

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002844

Date Listed: 08/31/2018

Property Name: Cleburne Downtown Historic District

County: Johnson

State: TX

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



Signature of the Keeper

8/31/2018

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification

The Resource Count is amended to *add one (1) noncontributing structure (#82, NC Bridge)*

The Resource Count is amended to *delete one (1) noncontributing building* [Resource #36, 114 E. Chambers, was incorrectly noted in the inventory as non-contributing; the district map correctly notes the three-story commercial building as contributing.]

The Resource Count is also revised to *delete three (3) contributing buildings and two (2) contributing objects*, as these represent resources previously listed in the National Register and should not be included in the resource count;

And *add one (1) contributing building*--Resource #36, 114 E. Chambers. [see above, #36 was incorrectly noted in the inventory as non-contributing.]

The final Resource Count on page 2 should read:

<i>85 Contributing Buildings</i>	<i>37 Noncontributing Buildings</i>
<i>1 Contributing Structures</i>	<i>1 Noncontributing Objects</i>
<i>86 total</i>	<i>38 total</i>

Total Number of Previously Listed--3 contributing buildings, 2 contributing objects.
[The narrative is revised to reflect these numbers as well.]

continued

continued

Significance

Commerce is added as an Area of Significance. [Commerce is stated in the Statement of Significance introduction and justified by the narrative in addition to Architecture and Community Planning & Development.]

Geographical Data/Maps

Resource #11 (10 N. Caddo) is incorrectly noted on the district map as contributing. The inventory correctly notes the building as non-contributing.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

The TEXAS SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

562844

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



1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Cleburne Downtown Historic District
Other name/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Brown, Border, Harrell, and Buffalo streets
City or town: Cleburne State: Texas County: Johnson
Not for publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Mack Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer 7/18/18
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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain: _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8/31/2018
Date of Action

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private, Public-Local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
89	38	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
2	0	objects
92	38	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 5

- Johnson County Courthouse (1 building, 2 objects), 88000439
- Wright Building, 09000139
- Cleburne Carnegie Library, 76002042

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (see continuation sheet 8)

Current Functions (see continuation sheet 8)

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style, Prairie

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, International Style, Art Deco

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Italianate

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, Late Gothic Revival

OTHER: Bridge

Principal Exterior Materials: BRICK; STONE: limestone, granite; STUCCO; WOOD: weatherboard

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 9 through 46)

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development, Architecture

Period of Significance: 1877-1968

Significant Dates: 1881, 1882, 1912, 1913

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): N/A

Architect/Builder: Lang & Witchell (Otto Lang and Frank Witchell), Wiley G. Clarkson, Smith and Moore, L.L. Smith, and Zimmerman and McCoy, Austin Bridge Company, James Knox Taylor, J. A. Thomas

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 42-47)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 48-49)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.¹
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

¹ Part 1 for the Hayden Building (6-8 N. Caddo) approved by NPS on Dec. 13, 2016, indicating that the building contributes to eligible district.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: approximately 54 acres

Coordinates

1. 32.349878° -97.382634°
2. 32.346930° -97.381777°
3. 32.345708° -97.384494°
4. 32.345105° -97.385275°
5. 32.344485° -97.386754°
6. 32.344447° -97.387030°
7. 32.346033° -97.388944°
8. 32.346344° -97.389030°
9. 32.348100° -97.388166°
10. 32.348888° -97.387937°

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation page 50

Boundary Justification: See continuation page 51

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Hayli Reff, Historic Preservation Specialist, and Jay Firsching, Sr. Historic Preservation Specialist

Organization: ARCHITEXAS

Street & number: 1907 Marilla St. 2nd Floor

City or Town: Dallas State: Texas Zip Code: 75201

Email: href@architexas.com, jfirsching@architexas.com

Telephone: 214-748-4561

Date: March 2018

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets 52-53)

Additional items (see continuation sheets 54-67)

Photographs (see continuation sheets 66-91)

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

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

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photographs

Cleburne Downtown Historic District
Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

Photographed by Jay Firsching in July 2016 (Photos 1-12) and Hayli Reff in October 2017 (Photos 13-51)

Photo 1

Streetscape of N. Main Street
Camera facing south along N. Main Street at W.
Wardville Street

Photo 2

Streetscape of N. Main Street and west side of
courthouse square
Camera facing south along N. Main Street at W.
Henderson Street

Photo 3

Streetscape of E. Chambers Street and south side
of courthouse square
Camera facing southeast along E. Chambers Street
at N. Main Street

Photo 4

Streetscape of S. Main Street
Camera facing south along S. Main Street at W.
James Street

Photo 5

Streetscape of S. Main Street
Camera facing north along S. Main Street at W.
Harrell Street

Photo 6

Streetscape of N. Caddo Street and east side of
courthouse square
Camera facing north along N. Caddo Street at E.
Chambers Street

Photo 7

Streetscape of S. Caddo Street
Camera facing north along S. Caddo St. at E.
James St.

Photo 8

Streetscape of E. Wardville Street
Camera facing northwest along E. Wardville
Street at N. Caddo Street

Photo 9

Streetscape of E. Henderson Street
Camera facing west along E. Henderson Street at
N. Anglin Street

Photo 10

Buildings at 108 through 114 E. Chambers Street
North elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 11

Streetscape of E. Chambers Street
Camera facing southwest along E. Chambers
Street at N. Robinson Street

Photo 12

Streetscape of E. Henderson Street
Camera facing southwest along E. Henderson at
N. Robinson Street

Photo 13

Building at 109 N. Anglin Street (Prop. #1)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 14

Building at 201 N. Anglin Street (Prop. #2)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 15

Building at 212 N. Anglin Street (Prop. #5)
West elevation, camera facing east

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 16
Building at 111 S. Anglin Street (Prop. #7)
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 17
Building at 102 S. Border Street (Prop. #8)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 18
Building at 2-4 N. Caddo Street (Prop. #9)
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 19
Building at 6-8 N. Caddo Street (Prop. #10)
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 20
Building at 116 N. Caddo Street (Prop. #16)
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 21
Building at 201 N. Caddo Street (Prop. #17)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 22
Building at 202-204 N. Caddo Street (Prop. #18)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 23
Building at 205 S. Caddo (Prop. #24)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo 24
Building at 212-214 S. Caddo Street (Prop. #26)
West elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 25
Building at 115 E. Chambers Street (Prop. #37)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 26
Buildings at 202-204, 206 and 208 E. Chambers
Street (Properties #40, #42 and #43, respectively)
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 27
Building at 402 E. Chambers Street (Prop. #48)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo 28
Building at 313 W. Chambers Street (Prop. #52)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 29
Building at 101 E. Henderson Street (Prop. #57)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 30
Building at 111-113 E. Henderson Street (Prop.
#60)
South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 31
Building at 115 E. Henderson Street (Prop. #62)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 32
Building at 210 E. Henderson Street (Prop. #68)
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 33
Building at 216 E. Henderson Street (Prop. #72)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 34
Building at 419-423 E. Henderson Street (Prop.
#76)
South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 35
Building at 15 N. Main Street (Prop. #88)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 36
Building at 109-111 N. Main Street (Prop. #89)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 37
Building at 200 N. Main Street (Prop. #91)
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 38
Building at 201 N. Main Street (Prop. #92)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 39
Building at 211 N. Main Street (Prop. #95)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 40
Building at 115 S. Main Street (Prop. #100)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 41
Building at 215 S. Main Street (Prop. #110)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 42
Building at 110 S. Mill Street (Prop. #114)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 43
Building at 9 N. Robinson Street (Prop. #118)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 44
Building at 10 N. Robinson Street (Prop. #119)
West elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 45
Building at 104 S. Robinson Street (Prop. #122)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 46
Building at 209 E. Wardville Street (Prop. #124)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo 47
Building at 2 N. Main Street (Prop. #85)
South elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 48
Building at 1 N. Main Street (Prop. #84)
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 49
Building at 114-116 E. Henderson St. (Prop. #61)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 50
Building at 319 E. Henderson Street (Prop. #73)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 51
Building at 110 W. Henderson Street (Prop. #79)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Section 6 – Function or Use

Historic Functions

- TRANSPORTATION/road-related, railroad
- RELIGION/religious facility
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse, post office
- COMMERCE/financial institution, specialty store, warehouse
- EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

- TRANSPORTATION/road-related
- RELIGION/religious facility
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse, city hall
- COMMERCE/financial institution, specialty store, warehouse
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
- VACANT
- SOCIAL/civic

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Narrative Description

The Cleburne Downtown Historic District includes 127 total resources centered around the Johnson County Courthouse in Cleburne, Texas. Located within the district are the Johnson County Courthouse and the courthouse square, predominantly brick 1-part and 2-part commercial buildings along the square and surrounding blocks, three residences, and other historic commercial buildings possessing a high level of integrity. The district is approximately 54 acres in area and lies roughly between East Brown Street to the north, Border Street to the east, Harrell Street to the south, and Mill Street to the west. The boundary is slightly irregular on the south and west sides to allow for inclusion of important historic resources. Of the total 127 resources in the Cleburne Downtown Historic District, 87 are contributing. The 40 noncontributing resources include 24 resources that date to the historic period of 1877-1968 but have poor integrity and 16 resources that post-date the period of significance.

Cleburne, Texas is the county seat of Johnson County in North Central Texas. Cleburne is situated in the central portion of the county and is located approximately 35 miles south of Fort Worth and approximately 35 miles west of Waxahachie. Cleburne is located 781 feet above sea level and experiences mild winters and warm summers with an average annual rainfall of 37.6 inches.² The city has a total area of 30.5 square miles of which 27.8 square miles is land. The topography of the area is generally flat with some small hills and is comprised largely of blackland soils that support agriculture particularly well including cotton, corn, oats, barley, wheat, peanuts, pecans, fruits and vegetables.³

Cleburne is located approximately 4 miles east of Lake Pat Cleburne, a reservoir and recreation site for Cleburne formed from a dam in the Nolan River. Buffalo Creek runs north-south through the town touching the west side of Mill Street, one block west of the town square.

Cleburne features a Shelbyville square, with a central single block containing the courthouse and four city blocks surrounding the square. Highways 171 and 174 meet to run north-south through downtown creating Main Street and Caddo Street which are one-way streets. Highway 67 runs east-west just north of Cleburne with a business route that diverts south to bring vehicular traffic directly into downtown Cleburne. Business 67 is split into two streets through downtown, Chambers and Henderson Streets, which are one-way streets. The four one-way streets created from Highways 67, 171, and 174 create the border streets of the downtown square. The block sizes within the Cleburne Downtown Historic District are approximately 230' by 230' with the exception of the blocks between Mill Street and Main Street. These blocks run approximately 230' in a north-south direction, however, they are approximately 185' in width to accommodate Buffalo Creek's meandering pathway through town.

The area encompassed within the district is the social, civic, and commercial focus of Cleburne. The town experienced an economic boom in the late 19th century due to railroad activity allowing for the development of a significant commercial district in relation to the population size. Within the approximate 54 acres of the Cleburne Downtown Historic District, nearly 80 per cent of the 127 resources are related to commercial use. The remaining 20 per cent are dedicated to government, community, and social use. In the early and mid-20th century, an array of commercial buildings was used for social uses in addition to housing businesses. The predominant building material is brick or other masonry materials and the typical building height is two stories, with single story buildings mixed in. There are few vacant lots and the area retains a high level of integrity.

A range of architectural styles are represented within the district area including Prairie style, Moderne, Art Deco, International Style, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Late Gothic

² Cleburne, Texas Climate Data, www.climate.gov.

³ Cleburne City Directory 1957, pg. 21.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Revival. The district's contributing resources were constructed between 1877 and 1968, representing the growth of Cleburne and the central business district's important role as the city's primary commercial and civic core.

The district retains its historic street configurations that are comprised of asphalt or an asphalt and concrete mixture. Streets are typically two lanes with parallel parking space on either side. The historic town square features nose-in diagonal parking facing the courthouse with parallel parking around the perimeter of the square. Sidewalks are provided for pedestrians located at street level or roughly 8 inches above street level atop a standard curb. Since this is an urban core district, there is no park space within the boundaries. There is little grass; what areas do exist can be found surrounding the courthouse, religious facilities, and single-family dwellings. There are some trees scattered throughout the district, though the commercial street front rhythm is dominant.

Properties indicated as "contributing" to the Cleburne Downtown Historic District are at least 50 years old and possess satisfactory levels of integrity to be relatable to the period of significance. 69 per cent of the resources within the district boundaries are considered "contributing" while 87 per cent of the buildings, both "contributing" and "non-contributing," are within the period of significance. Resources indicated as "non-contributing" that were built within the period of significance have been dedicated as such due to heavy alterations that render them unable to convey an adequate sense of history.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Inventory Table by Street Address

Map ID	Address			C/NC	Type/Style	Date
1	109	N.	Anglin	C	No Style	c. 1930
2	201	N.	Anglin	C	Queen Anne	1881
3	203	N.	Anglin	C	Queen Anne	1890
4	211	N.	Anglin	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1945
5	212	N.	Anglin	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1959
6	108	S.	Anglin	NC	Georgian	c. 1950
7	111	S.	Anglin	C	Art Deco	1937
8	102	S.	Border	C	Industrial	c. 1920
9	2-4	N.	Caddo	C	2- part commercial block	1922-1923
10	6-8	N.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1908
11	10	N.	Caddo	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
12	12	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970
13	14-16	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980
14	110-112	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940
15	114	N.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900
16	116	N.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1905
17	201	N.	Caddo	C	Temple Front	1905
18	202-204	N.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1898, 1910
19	209	N.	Caddo	C	Greek Revival Single-Family Dwelling	1907
20	214	N.	Caddo	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1935
21	107	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1916-1917
22	111	S.	Caddo	NC	No Style	c.1940
23	204-206	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1921-1924
24	205	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1923-24
25	211	S.	Caddo	NC	No Style	1949
26	212-214	S.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1925
27	302-306	S.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930
28	2	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	1903
29	4	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
30	6	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
31	8	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1885
32	10-12	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1880-1881
33	14-16	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1884
34	108	E.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1904
35	110-112	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1905
36	114	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1905
37	115	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1885-1888
3	116	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
39	201	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1905
40	202-204	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1877

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Map ID	Address			C/NC	Type/Style	Date
41	205	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1885
42	206	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1895
43	208	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1897
44	212	E.	Chambers	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1960
45	214	E.	Chambers	C	1-part commercial block	1899
46	216	E.	Chambers	C	1-part commercial block	1899
47	300	E.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970
48	402	E.	Chambers	C	High-style warehouse	c. 1900
49	412	E.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1960
50	415	E.	Chambers	C	Industrial	c. 1925
51	109	W.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1915
52	313	W.	Chambers	C	Gabled meeting hall	1935, 1948/49
53	1-3	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970
54	5	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980
55	7	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980
56	13	E.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1987
57	101	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1880
58	103	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1887
59	106	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1880
60	111-113	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
61	114-116	E.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1970
62	115	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1898
63	201	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1910
64	203-205	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1908
65	206	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1895
66	207	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940
67	209	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900
68	210	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900
69	211	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900
70	212	E.	Henderson	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1915
71	215	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930
72	216	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900
73	319	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1925
74	401	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930
75	413	E.	Henderson	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1960
76	419-423	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1896
77	107	W.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1905
78	109	W.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	1976
79	110	W.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1885-1960
80	112	W.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915
81		W.	Harrell at Buffalo Creek	C	Bridge	1929
82	320		US 67 Business	NC	No Style	1993
83	313	E.	James	C	Industrial	c. 1940

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Map ID	Address			C/NC	Type/Style	Date
84	1	N.	Main	NC	Post-Modern	c. 1970
85	2	N.	Main	C	Prairie	1912
86	11	N.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970
87	13	N.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1975
88	15	N.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1927
89	109-111	N.	Main	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1952
90	110	N.	Main	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1955
91	200	N.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915
92	201	N.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	1914
93	204-208	N.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	
94	210	N.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1955
95	211	N.	Main	C	Auto Service	c. 1942
96	100	S.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1930
97	102	S.	Main	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1928
98	104	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1925
99	111	S.	Main	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1894
100	115	S.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	1893, 1916
101	202	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1895
102	204	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1910
103	205	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900
104	206-208	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1908
105	207.5	S.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1920
106	209-211	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1904
107	210	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907
108	212	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907
109	214	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907
110	215	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1900
111	216	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915
112	16	N.	Mill	NC	No Style	1971
113	100	S.	Mill	NC	No Style	c. 1980
114	110	S.	Mill	C	Art Deco	1938
115	200	S.	Mill	NC	No Style	
116	207	S.	Mill	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1930
117	300	S.	Mill	C	No Style	c. 1955
118	9	N.	Robinson	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1955
119	10	N.	Robinson	C	Beaux-Arts	1912
120	111	N.	Robinson	NC	No Style	c. 1975
121	214	N.	Robinson	C	Church	1940
122	104	S.	Robinson	C	Religious, Mission Revival	1950
123	111	S.	Robinson	C	1-part commercial block	1918
124	209	E.	Wardville	C	Church	1893
125	410	E.	Wardville	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940
126	114-116	W.	Wardville	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1930/1965
127	206	N.	Wilhite	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1940

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
1	109	N.	Anglin	C	No Style	c. 1930	Small single story red brick commercial building that occupies the southeastern portion of the lot. The primary façade facing North Anglin features a single door and a single fixed window. The south façade window has been infilled to accommodate an air conditioning unit. An enameled sign on the front of the building is a character-defining feature.
2	201	N.	Anglin	C	Queen Anne	1881	Two story simple Queen Anne house. Clapboard siding on main body of house with shingles on gable ends. There is a wide porch on the primary façade which terminates at the southeast corner with a curved Gazebo-like feature. A crossing gable accentuates the rear bay addition.
3	203	N.	Anglin	C	Queen Anne	1890	Two story house in simple Queen Anne style. Lower floors feature clapboard siding while front facing gable end has fish scale shingles. Windows are double hung. An enclosed porch structure at the second floor projects above the entry. The concrete stoop in front of the entry is contemporary.
4	211	N.	Anglin	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1945	Single story brick commercial structure. Each of the corners facing Anglin has a storefront feature of mill finish aluminum and plate glass. It appears the roof of the building has been modified from flat to a low gable. This is masked from Anglin by a large, metal-clad projecting canopy which also obscures the upper façade.
5	212	N.	Anglin	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1959	This 1-story painted brick building was built in 1959. The central bay of the Anglin facade is recessed and screened by a geometric CMU brise-soleil. The entry is placed at the left of this feature in the central bay and is covered by a flat, projecting canopy. The flanking bays are devoid of windows. The remaining facades feature high horizontal window bands.
6	108	S.	Anglin	NC	Georgian	c. 1950	The construction date of this single story red brick Georgian-influenced style building is unknown. A portion of the building was constructed circa 1950, while the rest was built after 1961. The building features stylized brick quoins at the corners, with regular fenestration along the primary façade. The building has a continuous wood cornice with dentils on the fascia and simple wood brackets under the eaves. All decorative wood elements appear to be recently added. The original form of this building is difficult to ascertain.
7	111	S.	Anglin	C	Art Deco	1937	The Cleburne Medical and Surgical Center Building, an Art Deco styled single story building constructed in 1937, is situated at the northeast corner of South Anglin and East James Streets. It features scratch-faced blond brick with gray cast stone details. Some window replacements have occurred. An aluminum canopy structure projects above the door and features a horizontally-ribbed metal fascia. The parapet features a brick belt course and curved cast stone parapet cap, closely matching the pilaster capitals. The south façade shares the primary details of the front façade. The remaining two facades are much simpler.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
8	102	S.	Border	C	Industrial	c. 1920	Located adjacent to the railroad tracks, this single story, gabled roof, sheet metal-clad industrial building was constructed circa 1920. Historically, this building faced a railroad spur that is now gone. The gable end roof is oriented north-south with a loading area featuring a bay opening along the north end. No exact address is listed for this structure by the county and a conjecture has been made for both the survey and the National Register District. The north façade features a faded sign painted on the sheet-metal cladding for Cooper Wholesale Grocers. The 1961 Sanborn Map lists this property as a clothing warehouse, as it likely served merchants along the railway since its construction.
9	2-4	N.	Caddo	C	2- part commercial block	1922-1923	The Woolworth Building is a 2-part Beaux Arts commercial building fully clad in gray glazed terra cotta that was completed in 1923. The storefronts are contemporary on the primary façade. A projecting belt course of decorative terra cotta forms the second story window sills. The primary façade second level has four sets of paired double hung windows with transoms while the secondary, southern façade has six pairs of the same windows. An ornamented belt course wraps the building just above the second-floor windows. The parapet on the primary façade includes a raised central section with a horizontal frame. Centered in the frame is a cartouche with swags. This location was historically home to the county's first courthouse, and later a bank on the southern portion of the lot. In 1922, the bank building and a single-story building to the north were demolished to make way for the F. W. Woolworth Store. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high level of integrity.
10	6-8	N.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1904	The Hayden Building is a two-story yellow brick commercial building constructed circa 1904. The first floor has two storefront bays with structural, ornamental iron columns. Each storefront has three transom windows with prismatic glass. Between the two storefront bays is a single door with transom, providing access to the interior stair to the second floor. The second floor has six, evenly-spaced double hung windows with simple stone sills and heads. The heavy parapet steps outward at the roof line and again at the parapet cap. Large, truncated pilasters terminate the ends of the parapet and are topped with semicircular parged-brick caps. At the center of the parapet, two narrower truncated pilasters are separated by a slightly raised section of the parapet. These also have semicircular parged-brick caps. The configuration and detailing of the building supports the idea that it was historically two 1-story buildings (constructed circa 1880) converted to a single 2-story circa 1904. 8 N. Caddo housed one of Cleburne's early moving picture houses, the Majestic and later the Dixie, while a jeweler and printer occupied the space next door. Upstairs provided space for lawyers and other professionals. At this time the building was named "The Hayden Building," a name by which it was known for approximately 20 years. By the mid-1930s, the Colquit-Lacewell Drug Company occupied 8 N. Caddo. The drug store would remain in the building for decades. The building is still known locally as "the pharmacy building" due to this long-running tenancy.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
11	10	N.	Caddo	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	The A.J. Wright Building is a 2-part commercial block brick building that was built circa 1900. The primary façade from the bottom of the second-floor windows and below has been heavily modified to include a distinctly non-compatible storefront. A simple cast stone belt course forms the second-floor window sills. The window openings have cast stone headers above fixed-pane windows. The parapet, the only contributing section remaining of the resource, features complex decorative brick detailing and a horizontal frame inscribed with "A. J. Wright." Although this building was constructed within the period of significance, faces the courthouse, and has housed important commercial entities during its time, it has been modified beyond eligibility for contribution to the Cleburne Downtown Historic District.
12	12	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970	This is a 1-story commercial building with stucco façade and no detail. Contemporary storefront and awning.
13	14-16	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980	One story stucco commercial structure devoid of architectural detail. Continuous curved copper awning.
14	110-112	N.	Caddo	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940	This single-story brick commercial building was built circa 1940 and served as a taxi stand for many years and features a corner entry. Storefronts are contemporary and the upper part of façade is completely obscured by a metal-clad awning structure.
15	114	N.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900	1-part brick commercial building featuring a contemporary storefront. The upper façade is simple with a shallow recessed panel. The center half of the parapet steps up at the center about 8 inches. This building is L-shaped with additions at the rear and has been a plumbing supply company for most of its history. Dating the building is difficult as it appears to have evolved and may have had its façade replaced on more than one occasion. It has a contemporary metal canopy over the storefront. The brick is painted.
16	116	N.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1905	Brick 1-part commercial building. Storefront is a mid-century design with integrated planters, an angled storefront, and fully glazed door with paired push bar. Brick of façade is in a stacked bond to top of storefront. The metal awning is contemporary.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
17	201	N.	Caddo	C	Temple Front	1905	<p>The Cleburne Carnegie Library was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The first building to be designed by a professional architect in Cleburne, Texas, the Carnegie Library was built in 1905 as a two-story masonry Classical Revival building. The library was designed by Texas architecture firm Smith and Moore and constructed by Zimmerman and McCoy. On the second floor, the library features an auditorium space with a stage and large seating area. This space was home to various local theatrical productions until the mid-1950s. In 1952, the city of Cleburne assumed ownership of the library and the previous governing body, the library board, was dissolved. At this time, the library was renamed the Cleburne Public Library, and several modifications were carried out around the interior. The Layland Museum, created as a result of a donation to the library of the Layland Historical Collection, occupied the second-floor auditorium. As of 2016, the Layland Museum now occupies the main floor as the public library has relocated to a new building on West Henderson street.</p>
18	202-204	N.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1898, 1910	<p>Brick, 2-part commercial block building. The storefronts are divided into two distinct bays, both featuring cast iron decorative structural columns. The southernmost storefront wraps the corner. The remainder of the first floor of the south façade is brick with little detailing. A wide band of ornamental brickwork separates the first and second floors. Above the second story windows is another decorative brick band matching the lower one. The parapet is corbelled, and features a continuous row of small recessed panels directly below the brick parapet cap. Sanborn maps indicate that this building may have originally been one story until approximately 1910.</p>
19	209	N.	Caddo	C	Greek Revival Single-Family Dwelling	1907	<p>Wood, 2-story wood frame house with clapboard siding and Classical Revival influences. The building has irregular massing with a single large front facing gable and a secondary partially-engaged front facing gable. The gables have wide bracketed eaves creating a stylized pediment which is clipped by the second story windows. The remaining roof is hipped.</p>
20	214	N.	Caddo	C		1935	<p>1-story brick structure built in 1935 with stylized quoins at corners of primary façade. There is a single south-facing entry on the main façade and two secondary entries on the south façade. There are three large, metal clad projecting awnings over the entries.</p>

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
21	107	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1916-1917	<p>The Cleburne Masonic Temple, built in 1916-1917, began as a purpose-built vaudeville theater called the Yale Theater. The building, a two-story blond brick structure with red brick details, is designed with Venetian themes. It was constructed by two local widows, Eula Mays and Josie Fitzpatrick for \$15,000 as a "picture show building 45' x 105' with main auditorium and balcony." The first level is divided into three storefront bays, the central likely originally housing the box office, that have all been infilled with brick. There is a continuous projecting flat canopy supported by rods that do not appear to be original. Between the second and third floors are three equally-spaced round windows ornamented at the top with arched brows articulated in red brick. The two outer openings have been infilled with masonic symbols. Between each circular window opening is a tall, shallow niche. The third floor has five small window openings with stylized sills in red brick, all infilled with masonic symbols. Aligned with the window heads is a continuous projecting metal cornice with a pair of brackets flanking each window. At the center of the cornice is a small, raised and slightly flattened segmented arch. Above the cornice, a large parapet features geometric panels enframed with red brick. The parapet is slightly pedimented at the top and features a cap of red brick.</p>
22	111	S.	Caddo	NC	No Style	c.1940	<p>This single-story masonry and stucco building sits at a 45-degree angle on the site and intersects the wall of the Masonic Temple Building to the north. This appears to have been a gas station with a canopy structure, but the canopy is now missing. The building has contemporary residential windows. A rock structure has been added to the front to support an air conditioning unit. This property does not appear on appraisal district records.</p>
23	204-206	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1921-1924	<p>2-story brick building. Sanborn maps indicate this was originally a 3-story building. The first floor is divided into two storefront bays, each with three multi-light transoms. The second floor forms a stylized piano nobile with six windows (contemporary replacements) separated by brick pilasters. The pilasters have cast stone bases resting on a cast stone belt course. Brick spandrels above the windows have a centrally-placed diamond in cast stone. The tops of the spandrels retain what would have been the sill of the third-floor windows. The wall is capped by a simple stuccoed masonry band that steps up slightly at the center and at the corners of the façade.</p>

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
24	205	S.	Caddo	C	2-part commercial block	1923-24	4-story brick hotel building. The 4-story section of the building has a u-shaped plan with the open end facing north. The central court has a two-story structure. The building facades are simple with regularly-spaced double-hung fenestration. Each window has a simple cast stone keystone centered along the head. There is a cast stone belt course between the first and second floors. A bracketed metal cornice projects just below a short parapet wall. The first-floor storefronts are plate glass with multi-light transoms. All of the windows and storefronts were replaced and a large porte-cochere added to the north façade. The renovation appears to have been appropriately executed. Built in 1924 by A.J. Wright, the Liberty Hotel originally featured 69 guest rooms, a large lobby, an opulent dining room, a coffee shop, a modern kitchen, a ladies' parlor, banquet hall, and the only elevator in Cleburne. Wright was the owner, manager, and financier of the entire project and the hotel operated as the Liberty Hotel until the late 1960s when it became the Greenbriar Hotel. Despite once being a frequently visited downtown business, it fell into disrepair and decline in its later years. An effort to revive the hotel, including a full renovation, was completed in 2009. As of 2016, the hotel is currently in operation and retains a high level of integrity on the exterior of the building.
25	211	S.	Caddo	NC	No Style	1949	A simple brick commercial building, originally with storefronts on the west and south covered by a canopy. A continuous canopy also existed on the east façade at the building's warehouse but is now missing. Although constructed in 1949, this building was extensively remodeled around 2005 including the construction of a large corner entry feature at the southwest façade.
26	212-214	S.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1925	Built circa 1925, this is a 1-part commercial block brick building with two storefront bays. There is a secondary storefront bay on the corner facing E. Harrell. There is also a loading bay at the west end of the E. Harrell façade. The building has a continuous flat sidewalk canopy above the storefronts and below a band of transom windows. The transoms are now covered.
27	302-306	S.	Caddo	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930	This 1-part commercial block brick building with multiple storefronts was constructed circa 1928. The front faces East Harrell Street where the façade is divided into six bays. Facing Caddo Street, there is a single storefront bay on the north end and two freight door openings on the south. The building has a simple red brick façade with a small corbelled cornice at the low parapet. The two primary storefronts originally housed a feed store and a furniture store.
28	2	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	1903	2-story brick commercial building that originally featured Victorian era detailing including a corbelled brick cornice, decorative arched window hoods and a cast-iron storefront. The Chambers façade is veneered in contemporary brick, including the storefronts. Original window locations are not present. On Main Street, the original window openings remain but all ornamentation has been removed from the facades and it has been stuccoed.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
29	4	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	This 2-part commercial block red brick building is on the southern side of the courthouse square. Built in approximately 1900, the building features an historically-compatible plate-glass storefront with transoms and a recessed entry. A secondary entry on the west side of the storefront presumably provides access to second floor stairs. The upper façade features complex brickwork and is topped with a corbelled cornice and panelized parapet. The canopy is missing, but support hooks remain. This is one of the most historically-intact buildings along this portion of the courthouse square.
30	6	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	This 2-part commercial block brick building sits along the southern portion of the courthouse square and was constructed circa 1900. The brick is stuccoed to resemble rusticated stonework. Along the second story, there are four evenly-spaced 1:1 double hung wood windows with round heads. The heads feature rusticated stone arches and keystones executed in stucco. There is a simple corbelled cornice that is also stuccoed to match the rest of the building. The storefront is of contemporary aluminum and glass and the canopy is missing.
31	8	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1885	Built circa 1885, this 2-part commercial block building is situated along the southern portion of the courthouse square. The building is stuccoed to resemble rusticated stonework. The storefront features contemporary horizontal wood siding with a recessed entry door. The second-floor features four equally-spaced windows with round heads. The windows are covered with plywood, but are presumed to be 1:1 double-hung. The spring point of the window arches feature a projecting block with corbelling below. The building has a simple corbelled cornice. The canopy is missing.
32	10-12	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1880-1881	Situated on the southern side of the courthouse square, the Chambers Building appears on the 1885 Sanborn map for Cleburne. It is a 2-part commercial block brick building with applied stucco. This was historically two buildings that were unified into one around the turn of the 20th-century. It is unclear if the front façade was stylistically-unified at that time. The building now features two equal storefronts separated by a single opening that appears to have originally contained a door. The storefronts have cast iron columns and recessed entries. The second floor has seven equally-spaced windows that are one-over-one double hung with round heads. The parapet has two recessed panels, the left being slightly larger and illustrating the differing sizes of the two unified buildings (the eastern portion being slightly wider). The cornice has eight corbelled brackets below a simple rectangular cap. The original canopy is missing.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
33	14-16	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1884	2-story brick commercial building. Two equal storefronts appear to date to the 1920s-30s and are plate glass with aluminum frames set on stone plinths. The leftmost storefront wraps the corner onto Caddo Street. The first floor on Caddo Street has five high, small windows with segmental arch heads and is otherwise unadorned. The second floor of both facades has matching detailing, the only difference being the Caddo façade has six equally-spaced windows and the Chambers façade has seven, the middle of which has a sill that is slightly lower to give it more prominence and with a date of 1884 carved into a stone above. Windows have been replaced with aluminum units. They have stone sills, each with two stylized brackets. The heads are arched and have decorative stone brows with scalloped lower edges and stylized keystones. The parapet has a complex brick belt course. Above this is a corbelled cornice with corbelled brackets. The canopy is not the original. The facades have been painted.
34	108	E.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1904	The construction date for this single story 1-part commercial brick building is unknown, and it now stands with a parking lot directly to the west. As late as 1918, the building was flanked by single and double story structures to fill the entire block (including the existing parking lot). It appears as though the current materials along the primary (north) façade are modern materials and render the resource non-contributing. Throughout its history, this building has housed a variety of businesses with the earliest locatable business being the Cleburne Buggy Company in 1909 followed by news printing, a jeweler, a paint and paper company, and a printing company.
35	110-112	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1905	2-part commercial block red brick building. First floor has two distinct storefronts with multi-light transoms. Storefronts are contemporary. There is a simple, one course belt course between the first and second floors. The second floor has eight equally-spaced windows with stone sills. The low-arched heads of the windows are articulated with four courses of brick in a sand color. These are engaged by a 2-wythe belt course of brick in the same color. The parapet features ornate brickwork including a corbelled cornice and crenellation. The parapet cap is on the lighter sand colored brick. Originally home to the Oriental Hotel, by 1913 this building housed a drug company and a pool hall, and by the mid-1920s, it had become a furniture store that remained past the period of significance.
36	114	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1905	This is a 3-story red brick commercial building with a contemporary storefront and canopy. There are four belt courses between the first and second floors, the uppermost of which aligns with the second-floor sills. A single belt course aligns with the bottom of the third-floor sills. There are 4 equally-spaced windows on both the second and third floors. The windows have heavy stone sills and heads. There is another belt course at the top of the third floor. The parapet has a corbelled cornice. The center 1/3 of the parapet steps up twice to create a squared pediment. The parapet cap is stone.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
37	115	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1885-1888	Narrow 2-story brick building with a blend of blond/tan brick and a corner entry. There is a simple belt course above the second-floor windows and a corbelled brick cornice. The parapet steps up at the corners. On the angled entry façade, the parapet has an ornate cartouche with the letters "F & M" at the center. The storefronts on the Chambers façade and the angled corner façade are contemporary and clad in red brick. The Anglin Street façade has several first-floor windows, all infilled with plate glass. This building was originally the Farmers and Merchants National Bank that opened on September 1, 1890. The building continued to house various banks throughout its history.
3	116	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	2-part commercial block red brick building. Historically was a Knights of Pythias temple with a single, small commercial space at the north corner of the first floor. The building has cast iron structural storefront columns with wood storefronts and transoms. The parapet features complex brickwork including a corbelled cornice and panelized parapet.
39	201	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1905	2-part commercial building. The side (west) façade likely reflects the original design, having six equally-spaced window openings on the 2nd and third floors. These windows have round heads with scalloped hoods. The remainder of this façade is stuccoed to appear like dressed stone with quoins and a cornice of stylized dentils. There is a small retail entry with canopy at the northwest corner. The front (south) façade also features six windows per floor, but with square heads. Sills and headers are of stucco to appear like dressed stone as is the rest of the façade. This façade also has quoins and a dentilated cornice. The storefronts are continuous plate glass with cast iron posts and a cast iron header above which are transoms that have been covered. The canopy is in the historic location but is heavily modified. This building was occupied by the Dickson Hardware and Furniture Company for over 50 years.
40	202-204	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	1877	This 2-part commercial block masonry building has been stuccoed to appear like dressed stone. There are window hoods that are particularly ornate and may be cast iron. The building lacks a cornice because a third floor was added at some point and then removed again after a fire. There are two distinct storefronts separated by a single-entry door with transoms, presumably giving access originally to a staircase to the second floor. The storefronts are comprised of ornamental cast iron structural columns infilled with wood and glass. The Brown Opera House is one of the earliest extant buildings associated with the community of Cleburne and contributed significantly to social interaction in the early formation years of the town. The building was constructed circa 1877 as a two-story brick building. The opera house operated on the upper level while commercial merchants were located on the first floor. In 1902, an additional floor was added to make space for the opera and other theater related productions. In approximately 1910, the third floor was renovated and a mansard roof was added. There are reports that the third floor burned, and by 1925, the building had returned to its original two stories. The opera house closed around 1910 and has since served a variety of functions.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
41	205	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1885	Brick 2-part commercial building built circa 1885. The first floor has a storefront with central entry flanked by plate glass windows on a wood plinth. The canopy is not original. A simple, 1-wythe belt course separates the first and second floors. Three equally-spaced windows on the second floor have what appear to be stone sills and hoods. The hoods have a scalloped lower edge and a stylized keystone. The parapet features complex ornamental brickwork. The brick is painted.
42	206	E.	Chambers	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1895	This 2-part commercial block brick building has been heavily altered. The iron columns are still intact on first floor storefront; however, the second level has been clad with incompatible brick veneer.
43	208	E.	Chambers	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1897	Built circa 1897, this 2-part commercial brick building has cast iron columns at the storefront. There are three pairs of double doors, each with a two-light transom. At the far right of the storefront is a single door with two light transom. There is a belt course below the second story window sills. The second story has four equally spaced 1/1 double hung wood windows with segmental arches. The parapet and corbelled cornice have striking and complex brick work. This building is almost entirely intact and even the storefronts appear original. Brick is painted. In the early 20 th century, this building was home to the Bechtel & Stahl bakers eventually turning over to a furniture shop, and soon after, a butcher shop. In the mid-1920s, the upstairs portion began to be used for IOOF Hall space, and in the late 1950s, it was also utilized by the Cleburne Rebekahs.
44	212	E.	Chambers	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1960	This is an unusual one-story commercial structure constructed circa 1960 and represents the later portion of the period of significance for downtown Cleburne. The lower front façade is deeply recessed to create a covered parking area. There is an upward sloping, cantilevered projecting canopy. Upper façade and parapet is clad in metal panels. Other façade materials are exposed aggregate concrete. The left 2/3 of the storefront is mill finish aluminum with plate glass; the right third has a large overhead door.
45	214	E.	Chambers	C	1-part commercial block	1899	See 216 E. Chambers. 214-216 was historically one building but has now been divided into two properties.
46	216	E.	Chambers	C	1-part commercial block	1899	Situated at the corner of East Chambers and South Robinson, this 1-part commercial brick building features an angled corner entry. There are two distinct storefronts facing Chambers supported by round iron columns. Storefronts are infilled and not original. The Robinson façade has high, segmental arched windows which are now covered. The cornice and parapet feature striking and complex brickwork. Brick is painted. Historically 214 and 216 E Chambers were one building, later subdivided by use and appearance, but presently retain similar character defining features. 216 E. Chambers housed feed stores in its early history, followed by a publishing company and a Baptist church.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
47	300	E.	Chambers	NC	Post-Modern	c. 1970	Constructed circa 1970, outside of the period of significance, this one-story brick commercial structure is clad with brick in a blend of shades of tan. The west half of the front façade has a sidewalk canopy supported by brick columns. Above this, the parapet is covered with mansard roof-like metal siding. The east half of the front façade has a small canopy over an aluminum entry door. There are simple aluminum storefronts, doors, and windows.
48	402	E.	Chambers	C	High-style warehouse	c. 1900	A single-story brick commercial high-style warehouse building with corner entry, built circa 1900, that stands out in the district as having unique and intact details. The Chambers Street façade has cast iron storefront columns. The storefronts are wood with panelized lower sections and windows above. There are 4 bays each with a transom. At the east end are two additions, one with detailing matching the original building and with a single freight door, the other much plainer and slightly shorter in height. The corner entry has a double door with a fanlight transom. The upper wall and parapet features complex ornamental brickwork. The building retains its original corrugated metal awning. The brick is painted. 402 E. Chambers is directly related to commerce with the railroad because of its proximity to the tracks and its occupancy history. Constructed as the McCord-Collins Wholesale Grocer, it housed a variety of wholesale grocers and transportation/storage companies well into the early 1960s.
49	412	E.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1960	This single-story brick commercial building has been subjected to heavy alteration. The front façade is covered in smooth stucco and has two fixed multi-light residential windows flanking a central colonial style residential entry door. There is a shallow, contemporary canopy with composition shingles which continue up to cover the parapet.
50	415	E.	Chambers	C	Industrial	c. 1925	The Modern Monument Works Building, built circa 1925, has housed the same business since its original construction. The building is a simple concrete masonry unit building with special-shaped CMUs for the window sills. The windows are 2:2 double hung windows with only horizontal muntins. There are two windows on the front façade flanking a double-door entry with a simple corrugated metal canopy on top. The roof has been modified to add slope and the parapet is clad in standing-seam metal.
51	109	W.	Chambers	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1915	Historically this was constructed as two, single story commercial buildings. Heavily modified, the buildings now appear as one, featuring modern stucco walls and a metalclad parapet. There are few window and door openings.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
52	313	W.	Chambers	C	Gabled meeting hall	1935, 1948/49	Built in 1935, the American Legion Post 50 is a one-story wood frame structure with random-stone veneer. The building is rectangular in plan but the roof is cross gabled with a single large front-facing gable and a smaller front facing gable over the portico of the secondary entry. The roof form has been modified to add slope to areas that were once almost flat, with the roof line of the once-flat portions still visible. The windows have stone sills and all window and door openings are accented with two wythes of soldier-course brick. The windows are covered with plywood. There is a single stone chimney on the west façade.
53	1-3	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970	This 1-part commercial block masonry building is situated at a prominent corner of the courthouse square, along East Henderson at North Main. It is a typical commercial rectangular plan building with masonry that has been completely covered with painted stucco. The building is divided into two separate business spaces. Each storefront has residential style windows and a single-entry door. There is a continuous aluminum canopy that covers both business fronts. There was a fire on this portion of the square in March of 1965 that destroyed the historic buildings along the entire north side of the courthouse square. While the exact construction date is unknown, it is presumed to be after the fire.
54	5	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980	Situated along the northern side of the courthouse square, this 1-part commercial block masonry building was constructed circa 1980. It features a wood-shingled awning, a brick storefront, and a single-entry door made of glass and aluminum. This building, constructed outside of the period of significance, does not match the materials or craftsmanship of other contributing buildings within the district.
55	7	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1980	Situated along the northern end of the courthouse square, this single story 1-part commercial block building was constructed outside of the period of significance, in approximately 1980. It is a stuccoed masonry building with applied plywood details. It features a suspended metal canopy and a brick storefront with residential windows and door.
56	13	E.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1987	This commercial structure is constructed in a residential style that is vaguely Mediterranean revivalist with marble clad walls and a clay tile roof. It is situated at the northeast corner of the square and is not congruent with the commercial style of the buildings around the square or within the district.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
57	101	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1880	<p>This brick 2-part commercial building is located at the northeast corner of the courthouse square and was constructed in approximately 1880 to house one of the early banks in Cleburne. It is rectangular in plan, with the length running north to south along North Caddo. There are ten windows on the second level along the west façade facing North Caddo. Six of the windows are situated by themselves, while the remaining four are in pairs. There appears to have once been a corner entry, altered historically to the current square edge, which may have altered the window pattern. All transoms and additional similar windows have shutters, so the determination of materials is not possible. There are quite a few decorative brick details including arched window heads with rubbed brick voussoirs above all second story windows, stylized brick quoins, and brick pilasters between the upper floor windows with unique decorative brick capitals. Additionally, there are round attic vents with decorative details centered above the second level windows. The storefronts have been altered and are covered by a non-original metal canopy. 101 E. Henderson housed two generations of Yater family doctors, as well as pharmacists, and in the mid-20th century was home to the Ace Restaurant. This building is individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under criterion C for its possession of high artistic values.</p>
58	103	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1887	<p>This building is a 1-story, 1-part commercial block that was constructed circa 1887. For many years, it housed the Duke and Ayres Nickel Store and in the mid-20th century, it was home to the Simmon's Credit Jewelers. While the storefront is incompatible with the building's original construction, it was altered in the early 1950s within the period of significance for the Cleburne Downtown Historic District, and represents a layer in history for the commercial building. However, the brick parapet portion of the building has since been slipcovered with stucco panels, rendering the building non-contributing.</p>
59	106	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1880	<p>This building, which originally housed agricultural implements and later the local Sears and Roebuck Department Store, was built circa 1880. It is a 2-story, 2-part commercial block building that has been stuccoed to give the appearance of dressed stone. The first floor has an altered storefront that likely had transom windows above. There is a simple beltcourse between the first and second floors. The second-floor features six, evenly spaced two-over-two double hung wood windows with simple sills likely made of brick. The windows have unique arched heads topped with decorative hoods which are also articulated in stucco. Above the window hoods is an additional beltcourse that is similar in simplicity to the one below it. The parapet above this beltcourse exhibits mission-revival influences.</p>

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
60	111-113	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	This brick 2-part commercial block has two storefront bays (111 and 113), each with transom windows. The left bay appears to have some original or early storefront materials intact. The right storefront appears to date to the 1960s. Above the transoms is a soldier course of brick. There is a projecting brick belt course directly below the second-floor window sills. The second floor has eight evenly-spaced windows with rusticated stone sills and headers. There is decorative stacked-bond brickwork between the windows and at the building's corners. Above the headers is another soldier course topped by a projecting belt course. The wide parapet is ornamented with individual projecting bricks in a checkerboard-style arrangement. There is a simple corbelled cornice. The windows are covered with plywood.
61	114-116	E.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1970	Brick 2-story building with side gable roof and continuous second floor balcony with ornamental iron railing. The building has residential windows and doors, though it houses commercial office spaces. The current building was constructed on the site of the Shaw Building which was constructed circa 1908 and occupied the site until at least the late 1940s, but the exact demolition date is unknown.
62	115	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1898	The Ewing Building is a brick, corner 2-part commercial block building with ornamental brick parapet. There are rusticated stone window and door heads. The cast iron storefront system is intact but the storefront itself has been removed and a new one installed in a set-back position. Windows have been replaced.
63	201	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1910	Brick 1-part commercial brick building without any architectural details. The transom is covered with metal panels and the projecting canopy appears to be modified.
64	203-205	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1908	2-part commercial building of light brick with red brick and cast stone details. The storefronts have been heavily modified and are completely covered with brick and devoid of windows. The second floor is divided into three bays, a wide center bay with 6 equally spaced windows and the outer bays with one window each. Below the window sills of the second floor, the outer bays have corbelled brick detailing. A cast stone belt course forms the second-floor window sills. The windows of the outer bays are enframed by pilasters below a corbelled brick entablature. A red brick belt course is located at the midpoint between the window heads and parapet cap. Above this is decorative red brick in diamond patterns and a projecting metal cornice. The parapet has a simple cast-stone cap.
65	206	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1895	1-part commercial brick building. Storefronts are aluminum and plate glass and the transom has been infilled with stucco. Façade below parapet is painted and brick is deteriorating. Corbelled cornice and crenellated parapet.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
66	207	E.	Henderson	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940	Brick, 1-part commercial block building. Storefronts appear to date to the 50s and are red brick with glass and aluminum windows and doors. Projecting canopy is clad in metal and the entire upper façade is clad in corrugated metal.
67	209	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900	1-part commercial brick building with a simple plate-glass storefront with single entry door. There is a shallow projecting canopy that appears to date to the 30s or 40s. The entire upper façade is stuccoed including the transom windows. Appears to have been extensively remodeled historically.
68	210	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900	1-part commercial brick building. The storefronts have decorative iron structural columns and were likely modified historically. The parapet has complex and unusual brickwork.
69	211	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900	1-part commercial brick building. The storefronts are deco and appear to date to the 30s or 40s. There are two storefront bays, the left most has a row of plate glass windows with a sill set approx. 3-feet above the sidewalk. The right bay has a shallow projecting canopy with curved dormers and a ribbed metal fascia. The storefront itself is inset at an angle with a pair of double doors with metal push bars. The original transoms are covered with stucco. The upper wall has two very large recessed panels with simple brick corbelling along the top edge.
70	212	E.	Henderson	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1915	This is actually two separate buildings with a crudely-unified façade, constructed circa 1915. It is unclear what the original composition looked like. 2-story masonry building with two distinct storefronts with transoms. There is a continuous canopy between the storefronts and transoms. The flat, stuccoed façade has four windows in each bay of the second floor. The parapet is capped with stucco or cast stone.
71	215	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930	This one-story brick commercial building was originally a bus station, constructed circa 1930 with art deco style details. The front façade is broken into three bays. The left bay has storefront windows and originally fronted the passenger waiting area. The right has an overhead door opening to a bus bay. The center bay has a single-entry door with sidelights and transom. There is a semicircular projecting canopy over the door with a ribbed fascia. The center bay is accented by two stylized pilasters that terminate at a raised, stepped parapet. The parapets of the other bays are flat. There appears to be a cast stone coping on the parapets. The Robinson Street façade has a single bay door at the north end. The masonry is painted.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
72	216	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1900	This two-story red brick commercial building was constructed circa 1900 and in the first half of the 20th century, served as a grocery store on the first level and social gathering space for local organizations on the second level. The first floor has been stuccoed and the original configuration and detailing is obscured. The projecting canopy is not the original. A secondary entry exists at the south end of the Robinson Street façade. The second floor of the primary façade has eight windows set in pairs. The windows appear to have stone sills. The windows have segmental arch heads. A two wythe belt course arches above each window to create stylized hoods. The upper wall and parapet has complex brick ornamentation including two belt courses, corbelling, recessed panels and crenellation.
73	319	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1925	2-part commercial brick that building extends the length of the block and has recently experienced significant alteration to accommodate the Hill College Cleburne Technical Center. Stylistically, the building has Prairie influences. The historic primary façade (east) faces Wilhite, but all openings along this façade have been infilled with brick. All remaining windows along the current primary façade (south) have been replaced with contemporary aluminum storefronts with tinted glass. The brick has been painted.
74	401	E.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1930	This single-story brick commercial building was built circa 1930, with a frame building existing on this site previously. The front façade has two storefront bays, the westernmost of which wraps the corner to North Wilhite Street. The storefronts are contemporary. The parapet steps up at the center and at the building corners. A belt course follows the contour of the parapet just below the cap. The South Wilhite (west) façade has three high windows with heavy lintels but the windows have been infilled with brick. There is a single loading bay door along this western façade and there are two small additions to the rear (north) façade. The brick has been painted.
75	413	E.	Henderson	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1960	The construction date of this building is unclear, however, the earliest listing in the city directory is in 1947 describing the building as a filling station. It has a large canopy area extending towards the street from the front of the building. The canopy may have been added later, perhaps to create a drive-in restaurant, as it does not appear on the latest Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1961). The main body of the building is a nondescript masonry composition, but at the front there is a small brick addition with plate glass windows set in aluminum frames.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
76	419-423	E.	Henderson	C	2-part commercial block	1896	The Porter's Hotel, constructed in 1896, once sat diagonally from the Santa Fe passenger terminal, thus accommodating lodging needs for railway passengers. The 2-part commercial block brick building is covered with stucco. The primary façade along East Henderson Street features three distinct storefront bays, an original characteristic for the hotel. Each bay is divided into three equal segments by ornamental cast iron structural columns. The two outer segments are windows set on low wood bulkheads. The center segment has a centrally-placed door with sidelights. Each of the segments has a three-light transom. The second floor of the primary façade has eight 4:4 double-hung non-original wood windows with segmental arches and simple projecting sills. There is a simple projecting cornice in stucco just below the short parapet. There is a continuous canopy over the sidewalk. The Border Street façade has a single door opening on the first floor with a simple awning covering only the door opening. The second-floor features six windows matching the primary façade in style and arrangement with the four central windows in closer proximity than the outer two. The northern tertiary façade has two shed-roof additions also clad in stucco with wood porches on top of each addition, presumably for residential uses.
77	107	W.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1905	This narrow single story 1-part commercial brick building has a contemporary storefront with incompatible entry door and faux-diamond pane fixed windows. However, the brick detailing in the parapet is in exceptional condition. The brick has been painted. This building has housed various businesses throughout the years, beginning with a real estate and loan company.
78	109	W.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1976	This single-story brick commercial building has been heavily modified, the primary façade now features residential style doors and windows that detract from the eligibility of this resource.
79	110	W.	Henderson	NC	No Style	1885-1960	This was historically a three story hotel building with two levels of balconies on the primary facades. The hotel was gradually expanded over the years. It is now a 1-story building that has no resemblance to the original construction except when viewed from above.
80	112	W.	Henderson	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915	This single-story brick commercial building is situated at the northeast corner of West Henderson Street and North Mill Street. Built circa 1915, it was a garage for many years servicing the Cleburne Hotel. The storefronts are contemporary and consist of stucco, glass, and aluminum. The storefront wraps the corner and continues to the midpoint of the Mill Street façade. There is a single bay door at the north end of the Mill Street façade with a vehicle ramp entering the building still present. The transoms of the primary façade appear to have been infilled with brick. The upper façade retains its original integrity featuring four recessed panels with simple brick corbelling below the parapet. The corrugated metal hipped-roof shape awning is a modern addition.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
81	W.		Harrell at Buffalo Creek	C	No Style	1929	This concrete bridge over Buffalo Creek is significant as an example of a bridge constructed by a noted Texas bridge-building company. It is one of only a few known surviving concrete bridges constructed by the Austin Bridge Company in Texas. The bridge has retained its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and sufficient integrity of setting, feeling, and association to meet National Register eligibility under Criterion C, Engineering, at the state level of significance. This sturdy concrete bridge is located over Buffalo Creek, southwest of the courthouse square in Cleburne. Spanning 140' in overall length, the bridge is composed of five reinforced concrete girder units. The east end of the bridge rests directly on exposed stone, while reinforced concrete three-column bents support the rest of the structure. The bridge has a 37' wide deck, carrying two lanes of traffic on a 27' wide concrete roadway. Five-foot wide concrete sidewalks are provided on both sides of the structure. The bridge's handrailing is a variation of the standard Type D design, featuring concrete posts incised with vertical panels. The Austin Bridge Company built this bridge in 1929 as a local project sponsored by the city of Cleburne under Mayor E.E. Hunter's administration. The design for the bridge essentially followed standard design plans issued by the State Highway Department. The wide concrete walkways were designed to facilitate pedestrian passage between the downtown and a residential area west of Buffalo Creek.
82	320		US 67 Business	NC	No Style	1993	A simple, utilitarian, concrete slab beam and girder bridge carrying US 67 Business over the railroad tracks, North Border Street and Colorado Street. The western approach span splits into two providing one-way traffic in each direction to and from Henderson and Chambers Streets. The bridge features geometric-patterned concrete wrapped approach embankments and pedestrian stair access at the northeast quadrant with sidewalks traversing the entire span in both directions.
83	313	E.	James	C	Industrial	c. 1940	Single story brick industrial building built c. 1940. The James Street façade has two auto/truck bay door openings, the westernmost of which is now infilled with glass and aluminum storefront. There is a single, fixed, eight-light steel sash window between the bay door openings. Along the secondary façade that faces South Wilhite Street there is a third bay door.
84	1	N.	Main	NC	Modern	c. 1970	This concrete bank building was originally constructed by Cleburne National Bank and is now occupied by Bank of America and Johnson County Annex. The building sits at the southwest corner of the square and replaced a historic building that was destroyed by fire. It was built c. 1970 and is therefore out of the period of significance.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
85	2	N.	Main	C	Prairie	1912	The Johnson County Courthouse was listed in the National Register in 1988. The courthouse was completed on November 28, 1913 at a final cost of approximately \$200,000.00 and was designed by Lang & Witchell. Occupying the full block of the central town square, the 3-story Prairie influenced courthouse with Sullivanesque details has a steel and reinforced concrete structural frame with brick exterior load-bearing walls featuring terra cotta and stone details. There are interior partitions of cement plaster on steel studs. There is a 100' tall clock tower topped with a glass dome and a full-height basement. The east and west central pavilions are seven bays wide with three bays flanking each side. The north and south facades are five bays wide. There are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows generally throughout. The basement is clad in Texas pink granite ashlar, the first level is brick in a rusticated format, and the remaining levels are clad in brick in running bond. Each façade has a central colonnade with stylized giant order composite columns.
86	11	N.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1970	Brick, 1-part commercial building located on the west side of the courthouse square. This building was built circa 1970 to replace an historic building that was damaged beyond repair, though some of the original building may be incorporated. The storefront is contemporary and the façade is devoid of detail.
87	13	N.	Main	NC	No Style	c. 1975	1-part commercial brick building, built circa 1975 to replace an historic building that was damaged beyond repair, though some of the original building may be incorporated. The upper portion of the front façade is entirely obscured by a massive metal awning.
88	15	N.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	c. 1927	2-part commercial brick building. While this was originally constructed around 1900 it appears to have been modified in the 1930s to give it a deco appearance. The front façade has a prominent central, double door entry. The doors are surrounded by a decorative entry feature comprised of a row of three pilasters on each side of the door. The pilasters are topped with cast stone or stucco blocks. Flanking the door are two windows set in shallow recesses. There are four second floor windows on this façade and all are aligned at the head. The windows have stone or stucco sills. The center two windows are paired and smaller than the others, giving them higher sills. An ornamental iron rail accentuates these windows. A stucco and brick belt course wraps the otherwise unadorned parapet. The Henderson Street façade lacks the detailing of the Main Street facade. Most notably, two storefronts are located near the rear of the building.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
89	109-111	N.	Main	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1952	<p>The First National Bank Building, built in 1952, is an outstanding example of mid-century modern architecture in Cleburne. The 2-story commercial building's front façade is largely intact except for the drive-through that once allowed for vehicular traffic to move under the northern portion of the building that has now been infilled. There are two sections of this building. The southernmost is a bank building. The front façade is clad in Cordova Cream shell stone. A large frame is offset to the left of the façade and contains the storefront of aluminum and plate glass. There are low planters of red ashlar stone flanking the double entry doors. A shed-roof metal awning infills the upper portion of the opening. On the south façade, the shell stone wraps the corner approximately 15 feet. There is another enframed opening with a plate glass window and low planter of red ashlar stone. The remainder of the body of the building is brick. The right bay of the building was originally a drive through on the first level with offices above. The structural slabs of the second floor and the roof are expressed as horizontal bands. The stucco wall of the second floor is set back approximately 2 feet. At the center of this wall is a light stucco frame surrounding a set of six steel sash windows, with three horizontal lights each. The lower, previously-open drive though is now infilled with a stucco wall similar to the second floor. The building terminates at the north wall which is expressed as a large vertical plane constructed of stacked bond brick.</p>
90	110	N.	Main	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1955	<p>This single story bank building was built in 1955, is square in plan, and is clad in polished granite cut in small squares measuring approximately 4" on each side. There are no windows in the granite clad walls on the Main Street (primary) façade, but on the Wardville Street (secondary) façade, there are two sets of three windows at the terminal ends of the wall. The windows are set in slots formed by simple square pilasters, also clad in the same granite. Above these windows and leading to the roofline are spandrels of enameled steel. The lobby and primary façade entry are accentuated with a raised roof section. A stylized colonnade of heavy slabs clad in enameled steel forms a portico. The aluminum and glass storefronts are deeply set between them. The heavy roof slab is articulated with a band of enameled steel. The rear of the building features a parking lot and a simple drive through area.</p>
91	200	N.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915	<p>1-part commercial brick building with two storefront bays along the front facade. The storefront wraps the corner to the Wardville façade which contains two more sections of storefront. Above all of the sections of storefront is a multi-light transom. A continuous awning wraps the Main and Wardville facades just above the head of the storefronts. The Wardville façade has three widely-spaced high windows of three lights each and segmental arches. There is also a large truck-bay door on this façade. The stepped parapet features simple framed panels of contrasting brick.</p>

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
92	201	N.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	1914	3-story brick commercial building with cast stone details. The storefront is divided into two bays by an ornamental cast iron column. To the left of the column is a single-1913)entry door. The storefronts are plate glass in aluminum frames set on a low bulkhead of Georgia Creole marble. The storefronts wrap the corner onto Wardville. The transom windows above the projecting canopy are covered with stucco. There is a projecting belt course at the level of the second floor. The second and third floors are divided into three bays. The wide central bay is divided by four simple brick pilasters set on cast stone bases. The two outer bays lack pilasters but are in the same plane. There are seven equally-spaced windows per floor, the second floor windows being taller than the third. The top of the third floor windows are accented with heavy cast stone lintels. There is a projecting cornice at the ceiling line of the second floor. The outer bays are accented at above the second floor with complex cast stone compositions at the center of which are cartouches with fraternal symbols. The Wardville façade shares similar but simplified details. The only original windows on the building are on the first floor level where two 9/9 double hung wood units are widely spaced. There are 12 windows on both the second and third floors.
93	204-208	N.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block		1-part commercial brick building with three distinct storefronts. The front façade appears to have been remodeled on several occasions, most recently completed in the 1980s, though the building is currently undergoing rehabilitation. There is a continuous metal awning unifying the three storefronts that appears to date to the 1940s or 50s.
94	210	N.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1955	Brick, 1-part commercial building. The existing front façade appears to date to the 1960s. The storefronts are continuous plate glass windows on a brick bulkhead. The central entry is slightly recessed. On either side of the storefront is a simple vertical cast stone band approximately 10" wide that angles gradually outward as it rises to the top of the parapet to terminate at a matching horizontal projecting cornice about 18" deep. The brick of the façade wall is a mid-century style that is thin and wide. The building is L-shaped with a three bay garage at the northeast corner. All masonry is painted.
95	211	N.	Main	C	Auto Service	c. 1942	This one-story masonry commercial building was built circa 1942 and appears to have historically been an automotive business with a large open carport area at the front. This area has now been infilled with what appears to be a 1960s storefront. The storefronts are continuous plate glass on a brick bulkhead. There is a shallow projecting metal-clad band over the storefronts on the north and east. Above this, the parapet is clad in ribbed metal panels onto which is mounted a continuous band/sign board. The remainder of the building retains its original details. The masonry is petrified wood with brick. Regularly-spaced columns separate bays containing either storefronts or garage bays. Windows are multi-light steel units on a petrified wood bulkhead. Above the door and window openings is a row of wood brackets under a shallow projecting cornice. Above the cornice, the parapet is clad in red clay tile sloping slightly inward to create a mansard-like appearance. The masonry columns separating the bays are topped with petrified wood stones arranged to create a jagged, flame-like effect.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
96	100	S.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1930	The construction date of this building is unclear. Johnson County Appraisal lists it as 1900 but a two story building existed on this site in 1885 according to the Sanborn map. The 1961 Sanborn shows a corner entry. Currently a 1-story stucco commercial building. The first floor has a recessed central entry and two fixed residential windows. There are three fixed residential windows where the transoms would have been. May have been given a new façade and unified with 102-104 in the 1920s
97	102	S.	Main	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1928	Similar to 100 S. Main, also non-contributing, this building was once a 1-part commercial building likely matching its neighbor at 106 S. Main. It now contains two stories of interior floor space use. The building is clad in stucco and has historically incompatible fixed window openings that were added outside the period of significance. The construction date of this building is unclear. Johnson County Appraisal District lists the date as 1900, but a 2-part commercial style two story building existed on this site until sometime after 1925. The first floor has a glass entry door with sidelight that is offset to the left. There are two high fixed windows to the right at the ground level. Three more fixed windows are above the storefront where the transoms would have been. It is possible that this building was unified with the buildings sharing party walls in the 1920s, but definitive evidence was not located.
98	104	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1925	The construction date of this building is unclear, however, the brickwork on the Main Street (east) façade appears to date to the 1920s. Some changes in building height has occurred, but the current single-story state has existed for at least 50 years. The first floor has an aluminum and glass storefront. The brickwork above the transom windows includes some simple patterned brickwork.
99	111	S.	Main	NC	2-part commercial block	c. 1894	2-story brick building that was remodeled around 2008, covering the brickwork with EIFS and completely obscuring the historic appearance. All of the windows are now modern and the once curved-top windows have been reconfigured. There is a contemporary marquee structure on the front.
100	115	S.	Main	C	2-part commercial block	1893, 1916	The Wright Building was listed in the National Register in 2008. The 2-story brick commercial building with storefront that features deeply recessed central entry and plate glass windows on a brick bulkhead. There are four pairs of ganged windows on the second floor. The upper part of the façade features brick corbelling and other decorative brickwork. The stepped parapet has a central concrete panel with "Wright" carved in it. The side façade carries all the way through to Caddo and features similar detailing. There is a continuous awning around the three primary façades. This building, occupying the full length of the block, once housed the largest mercantile business in Cleburne. The Wright Building retains a high level of integrity.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
101	202	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1895	Brick, 1-part commercial building. The storefront is relatively contemporary with marble cladding and an aluminum and glass window system. The storefront wraps the corner onto James Street. Each bay of the storefront has a 6-light transom. The upper part of the façade has a pilaster at each corner that terminates above the parapet which steps up at the center. There is a simple stone parapet cap. The James street façade is completely stuccoed but it appears there was complex brickwork in the form of recessed panels along the upper façade. All brick and stucco is painted.
102	204	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1910	This 1-part commercial brick building has a storefront that may date to the 1920s or 1930s and has a central glazed entry door with push bars and flanking plate glass windows. Brick at the lower storefront is not original. The transoms are covered with vinyl siding. The simple brick façade has 4-wythes of corbelling at the top of the parapet. The brick is painted.
103	205	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1900	1-part brick commercial building. The contemporary storefronts have two recessed entries and are infilled with fixed windows and siding. A massive metal awning obscures the central portion of the façade. The upper façade has complex brickwork. It is divided into five equal bays by corbelled pilasters, and each bay has at its center a circular vent with an ornamental iron grate. The parapet has corbelling and other details.
104	206-208	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1908	This brick 1-part commercial building with contemporary storefront and a central ornamental cast iron column. The large transom windows are covered with siding. The upper façade features brick corbelling and recessed panels set between short pilasters that project above the parapet. The brick is painted.
105	207.5	S.	Main	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1920	Very narrow 1-part brick commercial building with contemporary storefront. Façade completely obscured by a metal awning structure.
106	209-211	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1904	1-part brick commercial building with two distinct storefront bays. The left bay has a hardipanel and plate glass storefront with a central recessed entry. There is a row of 6-light transoms above the canopy. The right storefront is clad in Austin limestone in an ashlar pattern and has a single recessed central entry. A row of multi-light transoms is not original. The header above the transoms is also clad in limestone to match the storefront. The upper portion of the façade and parapet has very complex and striking brickwork.
107	210	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907	Brick, 1-part commercial building. Storefronts are not original and are constructed of wood siding and plate glass with a central entry door. The transoms are covered with siding. The upper façade is divided into two bays by three corbelled pilasters which extend above the parapet. The parapet has complex brickwork. Brick is painted.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
108	212	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907	This 1-part commercial brick building was built circa 1907. The storefronts are clad in stone. There is a single recessed central entry flanked by plate glass windows. There is a continuous transom window above the awning. Above the transom is a structural iron beam with decorative medallions. The upper façade has two corbelled pilasters at the terminal ends that extend above the parapet. There is a tall row of brick corbelling below the parapet and the brick is painted.
109	214	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1907	Constructed circa 1907, this one-part commercial brick building features a storefront with two decorative iron structural columns flanking a recessed central entry bay. The outer bays have plate glass windows set on wood bulkheads. There is a transom window in each bay. The upper façade is divided into two bays by corbelled pilasters which terminate above the parapet line. There is a row of corbelling below the parapet.
110	215	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	1900	1-part commercial block brick building built in 1900. Red brick with tan brick details. A row of round decorative iron structural columns divides the storefront into 6 equal bays. Storefronts are contemporary. The upper facade has a corbelled belt course of tan brick supporting a row of 7 pilasters that extend above the parapet. Between the pilasters is a recessed panel. The side façade has been stuccoed. The upper wall and parapet of this façade is decorative brick matching the front.
111	216	S.	Main	C	1-part commercial block	c. 1915	1-part commercial brick building that was constructed circa 1915. The storefronts are contemporary and the transoms are obscured by a massive new canopy. The upper façade is divided into three bays by pilasters which extend above the parapet. The parapet features a row of brick corbelling. The side façade has inconsistent detailing due to various modifications and additions. All of the brick is painted.
112	16	N.	Mill	NC	No Style	1971	Constructed in 1971, outside of the period of significance, this 1-part commercial block brick building has residential windows and door. It is devoid of any notable design features.
113	100	S.	Mill	NC	No Style	c. 1980	This resource is a simple utilitarian drive-through structure supporting vehicular traffic banking needs. The construction date is estimated to be circa 1980, outside of the period of significance of the Cleburne Downtown Historic District.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
114	110	S.	Mill	C	Art Deco	1938	This Art Deco jail building was constructed in 1938 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a New Deal relief agency. The building was designed by noted Fort Worth architect, Wiley G. Clarkson and was built by L.L. Smith. The total cost ranged between \$60,000 and \$75,000 with the FERA supplying 25 percent of the funds. The jail is constructed on the site that has held the county jail since the county's earliest days. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and tile that is clad in a light brick veneer. It features a large central mass that is flanked by two smaller sections on each end. The central mass, slightly larger than the end sections, is divided by six vertical engaged pilasters rising above the second-floor windows and topped by concrete caps which match the parapet cap. The lower level features seven steel casement windows, five located on the two outer bays and two located within the entry portico. The upper level has nine steel casement windows that align with windows and doors directly below. The entry portico has a flat roof and carries the vertical pilaster design to its front façade which correlate to the vertical pilasters on the main building volume. It features two windows and two single door openings, both of which feature highly ornamented Art Deco security gates.
115	200	S.	Mill	NC	No Style		
116	207	S.	Mill	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1930	1-part brick commercial building with three storefront bays, each of which is infilled with modern stucco and glass block. Recessed panels on the parapet are also stuccoed. The upper portion of the parapet is missing.
117	300	S.	Mill	C	No Style	c. 1955	A building has existed on this site since approximately 1920 as an auto shop and blacksmith shop, but was removed sometime before the 1961 Sanborn Map was updated. The current building, a very shallow one-story brick commercial building, was built circa 1955. Along the back (west) side, this building is constructed on the cliff face over the creek. From the street, it appears as one building with five separate business storefronts, each with a single door and transom. The storefronts feature aluminum frames holding plate glass storefronts on a matching brick bulkhead. There is a continuous aluminum canopy that runs the length of the main (east) facade. This building appears all original.
118	9	N.	Robinson	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	c. 1955	This 1-part commercial block building was built circa 1955 and exhibits a clear mid-20th century modern style. It features a stucco-coated exterior with no windows on secondary and tertiary facades. The primary façade features an original curved, projecting canopy with recessed lighting underneath. There is one glass storefront window just south of a modern glass and aluminum door. There are three storefront windows north of the entry door that have been infilled with stucco panels.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
119	10	N.	Robinson	C	Beaux-Arts	1912	<p>The Cleburne City Hall, now housed in what was once the Cleburne Post Office, was built in 1912. It is a temple-front Beaux-Arts Classical municipal building clad in dressed limestone and set on a pink granite base with a full basement. The primary (west) façade is divided into three bays. The wide central bay has an engaged colonnade with six Doric columns featuring decorative capitals with an egg and dart pattern in the echinus. Double-height three-over-three double hung windows with transom are placed between the columns with deep bracketed sills below. The central entrance has a bracketed stone pediment with dentil details and is topped with an eagle statue approximately 2.5 feet in height. The two outer bays have paired double hung windows with a horizontally oriented transom above. These windows are enframed with a deep bracketed sill, that projects from the façade surface. Above the windows is a simple bracketed cornice with a dentil band. The smaller second floor windows above are square three-over-three double hung windows. Just above the outer bay windows and the inner bay column capitals is an undecorated architrave topped by a simple frieze featuring round medallions above each column. The classical cornice features a bed molding with a dentil band topped by a corona and cymatium. The parapet, set back from the cornice, features turned balusters. The secondary and tertiary facades share similar detailing from the primary façade. There have been additions on the east and south facades also clad in dressed limestone but exhibiting simplified details. These additions are compatible with the original building and do not detract from the building's integrity or significance. The City Hall is individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C.</p>
120	111	N.	Robinson	NC	No Style	c. 1975	<p>Windowless brick building constructed circa 1975 with precast, exposed aggregate concrete panels. Appears to be two story. This resource is out of the period of significance.</p>

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
121	214	N.	Robinson	C	Mid-20th Century Modern	1940	Mid-Century Modern brick and stone church building built in 1940. Main sanctuary mass is a gabled roof light brick building with gable-end facing front. The bell tower is a rectangular mass of ashlar stone masonry that sits perpendicular to and engages the front façade to the left of the centrally-placed entry. To the left of the bell tower is a set of large windows of aluminum and glass that rise from the foundation to the roofline. The entry sits within a one story, flat roof projecting bay with two sets of double doors and three plate glass windows and a continuous row of transoms. This entry bay adjoins the one-story section of the building to the south. This long, low and stone clad section of the building encloses a long corridor connecting the main sanctuary to a support building to the south. This building has a smaller front facing gable. The metal and glass façade is deeply-set in the ashlar stone façade and is screened by a brise-soleil of decorative CMU. This building also features wide eaves. The side and rear facades feature regular and simple fenestration and functional door openings. The upper south wall of the sanctuary has a continuous band of clerestory windows with integrated shade louvers. The north façade has a serrated wall borrowing from the Valparaiso Chapel. This allows for a series of tall and thin window bands at each inset of the wall.
122	104	S.	Robinson	C	Religious, Mission Revival	1950	This church building built in 1950, now home to Deeper Life Christian Fellowship, is a single-story brick building with a front gable roof and features a front parapet that resembles mission-revival style architecture. There is a central entry with double glass doors and a concrete stair with brick step checks. The fenestration is regular with evenly-spaced double hung wood windows.
123	111	S.	Robinson	C	1-part commercial block	1918	Constructed between 1910 and 1918, this 1-part commercial block painted brick building stretches the length of the block along South Robinson Street. The original primary façade faces East Chambers Street and features four equal storefront bays infilled with modern aluminum and glass. The building has a belt course above the storefronts with tightly-spaced corbelled brackets. The building has a long, low addition that is historic and was constructed between 1918 and 1925. The southernmost portion of the addition housed a dry-cleaning facility while the original portion and most of the addition was occupied by a garage with a 55-car capacity, heat, and electric lights. By 1928, the building housed the Cleburne Dry Cider Works, and in the 1940s and 50s, it was a Coca-Cola Bottling facility. While the awnings are clearly modern additions, there is still a significant amount of integrity that remains.

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ID	Address			C/NC	Style	Date	Description
124	209	E.	Wardville	C	Church	1893	The Church of the Holy Comforter of Cleburne, Texas, is the oldest extant church in town. The church was built in 1893 when Rev. W. W. Patrick circulated a subscription list to raise \$5,000 for the construction of the new church. The plan of the church is that of a modified Latin cross. It is a single-story wood frame Victorian Gothic church with elongated nave and transept. It features a steeply pitched gabled roof and a hipped roof spire/bell tower above the apse. Fenestration is comprised of paired lancet windows with a triple lancet window at the end of the apse. A bell tower rises from the gabled roof above the apse, topped by an iconic steeple. Holy Comforter is one of the oldest parishes of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and one of the oldest congregations in the City of Cleburne. The parish of the Holy Comforter, the first in the county, was officially formed in 1871 with the Rev. Robert Nash serving as the first rector of Holy Comforter. The building retains a high level of integrity.
125	410	E.	Wardville	NC	1-part commercial block	c. 1940	Situated mid-block among concrete parking lots, this 1-part commercial block brick building has an unknown construction date, although it appears to certainly have been built within the period of significance. The front (north) façade has three windows with stone sills and a large truck bay. The secondary (east) façade has nine window openings and two door openings.
126	114-116	W.	Wardville	C		c. 1930/1965	This is two buildings. The east half was at one time the city hall and when the current fire station was constructed in the 1960s, it was built immediately adjoining the old city hall building. During the construction in the 60s, the older eastern half was clad in stucco to join with the new western half. The stucco is exposed aggregate to appear like the concrete portions. The west half of the building has two recessed fire truck bays. Above these bays, the parapet of the building is clad in enameled steel panels. The west wall of the building is constructed of precast concrete panels, the panels are t-shaped with the short leg of the "t" facing west and forming a series of ribs along the wall.
127	206	N.	Wilhite	C		1940	1-story brick industrial structure with bow-truss roof. The south and east facades have a single truck bay door each. The front façade appears to have been modified in the 1950s to include a storefront, a large masonry signboard and simple, modern brick embellishment. The building is otherwise devoid of ornament except for five parallel belt courses above the bay doors and below the parapet.

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Statement of Significance

The Cleburne Downtown Historic District in Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas is the historic and current urban core of the city. The district, centrally located around the square-plan town square and county courthouse, includes significant commercial and public buildings that retain historic integrity reflecting the development of Cleburne from the late 1870s through the 1960s. This period encompasses a period of growth in industry, agriculture and community in Cleburne that is momentous in the history of the central Texas town. The Cleburne Downtown Historic District is nominated at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the representation of 19th and 20th century building styles that reflect local and national architectural trends as well as under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for the district's role as the commercial and social core of Cleburne. Postwar development was prevalent in Cleburne, with many of the mid-century buildings retaining a high level of integrity. The period of significance spans from 1877 (the date of the earliest building) to 1968, fifty years prior to the nomination of this district.

Settlement and Establishment of Cleburne, Texas

The City of Cleburne is centrally located within Johnson County, Texas. Johnson County, located southwest of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area, was created in 1854 by land from Ellis, Hill and Navarro counties. Prior to 1840, there were no known permanent European or Native American settlements in the county. Various expeditions had traveled through the region and Native Americans utilized the land for hunting purposes. The earliest known Euro-American settler of Johnson County, Henry Briden, resided along the Nolan River in the late 1840s. By the formation of the county in 1854, there were 700 residents.⁴ Wardville served as the first county seat from 1854 until 1856 when Buchanan became the county seat. In 1867, the western portion of the county was severed to form Hood County which meant that Buchanan no longer fulfilled the requirements of being centrally located within the county.⁵ Cleburne was chosen to succeed Buchanan as the county seat, comprised of land donated from Colonel B. J. Chambers and Nat Q. Henderson.⁶ Cleburne has served as the county seat since March 23, 1867 when the preceding temporary settlement, Camp Henderson, became a permanent settlement. Cleburne was named in honor of Civil War General Patrick R. Cleburne under whom many men in the area had served.

Establishment of the Cleburne Downtown District

N. H. Cook was the first merchant in Cleburne and in June of 1866, he constructed a log building at the southwest corner of the present-day town square to house a mercantile business. His intent was to serve the cowboys utilizing nearby trails to move herds to commercial trading hubs.⁷ Lycurgus Wren was the second merchant to join Cook, adding an additional business in 1867. Closely following the two pioneer merchants of the town were others, often constructing buildings from the oak trees that were on the site they occupied.⁸ By 1868, the town had a post office and had established a newspaper, the Cleburne *Chronicle*. Other infrastructure began to build up, including religious organizations and educational facilities. Brick buildings were built as early as 1870. In May 1871, Cleburne was officially incorporated. At that time, the population was 683 and the town was the urban center of a primarily agricultural region.

As a result of a thriving agricultural economy, a more permanent presence had been established by 1879, including a preliminary two-story brick courthouse built in that year, with "commodious brick buildings" surrounding the courthouse

⁴ Richard Elam and Mildred Padon, "Cleburne, TX," *Handbook of Texas Online*, www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hec02

⁵ Texas Constitution of 1876, Section 2 Article 9.

⁶ 1928 City Directory, pg. 8.

⁷ Ernest Guinn, "A History of Cleburne, Texas," Master's Thesis: University of Texas, 1950, 53.

⁸ Ibid.

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along the square.⁹ Despite the droughts that plagued the area in 1879, often as many as 50 wagons of cotton were brought in daily to be sold.¹⁰ Competition with nearby towns was present, and despite Cleburne's position as the central point of the roads within the county, the citizens knew that the more efficient and reliable railroad transportation was necessary to continue to foster their community supported by growth of an industry that was primarily related to buying and selling.

The Arrival of the Railroad in 1881

The citizens of Cleburne focused their efforts on bringing a railroad to Cleburne. Initially, the town was promised a rail connection by the Houston and Texas Central railroad following compliance with pre-determined conditions. While Cleburne upheld the agreement, the railroad did not. Another railroad, the Dallas, Cleburne and Rio Grande Railway Company also tried to reach Cleburne. The reason for the failure of this endeavor is unknown. In 1877, the citizens gathered to form a committee which consisted "of five of the most prominent citizens in town."¹¹ The Cleburne committee met with like organizations from Dallas to discuss the possibilities of building a railroad on November 20, 1877 at the Dallas County courthouse. The group evaluated an offer from the Cleburne Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to build the railroad between Dallas and Cleburne, and while the Johnson County representatives raised the required funding, the railroad was never built.¹² After five years of struggle to obtain rail transportation, Cleburne received rail contact on October 21, 1881 with the arrival of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. The new transportation method connected Cleburne with Temple and other regions of south Texas.¹³ With this newer, more efficient mode of transportation, Cleburne began to see a marked period of growth supported by the higher frequency of trade. As described by local historian Ernest Guinn, "the railroads of Cleburne, and more particularly the Santa Fe, have been one of the two great economic forces in the community's growth and development. This force was evident soon after their coming."

With greater access to other regions of the state came a rapid increase in commerce and population. Between 1880 and 1890, the population grew from 1,855 people to 3,278, a 76.7 per cent increase. It became necessary for Cleburne to establish itself as a visually prominent county seat and commercial stronghold for Johnson County. In 1882, the existing two-story brick courthouse was razed and a new stately courthouse with a bell tower designed by W.C. Dodson was constructed, marking a significant date for the county seat. Additionally, buildings began to fill the streets adjacent to the courthouse square, an urban planning strategy passed down from the simplistic methodology of the mid-Atlantic states that sited the courthouse in the center of a grid.¹⁴ Named for the prototype in Shelbyville, Tennessee, it is approximated that the Shelbyville style square arrived in Texas between 1836 and 1848. In Johnson County, the courthouse sits at the center of the grid with four one-way streets intersecting at each corner, framing the courthouse with industry and statements of financial prowess.

In 1898, Santa Fe began constructing the company's central machine shops in Cleburne which brought about an additional influx in population – a 128 per cent increase from ten years prior.¹⁵ Local businesses continued to grow into the blocks radiating from the courthouse square, consuming land most recently occupied by liverys, industrial buildings, and single-family dwellings. By the 20th century, much of the industry and commerce had begun to distribute evenly between the courthouse square and the railroad tracks 1,500 feet east of the square. Businesses available in 1898 included drug stores, banks, grocers, confectionaries, a billiard hall, tailors, carriage and implement suppliers, general stores, a post office,

⁹ Ibid. 54.

¹⁰ Guinn, "A History of Cleburne, Texas," 55.

¹¹ Ibid., 113.

¹² Lewis Publishing Company, *A Memorial and Biographical History of Johnson and Hill Counties, Texas.*, 1892; Chicago, Illinois. (texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph46829/), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, 122-123.

¹³ Guinn, "A History of Cleburne, Texas 115

¹⁴ Robert Veselka, "The Courthouse Square in Texas," pg. 20

¹⁵ United States Decennial Census.

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hotels, liverys, feed wholesalers, hardware and furniture stores, wallpaper and paint suppliers, butchers, bakers, plumbers, an opera hall and other social establishments, and other businesses related to a growing town.¹⁶

Early Twentieth Century Development

On April 15, 1912, the courthouse burned and suffered extensive irreparable damage. The county seat had to rebuild their governmental headquarters quickly to continue servicing a bustling railroad town. Lang and Witchell, prominent Texas architects, designed Johnson County's current Prairie Style courthouse that was built by American Construction Company and completed on November 28, 1913. As the courthouse is the central focus of the town, both 1912 and 1913 are marked as significant dates that correlate with the changes in the town square. Also in 1912, additional transportation added to community development. The Fort Worth Southern Traction Company opened 30 miles of interurban rail lines between Fort Worth and Cleburne.¹⁷

By 1926, automobile ownership was well distributed in the United States and Cleburne was no exception. The town had 15 miles of "first class paved streets" and had roads radiating in all directions connecting Cleburne to Alvarado, Burleson, Godley, Venus, Grand View, Rio Vista, Parker, Keene, Joshua, Lillian and Bono.¹⁸ Cleburne was a terminal for various transportation entities including the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad, the Air Line Highway beginning in Mexico, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad which maintained the shops it built in 1898, employing nearly 1500 individuals and paying out nearly three million dollars¹⁹ in annual payroll. Also, a contributing factor to the local economy in the mid-1920s, agricultural production included cotton, corn, fruit and livestock.²⁰ Furthermore, Cleburne had approximately 250 established merchants that included large department stores such as Montgomery Ward and Sears and Roebuck as well as chain stores and wholesale merchants. The town attracted economic contributions from at least a 40-mile radius in order to gain access to Cleburne's infrastructure and rail shipping opportunities.

With the arrival of the automobile and other modes of transportation in Cleburne, the town's development and commercial focus continued to be concentrated around the courthouse square. Businesses in the early 20th century surrounding the courthouse included a moving picture house, multiple drug stores, hotels, banks, lawyers, doctors, barbers, confectioners, dry goods retailers, grocers, insurance agents and companies, jewelers, real estate agents, restaurants, with many other diverse businesses radiating out from the square. Public services included a robust fire department and police department, a waterworks department, a city hall, the courthouse, a post office, a Texas National Guard armory, a Carnegie library, and two local newspaper publishers and multiple field offices for Dallas and Fort Worth newspapers. Social groups in Cleburne during the early 20th century were numerous with 22 secret organizations including the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World. Additionally, there were veterans' organizations and social clubs including a country club, Lions club, and a Rotary club. The representation of religious denominations was also numerous, with Apostolic, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations in Cleburne.²¹

As these businesses and services developed, so did the buildings that housed them. While most commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse were already constructed, some experienced minor storefront alterations during this time. Buildings outside of the square that were newly constructed were predominantly brick one or two-part commercial block

¹⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Cleburne, Texas, 1898.

¹⁷ Handbook of Texas Online, Robert A. Rieder, "Electric Interurban Railways," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/eqe12>.

¹⁸ Cleburne City Directory, 1926.

¹⁹ \$3,000,000.00 in 1926 United States Currency. In 2016 dollars, that would equal approximately 40,200,000.00.

²⁰ Cleburne City Directory, 1926.

²¹ Cleburne City Directory, 1924, business listings.

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buildings with parapets ranging from minimal detail to higher levels of detail and craftsmanship. Nearly all featured commercial storefronts and accommodated commercial enterprise in Cleburne. Many of these buildings were altered again in the post-World War II period, making it difficult to ascertain specific and widespread characteristics. However, some examples do remain from the period, including the buildings at 212-214 S. Caddo, 201 E. Henderson, 200 N. Main, and most notably, 2-4 N. Caddo.

On the eve of the Great Depression, Cleburne was a stronghold in the relatively rural Johnson County. At the end of 1929, the city had reached a construction expenditure total of \$600,000.²² It was home to several methods of transportation including interurban rail travel, interstate rail travel, and an extensive infrastructure of paved roads to accommodate the private automobile and bus lines providing services throughout the state. By the early 20th century, townspeople described Cleburne as an “industrial center of importance.”²³

During the widespread economic downturn that swept the nation in the 1930s, Cleburne was home to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp located just west of town that was responsible for building the Cleburne State Recreation Park which opened in 1941.²⁴ Additionally, the Santa Fe shops took an economically creative approach to avoiding massive layoffs of employees. Despite losses in revenue, they retained employees by asking them to work fewer days per week thus allowing more individuals to remain on the payroll. By 1938, the economic climate had drastically improved for the local economic stronghold and employees could return to full time employment.²⁵ While the railroad was able to keep some workers minimally employed, other local businesses were not as fortunate. Many local entities failed, and the chamber of commerce encouraged townspeople to assist farmers and stockmen in order to contribute to the rebuild the economy as quickly as possible.²⁶

Postwar Development

By the mid-1940s, the proximity of Cleburne to the Dallas Fort Worth metropolis allowed for ongoing growth well into the late 20th century. Following World War II, industry expanded in the area, and by 1950, local manufacturing enterprises employed more people than Santa Fe did.²⁷ These expansions allowed for families desperately seeking housing during a national widespread shortage to flock to Cleburne. Between 1955 and 1956, Cleburne doubled its volume of building permits.²⁸ Retail sales increased by 12 percent from 1957 to 1958 alone.²⁹ By 1960, the population had grown to just over 15,000 and an array of legacy businesses had roots in the area. Despite an increase in automobile traffic and a subsequent decrease in rail transportation in this period, Cleburne continued to maintain a flourishing industrial and agricultural economy to support the local community.

Some postwar development occurred in Cleburne because of damaging fires in the downtown area. On December 17, 1955, a fire broke out on the west side of the courthouse square in Cleburne, requiring 50 firemen to get the blaze under control. The damage was estimated to be \$250,000 and destroyed two commercial buildings that were more than 50 years old.³⁰ While the addresses for the damaged buildings are not clear, it is presumed to have affected the southwest portion where no historic buildings remain. Additionally, the northern section of the courthouse square suffered extensive damage

²² Longview News Journal, September 15, 1929, pg. 2.

²³ Cleburne City Directory, 1928.

²⁴ Richard Elam and Mildred Padon, “Cleburne, TX,” *Handbook of Texas Online*, www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hec02

²⁵ Guinn, “A History of Cleburne, Texas,” 127.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 128.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 137.

²⁸ Dawson Duncan, “Dallas Leads 1956 Building,” *Dallas Morning News*, August 5, 1956.

²⁹ Jack Proctor, “Cleburne Expands Its Economic Base,” *Dallas Morning News*, January 18, 1959, pg. 4.

³⁰ *The Corpus Christi Caller-Times*, December 18, 1955, pg. 12.

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from fire, but the event is not well-documented. It is presumed that the fire occurred c. 1970 or later due to the construction dates of the buildings along the north side of the square. While some of the damage from these fires occurred within the period of significance, research indicates that new construction in these damaged areas occurred after 1968, and therefore are not included in the period of significance.³¹

Architectural Significance

The Cleburne Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district contains a locally significant assemblage of commercial and governmental buildings, reflecting typical architectural forms and styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district includes a high proportion of intact buildings that contribute to and convey the district's architectural significance. The district is concentrated around the central courthouse square. This configuration allowed a variety of businesses to concentrate around the civic institution and anchored the town. Many of Cleburne's early structures were of wood-frame construction, giving way to brick buildings in the late 19th century. Many of the brick structures were built from 1880 to 1910, with another spurt of building activity in the 1920s and again in the late 1950s.

Most commercial buildings in the district can be characterized as 1-part or 2-part commercial blocks, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street* (1987). As commercial buildings often do not always exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on facade organization. Architectural detailing may be either prominent or totally lacking. Many commercial blocks in Cleburne are simple brick single-story buildings, usually with altered storefronts aligning with the post-war aesthetic trends. Most historic-age buildings in the district are examples of the One-part Commercial Block and Two-part Commercial Block types. This typology takes on various types of ornamentation to convey a wide range of styles, focusing primarily on facade organization rather than ornamentation. Usually sharing a party wall with neighboring buildings, the facade is dominant and tends to consist of storefronts on the first floor with more detailed ornamentation on the second floor. Most storefronts have been altered, though many retain the entry door and transom window format. A few structures retain their original recessed central entryways, characteristic of the commercial block typology. Original cast-iron columns, each of a unique design, remain on few storefronts. Awnings of varying materials (wood, metal, or fabric) shelter the first-floor retail space of several structures, though many of these awnings are not original in shape or material.

One-part commercial blocks can be free-standing or part of a row. The one-part commercial block usually consists of one or two windows and a central doorway. False parapet fronts or brick coping often enhance the upper wall. This building type accounts for 35% of the buildings. The best examples in the district include the building at 200 N. Main, one of the most intact examples in the district, with intact storefronts and transom windows as their most prominent characteristic, as well as detailed brickwork in the parapet. Additionally, the row of one-part commercial block buildings that span the 200 block of S. Main Street on both sides of the street displays the most intact block in the district. Several 1-story buildings in the district feature various combinations of large transom windows, street-level display windows, and inset double doorways, all of which are evident in the buildings at 214 S. Main and 200 N. Main. This vernacular storefront type – common throughout the U.S. between 1870 and 1930 – typically features a large, plate glass display window on either side of a deeply recessed entryway. Transoms above the display windows provide additional light into the interior.

Two-part commercial blocks can also be free-standing or part of a row. This type is distinguished by its division of the facade into two distinct sections. The ground floor is like the one-part commercial block while the upper portion is commonly punctuated with smaller window openings at regular intervals. The upper floors of these buildings were

³¹ Many of the reconstructed buildings have estimated construction dates, but are largely presumed to have been constructed in the early 1970's and later.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

commonly used for offices, meeting halls, hotel rooms, and apartments. This building type accounts for 27% of the buildings in the district. An excellent example is the building at 202-204 N. Caddo, a brick building with storefronts divided into two distinct bays, both featuring cast iron decorative structural columns. There is a recessed entry way with large plate glass windows and transom windows above. The parapet is corbelled and features a row of small recessed decorative panels of brick, all typical of vernacular styles in decorative brickwork in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Corbelled parapets, dentils, belt courses, arched windows openings, and inset panels are most frequently noted.

Cleburne, in an effort to keep its economy growing, was adept at welcoming change over the decades to allow for some of the architectural design to match the latest trend. As a result, modernism had an impact on commercial architecture in Cleburne, with some examples of midcentury attempts at modernization that are commonly found throughout commercial districts in Texas. Some buildings feature only altered storefronts, while others seem to have been reconstructed entirely. The building at 212 E. Chambers, a single story commercial structure constructed circa 1960 that shares party walls with buildings built in the 1890s, features a deeply recessed lower front façade that allows for a parking area, covered by a cantilevered project canopy. The upper façade and parapet are clad in metal panels, while the lower façade is clad with exposed aggregate concrete. A noteworthy building, the First National Bank Building, is a standalone building built in 1952 and serves as an outstanding example of mid-century modern architecture in Cleburne featuring common elements of the style such as an emphasis on horizontality and an expression of the structure.

Due to the number of historic buildings built throughout the mid-20th century and the amount of mid-century modifications to buildings in the district, the period of significance extends to 1968.

Conclusion

Cleburne has exhibited an unusual tenacity to retain its economic status since the town's establishment. Largely powered by agriculture that was supported by transportation, the development of the community was built upon these economic pillars. Since the early development of the town, the industrial and community growth has predominantly stayed focused around the courthouse square, with additional infrastructure being anchored in the area between the square and the railroad. While much of the buildings housing various enterprises serviced by the railroad remain, all railroad related resources have been lost including multiple high-integrity depots.

Today, Cleburne continues to exhibit the feeling and presence of an agricultural town that has strong roots within the community. Many of the buildings that surrounded the courthouse square 100 years ago remain today, reflecting the presence of the small agricultural hub. As Cleburne continued to develop into the 20th century, the town continued to flourish and evolve to serve the younger generations of local families and their social and economic needs. Therefore, the period of significance is marked with an end date of 1968, 50 years ago, to include the post-war development of Cleburne.

The Cleburne Downtown Historic District retains high integrity and conveys a strong sense of the type of agricultural towns further developed by the arrival of the railroad in the late-19th and early 20th centuries in Texas.

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Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Section 10: Boundary Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

As indicated by the solid black lines on the map, the historic district encompasses 52.5 acres bounded by the following parameters:

Beginning at the center point of the intersection of E Brown Street and N Border Street, proceed southeasterly along the centerline of N Border Street to its intersection with the south lot line of 102 S Border (legal desc: LOT 1, 4, 5, BLK 379 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.2800.21290 TF2); thence southwesterly along the lot line of 102 S Border to the southwest corner of 102 S Border (legal desc: LOT 1, 4, 5, BLK 379 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.2800.21290 TF2); thence northwesterly along the west lot line of 102 S Border to its intersection with the centerline of alley; thence southwesterly along the centerline of the alley to its intersection with the centerline of S Wilhite Street; thence southeasterly along the centerline of S Wilhite Street to its intersection with the centerline of E James Street; thence southwesterly along the centerline of E James Street to its intersection with the centerline of S Anglin Street; thence southeasterly along the centerline of S Anglin Street to its intersection with the centerline of E Harrell Street; thence southwesterly along E Harrell Street to the western edge of the concrete bridge spanning West Buffalo creek; thence southeasterly along E Harrell Street to its intersection with the centerline of S Caddo Street; thence southeasterly along S Caddo Street to its intersection with the south lot line of 302-306 S Caddo Street (legal desc: LOT 4,5, BLK 25 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.5528.39100 302-306 S CADDO); thence southwesterly along the south lot line of 302-306 S Caddo Street to the southwest corner of 302-306 S Caddo Street (legal desc: LOT 4,5, BLK 25 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.5528.39100 302-306 S CADDO); thence northwesterly along the west lot line of 302-306 S Caddo Street to the intersection of the lot line of 302-306 S Caddo Street (legal desc: LOT 4,5, BLK 25 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.5528.39100 302-306 S CADDO) and the center point of E Harrell Street; thence southwesterly along the centerline of E Harrell Street to its intersection with the center point of S Mill Street; thence southeasterly along S Mill Street to its intersection with the south lot line of 300 S Mill Street (legal desc: ABST 124 TR 241,242 C CHANEY 126.5528.32417 300-318 S MILL); thence southwesterly along the south lot line of 300 S Mill Street to its intersection with the centerline of Buffalo Creek; thence northwesterly along the center line of Buffalo Creek to its intersection with the centerline of S Buffalo Street; thence northwesterly along the centerline of S Buffalo Street to its intersection with the centerline of W Chambers Street; thence northeasterly along the centerline of W Chambers Street to its intersection with the centerline of N Mill Street; thence northwesterly along the centerline of N Mill Street to its intersection with the centerline of W Wardville Street; thence southwesterly along the centerline of W Wardville Street to its intersection with the centerline of Buffalo Creek; thence northeasterly along the center line of Buffalo Creek to its intersection with the north lot line of 211 N Main (legal desc: LOT 3 BLK 22 ORIGINAL CLEBURNE 126.5528.89074); thence northeasterly to along the north lot line of 211 N Main Street to its intersection with the centerlines of N Main Street and E Brown Street; thence northeasterly along the centerline of E Brown Street to the point of beginning.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Boundary Justification:

The Downtown Cleburne Historic District encompasses a cohesive collection of commercial properties dating from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. District boundaries coincide with concentrations of historic properties within the downtown commercial district. The boundaries encompass those portions of the neighborhood that retain a significant degree of integrity of historic setting and feeling strengthened by the continuity provided by historic streetscapes. Areas beyond these boundaries generally consist of properties whose character differs from those within the historic district, with largely-residential districts located to the north, west and south, and an industrial district on the east. Downtown Cleburne initially formed symmetrically around the central courthouse square. The presence of Buffalo Creek served as a natural barrier to commercial development to the west. Residential districts formed north of Brown Street and south of Shaffer. To the east, the construction in 1881 of the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe tracks running parallel and to the east of Border Street had two primary influences. It drew commercial development eastward from the town center and ultimately provided a boundary between the commercial district and industrial districts further east. While commercial properties do exist along Main Street to the north and south of the district boundaries, these properties reflect a different type of commercial development more common to the latter half of the 20th-century and reflect the influence of the automobile. These include more modern gas stations, car dealerships and other transportation-related commercial properties. The boundaries chosen for the district generally align with these historical development patterns. On the north, Brown Street remains a transition point between the historic commercial district and the residential district beyond. On the east, Border Street, still located parallel to the railroad right-of-way, continues to mark the eastern edge of the district. The southern boundary reflects two influences, the first being the presence of some residential development to the southeast of the commercial district, pushing the boundary in that area northward to James Street. The second influence is the loss of resources along the north side of Shaffer Street. Here the boundary coincides with the limits of intact resources on the southern edge of the district. Buffalo Creek remains a defining natural barrier on the west side of the district.

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas



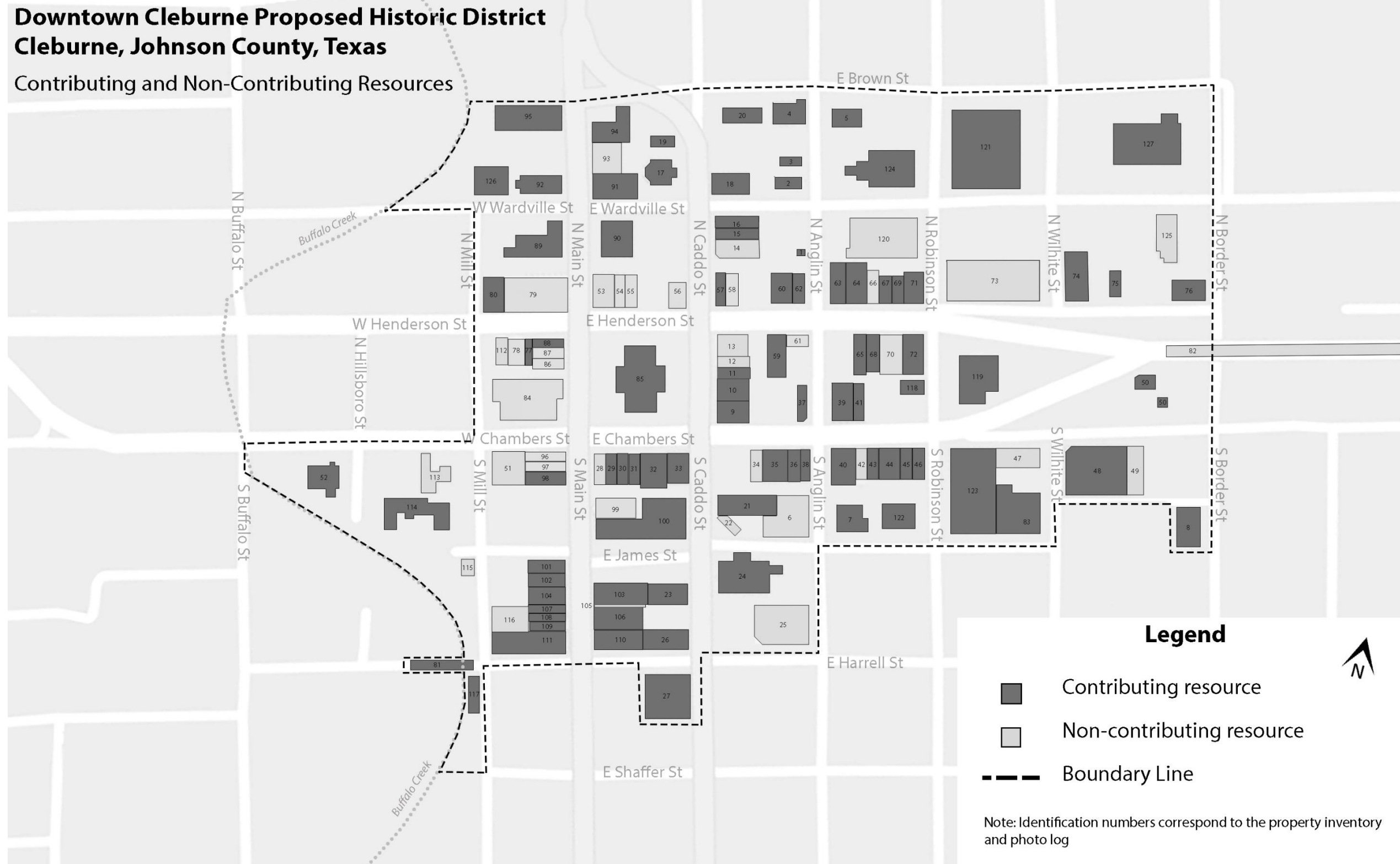
Johnson County, Texas

Source: Google Earth, Accessed April 12, 2018.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

District Map



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 1: Cleburne aerial photo, 1918.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 2: Cleburne courthouse square facing south along Main Street, c. 1930.



Figure 3: View of buildings along east side of Cleburne courthouse square, facing north along N Caddo Street.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 4: View of buildings along south side of Cleburne courthouse square, facing east along E Chambers Street.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 5: View of buildings along south side of Cleburne courthouse square, facing west along E Chambers Street.



South Side of Public Square at Turn of Century



South Side of Square 1967

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 6: Cleburne courthouse square facing north east corner, 1911.

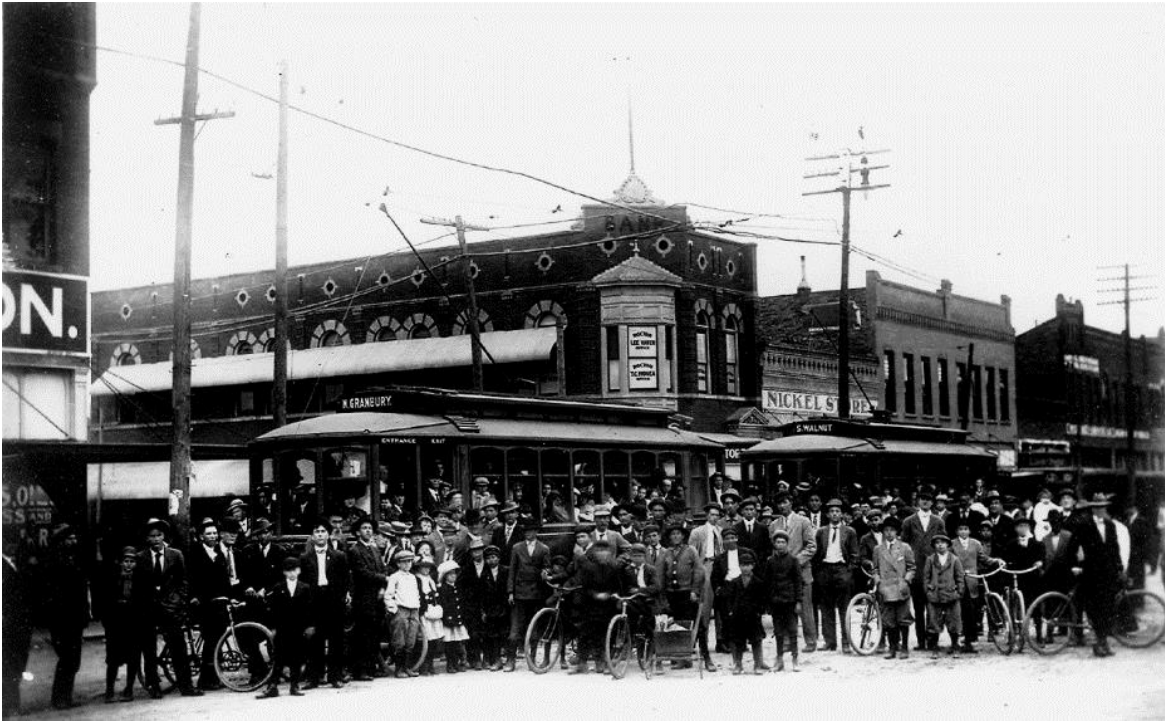


Figure 7: Cleburne courthouse square, north east corner.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 8: Looking north along N Caddo Street from north east corner of courthouse square. The Cleburne Carnegie Library is visible in the mid ground at right.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 9: View of Henderson street facing west from E Henderson and N Robinson Streets.



View On Henderson Street, Looking West in 1905



Looking West on Henderson 1967

Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 10: View of Caddo Street facing north from S Caddo Street and E Harrell Street.



Figure 11: Cleburne Carnegie Library, south east oblique, circa 1915.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 12: Johnson County Courthouse, south west oblique, circa 1920.



Figure 13: Liberty Hotel, north west oblique.

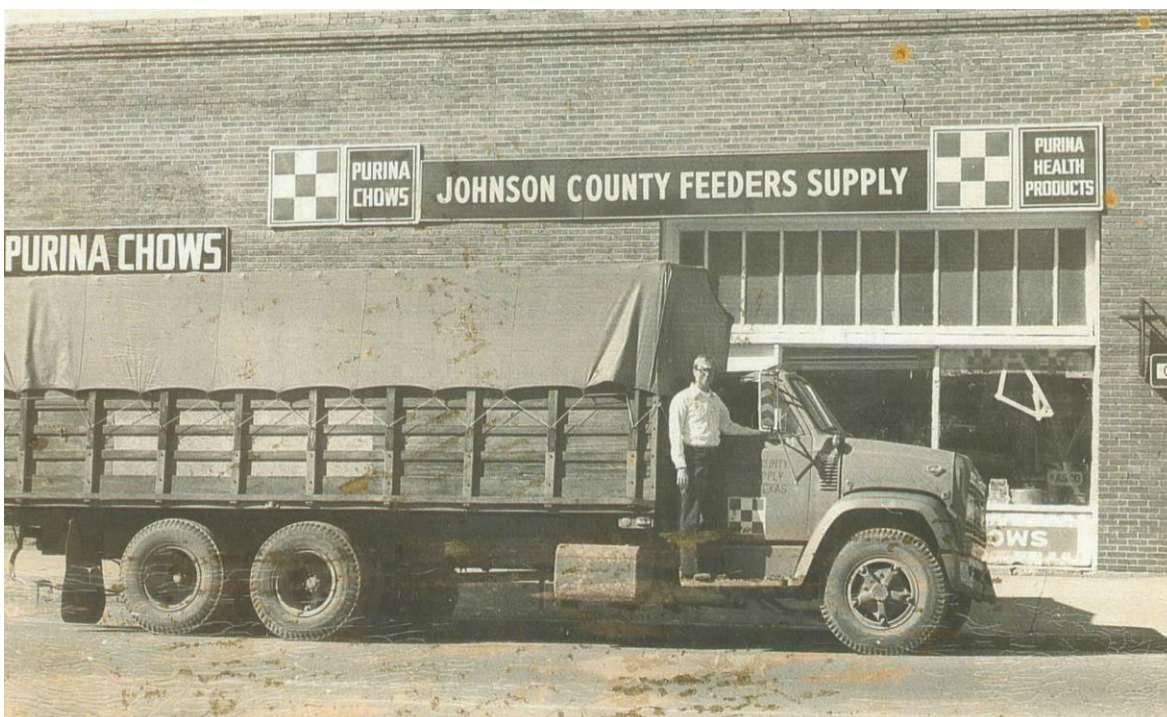


Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 14: 215 East Henderson Central Texas Bus Line Union Bus Station, circa 1955.



Figure 15: 302 South Caddo, Johnson County Feeders Supply.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 16: Liberty Hotel Advertisement, 1957 City Directory.



<p style="text-align: center;">HOTELS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIBERTY HOTEL TOM DAVIS, Owner and Manager</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>An Entire Block of Southern Hospitality</i> AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS FREE PARKING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE LIBERTY HOTEL GRILL <i>"Serving The Finest Foods"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specializing in . . . STEAKS—CHICKEN—SEA FOOD—MEXICAN DISHES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We Have a Private Dining Room & Banquet Room Air-Conditioned for Year Round Comfort</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CATERING TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND BANQUETS GATHERINGS OF ANY SIZE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E. JAMES COR S. CADDO DIAL: HOTEL 5-2477; GRILL 5-4851</p> <p style="text-align: center;">116 Mullin-Kille & Merchants Ass'n</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ICE MANUFACTURERS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FRIGIDICE CO. H. C. LAWSON, OWNER ICE MANUFACTURERS <i>Wholesale and Retail</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">109 N. Wilhite Dial 5-2981</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">INSURANCE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B. F. BRYAN & COMPANY <i>Insurance • Loans</i> <i>Real Estate</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">6½ E. CHAMBERS DIAL 5-4431</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KENNETH DARDEN JACK SIMPSON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KENNETH DARDEN INS. AGENCY <i>Complete Insurance Service</i> <i>Real Estate—Bonds—Loans</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">117 W. HENDERSON DIAL 5-6641</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CARL V. REDDING Dist. Agent</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTO TRUCK  FIRE LIFE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">310 E. HENDERSON DIAL 5-6697</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1957 Cleburne City Directory 117</p>	

Figure 17: 109 N Main Street, First National Bank.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Figure 18: 10 N Robinson Street, United States Postal Service Post Office, 1912.



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Current Photographs

Photo 1

Streetscape of N. Main Street

Camera facing south along N. Main Street at W. Wardville Street



Photo 2

Streetscape of N. Main Street and west side of courthouse square

Camera facing south along N. Main Street at W. Henderson Street



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 3

Streetscape of E. Chambers Street and south side of courthouse square
Camera facing southeast along E. Chambers Street at N. Main Street



Photo 4

Streetscape of S. Main Street
Camera facing south along S. Main Street at W. James Street



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 5
Streetscape of S. Main Street
Camera facing north along S. Main Street at W. Harrell Street



Photo 6
Streetscape of N. Caddo Street and east side of courthouse square
Camera facing north along N. Caddo Street at E. Chambers Street



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 7
Streetscape of S. Caddo Street
Camera facing north along S. Caddo Street at E. James Street



Photo 8
Streetscape of E. Wardville Street
Camera facing northwest along E. Wardville Street at N. Caddo Street



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 9
Streetscape of E. Henderson Street
Camera facing west along E. Henderson Street at N. Anglin Street



Photo 10
Buildings at 108 through 114 E. Chambers Street
North elevation, camera facing southwest



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 11

Streetscape of E. Chambers Street

Camera facing southwest along E. Chambers Street at N. Robinson Street



Photo 12

Streetscape of E. Henderson Street

Camera facing southwest along E. Henderson at N. Robinson Street



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 13

Building at 109 N. Anglin Street (Property #1)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Photo 14

Building at 201 N. Anglin Street (Property #2)
East elevation, camera facing west



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 15
Building at 212 N. Anglin Street (Property #5)
West elevation, camera facing east



Photo 16
Building at 111 S. Anglin Street (Property #7)
West elevation, camera facing east



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 17
Building at 102 S. Border Street (Property #8)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest



Photo 18
Building at 2-4 N. Caddo Street (Property #9)
West elevation, camera facing east



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 19
Building at 6-8 N. Caddo Street (Property #10)
West elevation, camera facing east



Photo 20
Building at 116 N. Caddo Street (Property #16)
West elevation, camera facing east



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 21
Building at 201 N. Caddo Street (Property #17)
East elevation, camera facing west



Photo 22
Building at 202-204 N. Caddo Street (Property #18)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 23
Building at 205 S. Caddo (Property #24)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast



Photo 24
Building at 212-214 S. Caddo Street (Property #26)
West elevation, camera facing northeast



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 25
Building at 115 E. Chambers Street (Property #37)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Photo 26
Buildings at 202-204, 206 and 208 E. Chambers Street (Properties #40, #42 and #43, respectively)
North elevation, camera facing south



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 27
Building at 402 E. Chambers Street (Property #48)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast



Photo 28
Building at 313 W. Chambers Street (Property #52)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 29
Building at 101 E. Henderson Street (Property #57)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast



Photo 30
Building at 111-113 E. Henderson Street (Property #60)
South elevation, camera facing north



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 31
Building at 115 E. Henderson Street (Property #62)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Photo 32
Building at 210 E. Henderson Street (Property #68)
North elevation, camera facing south



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 33
Building at 216 E. Henderson Street (Property #72)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest



Photo 34
Building at 419-423 E. Henderson Street (Property #76)
South elevation, camera facing north



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 35
Building at 15 N. Main Street (Property #88)
East elevation, camera facing west



Photo 36
Building at 109-111 N. Main Street (Property #89)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 37
Building at 200 N. Main Street (Property #91)
West elevation, camera facing east



Photo 38
Building at 201 N. Main Street (Property #92)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 39
Building at 211 N. Main Street (Property #95)
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest



Photo 40
Building at 115 S. Main Street (Property #100)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 41
Building at 215 S. Main Street (Property #110)
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast



Photo 42
Building at 110 S. Mill Street (Property #114)
East elevation, camera facing west



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 43
Building at 9 N. Robinson Street (Property #118)
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Photo 44
Building at 10 N. Robinson Street (Property #119)
West elevation, camera facing northeast



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 45
Building at 104 S. Robinson Street (Property #122)
East elevation, camera facing west



Photo 46
Building at 209 E. Wardville Street (Property #124)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 47
Johnson County Courthouse (Property #85)
South elevation, camera facing northeast



Photo 48
Building at 1 N. Main Street (Property #84) – Noncontributing / Outside Period of Significance
East elevation, camera facing west



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 49

Building at 114-116 E. Henderson St. (Property #61) - Noncontributing / Outside Period of Significance
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest



Photo 50

Building at 319 E. Henderson Street (Property #73) – Noncontributing / Altered
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson, Texas

Photo 51

Building at 110 W. Henderson Street (Property #79) - Noncontributing / Altered
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest



- end -



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ONE WAY →



ONE WAY →

LELAND BISHARD
RESTAURANT & BAR

BEN HILL TUR

← ONE WAY



NOR
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RICARDO DE LOS SANTOS
641-191

MAIN ST
JAMES

MEETING

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TEXAS

174
TEXAS

JOHNSON
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OR PASSENGERS
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CARNEGIE

201



Cleburne Floral

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CADDO
HAWKLEY

GOT PROM
GET BLING







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ANTIQUES

Sorry We're Closed

Cieburka
ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE



ONE WAY →





208



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10/1/17

204
S. Chambers St.

204

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF RETAIL MOTOR PARTS

4M PARTS WAREHOUSE

CHAMBERLAIN

4M PARTS WAREHOUSE





LEGION



E HENDERSON



SOUTH
BOUND



NORTH
BOUND



ONE WAY



San Paul Veterinary
1000 E. Henderson
P.O. Box 1000
San Paul, TX 75571
Tel: 409.382.1111



Boarded up windows on the second floor of the left portion of the building.

Four intact double-hung windows on the second floor of the middle portion of the building.

Three windows on the second floor of the right portion of the building, including one with an arched top.

Large ground-floor windows and a door on the left side of the building, some with debris or boarded up.

Large ground-floor windows and a door on the middle side of the building, with a wooden frame above the windows.

Large ground-floor windows and a door on the right side of the building, partially obscured by a utility pole.

FOR LEASE
\$750 mo.
150 mo.
2m 02-5550

FOR
LEASE
\$750 mo.
150 mo.

A person walking on the sidewalk in front of the building.



JCT
171
TEXAS
174
TEXAS
4

171

For
LEASE
\$ 150



CONCERTS
Saturday Nite
7:30 pm

LIVE MUSIC
EVERY FRIDAY

April 16th
RHETT BUTLER

Songbirdlive.com
Tickets Available
at Action Signs





ONE WAY



ANTIQUES



ONLY

Red Horse ANTIQUE MALL and LIFE

Red Horse ANTIQUE MALL

OPEN

ONE WAY

CASH
FREE
LUNCH

Red Horse







ROBERT L. WARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW



NO
PARKING
EXCEEDED



CHARLES



CENTRAL APPRAISAL
DISTRICT

209

CENTRAL APPRAISAL
DISTRICT

LOWELL SMITH, Sr. HISTORY CENTER

Pool Table

LOWELL SMITH, Sr. HISTORY CENTER

200

ONE WAY



W O W

ONE WAY

WOW
CONSTRUCTION

Coca-Cola

WELCOME

6 MOS. NO PAYMENT
NO INTEREST... MITCHELL'S CARPET CENTER

CERAMIC
WOOD
VINYL
BLINDS

CARPET CENTER

CERAMIC
WOOD
VINYL
BLINDS

6 MOS. NO PAYMENT
NO INTEREST.

558-8601

WALL TILE 211

BERBER | HARDWOOD

VINYL CERAMIC TILE

Mitchell's
Carpet
Center

BERBER
HARDWOOD





WRIGHT

PLAZA





CLEBURNE
ANTIQU
MALL

CLEBURNE
ANTIQU
MALL

CLARK

LOWE'S

JOHNSON COUNTY



Red HORSE ANTIQUE MALL
and CAFE

9



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Why Do You Worry
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SAYS: GROW WITH US!
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of the
Holy Comforter





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JOHNSON
COUNTY
ANNEX

Bank of America

Johnson County
Annex



LAN LN



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Cleburne Downtown Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: TEXAS, Johnson

Date Received: 7/20/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/13/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/28/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/4/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002844

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 8/31/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Cleburne Downtown Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning & Development. The district represents a cohesive collection of late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial and civic resources centered on the (1912) county courthouse and courthouse square. An important railroad and agricultural trade-based community, Cleburne retains a rich collection of historic buildings.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 08/31/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

real places telling real stories

TO: Paul Lusignan
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

From: Mark Wolfe, SHPO
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

DATE: July 16, 2018



The following materials are submitted:

X	Original National Register of Historic Places form on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for <i>Cleburne Downtown Historic District, Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas</i>
	Resubmitted nomination
X	Original NRHP signature page signed by the Texas SHPO
	Multiple Property Documentation form on disk
	Resubmitted form
	Original MPDF signature page signed by the Texas SHPO
X	CD with TIFF photograph files, KMZ files, and nomination PDF
	Correspondence

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
- The enclosed owner objections (do___) (do not___) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other:

