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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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FEB 14 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Tate County Courthouse

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 201 South Ward Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Senatobia

vicinity: N/A

state: Mississippi code: MS county: Tate code: 137 zip code: 38668

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Poel  
Signature of certifying official

February 1, 1994  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## =====

## 4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National RegisterEdson H. Beall3/30/94☐ See continuation sheet.Entered in the  
National Register☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register☐ removed from the National Register☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
of Action

## =====

## 5. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Public-local

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	-0- buildings
-0-	-0- sites
-0-	-0- structures
-0-	-0- objects
1	-0- Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Senatobia, Mississippi

Tate County Courthouse

Senatobia, Tate County, MS

6. Function or Use

Historic: GOVERNMENT

Sub: Courthouse

Current : GOVERNMENT

Sub: Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Romanesque

Other Description: Italianate

Materials: foundation BRICK                      roof METAL/Steel  
                 walls        BRICK                      other    WOOD/window sashes  
                                 STONE/Sandstone

## 8. Statement of Significance

## APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## ARCHITECTURE

## PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1875-76; ca. 1904

## CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS N/A

## SIGNIFICANT DATES

1875-76; ca. 1904

## Property is:

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

## SIGNIFICANT PERSON

N/A

## CULTURAL AFFILIATION

N/A

## ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Cook, James B., architect

Cocke, J. H., builder

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES  
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X See continuation sheet.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

☒ State historic preservation office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

-- Specify Repository: Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

Senatobia Quadrangle

A 16 228060 3834340 B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: John Linn Hopkins, Preservation Consultant

Organization: N/A

Date: June 1, 1993

Street & Number: 974 Philadelphia Street

Telephone: (901) 278-5186

City or Town: Memphis

State: TN Zip: 38104

=====

PROPERTY OWNER

=====

Name: Board of Supervisors, Tate County

Street & Number: 201 South Ward Street Telephone (601) 562-5661

City/Town: Senatobia

State: MS

Zip Code: 38668

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 7      Page # 1      Tate County Courthouse  
Senatobia, Tate County, MS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Tate County Courthouse was built in 1875-76 to the designs of James Bartholomew Cook (1826-1909) as the seat of the new Tate County government, on a site located at the intersection of South Ward and West Tate streets, just south of the core of the Downtown area of the city of Senatobia (population 4,772, 1990 Census). Unlike many county seats in Mississippi, the Tate County Courthouse is not located on its own square at the center of the county seat community, a condition that is due to the fact that the development of Senatobia preceded the establishment of Tate County by a little more than a decade. Instead of a courthouse square, the Tate County Courthouse is located on a fractional portion of the block bounded by South Ward, West Tate, South Panola and West Gilmore streets. (French's Alley bisects the block by running north-south; early maps of Senatobia suggest that French's Alley was little more than an informal alleyway until sometime in this century). In this place within Senatobia, the Tate County Courthouse acts not as the center of the community, but as something of a transitional use between the commercial area of Downtown to the north, and the quiet, tree-lined residential area that immediately abuts the courthouse to the south.

The courthouse is situated at street grade facing east to South Ward Street. The courthouse grounds are enclosed partially by a wrought iron fence, which was installed in recent years to replace an earlier fence dating from the turn of the twentieth century. Mature trees and newer plantings shade the side yards of the courthouse. Varieties of native oaks are predominant among these. To the west of the courthouse, the grade of its lot drops off slightly towards a small stream running north-south at mid-block. Located between this stream and the courthouse are parking areas and newer structures serving various county purposes, including its Jail and County Extension offices. None of these newer structures are included within the boundaries of the area placed in nomination.

The Tate County Courthouse is a two-story, load-bearing brick masonry structure, designed as a notable example of the Italian Romanesque style. The structure was originally built with an H-shaped plan, with its front, four-story bell tower placed at center of one long side of the H. The structure appears to taper inward from its foundation in something of an optical illusion provided by its battered, engaged buttresses located at each exterior corner. The tapering effect increases its tall proportions, which are enhanced further by the steep raking slope of its gable roofs. The combination of the effects focuses the eye on the center bell tower, which projects slightly forward of the main block and rises a full story above the main roofs before reaching its stacked spire.

The upper spire (actually a spirelet) is octagonal in plan, and is set atop a square ventilator decorated with trefoil arches supported by small pilasters with cushion capitals. This feature is set upon a lower, square

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Tate County Courthouse

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spire with flared eaves. The bell chamber of the tower features an arcade of three semi-circular arched louvered panels, each separated by engaged pilasters with cushion capitals; above is an arched corbel table as a cornice treatment. The bell chamber appears to actually contain bells, as evidenced by the bell rope hanging from beneath its bell deck. The interior of the bell chamber was not accessible for further inspection.

The lower portions of the tower are as nicely appointed as those above. The lower walls of the tower are supported by engaged step buttresses at the corners, which are appointed with trefoil motifs at the key locations. The second level of the tower features a finely appointed wheel window of eight cusps, which is set within an arched reveal above paired semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung sashes, each separated by a pilaster with a bell capital. At the first level is the entrance to the courthouse, which is composed of eight-light double-doors with fan light transom, set within a semi-circular arched portal with a keystone having a floral motif. The entrance is recessed deeply within the portal, stepped back from the front facade by a series of corbeled relieving arches.

The other exterior features of the building include its roof, which is covered with individual fish-scale pattern stamped metal shingles (the roofing may be a part of a later remodeling, perhaps ca. 1904, given that the original specifications for the building called for slate). Each of the four gable ends of the building feature a jerkinhead roof, beneath which is placed a circular vent with a highly decorated cast iron cover. The simplified boxed cornice and frieze at the eaves is manufactured of sheet metal and may represent a repair from ca. 1904. Early photographs of the courthouse do not offer any indication of former decorative treatments at the cornice line, such as brackets or vergeboard. Windows of the facades are symmetrically-placed and set within reveals topped with semi-circular arched hoods, each with a decorative keystone. The sashes are Romanesque 2/2 double-hung sashes; the upper sash contains semi-circular arched lights with an ocular light centered and above each pair.

Additions made to the building in 1904 resulted in several changes to the original plan, including: 1) two, one-story, flat-roofed offices that connected side wings of the H-plan; and, 2) a flat-roofed, two-story office and stair core placed on the rear (west) facade. Though these additions were substantial, their designer took great care to continue the lines, proportions and details of Cook's original 1873 design; indeed, many of the original Romanesque windows were moved to new locations, set within reveals with semi-circular arched corbeled hoods. A one-story, five-bay, flat-roofed side (south) office wing was added in ca. 1975 for additional vault space and for the offices of the County Supervisors. Windows in this side wing were fashioned to repeat the basic pattern of the originals, though the profiles of the muntins make the new

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windows easily recognizable from the originals. The side wing features front (east) and rear (west) semi-circular arched doorways, each containing eight-light double-doors topped by a fan light, much like the original portal composition facing South Ward Street.

The interior of the courthouse is laid out on a basic center hall plan, with the offices of the original plan and its additions lying to either side. The side ca. 1904 wing was built as an extension of the southwestern arm of the original H-plan. The hallway is decorated with a board ceiling of alternating reeded and plain-finished boards, running perpendicular to the axis of the hall. The plastered walls have no cornice at the ceiling line. A wainscot of 4 inch bead board covers the lower walls.

The South Ward Street entrance brings the visitor into the hall beneath the landing of the stairs leading to the courtroom on the second floor. The stairway features a split run rising on either side of the hall, which leads from the landing to a single stair run to the second floor. The stair is outfitted with a wide, molded rail and turned balusters and newelpost, all of which appear to be fashioned from walnut. The lower run flairs outward at the base; the face string is decorated with applied string brackets designed in C- and S-scroll motifs.

The second floor contains a finely appointed courtroom space, notable for the design of its Renaissance Revival-styled beamed ceiling. The seven massive beams of the ceiling system are decorated with quatrefoil and C-scroll motifs at their apex; they are supported by wall brackets detailed with quatrefoil and ogee-scroll motifs above the engaged, turned pilasters. Purlins are provided for lateral support at the ridgepole and mid-way down the raking slope of the ceiling; at their crossings are turned bull's eye bosses. The ceiling above the beams is sheathed in 4" bead board.

The focal point of the courtroom is the paneled Renaissance Revival "reredos" located immediately behind the judge's bench. This surprisingly well-designed and crafted piece of architectural cabinetry features a deep peaked cornice above a molding of tulip-like scroll-sawn motifs. Complex Renaissance Revival brackets support the cornice at the side pilasters. The entire piece is false-grained in imitation of curly maple, though it does appear that this treatment is either a recent restoration or alterations of the original finish. Examination of the fabric of this piece suggests that it was moved forward from its original position against the west wall at the time that the rear stairs, jury room and judge's chambers were added to the rear of the courthouse in ca. 1904. The rear stair is discretely placed behind this paneled screen.

To the rear of the courtroom is a mezzanine, supported by chamfered posts and accessed by a single side stair. Examination of the physical fabric of this feature reveals that: 1) the mezzanine was originally accessed by two



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side stairs, one run has been long-since removed; 2) the rear wall of the mezzanine has been added, perhaps in ca. 1930, to provide storage in the area immediately behind the front wheel-shaped window; and, 3) the mezzanine itself is an addition from ca. 1904 or an extension of the original, based on the similarity of its balustrade with that of the rear stair, also installed in ca. 1904. Beneath the mezzanine to either side of the front stair hall are located small office/conference rooms; these rooms possess features compatible with those of the ca. 1904 remodeling which may have been installed at that time. Though the seating in the courtroom, the judge's bench itself and the bar are the result of recent remodelings, the mezzanine contains a number of the original public seating benches which could someday be restored to the chamber floor.

In sum, the Tate County Courthouse remains as perhaps one of the finest Victorian public buildings of Mississippi. In spite of alterations through time, the integrity of the building has been maintained with the assistance of a very sensitive, but unknown architects in the ca. 1904 and ca. 1975 remodelings of the building. The fact that the building has seen so few modern-day alterations is due, in part, to the great appreciation held by the Tate County government for its landmark courthouse. The current restoration of the building is testament to that continuing commitment.

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Senatobia, Tate County, MS

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tate County Courthouse is being nominated under criterion C in the area of architecture for its significance as one of the premier architectural landmarks of Tate County, and for its association with the career of James B. Cook (1826-1909) of Memphis; this structure is one of the only known public buildings of Cook's known to survive. This building is also the only known architect-designed structure surviving from the nineteenth century in all of Tate County.

An act of the Mississippi state legislature of April 15, 1873 assembled former portions of DeSoto, Tunica and Marshall counties into a new county, named for an early settler of the area, T. S. Tate. The new county seat was selected to be located at Senatobia, a small but growing railhead town established in ca. 1860 on the Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad. Though other towns in the new county were of comparable or slightly larger size than Senatobia at the time, the leaders of the new jurisdiction realized the potential importance of this railroad community as the center of the new county.

As a consequence of establishing a new county seat within an existing town plan, the Tate County Courthouse lacked the opportunity to provide a setting on a separate square within the center of a community's gridded plan of streets, as was common in most county seats of the South. The site for the new courthouse was chosen in ca. 1873 as part of the selection for the site of the Tate County Jail, the construction of which preceded the construction of the courthouse by nearly two years. Instead of being placed at the center of the community commercial center, the Tate County Courthouse was built at its edge, abutting an existing residential district. Ever since, the courthouse has acted as a "buffer" between the modest downtown of Senatobia and the fine residential area which still exists to the immediate south of the courthouse grounds.

The building of the new courthouse was authorized in early 1875 by the Tate County Board of Supervisors. County Court records suggest that something of an architectural design competition was held to select an appropriate courthouse design. The records state that design proposals were solicited from perhaps a half-dozen firms, most of whom were apparently based in the Memphis, Tennessee area, some thirty-five miles to the north of Senatobia. Of the proposals received, the Board narrowed the field to the firms of Mathias and Baldwin, and James B. Cook, both of Memphis, during their meeting of March 5, 1875 (Court Record A, pg. 190). On April 6, 1875, the Board of Supervisors "adopted and accepted the plan and specifications of James B. Cook, architect, presented at a former term of this court as the plan and specification on which the said Courthouse is to be built; with stone window sills and iron arches over vaults." (Court Record A, page 201).

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Tate County Courthouse

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James Bartholomew Cook (1826-1909) is considered to be the primary figure of the architectural profession in the Mid-South Region during the latter half of the nineteenth century. There were rivals to Cook's prominence in this era, including such notable architects as Edward Culliat Jones (1822-1902) and Mathias Baldwin (1827-1891). Only Jones lived to claim as long and prolific a career as Cook.

Born in London and educated at King's College and later Putney College, Cook graduated in 1847 with degrees in architecture and civil and mechanical engineering. Early aspects of his career included supervision of the construction of the Victoria and Albert bridges across the Thames, and he participated in the design and construction of the Crystal Palace Exhibition hall in 1851 at Hyde Park.

Cook moved to America in 1853, eventually becoming associated with the firm of Isaiah Rogers by winning the contract to decorate Roger's Burnett House Hotel in Cincinnati. He was sent to Memphis in 1856-57 to work on Roger's additions and renovations of the Gayoso House Hotel, James Dakin's magnificent 1842-43 Greek Revival landmark. Cook decided to settle in Memphis and built a practice that extended well-beyond the bounds of the region. Cook's work prior to the Civil War is not known, and very few of the buildings from his prolific career afterward are known to survive today. His innovative Shelby County Jail (1866, demolished ca. 1918) was considered revolutionary both for its unique security system and its humanitarian qualities of ventilation and sanitation. Several United States and Crown patents were awarded to Cook for cast iron cell systems for jails, which were engineered in partnership with James Heath of the Chickasaw Ironworks Company of Memphis. Jails designed by Cook were commissioned in cities large and small in the region, including Senatobia, Sardis, Friar's Point, and Hernando among those in Mississippi alone (Herndon, pg. 48-49).

Most of Cook's other known works were built in Memphis. These include St. Mary's Catholic Church (begun 1864, finished 1874), Trinity Lutheran Church (1874, 1888), Temple Israel (built 1884, demolished ca. 1920), Mount Nebo Baptist Church (1894), the "New" Gayoso Hotel (1899), and the gazebo and "Hebe" Fountain of Court Square (1876)-- the only other known public structures aside from the Tate County Courthouse that are known to survive (it should be noted that the "Hebe" fountain has been widely copied since its original casting, and is still available today). In Mississippi, other known works of Cook's include the former Panola County Courthouse in Sardis (built ca. 1872-73, demolished ca. 1910), the Church of Our Saviour in Iuka (1873; NR 8/09/91), and Holy Innocents Episcopal Church in Como (1873, NR 11/5/87). Perhaps one of the most original buildings of his career was the Temple of Cheops pyramid, built as the Memphis pavilion of the Tennessee Centennial celebration in 1897 in Nashville.

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The buildings constructed during Cook's career demonstrated his imagination and adaptability to changing design trends. His early work with Rogers demonstrated his comfort with the Greek Revival; the Shelby County Jail, on the other hand, was a masterful work of castelated Italian Romanesque. Temple Israel was built as a fantastic expression of Moorish influences. His churches in Iuka and Como are deceptively modest Gothic Revival creations, while Mount Nebo Baptist, though now altered somewhat, is a fine creation solidly based on the Richardsonian Romanesque. The Panola County Courthouse employed elements of the Italianate and the Second Empire.

In the case of the Tate County Courthouse, Cook drew his inspiration from the work of Calvert Vaux (1824-1895), the protege of Andrew Jackson Downing and partner of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Vaux's influential book Villas and Cottages was published in 1864 in New York, and there is little doubt that Cook was familiar with its platform advocating Italianate and Second Empire design forms. Indeed, the design submitted by Cook for the Tate County Courthouse competition appears to borrow on forms and details published in this work. There is a great deal of similarity between the design concept of the Tate County Courthouse with that of "Design No. 12. An Irregular House, Without Kitchen Wing." found in Villas and Cottages (Vaux, pg. 189). The small ventilator atop the Tate County Courthouse's spire is also clearly influenced by Vaux, as can be noticed by a group of ventilator designs also shown in Villas and Cottages (Vaux, pg. 107). Cook's adaptation of these design forms incorporates more of the massing, proportions, roof lines and design spirit of Vaux's concepts, as opposed to the level and intensity of his detailing.

Bids for the courthouse construction contract were opened on May 1, 1875, with six contracting firms competing. Among these, two low bids in the amount of \$17,000.00 were received from H.C Scott and B. W. Elder; the bids were disqualified by the Board of Supervisors after both Scott and Elder failed to post bond in the time allowed. The contract was awarded to J. H. Cocke of Senatobia in the amount of \$17,800 (Court Record A, page 204). J. B. Cook was paid \$493.00 for his plans and specifications and was retained as construction superintendent, paid on a commission of 2 1/2% of construction costs (Court Record A, page 208).

The cornerstone for the new courthouse was laid on June 24, 1875 amid great pomp and circumstance. News accounts of the event noted that "the style of architecture adopted is the Italian Gothic on the civic order", as well as that the materials would be "brick, with trimming in Alabama limestone. The roof is to be of slate, in colors...". (Daily Appeal, June 26, 1875). Given that the cornerstone for the building is located some five feet off of the ground, it can be safely assumed that the foundation and walls were well underway at the time of the ceremony.

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Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi  
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The new courthouse arose quickly on its site. Reports contained in local histories recount that the brick for the courthouse was fired by the partnership of Toombs & Quinn of Senatobia. The elaborate cabinetwork, trim and the massive trusses of the courtroom were reportedly made by a "Mr. Creager of Memphis" (Carpenter, pg. 37).

Construction work on the courthouse was completed just after the turn of the year 1876, for the Supervisors moved to receive the courthouse and settle final payment with the contractor and supervising architect during their meeting of January 17, 1876 (Court Record A, Page 272). Over the next month, the Supervisors finished out the project by installing the safes, benches and other furnishings.

The Tate County Courthouse remained unchanged until ca. 1904, when additions of great sensitivity were made to the original H-shaped block. With the exception of the rear stair (which provides access to the judge's bench at the west side of the courtroom), and the courtroom mezzanine, the additions have little discernible impact on the original design. Unfortunately, the scope of this project did not allow sufficient time to determine the identity of the architect responsible for the ca. 1904 work; however, since Cook was still alive and practicing even at this late date, it could have been he who was hired to do the work. Subsequent additions in ca. 1975 have also continued the stylistic elements set by the original construction, in sensitive respect to the original design.

Time and use have served the Tate County Courthouse well in the ninety years since the last additions were made; indeed it is only today that the need for new space is being considered. The current restoration of this important local landmark under way will help to insure its preservation, and is a reflection of the respect and appreciation afforded this building by generations of Senatobians. It is hoped that this effort, combined with the proposed restoration program, may keep this fine structure as a living part of Senatobia's future.

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Senatobia, Tate County, MS

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property in nomination comprises a portion of the present-day Block 15, Lot 1 as shown on Tate County Property Tax Map 99G; more specifically described as beginning at the southwest corner of South Ward and West Tate Streets, then west 198 feet, then south 168 feet, then east 198 feet to the line of South Ward Street, then 168 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The property placed in nomination is composed of that portion of the Tate County government complex which is historically associated with the Tate County Courthouse, and known historically as the "Courthouse lot".

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Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi  
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PHOTO LIST

TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi

Photographer: John Linn Hopkins

Date: July, 1993

Negatives: Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1 of 21

View of the front (east) facade, looking southwest.

Photo 2 of 21

View of the side (north) facade, looking generally southeast.

Photo 3 of 21

View of the rear (west) and side (north) facades, looking east.

Photo 4 of 21

View of the rear (west) facade, looking east.

Photo 5 of 21

View of the rear (west) facade of the south wing addition, looking east.

Photo 6 of 21

View of the front (east) facade of the south wing addition, looking west.

Photo 7 of 21

View of the front (east) entrance to the south wing addition.

Photo 8 of 21

View of a portion of the side (south) facade of the original courthouse, with the south wing addition in the foreground.

Photo 9 of 21

View of the eastern portion of the side (south) facade of the original courthouse.

Photo 10 of 21

Detailed view of a cast iron foundation vent.

Photo 11 of 21

View of the upper levels of the bell tower on the front (east) facade.



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Tate County Courthouse

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Photo 12 of 21

View of the front (east) entrance.

Photo 13 of 21

View in the center hall, from the rear looking back to the front (east) entrance, with the stairs to the second floor courtroom flanking the entrance.

Photo 14 of 21

View of the vault door in the office of the Tate County Court Clerk.

Photo 15 of 21

Detailed view of one of the two stairs to the second floor courtroom.

Photo 16 of 21

General view of the courtroom and judge's bench, as seen from the courtroom mezzanine.

Photo 17 of 21

View of the quatrafoil and C-scroll decoration of the beamed ceiling in the courtroom.

Photo 18 of 21

View of the ceiling beams, purlins and wall brackets of the roof support system.

Photo 19 of 21

Close-up view of the "reredos" behind the judge's bench.

Photo 20 of 21

Close-up view of the cornice and bracket detailing on the "reredos", painted with a false- wood graining treatment in imitation of curly maple.

Photo 21 of 21

View of the northern portion of the mezzanine, from the area of the judge's bench.



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SEVASTOPOLIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 1 OF 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SEWATOBIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 2 OF 21



TATG COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIAL, TATG COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 3 OF 21







Something went wrong while we were encoding this page.  
Please check the log file to find out the details.



TATG COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIAL, TATG COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 5 OF 21



TATE County Courthouse

SEWATOBIA, TATE County, MS

PHOTO 6 of 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 7 OF 21

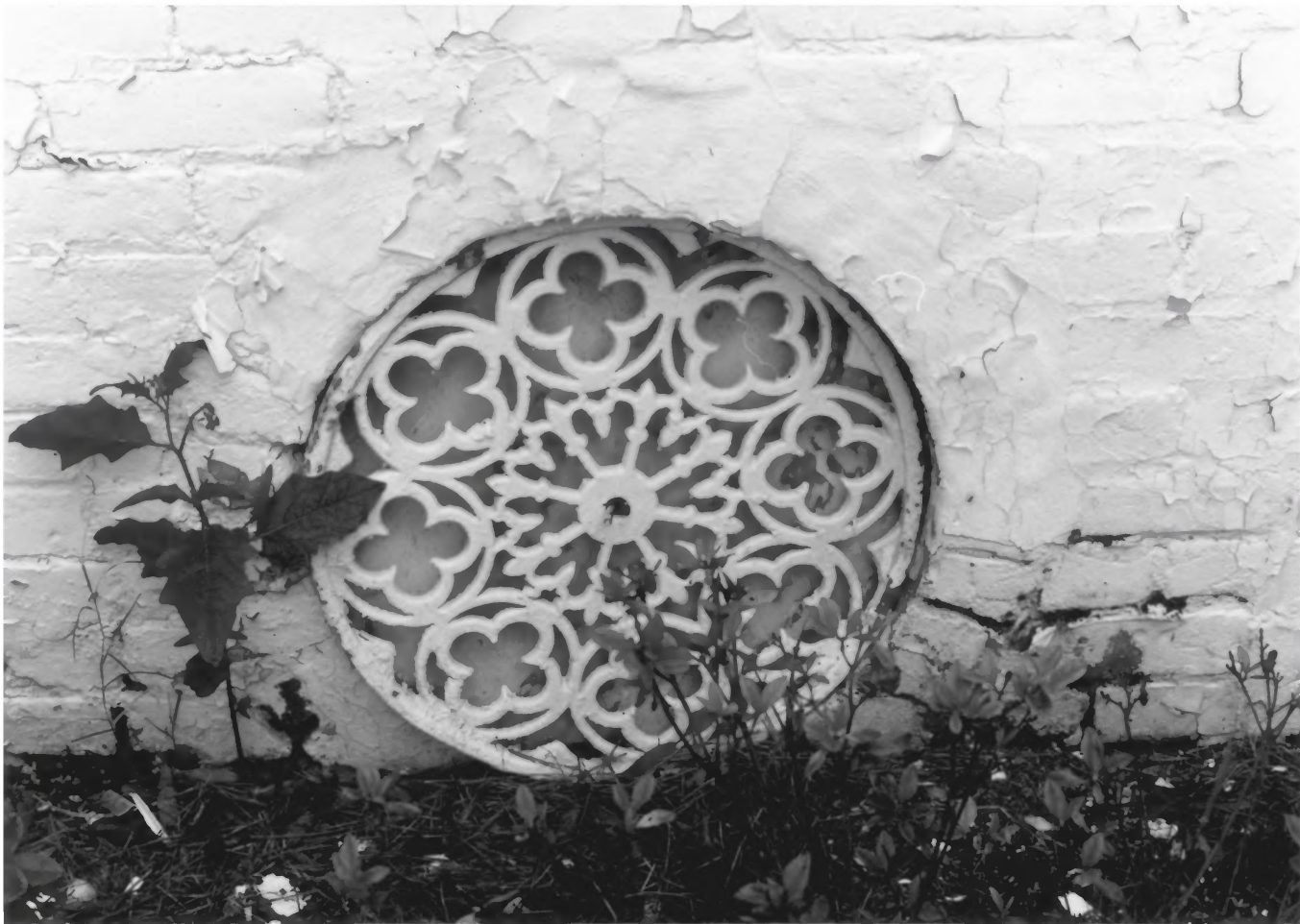




TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATOR A, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 8 OF 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATOR BIDA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 9 R' 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
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TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 11 OF 21





TATE County Court House  
~~Shubert~~ TATE County, MS  
Photo 12 of 21



TATE County Courthouse  
SEWATOBIA, Tate County, MS  
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TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 14 OF 21



TATE County Courthouse  
SENATORIA, TATE County, MS  
PHOTO 15 of 21





TATE COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
SQUATBORO, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 16 OF 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SEVASTOPOLIA, TATE COUNTY, MS  
Photo 17 of 21



TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

SENIATOR, A, TATE COUNTY, MS

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TATE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
SENATORIAL, TATE COUNTY, MS  
PHOTO 19 OF 21





TATG County Courthouse  
Senators, Tatg County, MS  
Photo 20 of 21



TATE COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
SENATOR: A, TATE COUNTY, MS  
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