a classical theme. Wide publicity for the event and attendance by people from all over the country assured a popularity of the style which lasted for nearly fifty years.

Neoclassicism recalled the simple architectural features and techniques of the Greeks and Romans. Its most distinguishing

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characteristics include: use of the Ionic or Corinthian order for colossal columns, pilasters and engaged columns; flat or low pitched roofs behind parapets; horizontality; symmetry; and balance. Doorways often have elaborate, decorative surrounds based on Greek Revival, Adam, or Georgian precedents. Cornices often have dentils or modillions, and sometimes have a wide frieze band. Windows are usually double hung sash with various light configurations.

Italian Renaissance Style

The Italian Renaissance Style was used as a domestic style in the 1880s and 1890s, but gained its widest use after World War I. Characteristics of the style include recessed entry porches and full-length first story windows, and broadly overhanging, boxed eaves on low pitched, clay tile-covered, hipped roofs. Decorative brackets at the eaves help distinguish Italian Renaissance buildings from other Mediterranean styles. Other common details include: quoins, roof-line balustrades, pedimented windows, classical door surrounds, molded cornices, and belt courses. Walls are stucco over frame, stucco, or masonry; wood is never used.

Prairie School Style

The Prairie School Style was developed in Chicago under the leadership of Frank Lloyd Wright, and was popular in the United States from 1900-1920. It is horizontal, characterized by a low hipped roof with low hip dormers. Porches are low hip roofed and single story. Roofs are supported by either tapered wood columns on brick pedestals or large masonry pillars. Exterior finishes include clapboard, shingles, stucco, light colored brick, or concrete. Windows are hung in groups or bands, providing natural light in the interior. Window units are often wood casements or one over one, double hung sash.

Mission Style

The Mission Style was developed in California in the 1890s to emulate the Franciscan missions of the Spanish Colonial Period. This style incorporates stuccoed walls, clay tiled roofs, round arches, Spanish details, and open, spreading plans. Buildings are simple in form with little sculptural ornamentation. Curvilinear parapets, its most distinctive feature, are pronounced.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Citrus County Courthouse displays some of the finest architectural features in the region. It is eclectic, incorporating features associated with four distinct architectural styles. The Italian Renaissance Style is reflected in the central block with its low pitched, hipped roof, covered with clay barrel tile, and wide boxed eaves, and the octagonal cupola with a belvedere. The heavy, squared lintels and sills on the windows also reflect the style.

The Neoclassical Style is represented by the porticoes with their colossal Tuscan columns and pilasters and classical architrave and cornice. Another classical feature is the grillwork at the attic level on the central block of the building.

The Prairie School Style influence is evident in the use of light colored brick and in several features of the main block of the building. Those features include the low hipped roof, wide eaves with paired brackets, and the band of grilled windows.

The Mission Style is present in the parapets over the porticoes, a departure from the usual use of classical Greek temple lines that are usually associated with the Neoclassical Style. The parapets have the typically Spanish style inlaid quatrefoils and small squares.

Such a combination of architectural styles is quite unusual, especially in the rural area around Inverness.

The Court House Square which was deeded to Inverness in 1891 formed a diamond in relation to the surrounding north-south/east-west streets. Corners of the square were located at the cardinal points of the compass. When the 1912 courthouse was completed, it was oriented north-south and east-west, so that the elevations of the building face the corners of the square, rather than the sides. Because no major additions have been made to the building, this distinctive relationship between the courthouse and the Court House Square, which is an integral and distinctive part of the town plan, has been preserved, and contributes to the architectural significance of the Old Citrus County Courthouse.

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Photographs 1 Old Citrus County Courthouse, Inverness, FL

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-
- 1 1) Old Citrus County Courthouse, Number One Courthouse Square
2) Inverness, Citrus County, FL
3) Bruce Roberts
4) 1990
5) Citrus County Archives
6) Aerial view, showing N & E elevations; camera facing SW
7) 1 of 21

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs, unless noted otherwise.

- 2 6) W elevation, showing landscape features; camera facing E
7) 2 of 21
- 3 6) W elevation, showing veterans monuments and 1979 courthouse to the N; camera facing E-NE
7) 3 of 21
- 4 6) E elevation; camera facing W
7) 4 of 21
- 5 3) Pauline Lansden
4) 1991
6) S & E elevations; camera facing NW
7) 5 of 21
- 6 6) Florida State Seal in rotunda, first floor; camera facing E
7) 6 of 21
- 7 6) Original interior windows, first floor, NW quadrant
7) 7 of 21
- 8 6) First floor, showing stairway, terrazzo floor and marble wainscoting; camera facing S
7) 8 of 21
- 9 6) S stairway
7) 9 of 21
- 10 6) Courtroom on second floor; camera facing NW
7) 10 of 21

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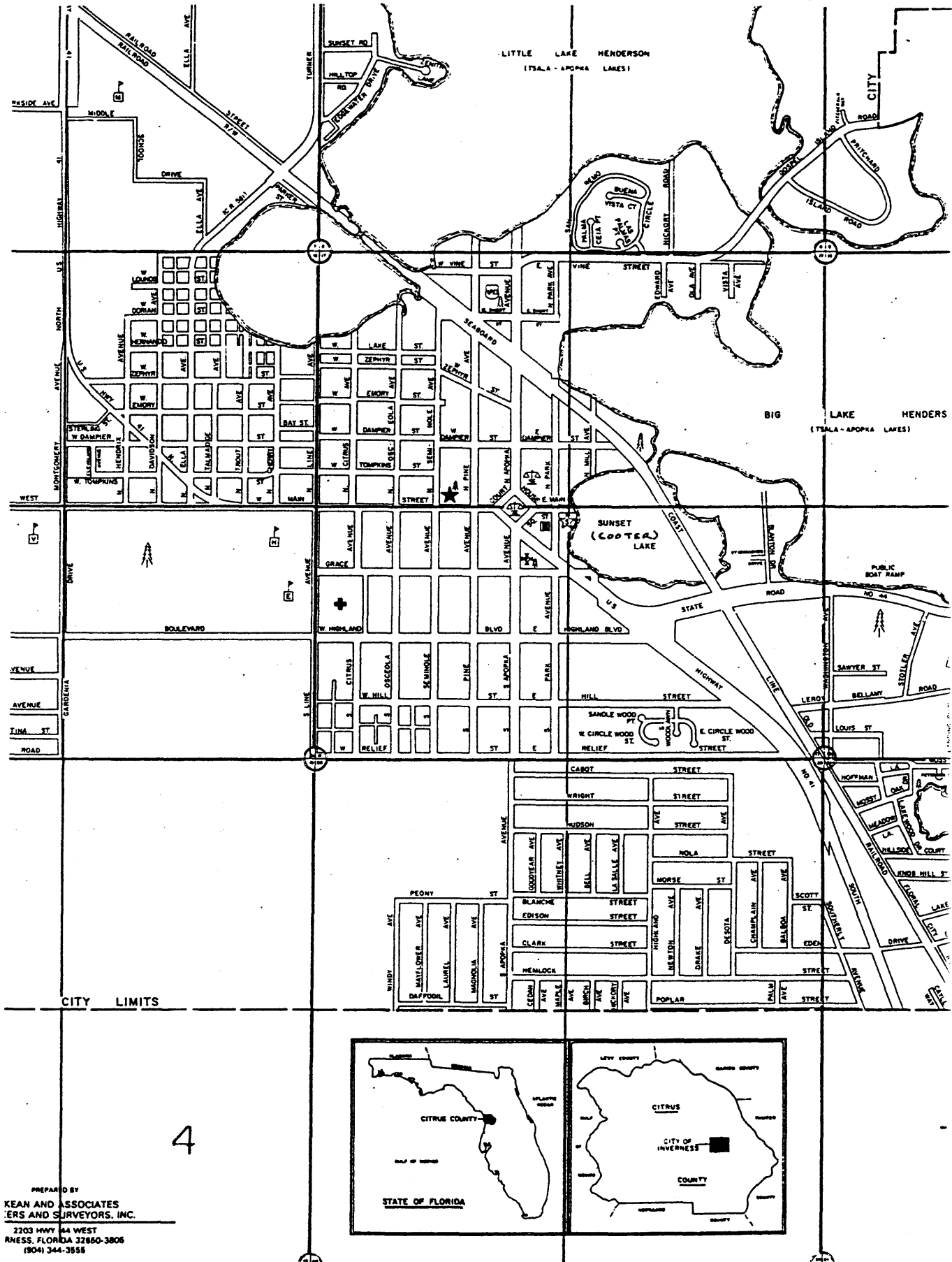
Photographs

2

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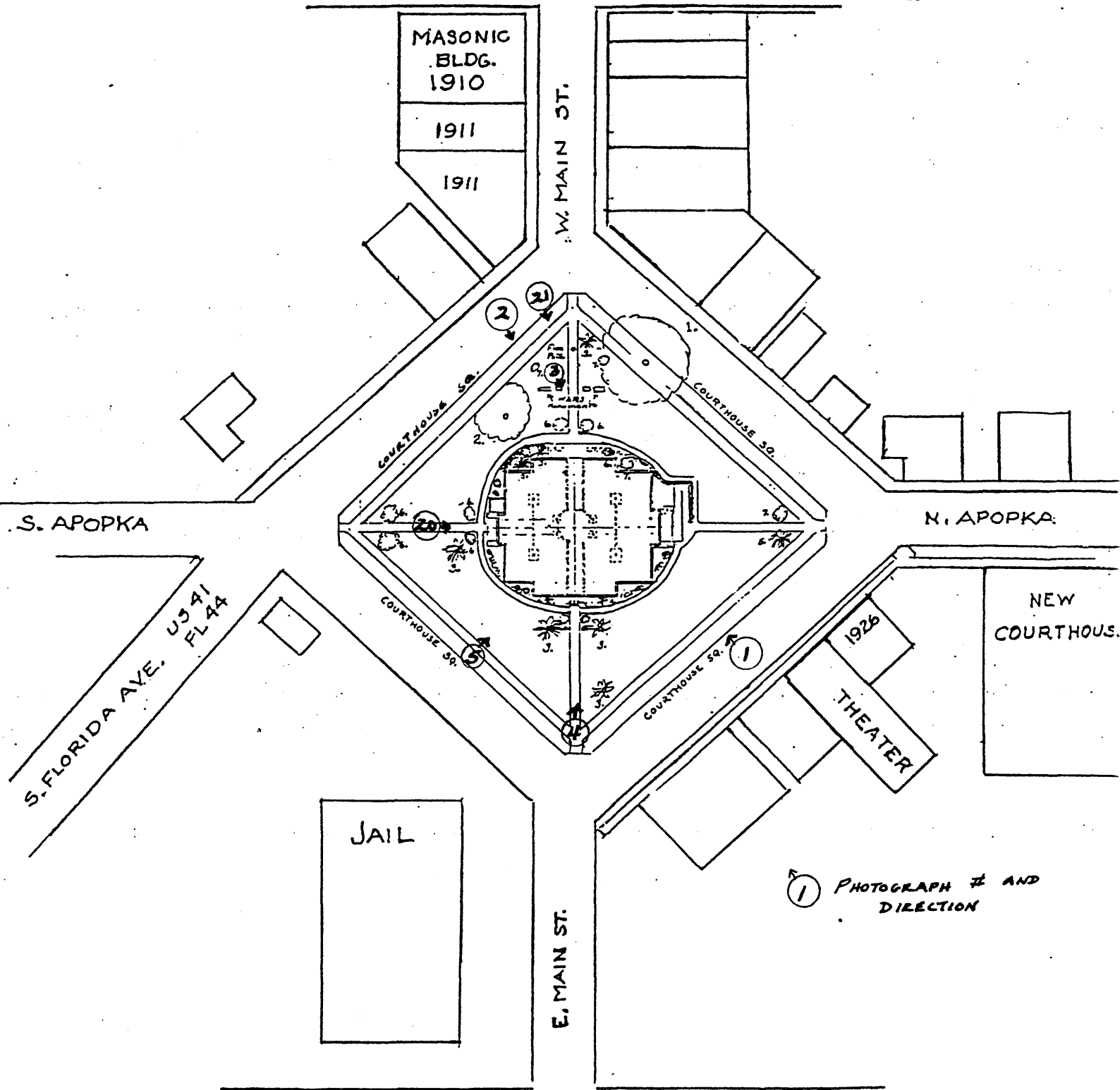
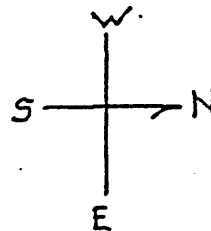
- 11 6) Interior of balcony, showing classical grillwork
7) 11 of 21
- 12 6) Detail of wooden stairway and substructure of clock
tower
7) 12 of 21
- 13 6) E balcony, showing pulldown stair
7) 13 of 21
- 14 6) Detail of E. Howard & Company clock mechanism and
bell and hammer
7) 14 of 21
- 15 6) Example of original interior windows, door,
woodwork, and finishes
7) 15 of 21
- 16 6) Original door in balcony area
7) 16 of 21
- 17 6) Original fireplace (mantle not original)
7) 17 of 21
- 18 6) Example of original vault, first floor
7) 18 of 21
- 19 6) Example of original plumbing fixtures
7) 19 of 21
- 20 3) Pauline Landsden
4) 1991
6) S elevation, showing entrance to basement
7) 20 of 21
- 21 3) Unknown
4) c1912-1915
6) W elevation; showing main entrance and original
fence
7) 21 of 21



PREPARED BY
KEAN AND ASSOCIATES
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City of Inverness, Citrus County
 Florida

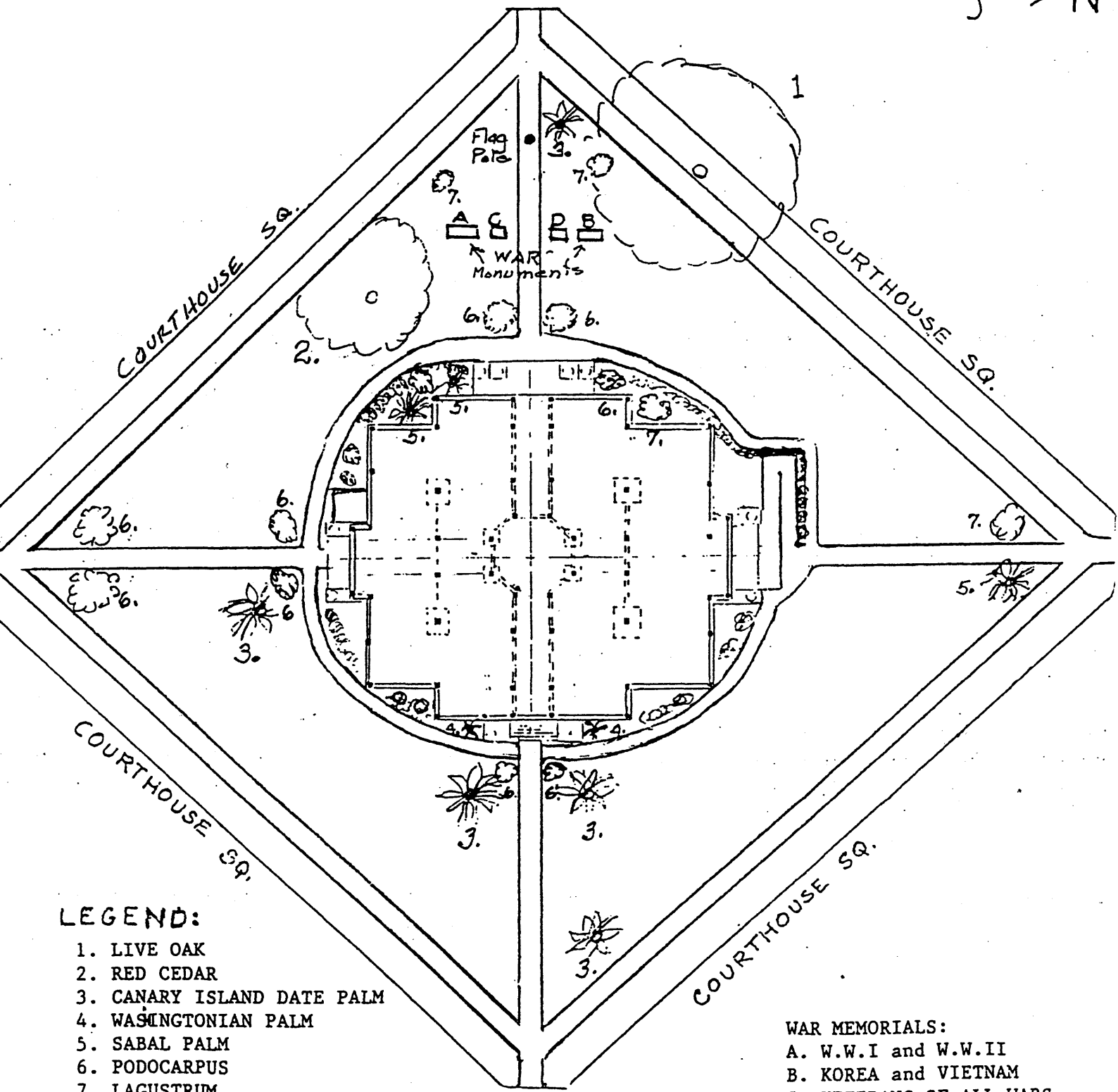
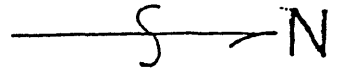
SITE PLAN CITRUS COUNTY COURTHOUSE



① PHOTOGRAPH # AND DIRECTION

SCALE 1"=80'

CITRUS COUNTY COURTHOUSE LANDSCAPING



LEGEND:

- 1. LIVE OAK
- 2. RED CEDAR
- 3. CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM
- 4. WASHINGTONIAN PALM
- 5. SABAL PALM
- 6. PODOCARPUS
- 7. LAGUSTRUM

WAR MEMORIALS:

- A. W.W.I and W.W.II
- B. KOREA and VIETNAM
- C. VETERANS OF ALL WARS
- D. PERSIAN GULF WAR

Inner perimeter of inner walkway bordered with lagustrum and podocarpus

SCALE 1" = 33'

ORIGINAL SPACE USE
1912 - OLD CITRUS COUNTY COURTHOUSE - First Floor -

of space in 1912

Gross Floor Area 6,427 Sq.Ft.
Net Usable 4,232
Walls, Stairs 2,195



NW Quadrant

NE Quadrant

Sheriff Office
500 s.f.

County Judge
970 sq.ft.

Board of Public Instruction
574 sq.ft.

Tax Accessor 612 sq.ft.

Clerk of Court
[Room Vault]

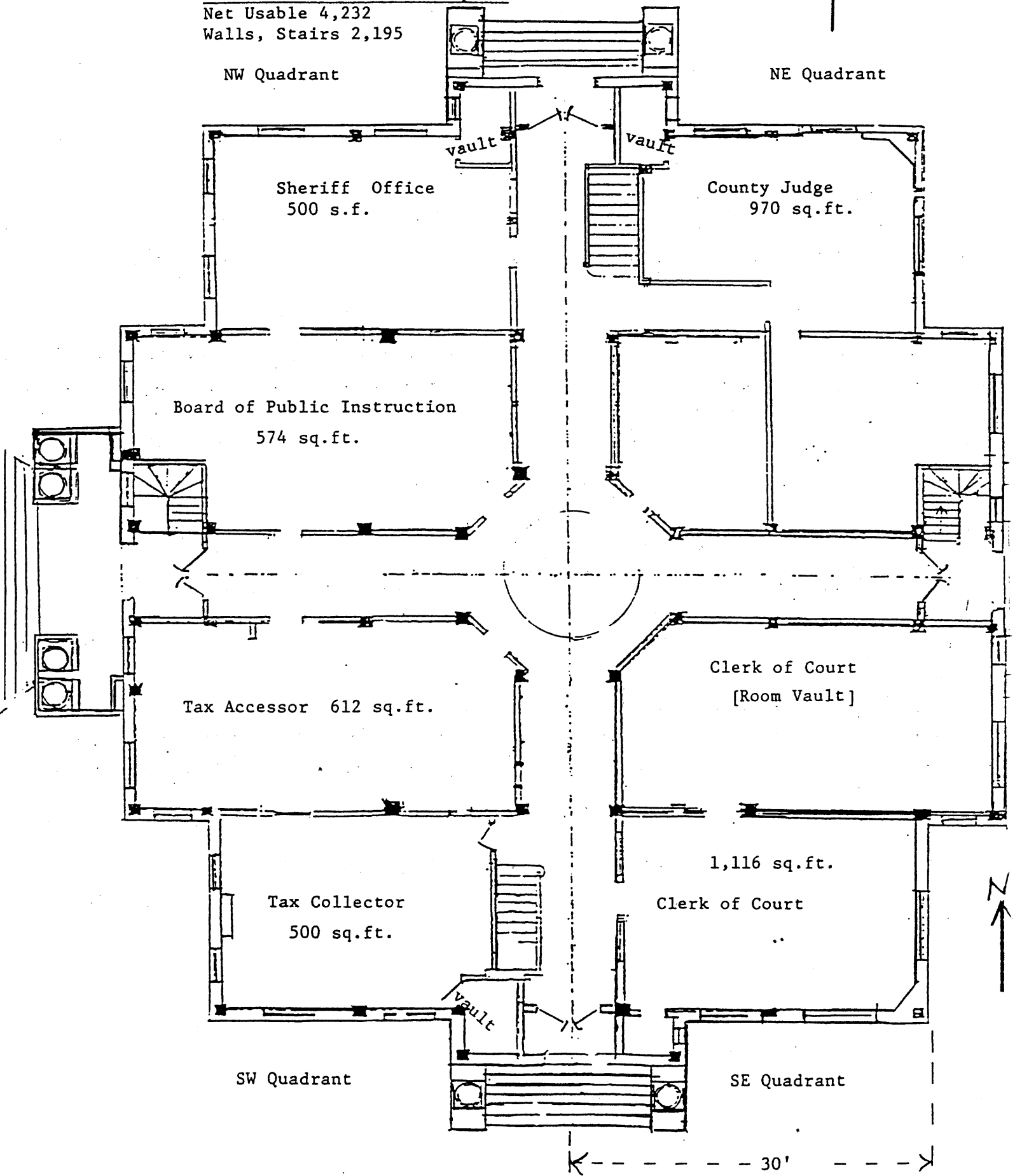
Tax Collector
500 sq.ft.

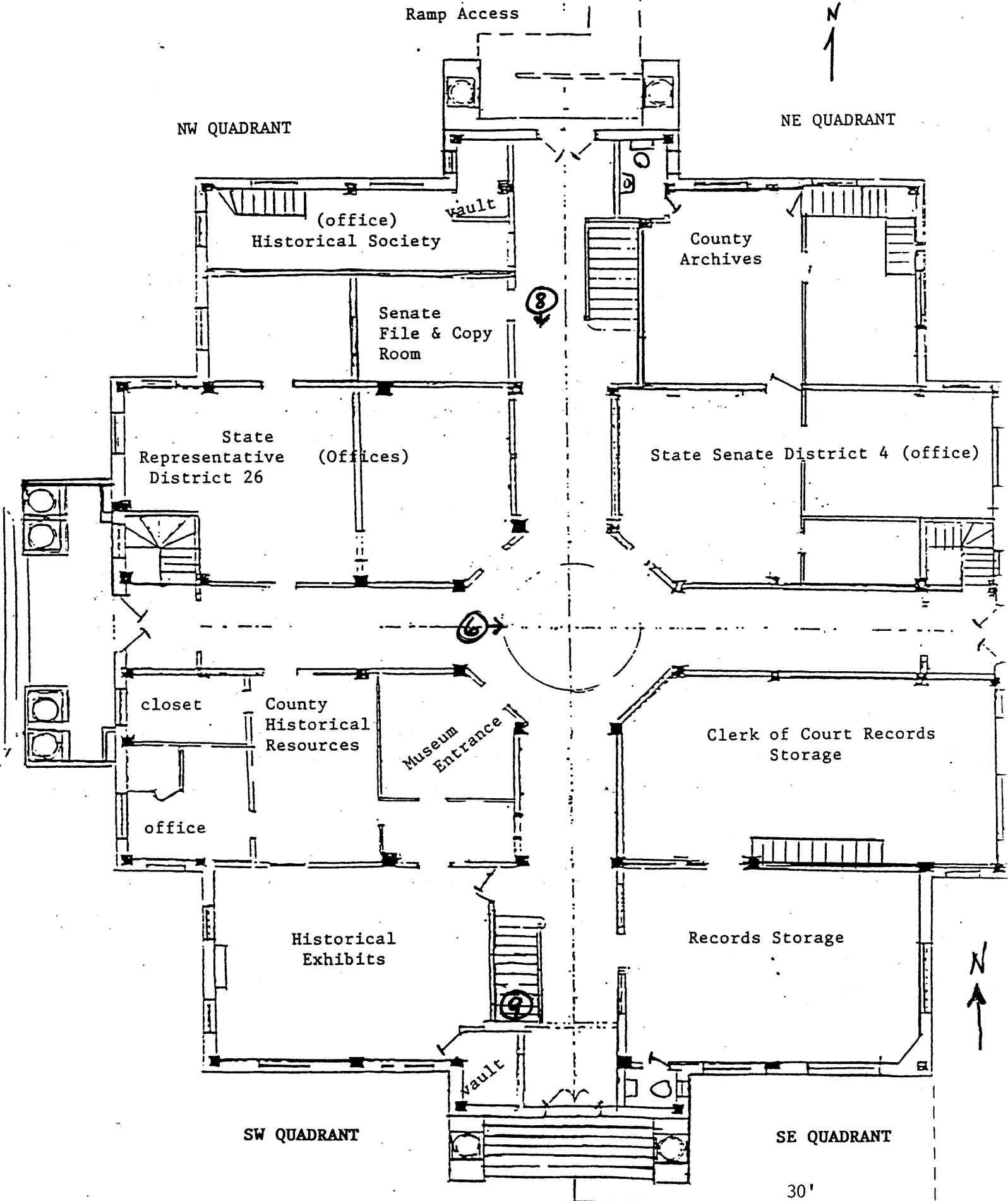
1,116 sq.ft.
Clerk of Court

SW Quadrant

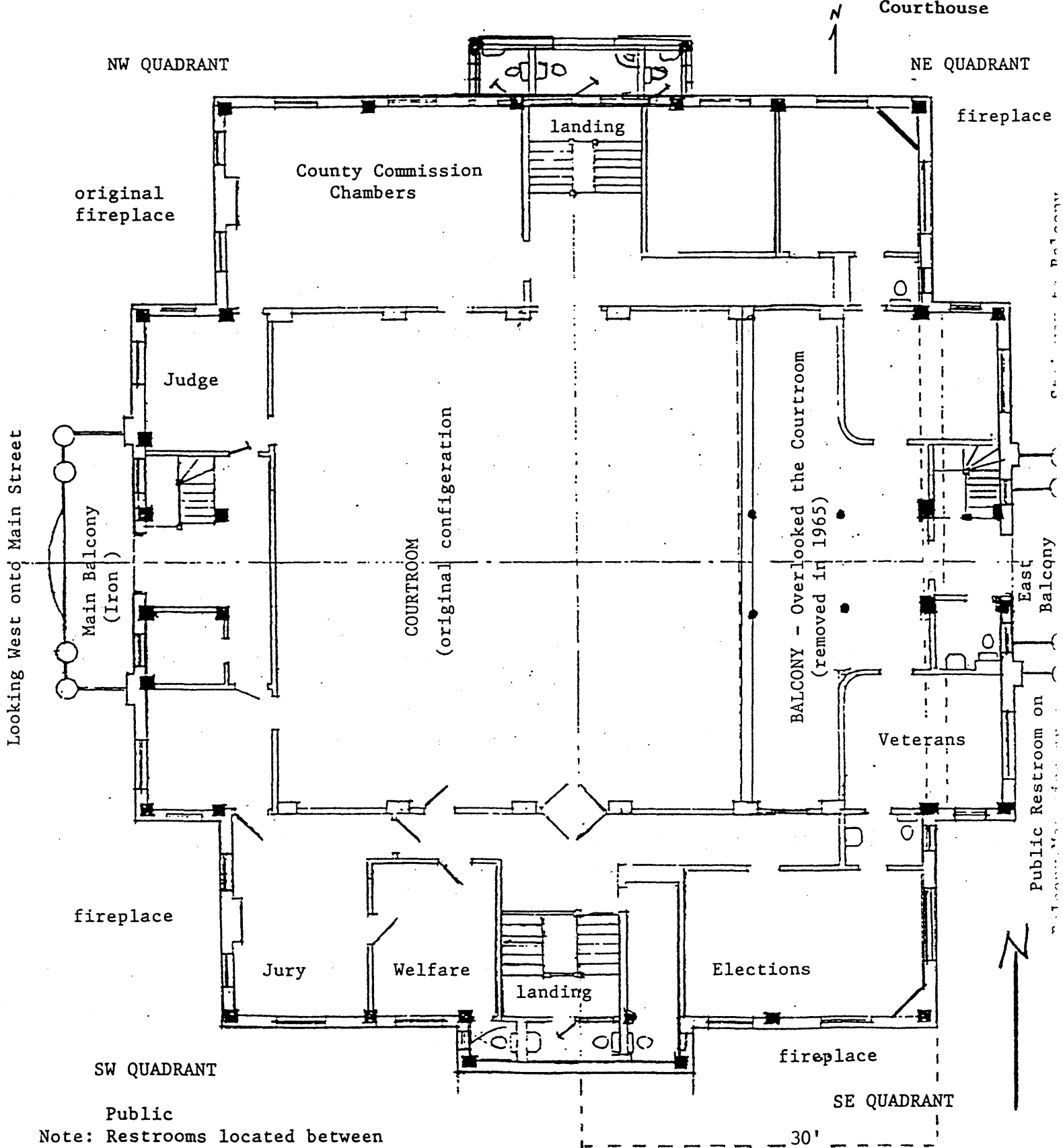
SE Quadrant

Entrance on HWY 41





Entrance Facing State HWY 41

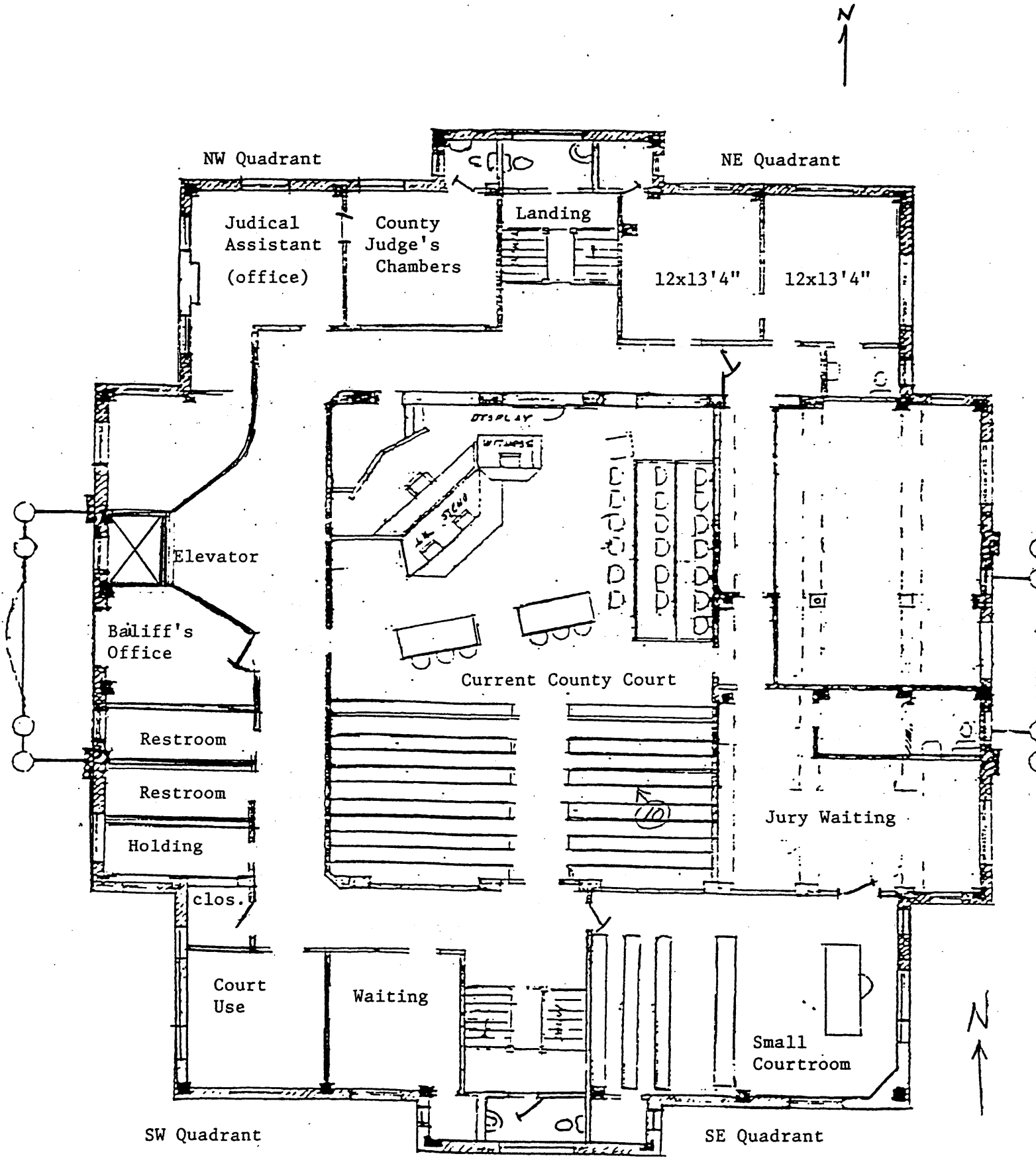


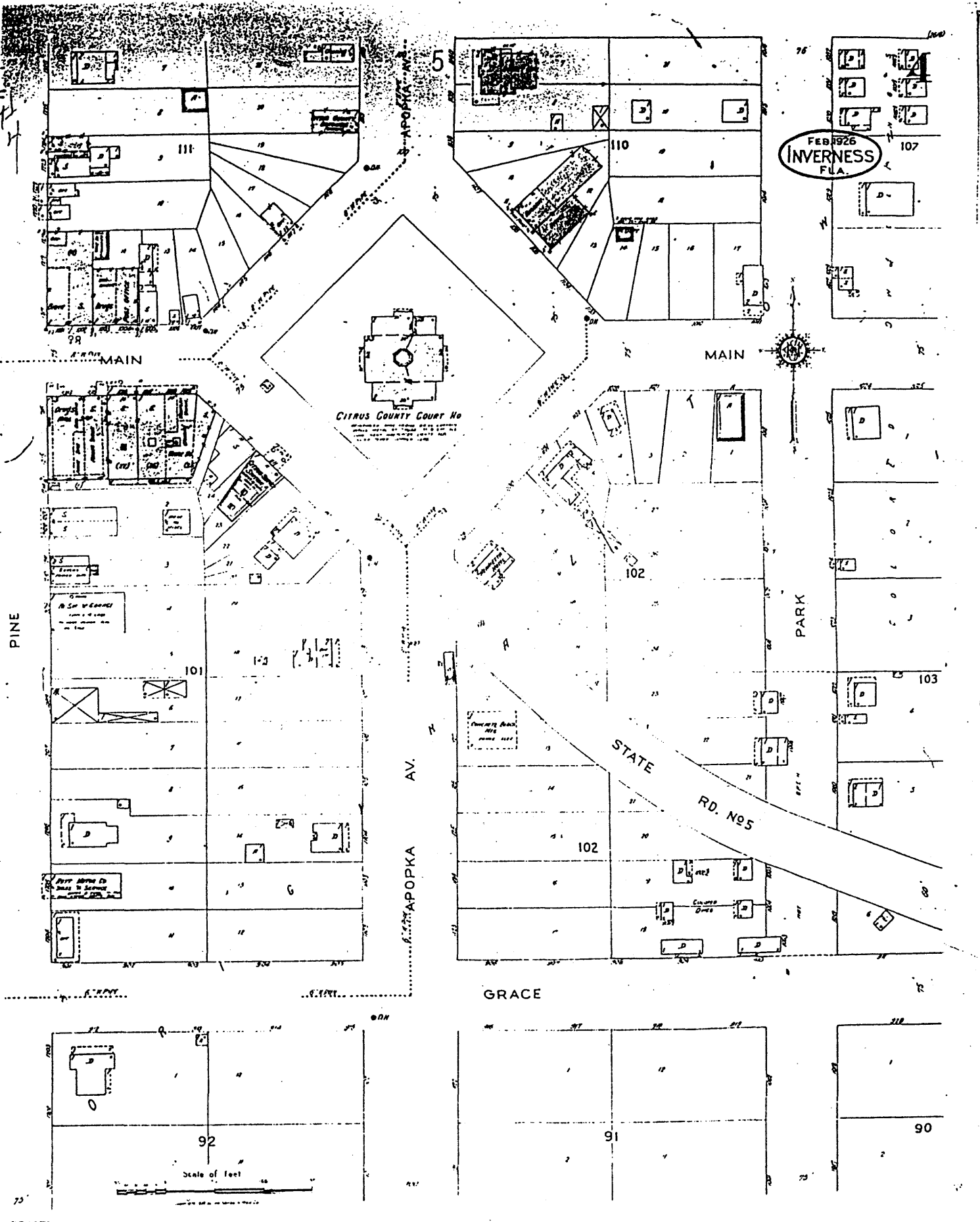
Public
 Note: Restrooms located between First & Second Floor off marble landing- North & South ends of building; Employee restrooms 2nd. floor, as noted.

Old Citrus County Courthouse

Second Floor & Mezzanine Balcony Area before Extensive Remodeling in mid-1960's era.

OLD CITRUS COUNTY COURTHOUSE - Second Floor - Space Utilization 1987 to (current)19





FEB 1926
INVERNESS
FLA.

CITRUS COUNTY COURT HO

STATE
RD. No 5

GRACE

92

91

90

Scale of feet