

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 29 1976
DATE ENTERED JUN 29 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

**** HISTORIC** *ph*
Goliad County Courthouse Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
roughly bounded by E. Franklin, S. Washington, E. Fannin, & S. Chilton Sts.
CITY, TOWN Goliad VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 23
STATE Texas CODE 048 COUNTY Goliad CODE 175

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Goliad VICINITY OF STATE Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Goliad County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Goliad, STATE Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Texas Historic Sites Inventory
DATE 1976 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Texas Historical Commission
CITY, TOWN Austin, STATE Texas

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Goliad County Courthouse District is located in the south-central portion of the girded townsite of Goliad, Texas. The area continues to be the commercial and governmental center of the community, as well as the county seat. Professional offices and residential space are also present. Single family housing flanks the district on three sides, and undeveloped land recedes to the south to the Snake Creek below the city. The north boundary of the district is Franklin street, and includes Fannin Plaza between South Market and South Washington streets; the east perimeter is south Market street, inclusive of the Durham Hotel between South Market and South Washington streets; the south frontage of Fannin street is the south perimeter; and the west boundary is South Commercial street and includes the Dr. Lipscomb House and the Goliad Advance Guard Building between South Commerce and South Chilton streets.

photos:

The Goliad County Courthouse (7 and 8) dominates the district, and is surrounded by one and two story structures of masonry, brick, or wood frame construction. The domed, mansard roof courthouse was built in the Second Empire style of local, rough-cut limestone, and opened in 1894. The stone masonry was excellent, and the execution of the design was sophisticated. The spanning of the openings varied with each level, the changing from round, to flat, to segmental arches was emphasized with subtle differences in color. Cut-stone pilasters accented the walls of rough-cut limestone blocks. In addition, darkened stringcourses delineated the floor levels along the facade. Unfortunately, the dome and turrets were destroyed in a 1942 storm, and a 1964 addition has further imbalanced the original scheme. The structure nonetheless remains as the imposing focal point of the district.

Most architecture of the district is of late nineteenth century or early twentieth century vintage. Although blemished by the "modernization" of the first level facades of some buildings, the conformity to scale and the repetition of brick, wood, and limestone as building materials contribute to the unity of the town square.

Structures included within the submission which provide a representative view of the district include (by photo):

1. The Old Market House. 1871. A one-story, wood frame, gabled building with parapet front. Open belfry was added in 1890. The building today houses a museum as well as the Goliad Chamber of Commerce. (See National Register submission, "Old Market House Museum", Oct., 1972)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

2. The Cole-Block Buildings. A series of three adjoining buildings built in the 1890's. *1892, 4188 - in pediments (new)*

(a) The largest is located on the northwest corner of the square. It has two stories, and a projecting second level veranda with turned balustrade supported by box columns at the first and second levels. The cornice is accentuated with dentils, bosses, and decorative brackets. The ground level is a print shop; the upper level is a private residence.

(b) The second largest of the series is the second from the corner. Built of brick, the corners of the facade are delineated with rusticated limestone quoins. The rounded arches spanning the second level windows and projecting sills are likewise of rusticated limestone. The cornice is the same as the previously described Cole-Block building. The lower level is a barber shop; the upper level is a private residence.

(c) The third Cole-Block building is a narrow brick building, constructed to enclose the space between the larger two buildings. The simple brick suggestion of a cornice is the most distinguishing feature of the facade.

3.(a) The Maetze Bank Building. 1896. Built of brick, the two-story Victorian commercial building is largely intact. The facade is set in an a-b-a pattern. Flat arches and lintels span the openings of the first level; the round arches of the second level are made of alternating brick and stone, and are topped by lancet hood-moulds. Keystones and stringcourse are vermiculated limestone. Sections of brick are set in saw-tooth patterns, and a corbelled cornice add to the decorative quality. The lower level is business offices, the upper level is a private residence.

(b) Von Dohlen Buildings. ca. 1890's. The adjoining one-story and two-story, brick, Victorian commercial buildings have had their first level interiors combined and ground level facades "modernized" with glass and aluminum storefronts. A drug store occupies the two buildings.

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

4. (a) Chilton Buildings. The two-story, adjoining brick buildings have both had their first levels covered with modern aluminum and glass storefronts. The second level facade of the 1901 Chilton Building is Victorian in character, with alternating colors of brick emphasizing various patterns created by the brick arrangement. The later Chilton Building has had the second level of the facade covered with aluminum panels; the exposed brick parapet is detailed with brick corbelling. A hardware store now occupies the buildings.

(b) Masonic Lodge Building. 1854¹⁹⁰⁷. The two-story, plastered limestone rubble building, has been altered to bring it into a Victorian character. The most notable feature of the facade is a pressed tin cornice. It is still the meeting hall for the Goliad Lodge No. 94.

5. (a) Eberhardt and Meeve Building. ca. 1895. The two-story brick, Victorian commercial structure has a facade of a-b-a scheme. Different colored brick are utilized to emphasize brick patterning of the facade. The building is largely intact, and now stands vacant.

(b) Unnamed twentieth century brick building. Although a one-story structure, it has a high parapet, and the facade is set in an a-b-a pattern with a lower level addition. There is little ornamentation. The building is largely intact, and is vacant.

6. The Denham Hotel. ca. 1880. A two-story, wood frame, Victorian structure with several additions. The steep gables are decorated with pendants and bargeboards. An unusual feature is the two chimney stacks of four chimney shafts each. It is now a private residence.

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(Goliad Historic District...)

The Masonic Lodge Building (photo #4, building "b") was built of rubble limestone in 1854. The windows were altered and a handsome, pressed tin Victorian cornice, embossed the year of remodeling, was added in 1907.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Goliad County Courthouse, together with the surrounding pioneer Texas, Victorian, and early twentieth century structures, provide one of the most complete examples of the early courthouse square in Texas. Dominated by the limestone Second Empire style courthouse constructed in 1894, the district contains one and two-story structures of brick, masonry, or wood frame construction. Because modern intrusions are rare, the square retains an ambience reminiscent of Goliad of the first quarter of this century.

One of the three oldest municipalities in Texas, Goliad was the site of an Aramana Indian village named Santa Dorotea when the mission Nuestra Senora del Espirito Santo de Zuniga and the presidio Nuestra Senora de Loreto were moved there in 1749. Strategically situated on a rocky rise above the San Antonio River, the presidio was occupied by Spanish troops until the Mexican Revolution of 1810-12. "La Bahia" evolved as the popular name of both the presidio and the mission, but in 1829, the Mexican Congress of Coahuila and Texas declared the settlement a town, to be called "Goliad" in honor of a patriot priest of the Mexican Revolution. The newly declared municipality owed its importance to the nearby port of Copano, just forty miles distant, which was challenging Matamoros for the lucrative Mexican interior trade. Goliad contributed expert smugglers as well as oxcarts and drivers to provide transportation between port and market.

The proximity to shipping also established the strategic importance of Goliad from the outset of the Texas Revolution. In October of 1835, the garrison protecting the supplies of Mexican General Cos was captured by Texan forces commanded by George M. Collinsworth and Ben Milam. Thus isolated from supplies and reinforcements by way of sea, the weakened Mexican Army was eventually defeated.

On December 20, 1835, the citizens of Goliad gathered for the reading of the Goliad Declaration of Independence, asserting that the former department of Texas ought to be a "free, sovereign, and independent state." The document anticipated by two days Stephen F. Austin's pronouncement favoring independence made at Velasco, and preceded the Texas Declaration of Independence by seventy-two days.

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The following year a retreating Texas army under Colonel James W. Fannin was overtaken by a large Mexican force outside the city. Returned to Goliad, some three hundred and forty men were executed in what became known as the "Goliad Massacre."

After independence, the county of Goliad, named for the small, historic city, was organized as one of the original counties of the Republic of Texas. The area was practically deserted for several years as many of the Mexican settlers retreated south. Anglo-American settlement did not begin until 1840 and in that same year the town of Goliad was incorporated by the Congress of the Republic.

The existing courthouse, the fourth built for Goliad County, was completed in 1894 by the Texas construction firm of Martin, Byrnes, and Johnston, and the design is reputed to be the creation of noted Texas architect Alfred Giles. Along with the Caldwell County Courthouse (1893), almost a facsimile, the two are considered to be exceptionally elegant examples of the Second Empire Style as applied to public buildings in Texas. The visual strength of the mansard roof combined with the soaring thrust of the central dome provided an imposing symbol of the people of Goliad County. Indicative of the pride and excitement associated with the courthouse were the ceremonies contrived to dedicate the new edifice. Excursion trains carried visitors from about South Texas and as far away as Houston for a celebration of orations and barbecue.

The authority manifested in the courthouse is underscored by the "Hanging Tree" on the adjoining lawn. At various times from 1846 to 1870 court was held beneath this tree and capital sentences were quickly carried out by means of a convenient limb. During the 1857 violence known as the "Cart War", about seventy men were killed, some on this tree in groups as large as five.

Other buildings in the district have also played an especially important role in the life of the community and county. The Old Market House, a National Register property, is a one-story, steepled, wood frame structure. Built by the city in 1871, space was rented to ranchers and farmers to sell meat and produce. In 1886 it was converted to a firehouse, the first

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

in Goliad. A steeple added in 1890 housed a new bell to sound alarms and mark the hours of the night. Until 1964 it was the firehouse for the local volunteer fire fighters. It has since operated in the dual capacity of home to the City Chamber of Commerce and a museum of local history.

The Masonic Temple Building was constructed for the Goliad Lodge No. 94, chartered in 1852. All meetings have been held in this two-story, rubble stone building since it was completed in 1854. For many years the Goliad post office and city hall occupied the first level.

Other structures around the square have housed banks, commercial enterprises, and professional offices. Many were built to accomodate business activities on the first level and provide living quarters on the upper level for the owner. A number of the buildings have stood vacant in recent years. But new interest in the Square has brought a flourish of activity. Local citizens are presently organizing to coordinate a comprehensive restoration effort. Placement of the Goliad County Courthouse District on the National Register would be additional incentive for restoration.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Report by the City of Goliad on the Proposed Goliad County Historic Dist. Webb, Walter Prescott, ed. The Handbook of Texas, Vol. 1; Texas Historical Association; 1952.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 19.5
UTM REFERENCES (see attached map..)

A [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

B [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Item 7.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Joe Williams, Project Director
Joe Oppermann, Restoration Consultant

ORGANIZATION Texas Historical Commission

DATE 4-29-76

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 12276

TELEPHONE 475-3094

CITY OR TOWN Austin, Texas

STATE 78711

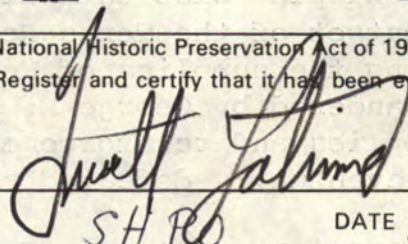
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



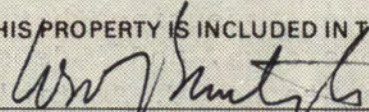
TITLE

SH PO

DATE 4-29-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Active 

DATE 6/29/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST 

DATE 6-23-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

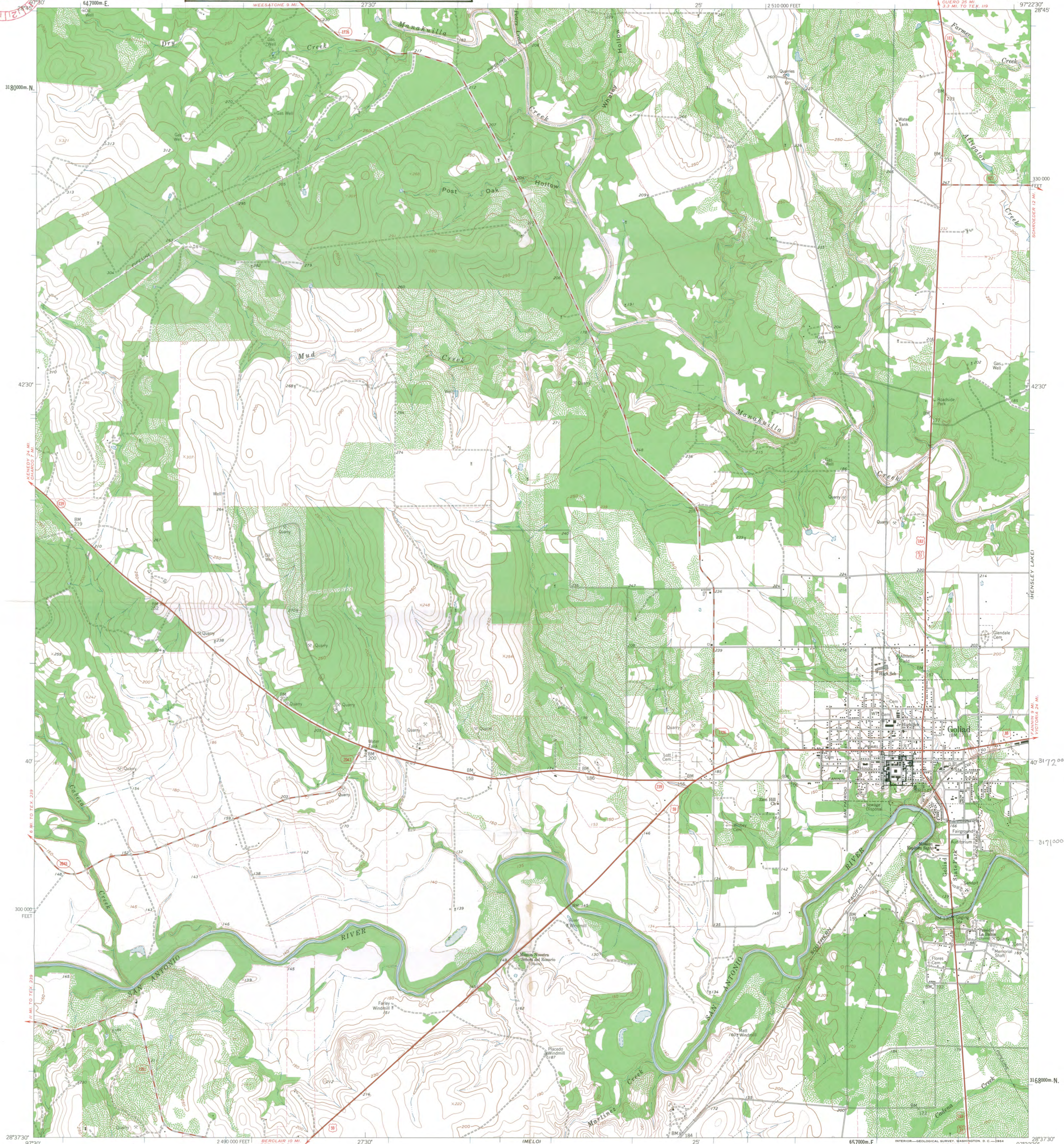


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

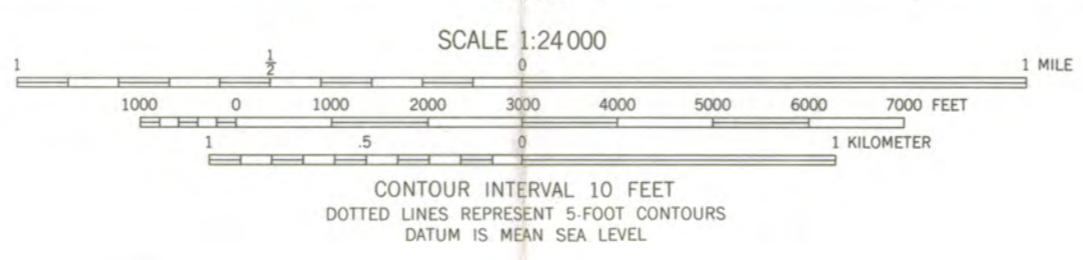
GOLIAD COUNTY COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT GOLIAD, TEXAS

UTM REFERENCES A 14/657370/3172020 B 14/657370/3171650 C 14/657020/3171650 D 14/657020/3172020

GOLIAD QUADRANGLE TEXAS-GOLIAD CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey Control by USGS and USC&GS Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1959. Field checked 1962 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



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

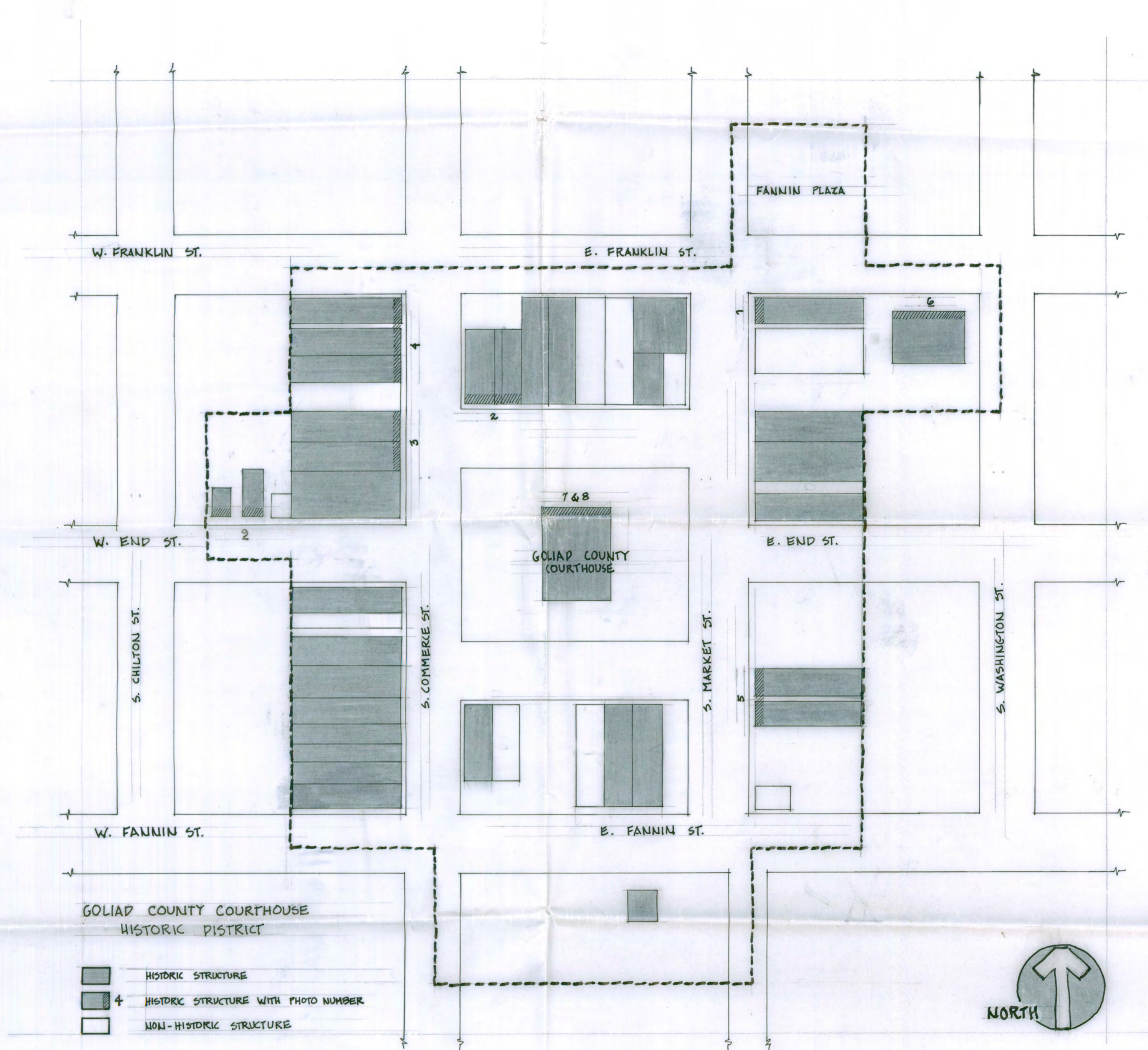


ROAD CLASSIFICATION Heavy-duty, Medium-duty, Light-duty, Unimproved dirt, U.S. Route, State Route

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

2597-423

GOLIAD, TEX. N2837.5-W9722.5/7.5 1962





Goliad County Courthouse & Historic District

Goliad Market House

Old Market House Museum

Goliad, Tx

Joe Oppermann

Texas Historical Comm. files photo

1976

West Facade

Photo #1 of 15

JUN 29 1976 Doc

APR 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

Cole-Block Buildings

Goliad, Tx

Texas Historical Comm. photo files
1976

South facade

Photo #2 *of 15*

JUN 29 1976 *Doc*

APR 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



VON DOHLEN-BYRD

Rexall

PHARMACY

EASTER SPECIALS

99

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District
Maetze Bank Building; and Von Dohlen
Buildings. Goliad, Texas
Texas Historical Commission photos
East facade
Photo #3 of 15

APR 9 1976

JUN 29 1976 *Joe*

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Goliad County Courthouse Historic District
Chilton Buildings; and Masonic Temple Bldg
Goliad, Tx
Texas Historical Commission files
East facade
Photo #4 of 15

APR 29 1976

JUN 29 1976 DOE

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Holmes County Courthouse Historic Building
Eberhardt and Meeve Building;
Unnamed 20th century brick building
Texas Historical Commission photos
Photo #5 of 15

JUN 29 1976 Doc

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Goliad County Courthouse Historic District
Old Denham Hotel
Goliad, Tx
Texas Historical Commission photo files
Photo #6 of 15

JUN 29 1976 DGE

APR 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Goliad County Courthouse *Historic District*
Goliad, Texas
Photocopy of historic photo in Texas
Historical Commission Marker File.
Northeast oblique
Photo #7 *of 45*

JUN 29 1976 *DOE*

APR 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Goliad County Courthouse *Historic District*
Goliad, Texas
Todd Webb; photo-copy of photograph in
Texas Public Buildings of the 19th
Century. circa 1974.
North facade.
Photo #8. *of 15*

JUN 29 1976 DCE

APR 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Dr. Lipscomb House; and the Goliad Advance
Guard Building

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission

May 11, 1976

South facades

9 of 15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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11/11

North Side of the Courthouse Square
Goliad, Texas
Goliad County
Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,
May 11, 1976
South Elevation, North Side of the Courthouse
10 of 15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

JUN 28 1976

JUN 29 1976 Doc

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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North half of the west side of the
Courthouse Square

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,
May 11, 1976

East Elevation, North half of the west side
of the Courthouse Square

11 4.15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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South half, west side of the Courthouse
Square

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,

May 11, 1976

East Elevation, south half of the west side
of the Courthouse Square

12 of 15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

JUN 28 1976

JUN 29 1976 DRE



South Side of the Courthouse Square

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,

May 11, 1976

North Elevation, south side of the Courthouse
Square

#13 of 15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

JUN 28 1976

JUN 29 1976 Doc

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

5
DFI

13



South half of the east side of the Courthouse
Square

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,
May 11, 1976

West elevation, south half of the east side
of the Courthouse Square

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Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

JUN 28 1976

JUN 29 1976 Doc

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

14
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North half of the east side of Courthouse
Square

Goliad, Texas

Goliad County

Joe Oppermann, Texas Historical Commission,
May 11, 1976

West elevation, north half of the east side
of the Courthouse Square

#15 of 15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

JUN 28 1976

JUN 29 1976 Doc

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2015

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



1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment to Reclassify Properties)
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: Portions of nine blocks centered on the Goliad County Courthouse
City or town: Goliad State: Texas County: Goliad
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

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official / Title Date 12/1/14
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: Additional Documentation Approved

Jon Edson De Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3-9-15

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment to Reclassify Properties)

5. Classification

Number of Resources within the District:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	11	buildings
2	1	sites
-	2	structures
-	-	objects
44	14	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 12

7. Description

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 5 through 22)

8. Statement of Significance

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 23 through 34)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 35 through 39)

11. Form Prepared By

Form Prepared By:

NAME: Patsy Light and Morgan Price
STREET & NUMBER: 300 Argyle Avenue
TELEPHONE: (210) 824-5914
CITY OR TOWN: Alamo Heights
STATE: Texas
ZIP CODE: 78209

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet 40)

Additional items

Photographs (see continuation sheets 3 and 4)

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment to Reclassify Properties)

Photographs (2014)

Goliad Courthouse Square Historic District
Goliad, Goliad County, Texas
Photographed by Patsy Pittman Light (except as noted)
Location of Digital files: Texas Historical Commission
Photos Taken: May 2013-August 2014

Photo 1

Ballard-Seidel Hotel-Cole House Building
Camera facing: West

Photo 2

Commercial Building
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 3

Cole-Lott #1-3
Camera facing: North

Photo 4

Chilton Building (left)
Camera facing: West

Photo 5

Commercial Building
Camera facing: West

Photo 6

Baker-VonDohlen Building #2 (left)
Camera facing: West

Photo 7

W.A. Pettus Building
Camera facing: West

Photo 8

Goliad Advance Guard
Camera facing: North

Photo 9

Stout-Pettus Block
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 10

Bull Durham Mural
Camera facing: South
Photographed by Scotty Light

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment to Reclassify Properties)

Photo 11

Burns Building
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 12

Seeligson Building
Camera facing: South

Photo 13

Garza House
Camera facing: North

Photo 14

Goliad National Bank
Camera facing: East

Photo 15

Old Market House
Camera facing: East

Photo 16

Goliad Courthouse
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 17

Stormfeltz Residence
Camera facing: South

Photo 18

South Side Courthouse Square
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 19

North Side of Courthouse Square
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 20

West Side 200 Block of Commercial Street
Camera facing: Northwest

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.

Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment to Reclassify Properties)

Statement of Purpose for this Nomination Amendment

The purpose of this nomination is to amend the 1976 National Register listing for the Goliad Courthouse Square Historic District. The nomination had no inventory, no defined period of significance, a limited bibliography. Four of the photographs were incorrectly identified. Additional historic properties were indicated on the map, but not numbered nor identified. The Texas Historical Commission completed a survey in 1976, and, since the survey and the National Register listing, there have been changes to the district. Additionally, numerous buildings not fifty years old at the time of the listing are now eligible to be included. The original boundary remains the same.

This narrative was made possible with information from the book authored by Beth White. After retiring from school teaching, Ms. White recorded detailed facts from copies of newspapers from the White family's collection in her book, *Goliad Remembered 1836-1940; The Raucous, Cultured Century!*¹ Early archival records for Goliad are limited as the courthouse records burned in 1870.

Description

The Goliad County Courthouse District is located in the south-central portion of the town site of Goliad, Texas. The area continues to be the commercial and governmental center of the community, as well as the county seat. Professional offices, mercantile stores, restaurants, residential spaces (several on the upper floors of commercial buildings) and homes are also present. Single-family housing flanks the district on the east and the west, and undeveloped land (with three residences) recedes south to Snake Creek and the San Antonio River below the city. The north boundary of the district is Franklin Street, and includes Fannin Plaza between South Market and South Washington Streets; the east perimeter is South Market Street, inclusive of the Southern Pacific Railroad Baggage Building; the south frontage of Fannin Street, inclusive of the Stormfeltz and Pettus houses, the Armory ruins, and Branch Park, is the south perimeter; and the west boundary is South Commercial Street and includes the Brooking-Lipscomb-White House and the *Goliad Advance Guard* Building on West End Street.

The square is based on the "Harrisonburg Plan, with six points of entry...with streets that intersect or are tangential to the sides of the courthouse square." The style originated in Eastern and Midwestern states; in Texas the only other fully developed square of this type is in Bellville, Austin County.²

The town of Goliad is in a portion of the Post Oak Savannah Belt, and the rights of way of three streets in the historical district are interrupted by the presence of giant Live Oaks. One tree is on South Market Street between the courthouse and the Volbrecht-Getzwiller Building, two on Franklin Street, and one on Carbajal Street. The famous Hanging Tree, a majestic example of *quercus virginiana* (Live Oak), additional smaller oaks, and a verdant St. Augustine lawn surround the Courthouse lending a touch of southern ambiance. The square, two blocks south of the bustling traffic of Highway 59, provides a nostalgic look back into more peaceful times. Gerald Moorhead

¹ Beth White, *Goliad Remembered: 1936-1940, The Raucous, Cultured Century!* (Austin: Nortex Press, 1987). Although many newspaper accounts in the book lack dates and there is no index, much of the history of the period of significance can be learned from Beth White. White's father, J. A. White, Goliad County Judge for 22 years and the leading force for the establishment of Goliad State Historical Park, was also the owner and editor of the newspaper for many years. After his death, members of his family continued publication of the *Goliad Advance-Guard*. Ms. White's book is out of print, but is available in the archives of the J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History in the Goliad County Library. The room's addition to the library in 2014 was made possible through a generous bequest from the White Family Trust.

² *Virginia Main Street Communities: Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District*. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/trave/vamainstreet/har.htm>. Accessed 6/2/2010. This article reveals that cultural geographer, Edward T. Price, wrote in his article on America's courthouse squares that Harrisonburg, Virginia, had the earliest evidence of this plan, which later occurred in Georgia and Ohio.

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wrote in 2013, “The town can be easily traversed by foot, the rewarding way to appreciate its rich mixture of nineteenth-and early-twentieth-century architecture.” He adds, “Despite being penetrated by the Houston-Laredo highway (U.S. 59) and the north-south 77-A/183, Goliad possesses the serenity of the older neighborhoods of San Antonio.”³

The buildings around the square share some similarities: almost all of them have shed roofs at the sidewalk level; most of the two-story structures have verandas (some of them added in later years after construction); many have altered ground floor facades, but retain upper story late Victorian details; and in many cases, firewalls are present. The Pettus Building and the Bergmann Building have hand-operated pulley elevators. Beth White, author of *Goliad Remembered, 1836-1940*, wrote that “The building construction of the 1890-1900 period gave a new look to the Goliad Courthouse Square...several of the two-story vernacular Victorian buildings...with the many large live oak trees make the Goliad Square unique.”⁴ This uniqueness impressed Leon Hale, a columnist for the *Houston Post* and the *Houston Chronicle*, and he wrote in 1959 “There are few towns in Texas, to my notion, that are truly colorful...In Goliad, around the square and area adjacent, you can cut the color with a knife.”⁵

Use of Local Building Materials

The historic district’s building materials used during the years of 1894, 1900, 1906, and 1912 are graphically illustrated by color coding on the Sanborn maps: yellow for frame, blue for stone, pink for brick, and green for buildings considered “specials.” This “special” designation on the maps designates wagon shops, blacksmiths’ businesses, a furniture repairing shop, printing shops, and a tin shop—possibly indicating that these buildings could be flammable. The 1894 map reveals that approximately 65 frame buildings and structures far outnumbered the 14 stone and eight brick edifices in the historic district at that time. The first of three fires on the square occurred on the north side in 1880s, two others, on the south side, were in 1914 and 1926. In 2014, there were five frame dwellings in addition to the frame Markethouse Museum and the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot Warehouse remaining within the boundary of the historic district.

Goliad Rock

The 1976 National Register listing describes the use of limestone as an additional building material, and this is evidenced by details on the Courthouse, the oldest Cole Block Building, and the Maetze Building. These limestone details are carved from a more refined stone than the local rock. Ray Smith, a stone expert, believes the Goliad rock is hard sandstone quarried in the Goliad area.⁶ When Jean Luis Berlandier visited the Villa de Goliad for the third time in 1834, he refers to “quartrose sandstone,” which he and his friend, Sr. Chowell, encountered.⁷ Several extant buildings and five basements in the district were constructed of Goliad rock. In 1847, the town council passed an act providing for the survey of the town tract of Goliad and appropriating the loose rock at the old mission for the benefit of persons residing in the town tract. Be it further enacted that the citizens residing in the town tract of Goliad shall have the right to take and carry away any loose rocks that may be found within the mission wall so that

³ Gerald Moorhead, *Buildings of Texas: Central, South, and Gulf Coast* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2013), 496

⁴ Beth White. *Goliad Remembered, 1936-1949, the Raucous, Cultured Century!* (Austin, Texas: Nortex Press, 1987), 57.

⁵ Leon Hale. Beth White quotes his March 16, 1959 article. She did not specify the newspaper, 57.

⁶ Ray Smith, owner of San Jacinto Stone Company in San Antonio. Conversation with Patsy Light, July 30, 2014.

⁷ Jean Luis Berlandier. *Journey to Mexico During the Years 1826 To 1834. Volume Two* (Austin, Texas: The Texas State Historical Association in cooperation with the Center for Studies in Texas History, University of Texas at Austin, 1980), 551-552.

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in removing said rock no injury shall be done to the building and the wall enclosing same.⁸ R. E. “Bud” Robertson, a San Antonio rancher who lived in the mission granary with his family from 1876 to 1879 recalled (in 1942) that many local residents’ cisterns and walls were built from the mission stone and timbers and that his father “contracted and delivered the rock (from the Mission site) which built the first county jail in Goliad County,” and he believed that “the present Masonic building in Goliad was erected from building stone taken from the old church.”⁹ This rock from the walls and the ruins of Mission Espiritu Santo (and possibly the Presidio ruins, since both original Spanish sites were referred to as “the old mission” at one time) was also used to build the extant Cole Block Building, the Bluntzer Building (which was later faced with brick), the Volbrecht-Gertzwiller Building, the Armory, and the Ballard-Seidel House, as well as six basements around the square. In 1987, Beth White wrote that many early rock buildings and houses of the mid-1800s no longer existed. It was believed that the mortar used with the rocks was not durable causing many of the walls to collapse.¹⁰ Based on the fact that native rock was used for the reconstruction of Mission Espiritu Santo by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, it is very likely that rock quarries continued to exist in the area at that period.

Goliad Brick

A number of the commercial buildings are constructed of Goliad brick, which is characterized by its yellowish-tan color. Articles in the *Goliad Advance Guard* report that a brick factory was operating before the 1902 cyclone, and soon after the cyclone it was rebuilt by W. W. Denham (owner of the building on the south side of the square). It appears that it closed by 1906, but was reopened by Denham and a partner named Ellis in 1909.¹¹ It is unclear if there were several kilns but evidence of the existence of one can be seen below Fannin Street in an area of dense undergrowth on private property near the San Antonio River. After the arrival of the railroad, bricks were acquired from sites in the U.S.

Changes in the District since 1976

Since the 1976 THC Survey, there are changes to some of the buildings in the historic district and the demolition of several buildings has resulted in vacant lots. Some of these changes have occurred at undocumented periods, others during 1983-1985, when the Main Street program provided technical assistance to property owners resulting in “face lifts” which gave a fresh look to the square.

North Courthouse Square Street

On the north side of Courthouse Square Street, the metal façade was removed from the Bergmann Building; the sign and awning were replaced on the Goliad Hardware and the veranda was replaced on the T.C. Black Building. At the rear of the block on Franklin Street, carports have been added to some of the buildings.

The 200 Block of Commercial Street

In the 200 Block of Commercial Street, signs were removed from the Baker-VonDohlen Building #1 and Baker-VonDohlen #2 Building, the VonDohlen Building (no 1976 Historical Survey photo available), the Chilton

⁸ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 12, 13.

⁹ “Former Goliad citizen Who Once Resided in Old Mission Building is Visitor at Goliad State Park.” *The Goliad Advance Guard*, February 6, 1942, p. 4.

¹⁰ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 24.

¹¹ The location of the brick kilns, near the banks of the San Antonio River, are on private property and not accessible to the public.

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Buildings #1 and #2 and the Commercial Building (no 1976 Historical Survey photo available). Second story porches (verandas) were added to the two-story Baker-VonDohlen Building #2 and the Maetze Bank. Some of the older signage has been replaced by newer signs hanging from the shed roofs over the sidewalks. A metal-roofed carport was added at the rear of the Masonic Lodge and a one-story garage with a screen porch was built behind the Maetze Building.

The 300 Block of Commercial Street

The Ewell Building and the Ewell Store-Room were being renovated in 2014, and two small adjoining buildings and Troy Cleaners were demolished between 2005 and 2013.

The Stout-Pettus Block

Original names of numerous buildings were revealed through research at the Courthouse, Market House Museum, Tax Records, and Goliad Library in 2013-14. Three connected brick buildings (previously not identified) in the 300 block of Commercial on the West side of the Square (built in 1894) were identified as the Stout-Pettus Block.¹² This unique one-story brick building is the only “arcaded block” building configuration in the historic district. The continuous stepped parapet and the repetitive arches unify the three buildings into what appears to be a single building. It can be assumed that Jules Leffland was the architect, as it has a strong similarity to his documented designs for the LeTelle Mercantile Co. and the First National Bank of Bay City, Bay City Grocery, and Bay City Hardware in Bay City, Texas.¹³

The southern section of the building which retained its original brick façade through the years and known as Appleby’s Store, was restored by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Martin in 1985. For many years, the brick façades of the two buildings on the northern end (which housed various businesses at different periods: a bowling alley, a plumbing supply shop, a doctor’s office and a pharmacy) were concealed by plaster. These two Stout-Pettus Block buildings were acquired by Goliad County Library, purchased with funds from grants and matching county and private funding,¹⁴ and the plaster was removed revealing two identical buildings. Architect Ray Bailey of Houston was in charge of the renovation of these buildings in the late 1980s for the Goliad County Library. In 1988-1989, the County purchased Mrs. Martin’s property, and in 1991 it was added to the library. From south of the library to Fannin Street, there are vacant lots that were occupied by frame and metal buildings which were demolished by the 1980s.

The Bull Durham Wall Advertisement

In 2012, the Troy Cleaners, adjoining the northern wall of the Stout-Pettus block was sold. After the new owners made an interesting discovery, the Goliad Architectural Review Board granted them a demolition permit. When the sheetrock was removed from the interior wall next to the northern section of the Stout-Pettus Building, they discovered a 43-foot painted wall advertisement portraying an 8 x 12 foot bull with three foot high letters reading “SMOKE BLACKWELL’S DURHAM TOBACCO” and smaller letters, “HAS NO EQUAL” on the brick wall, all

¹² White, *Goliad Remembered*, 61.

¹³ Photos from “Matagorda County Buildings Designed by Jules Leffland.” http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txmatago/leffland_buildings.htm. Accessed 6/14/2013.

¹⁴ The *Goliad Advance Guard* of May 5, 1988 reported that a request for a grant from the Texas State Library under the Library Services and Construction Act resulted in match funds of \$100,000.00 to be matched by \$100,000.00 of local funding: \$70,000 from the D. B. Hardeman Estate and \$30,000 from Goliad County. The third building was purchased in 1988-1989, and in 1991, became part of the two other buildings.

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executed in brown, black, tan, white and turquoise colors. Based on Sanborn's Insurance maps, it is assumed that the wall painting was applied between 1894 and 1900, when a frame building was scabbed onto the brick wall with 2' x 4' boards.

Wall advertising of this type was prevalent in the U.S. during the last part of the 1800s until the mid-1900s, and many are known as "ghost signs" because of their faded conditions. They appear after demolition of a neighboring building (in the case of the Goliad sign) or they are revealed after a rainstorm. Salesmen representing manufacturers traveled around the country looking for advertising sites. After finding a town's most prominent building, they would pay to have an ad painted on a wall. Sign painters, known as "wall dogs," travelled the country transforming drab brick walls into 40-foot loaves of bread or bottles of soft drinks or cough syrup. Many other Bull Durham ads exist throughout the U. S. Other extant wall paintings on the Goliad square identify the buildings: the W.W. Denham Building with identical front and rear façades advertised "caskets, coffins, furniture," and an additional wall on the southern section of the Stout-Pettus Block (enclosed in the interior of the library in 2013) reads "Pettus and Dennes," that features merchandise, "dry goods, clothing, shoes, boots & hats."

The owners of the demolished building, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Light, who were renovating the adjoining J. W. Ewell Building, made arrangements with the library owner, the County of Goliad, to have the advertisement restored and contracted with Pam Rosser, a San Antonio conservator. She and graduate architectural students from Texas A&M University and the University of Mississippi restored the painting. It is protected by a shed roof (in progress in 2014). The Bull Durham wall advertisement adds a touch of whimsy to the square; as a contribution to the history of Goliad, it recalls a period when the Courthouse Square was emerging as the viable business center of the area during the 1890s through the early 1900s.

South Courthouse Square

The vacant lots on South Courthouse Square are the result of the fires which occurred in 1914 and 1926. The 1926 fire destroyed six one-story frame buildings between the Seeligson Building and the Burns Building, causing an estimated loss of \$20,000- \$30,000.¹⁵ The changes on South Courthouse Square after 1976 included the remodeling of the Patton Building from an auto repair garage into two retail spaces and the addition of a split rail fence enclosing the vacant lot east of the Neyland Building. On Fannin Street, a door has replaced one window and the other window is still blocked on the rear facade of the Neyland Building. A portable storeroom was built behind the Seeligson Building and a metal carport was added adjacent to the Stormfeltz House. The Pettus House and the Armory ruins have become eligible for inclusion, and a former vacant lot is now the San Antonio River Authority's Branch River Park enclosed by a split rail fence.

Changes on the 300 block of Market Street include the remodeling of the *Advance* Building and the addition of a carport, the addition of a metal Morgan Building, the renovation of the façade of the Eberhardt-Meeve Building. A split rail fence and the Public Restroom Building are at 231 E. End Street next to a vacant lot behind the 300 block of Market Street.

The 200 Block of Market Street

Changes in this block include replacement¹⁶ of interior and exterior walls of the Volbrecht-Getzwiler Building after it was damaged during the addition to the First National Bank. Buildings attached to the Volbrecht-Getzwiler

¹⁵ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 96.

¹⁶ Kellis Almond, architect for the restoration of the Volbrecht-Getzwiler Building. Telephone conversation with Patsy Light, August 5, 2014. Almond related that the walls were rebuilt with rock (some from a neighboring building), then plastered, and

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and the commercial building north of the bank were demolished (image of this building is cut off in the Historical Survey Photo 405974). Additions to the bank include an adjacent new building and a drive-through facility on the rear that were completed in the 1980s.

In the 1980s, the Southern Pacific Railroad Baggage Building was moved from the former depot location on End Street. It is now at 211 East Franklin Street, behind the Markethouse Museum.

The Courthouse

Completed in 1894, the Courthouse sustained major damage in a 1942 hurricane that demolished the towers which were not restored until 2003. An addition was built on the southern façade in 1947, which unbalanced the original design. Through the years, the tile floors were covered, the ceiling was lowered, and the interior was repartitioned. Although there was community disagreement over the possible demolition of the building in 1964, the decision was made to remodel the interior, and the carved staircases and walnut wainscots were preserved. The building was designated as a Recorded Texas Landmark in 1964.

The interior and the exterior of the courthouse were restored by TWC Architects in 2003-04 as part of the Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program. In 1999, the Texas Legislature and Governor George W. Bush established the program through House Bill 1341, which provided partial matching funds to Texas counties for restoration of their historical county courthouses.¹⁷ In Round 2, Goliad County was given \$247,500 for architectural plans and specifications and the County contributed \$2,500. In Round 3, the County received \$3,762,330.32 for the restoration project, and the County contributed \$802,497.¹⁸ J. T. Michel, Inc. was the general contractor for the restoration which included the replacement of the decorative caps of the four towers (each weighing 7,000 pounds), and the 57-foot central clock tower (weighing 17,000 pounds) made by The Munn Manufacturing Company of Tremonton, Utah.¹⁹

Gerry Keesling, a restoration specialist with J. T. Michel, related how replacement tiles for the courtroom floor were made on site. Aluminum grids (similar to large ice-cube tray dividers) were constructed on the grounds, and the green, beige, and black concrete tiles were poured using a special concrete formula, which were then soaked in water before being set in the floor.²⁰

Former Goliad County Commissioner Wayne Key, remembered that the original patterned tile was found under a section of the first floor. Made by an English company 100 years ago, replacement tiles were acquired for the courthouse from American descendants of the original tile makers. He also recalled the removal of the suspended ceiling on the first floor, revealing painted metal vaulting. Archival photographs were used for the remodeling of the third floor courtroom.²¹

scored to replicate the original finish of the building.

¹⁷ "About the Historic Courthouse Program." Texas Historical Commission: <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/about-historic-courthouse-preservation-program>. Accessed: 9/30/2013

¹⁸ Susan Grammage, Assistant Director of Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program. E-mail to Patsy Light, 9/30/2013.

¹⁹ "Putting the Pieces in Place." *The Victoria Advocate*, Victoria, Texas, October 4, 2003. Section B, p. 1.

²⁰ Gerry Keesling, telephone communication with Patsy Light, October, 2013.

²¹ Wayne Key, personal communication with Patsy Light, November, 2013.

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Goliad Courthouse Square Inventory Table

#	Property	Address	Date	2014 Status
1	Fannin Plaza Park	141 S. Market	1885	C Site
2a	Ballard-Seidel Hotel-Cole House	206 S. Market	1856	C
2b	Ballard-Seidel Hotel-Cole House Garage	206 S. Market	c. 1910	C
3	Commercial building	154 N Courthouse Sq.	1942	C
4	John Cole/Bergmann Bldg.	150/152 N. Courthouse Square	1899	C
5	Commercial Building	146 N. Courthouse Square	1962	NC
6	Goliad Hardware	144 S. Courthouse Square	Ca. 1920	C
7a	J. W. Ellis Bldg.	136 N. Courthouse Square	1917	C
7b	J.W. Ellis Bldg Storeroom	Rear of 136 N. Courthouse Square	c. 1970	NC
8	Bergmann Bldg.	132 N. Courthouse Square	1899	C
9	C. T. Black	118 N. Courthouse Square	1905	C
10a	Cole-Lott #1	106 N. Courthouse Square	1891/ 1892	C
10b	Cole-Lott #2	106 N. Courthouse Square	1891/ 1892	C
10c	Cole Lott #3	106 N. Courthouse Square	c.1911	C
10d	Cole-Lott – servants quarters at rear of Lot 2	106 N. Courthouse Square	1891/1892	C
11a	Masonic Lodge	202 S. Commercial	1854	C
11b	Masonic Lodge Carport	202 S. Commercial	ca. 1945 (possibly later)	NC Structure
12a	Chilton Building #1	212 S. Commercial	1901 and later	C
12b	Chilton Building #2	208 S. Commercial	c. 1920	C
13	Commercial building	218 S. Commercial	c. 1930	NC
14	VonDohlen Building	224 S. Commercial	c. 1936	C
15a	Baker-VonDohlen Building #1	236 S. Commercial	1896	C
15b	Baker Building #2	236 S. Commercial	1896	C
16a	Maetze Bank	238 S. Commercial	1896	C
16b	Maetze Bank Garage	Rear of 238 S. Commercial	ca. 1985 (possibly later)	NC
17a	W. A. Pettus	244 S. Commercial	1912	C
17b	W.A. Pettus Garage	244 S. Commercial	c. 1912	C
18	Goliad Advance Guard	134 W. End	1883	C
19	Brooking-Lipscomb-White Residence	142 W. End	1850	C
20	Ewell Building	302 S. Commercial	1883	C

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#	Property	Address	Date	2014 Status
21	Ewell Bldg Storeroom	302 S. Commercial	1883 and 1906	C
22	Stout-Pettus Block	322 S. Commercial (Appraisal office number) 320 and 316 also used.	1894	C
23	Bull Durham wall advertisement on north wall of Stout-Pettus Bldg.	322 S. Commercial (Appraisal office number) 320 and 316 also used.	c. 1894	Not counted apart from Building 22
24	Burns Building	107 S. Courthouse Square	1905	C
25	Goliad County Abstract Company	111 S. Courthouse Square	c. 1960	NC
26	Patton Building/Goliad Paint and Body	123 S. Courthouse Square	c. 1929	C
27	Seeligson Bldg.	131 S. Courthouse Square	1890	NC
28	Storeroom at rear of Seeligson Bldg.	131 S. Courthouse Square	2012	NC
29	W. W. Denham	137 S. Courthouse Square	1900	C
30	Neyland Bldg.	141 S. Courthouse Square	1903	C
31	Goliad Guard	349 S. Market	Pre 1905	NC
32	Garza House	210 E. Fannin	Ca. 1922	C
33a	Ybarbo House	218 E. Fannin	Ca. 1922	C
33b	Ybarbo House Rear Building	218 E. Fannin		Nonhistoric shed; not counted
34	Beauty Parlor	343 S. Market	1975	NC
35a	Bluntzer Bldg.	325 S. Market	Ca.1920	C
35b	Bluntzer Bldg, Storeroom	325 S. Market	Ca. 1933	C
36	Eberhardt and Maeve Building.	317 S. Market	1890	C
37 and 38	Goliad National Bank and addition	243 S. Market	1913 and 1981	C with nonhistoric addition
39	Volbrecht/Getzwiller	231 S. Market	1853	C
40	Goliad Motor Company Building	215 S. Market	1936	C
41	Old Markethouse (Markethouse Museum)	205 S. Market	1871	C
42	Southern Pacific Railroad Baggage Bldg	211 E. Franklin	1889	NC
43	Courthouse	127 N. Courthouse Square	1894	C
44a	Stormfeltz Residence	145 E. Fannin	1902	C
44b	Stormfeltz Residence Carport	145 E. Fannin	Pre 2004	NC Structure
45	R.L. Pettus Estate	137 E. Fannin	1920	C
46	Armory Ruins	137 E. Fannin		C – Site with ruins
47	Branch River Park	445 S. Commercial	2011	NC Site
48	Public Restroom	231 E. End Street	c. 2012?	NC

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Description of Individual Properties in the District

1. Fannin Plaza Park (site)

Tree-shaded park centered by a memorial monument honoring “J.W. Fannin and his Commrades [sic] in Arms” who were massacred by the Mexican Army at Goliad in 1836. Three concrete benches, two tables with benches, and three wooden benches are placed around the monument. The neoclassical marble truncated obelisk sits on a high pedestal with stepped plinth. A finial in the shape of an urn sits on top of the obelisk. The pedestal is inscribed with a dedication, an image of a cannon and cannonballs, and the name FANNIN in block letters. The other items in the park include two cannons. The inscriptions on their concrete bases state that one was found on the streets of Goliad after the battle and that the other cannon was used by Col. Fannin and his men on the battlefield.

2. Ballard-Seidel Hotel-Cole House and Garage

Two-story plastered Mission rock building. Gabled roof on original building. Hipped, flat, and sloping roofs on porches. Porches enclosed on second floor. Tuscan columns on upper and lower porches. A single story one-car garage is attached to an open stucco arched pavilion. The building has a metal roof.

3. Commercial building

One-story modern yellow brick building has a chamfered corner entrance, rectangular plate glass windows, and glass and aluminum doors. The “rug” textured bricks are laid in soldier course lintels and rowlock sills at openings. An indented parapet wall surrounds a low pitch gable roof. Some openings on east elevation have been infilled with brick.

4. John Cole/Bergmann Bldg.

This two-story tan and red brick building fortuitously retains most of its original architectural features. A strong a-b-a composition is organized by rusticated pilasters running the full height of both stories and upward through the brick cornice. On the ground floor, a continuous metal threshold, slotted with air vents, runs the full width of the facade. Sitting on the threshold is the central angled display window between two recessed doors. One door opens to the commercial space on the first floor; the other door gives access to a stairway leading to the second floor. These doors and windows are classic examples of late 19th century storefront design: multiple pane windows raised off the threshold by wood paneled kick plates, doors with single paned glass windows and raised wood panels, and a band of transom lights above all openings. A canopy of corrugated or “rolled” metal with a lightweight metal frame offers protection from the elements. On the second floor there is a single round arch window in the center bay and a single rectangular window in each side bay. Checkered brick panels run below the sills and a projected course of red brick runs above the heads of the second floor windows. A tall brick cornice supported on brick corbels is divided into three parts by extended and corbelled upper parts of the pilasters. In the center part of the cornice, the date “1899” sits within a small central triangular pediment. Below the pediment, the name “BERGMANN” is placed within a frieze ornamented with two variations of staccato brick recesses. The overall composition, the interplay between the red and tan brick, and many of the architectural details on this building are similar to, but not exactly a match with, those found on the Eberhart & Meeve Building and Chilton Building. Jules Leffland was the architect.

5. Commercial Building

One story, flat roof brick commercial building with modern aluminum and glass storefront, off center entry doors. Brick pier at each end, and brick bulwark below windows. Simple cornice projects out from face of building.

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6. Goliad Hardware

Tall one story building with painted brick street facade and red brick side walls, large showroom window, two entrances (one single and one double) name panel outlined in brick on parapet wall, simple brick coping. Canopy over sidewalk supported by rods.

7a and 7b. J. W. Ellis Bldg. and Storeroom

One story crisply detailed brick building. At ground level original angled display windows with thin metal mullions project beyond recessed pair of modern glass and aluminum entry doors. Wood kick plate below display windows and transoms above windows. Upper wall is composed of three courses of corbelled brick, supporting a recessed brick panel topped with corbelled dentils. Jules Leffland, architect.

8. Bergmann Bldg.

This two-story yellowish tan Goliad brick building and the adjacent C. T. Black have a feature unique in the Courthouse Square district. Each building has an original central door on the upper tier of the porch from second floor to the porch. Many of the original architectural features in the upper part of the building have been preserved. The central doorway and the two one-over-one window on each side of it have segmental arch heads. The parapet has a brick rectangular pediment between slightly projecting pilasters. The ground floor storefront has been altered; however, the rhythm of the openings has been maintained using modern materials. The single door on right end of the facade leads to the stairway to the second floor apartment. Within the apartment a hand-powered elevator manufactured by Energy Elevator Company connects the first and second floor. Mission rock basement.

9. C. T. Black

Only three story commercial building on Square. The front elevation reveals an interesting transition from late 19th century to early 20th century architectural styles. The ground floor store has traditional angled display windows and paneled kick plates on either side of recessed double entrance doors, transoms over windows and doors, cast iron posts on each end of the storefront and a cast iron step embossed with the name with "C. T. Black" at the entrance. Separate door on ground floor leads to second floor. The second floor makes a stylistic leap with stepped brick banding above rectilinear openings. (This floor has details similar to 1912 Pettus Building.) A central door opens to the second floor porch indicating that some kind of double tier porch has always been found on this building. The third floor has a different set of details from the lower two levels: the segmental arch above the windows and the narrow pilasters do not clearly relate to the distinct architectural motifs below them. There is an unusual change, visible on the side of the building between the second and third floor, in the manner in which the brick corner is detailed, perhaps indicating that the third floor was not originally planned. The windows and the brick parapet with corbelled brick dentils cornice seem out of character for the rest of the building.

10a. Cole-Lott #1

The 1891 building is constructed of mission rock finished with plaster. The painted sheet metal cornice is made of either "galvanized steel" (zinc-coated steel) or "tinplate" (iron plated with tin). It crowns the parapet wall and is composed of paired brackets, dentils, raised bosses, recessed circles and rectangles, and robust finials at each end of the crown molding. A small central triangular pediment rises from the middle of the cornice and contains the name "Cole Block" and the date "1891". Sanborn maps (1894 and 1900) indicate that originally there was no covered walk at the sidewalk; however, by 1906 a wood porch had been added. The windows and entry door on the first floor have white marble head moldings with low triangular pediments. On the second floor, three widely spaced windows have semicircular white marble surrounds and keystones. The marble step at the entry door is worn from use, indicating that perhaps it, and also the marble head moldings over the windows, might be original.

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10b. Cole-Lott #2

Exterior load-bearing walls of wider 1892 building are built of reclaimed Mission rubble rock with the front, rear and west faces finished with smooth plaster. At corners, the plaster is scored to resemble cut stone quoins. The east side, originally an exterior wall but now enclosed by the infill, was probably also plastered. According to the 1894 Sanborn Map, and vintage photographs, there was a two-story wood porch in the open space between the two Cole Buildings. This side porch was later enclosed to create a two-story entry hall to the second floor. By 1906, there was a front porch across the front of the two buildings. Subsequently, this front porch on the 1892 building was extended by one bay to the east. On the ground floor, the angled display windows and bulkheads, while not modern, appear to have been installed later than at the time of the original construction. The painted sheet metal cornice and the small triangular pediment above it are identical to the ones on the adjacent Cole Building.

10c. Cole Lott #3

The two-story narrow brick infill building was built around 1911 connecting the enclosed porch on the left to the 1891 building on the right. The name LOTT in raised block letters is located on the wall between the dentiled brick cornice and the slightly projected rectangular lintel above the second floor paired windows. The face brick has been painted. Leffland's plans for this building in Goliad Library. (Possibly a remodel.)

10d. Cole-Lott – servants quarters at rear of Lot 2

One-story mission rock building with plaster coating; metal hip and gabled roof; stone fire place. Two shed porches on south side were later additions. Originally had a dirt floor.

11a & 11b. Masonic Lodge and Nonhistoric Carport

This two-story rectangular building is the second oldest building in the district. The load-bearing exterior walls are reclaimed Mission stone which has been plastered. On the sides of the building, the walls retain the quoins and arches scored in the plaster to resemble cut stone. Two dates, 1854 and 1907, appear on the front facade. The newer date may indicate that the building underwent an important change in 1907. The second story is unusually tall. Indications that it was once lower are seen in horizontal stress lines on the sides of the building; they might reveal the original height of the stonewall. The facade is simply composed. Three tall and narrow, widely spaced, two pane over two, pane windows on the second story sit directly above two similar windows and the recessed entry doors on the first floor. A stamped galvanized sheet metal cornice is attached to the upper part of the parapet. Four large brackets divide the cornice into three sections, each of which is crowned with molding. A floriated frieze runs through all three sections. Brackets are equally spaced within the outer sections of the cornice. In the middle section, the molding is raked to form a triangular pediment, below which are the date 1907 and the Masonic symbol. The Masonic symbol appears in two other locations: in a recessed panel below the metal cornice and above the entry doors. An aerial view shows a roof gabled at the front and hipped at the rear, with a parapet surrounding all of it. At the front corners of the building, the parapet turns the corner and makes a quarter circle transition from the higher front to the lower side parapet.

The carport features metal barrel roof carport with pipe supports.

12a. Chilton Building #1

This 1901 building is very similar to the Eberhardt and Maeve Building (317 S. Market St.) except the placement of the colors is reversed. Here the yellowish tan Goliad brick wall surfaces are enlivened by red brick trim. The exterior of the upper floor retains its original three bay a-b-a composition. The central bay has three round arch windows outlined at the head with red brick arches and archivolts. Rusticated pilasters separate the central bay from the two side bays, each of which have a large rectangular window with red brick lintel. All upper floor windows have one over one sashes with transoms above. Horizontal panels of checkered brick, paneled walls, and bands of corbeled dentils act as counterpoints to the vertical pilasters. A staccato line of tan and red bricks marches across the top of the parapet and outlines the central triangular pediment. Within the pediment, the name "CHILTON" and

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the incomplete date “190 _ “ are attached to the brick tympanum. The original display windows and entry doors on the ground floor have been replaced by modern aluminum and glass storefront. At the sidewalk, an earlier rolled metal awning on metal frame (seen in published photographs) has been replaced by a low slope roof supported by wood posts. The architect was Jules Leffland.

12b. Chilton Building #2

The later two-story dark brown brick Chilton Building to the north was built sometime before 1922. It is faced with imported brown face brick over a coarser brick, which may be seen where the inner wythe of coarse brick was exposed when aluminum panels were crudely attached to the building. (The aluminum panels were noted on the 1976 survey and have since been removed.) During a “modernization” of the building, a pediment (probably rectangular) was removed from the parapet. On the second floor, three sets of paired one-over-one double hung sash windows are simply ornamented with light tan brick sills below and thin brick trim in the wall above. A continuous glass and aluminum storefront has been installed below the original band of transom windows. A brick pilaster at each end of the facade extends upward above the corbeled dentils at the top of the parapet.

13. Commercial building

According to 1922 Sanborn Map, a brick and stone building was on this property. Today little remains from that earlier time except a relatively tall parapet wall with an indication of four pilasters. Most of the width of the one-story building is now filled with conventional eight-foot high modern aluminum and glass storefront. The roof over the sidewalk is supported by wood posts.

14. VonDohlen Building

Like its older neighbor to the north, this relatively low one-story building has a conventional eight-foot high modern aluminum storefront running the full width of the building. In the center double aluminum and glass doors are surrounded on each side by three large plate glass windows. A brick parapet covers the flat roof. The sidewalk is shaded by a roof supported on wood posts.

15a. Baker-VonDohlen Building #1

The one-story brick building is divided into three equal bays. The center bay is raised higher than the side bays with a rectangular pediment and name panel supported by corbeled brick dentils. In each side bay, a cornice frieze of staccato recessed brick squares is supported by corbeled brick dentils. Four pilasters separate the bays, extending upward above the top of the parapet where they are capped at the top by small pyramids. At the lower Survey of the building, modern plate glass windows and a pair of aluminum and glass doors fill the lower two thirds of the original three tall segmental arch openings. The upper one third of the arched opening, where the original transom would have been located, has now been filled in. At the sidewalk level, there is a raised cast iron threshold with vents in each of the three bays. A very elegant modern steel canopy, with arches following the lines of the original brick segmental arches, was installed above the sidewalk and is supported by diagonal rods connected to the pilasters.

15b. Baker Building #2

The taller building has endured alterations similar to the one-story building, yet parts of the building have been well preserved. At the top of the building, there remains a generous parapet and small triangular pediment with the date “1896”. On the first floor five original cast iron columns have been retained and are visible adjacent to the modern aluminum storefront. A cast iron threshold with vents runs below the storefront. The four openings on the second floor are crowned with corbeled brick hoods with dentil outlines. The spacing of these second floor openings reveals how the building is spatially organized. On the left, the three windows are generously spaced apart from each other and may represent an important room behind them. The opening on the right, an exterior door to the porch, is located extremely close to the adjacent window. This composition is repeated on the first floor where three

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bays on the left represent the commercial space while the door on the right, directly below the second floor exterior door, provides access to stairs going to the second floor. The steel frame porch is a new addition. These two buildings built by the Baker Family were designed in similar architectural styles. Later purchased by the Von Dohlen Family, hence the sign "VON DOHLEN BUILDING" presently appears in the parapet on the lower one story building. The upper halves of the buildings have retained most of their original architectural brick details, which are now boldly painted. The lower halves have been modernized.

16a. Maetze Bank and 16b. Maetze Bank Garage

Two story red brick building has a lively facade in polychrome Italian Gothic Revival style arranged in a three bay a-b-a composition. The end bays are set slightly forward from the center bay and are raised higher than it, thereby giving them the appearance of corner towers. On the ground floor, the central bay has two slender rectangular openings separated by a cast iron post. (Cast iron post is stamped with the name of the manufacturer, Koken Iron Works, St. Louis.) The two openings are spanned by a single narrow horizontal limestone lintel with very simple raised letters: "B A N K". The stone lintel is non-load-bearing, and the wall above the opening is carried by an iron lintel, or perhaps a steel beam, supported by the cast iron post. The recessed entry seems to be a modern modification. Originally, a cast iron sill once ran below two openings. Only one-half of that original sill is extant and bears the name BANK OF GOLIAD. In the end bays, the first floor windows have inverted-U surrounds composed of segmental arched lintels with vermiculated limestone keystones, tapered red brick voussoirs, and limestone abutments with carved acanthus leaves. Window sills are vermiculated stone. On the second floor, each end bay has one arched window, while the center bay has three closely spaced windows with intersecting arches. The Florentine arches, with their semicircular intrados and pointed extrados, have contrasting voussoirs of white limestone and tapered red bricks surrounded by a thin stone archivolt. The wall above the second story openings is highly ornamented with a band of square floriated terra cotta tiles, faceted stone blocks, panels with dogtooth brick, oversized limestone molding with brackets, pronounced brick dentils, and limestone coping. The parapet wall is braced by quarter-circle brick wing walls perpendicular to the facade, adding to the impression that there are towers at the corners of the facade. According to the 1900 Sanborn Map, this building did not originally have a covered porch or awning over the sidewalk. By 1906, some kind of porch had been added to the front of the building. The 2-car garage has fiber cement siding and a metal gabled roof. A screen porch is attached to the east façade.

17a. and 17b. W. A. Pettus Building and Garage

The second floor was originally designed for residential use for the Pettus family and the ground floor for commercial. The unique tan brick building has three major parts arranged in a-b-a rhythm. The side bays have two full stories from the front to the rear of the building. The center bay is quite different. It appears to be a two-story building. However, the second floor is only one room deep and acts as a connector at the front of the building between the two second floors in the side bays. Only the ground floor of the middle bay extends for the full depth of the building. Attention is drawn to the central bay by the lively combination of projected porch at the ground level and a recessed covered loggia at the upper level. Pyramidal hipped roof covers the small center bay. At both floor levels of this central bay, architectural features are consistently placed close together side by side: Paired scrolled brackets (or modillions) project from an architrave supported by paired Tuscan columns; doubled metal sustaining posts carry the balcony railing; and paired iron pipe columns support the second floor deck covering the sidewalk. In the more unadorned end bays, architectural elements appear in units of three: three recessed panels, each of which has three divisions, march across the wall above three large windows. Horizontal bands of dark brown brick in the parapet coping, in lintels, and in brick soldier courses organize the outer bays, while an indented line of dark brown brick enlivens the otherwise plain bays. Transom windows are set above the sidewalk canopies. These canopies are suspended by four angled chains linked to hooks on iron quatrefoils anchored in the brick wall. The strong overall symmetry of the front of the building is subtly broken at the chamfered corner entrance by an incongruous cylindrical concrete column finished with rusticated and smooth bands. On the other end of the front facade a single door provides access to the second floor. A metal threshold at this door was cast by Alamo Iron

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Works in San Antonio, Texas The long street side south elevation is detailed in a manner similar to the front outer bays. The brick band is an indented line with notches of alternating widths. Both side bays have a flat roof surrounded by a brick parapet. According to Sanborn Maps a stone building stood on this site. In 1894, it was used for county offices; in 1900, as a general store; in 1906, as a warehouse. The basement of this older building remains. Today, an internal stairway in the middle bay of this 1912 building leads to a basement with walls of reclaimed Mission rock, a decrepit fireplace, and two windows with light wells and a steel access door at the south end of the basement opening to the sidewalk above. Within the building, a hand-operated Otis elevator connects the first and second floors. A large room on the second floor is locally referred to as a “ballroom”. Because the building is so elegantly and yet so freely composed, it is speculated that architect Jules Leffand’s son, Kai, might have assisted his father in the design of this intriguing building. The single-car garage is brick and concrete.

18. Goliad Advance Guard

One-story vernacular wood frame building with wood siding and standing seam metal roof, side and rear wall were rebuilt with concrete block.

19. Brooking-Lipscomb-White Residence

The one-story frame dwelling, oldest building in the district, is an example of early Texas architecture. Side gabled composition roof, porch across the front, two main rooms with modified dog trot between, chimney at each end of house.

20 and 21. Ewell Building and Ewell Bldg Storeroom

This two-story building has had many different uses and architectural configurations through the years. When first built as a store, the building had an elaborate Victorian facade with brick side and back walls. Inside, a tall interior space had a balcony mezzanine. The front facade was removed in the early 20th century and replaced by a more fashionable and up-to-date modern brick front as seen in photographs taken in the late 1920’s. The building is in the process of renovation and the façade is being altered. (2014) The load bearing north and south side walls and the west rear wall were built of yellowish tan Goliad brick wall Brick pilasters project out from the brick wall, dividing the walls into panels. A section of an earlier concrete sidewalk has been preserved. This fragment is scored with an unusual design of squares and parallelograms. The name of the original business J. W. EWELL & CO, appears to have been stained, rather than inlaid, in this old section of concrete. The name is now barely visible. On the rear facade of the building, a round window is framed by a bull’s eye brick arch. It originally had a stained glass panel. In the sidewalk next to the NE corner of the building, the words GOLIAD - THEATRE and an image of the state of Texas and a flowing line were stained in the concrete.

The Storeroom, a small tan Goliad brick building, is located at the rear of the lot. It once served the main Ewell Building at the front of the property. The wide segmental arch on the east facade has unusual proportions. The center of the arc (striking point) is almost at the same height as the arch’s spring line, giving it somewhat the appearance of a semicircular arch. In 2011/12, the building was renovated. Concrete steps and stoop were constructed at the large arched opening, and new well-crafted wood and glass doors with matching sidelights were installed in the arch. Openings in the north, south, and west side are spanned by traditionally proportioned segmental arches. A Rumford fireplace was built inside the building. A basement of mission rock has a large rock cistern. The original steel plate shutters provide security at the openings. The original roof was replaced with corrugated metal hipped roof capped by a wood and glass “lantern”.

22. Stout-Pettus Block

This unique one-story brick building is the only “arcaded block” building configuration in the Courthouse Square district. It is possible that it was designed by Jules Leffland because it has a strong similarity to his documented

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design for the LeTelle, Mercantile Co. and the Bay City Grocery company buildings in Bay City, Texas. Behind the continuous red brick facade, three separate buildings each once housed separate businesses until 19991-2002 when the buildings were consolidated and rehabilitated as the Goliad County Public Library by Houston architect Ray Bailey. The continuous stepped parapet and the repetitive arches unify the three buildings into what appears to be a single building. Separate identities for each building are established by the three raised sections of the parapet, by rusticated pilasters defining the three major bays, and by the “a-b-a” rhythm of the arches within each of the three parts of the building. The round intersecting arches are outlined with beveled brick archivolt and spring from brick imposts on the brick piers. A band of corbelled brick dentils support decorative brick panels and coping. The side and rear walls are tan Goliad brick. In 2014 a brick addition was built to the western section of the building, housing the J.A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History.

23. Bull Durham wall advertisement on north wall of Stout-Pettus Bldg.

The robust color drawing of a bull advertised Bull Durham Chewing Tobacco and was painted sometime between 1894 and 1900 by “wall dogs”, itinerate painters who traveled the country. The 43 foot long advertisement with an 8x12 foot bull image was painted on the then exposed exterior brick north wall of the Stout-Pettus Building. Around 1900 a wood frame building was constructed next to this side of the Stout-Pettus Building. The image was covered up and thus protected from the elements for more than a century. When the frame building was dismantled in 2013, the wall painting came to light and revealed itself to be in mint condition. A shed roof has been built to protect the mural.

24. Burns Building

Two-story commercial building. Originally frame, later plastered. Covered porch, supported by arches. Roof combination of hip and flat.

25. Goliad County Abstract Company

One-story commercial brick building, with plate glass store-front. The composition roof is flat in the front and gabled in the rear.

26. Patton Building/Goliad Paint and Body

Unique poured-in-place concrete exterior walls were constructed after the 1926 fire which destroyed half of the buildings in this block. Horizontal bands on the sidewalls indicate that wood boards were used to form the walls. This one story building has a flat roof, a simple facade with two sets of double doors, single and paired windows of residential quality, and a small rectangular tower with bell rising above the parapet.

27. Seeligson Bldg.

Oldest brick building on the south side of the square has been extensively remodeled through the years, yet today it offers hints of its original brick facade and the two large elliptical arched openings that are seen in archival photographs. More recent photographs indicate that the facade was remodeled and plastered in 1984 to give the impression of a “streamlined modern” movie theater. Later, the facade was again reworked so that today, openings of the same size and shape as the original elliptical arches are glazed. The undersides (or intrados) of the original brick arches are visible through the large windows. The facade was once again finished in stucco. A section of the modern plaster has fallen off the facade revealing that the original brick was once scarified to improve the adhesion of the plaster to the brick.

28. Storeroom at rear of Seeligson Bldg.

Manufactured plywood building with a front gabled metal roof.

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29. W. W. Denham

This narrow and very deep, one-story commercial building stretches one full city block from South Courthouse Square to Fannin Street and has identical brick facades on both streets. The Goliad tan brick facade on Courthouse Square retains its original architectural features while the Fannin Street facade has been altered somewhat. Both facades are divided by brick pilasters into three equal bays. At the sidewalk level, there are a pair of narrow wood entry doors with paned windows in the central bay and a single large multiple-paned, wood window in each side bay. Above, square, four-paned wood transom windows bring light into the commercial space. Segmental arches, built of brick rowlock voussoirs with projecting brick trim, span the three openings. The central bay is extended higher than the side bays by a rectangular brick pediment inlaid with a stone (or cast concrete) panel with the date "1900". On both facades, in the wall space between the arches and the parapet, signs in shadowed letters, are painted on the brick: "W.W. DENHAM & CO. FURNITURE", "COFFINS", and "CASKETS". The undisciplined placement of the wall hooks supporting the rod hung canopy seems to indicate that it is not a part of the original design. Furthermore, no sidewalk covering is shown at this building on the 1906 Sanborn Map. It is possible Leffland design.

30a, 30b. Neyland Bldg.

This narrow and very deep, one story commercial building, like the adjacent Denham Building, stretches north to south one full city block from Courthouse Square to Fannin Street. When first built, both street facades this building might have been identical. Today, the Fannin Street south facade appears to have retained most of the original architectural and structural features such as the double entry doors set flush with the face of the brick wall, the wood frame transom windows divided into equal size glass panes, and the full height rusticated pilasters. The Courthouse Square north facade, especially the lower half, seems less harmonious than the Fannin Street south elevation. Certain elements on the north face appear to have been altered. The two middle pilasters are incongruously corbeled out from the brick wall spanning the transom. Perhaps these pilasters were once full height and enclosed the metal pipe columns seen in the interior through the angled window. Overall, the Courthouse Square facade has retained its three bay "a-b-a" composition and all of its details in the upper level. A red brick pediment, outlined with Goliad brick dentils, rises above the central corbeled brick cornice. Within the pediment an arched panel holds the name "NEYLAND" and the date "1903". Reversed curves in the outer bays complete the parapet design. Tan and red brick are juxtaposed to enrich checkered brick panels and banded pilasters. Small stone (or cast concrete) pyramids cap the pilasters. At the sidewalk level, a continuous iron threshold/ step runs the full width of the building. Vent holes in the shape of quatrefoils and little dots are cut into the riser face of the threshold/step. No sidewalk porch or canopy was shown on a 1906 Sanborn Map; therefore, the chains now draped on the building were probably added later to support a sidewalk canopy. Wood posts support the present porch.

31. Goliad Guard

One story wood frame building with clapboard siding. Gabled roof with composition shingles. Original entrance on Fannin Street is shown in archival photo. Various shed additions including a carport on Fannin added to the original building. It is now a residence.

32. Garza House

One story hip composition roof. Frame shiplap siding with shed roof porch.

33a. Ybarbo House

Front gabled composition roof. Frame board and batten siding. Attached shed roof porch with chamfered wood posts and jigsaw detailing.

33b. Ybarbo House Rear Building

Front gable wooded frame building with composition roof.

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34. Beauty Parlor

One-story metal Morgan building

35a. Bluntzer Bldg.

This 1-story commercial building has “false front” wall of brown extruded clay brick with “rug” texture. Behind this facade sits the earlier rock building shown at this location on 1894-1922 Sanborn Maps. The highest part of the brick stepped parapet wall covers the peak of the asymmetrical gable roof. The lowest part of the parapet covers a sloped roof added to south side of the gable roof. The front of the building is relatively plain: plate glass windows with transoms above, pair of entry doors in angled recess and tie rod canopy over sidewalk. The only ornamentation is a band of red brick rectangles laid flush with the brown brick wall above the transom windows.

35b. Bluntzer Bldg, Storeroom

Flat roofed rectangular stucco building.

36. Eberhardt and Maeve Building.

The brick facade follows the highest part of the brick stepped parapet wall and covers the peak of the asymmetrical gable roof. The lowest part of the parapet covers a sloped roof added to south side of the gable roof. The front of the building is relatively plain: plate glass windows with transoms above, pair of entry doors in angled recess and tie rod canopy over sidewalk. The only ornamentation is a band of red brick rectangles laid flush with the brown brick wall above the transom windows. The wood portion of the façade was altered and restored at an earlier date.

37 and 38. Goliad National Bank and addition

This impressive two-story bank building sits on a corner lot and reveals two separate architectural styles. The front portico evokes classical architecture while the side elevation presents a more utilitarian aspect. Strong horizontal lines (provided by the podium at the base of the building and the “attic story” at the top) organize these disparate elements into a unified composition. Archival photographs indicate that a large projecting cornice (now missing) once encircled the building. Of the original entablature, only the narrow copper architrave and coffered soffit remain. The resulting tall unadorned and now plastered brick parapet has the appearance of a classical “attic story”. The facade is dominated by four smooth limestone Tuscan columns on high pedestals which are an implied visual continuation of the tall “Roman temple podium” upon which the entire building sits. The two outer columns are engaged to brick antae; the two inner columns are freestanding. Visible joints in the columns indicate they were built up out of limestone drums. The dramatic columns overshadow the muted architectural details of the front and side elevations which are faced with grayish tan 12” Norman size bricks. On the side elevation, narrow end bays are framed by two-story brick pilasters with limestone capitals and bases. Single, double, and triple windows have flat lintels with keystone and sills on block brackets. The brick wall panels between the upper and lower windows are ornamented with simple linear design of projecting bricks and small stones. Modern one story stucco addition has full width covered porch supported by simple rectangular piers. A windowless connection joins the new and old parts of the bank together.

39a. Volbrecht/Getzwiller

The 1976 inventory shows this as part of a larger building. Two story rubble Mission stone building was rebuilt (after demolition of the southern part) and replastered in 1980 and deeply “lined” to simulate coursed and ashlar stone. Hip roof. Rear wood gallery and porch. Originally a one room residence, it was later remodeled by Dr. Getzwiller who used the front rooms as an office and the basement as a pharmacy where he prepared medication for his patients. It has a rock basement.

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40. Goliad Motor Company Building

One story white stucco commercial building with false front facade, metal roof awning supported by square wood posts at sidewalk, plate glass windows.

41. Old Markethouse (Markethouse Museum)

One story wood frame building with painted clapboard siding. Central bell tower with belfry has a flared roof and finial. Wood cornice on false front parapet and tower. Gabled metal roof. Building has been used as a meat and farmers market and later became a fire station and city office. A 1906 Sanborn map indicates the building housed a reel of 250-foot long 3' hand hose for the fire department.

42. Southern Pacific Railroad Baggage Bldg (moved)

One story wood frame building with clapboard siding, side-gable roof, full width wood porch, 4x4 wood posts. Moved from original location of Depot(non-extant) at 600 Block E. End

43. Courthouse

This massive Second Empire style, three-story courthouse, is surrounded by lawn and trees on an entire city block. Although the overall plan is rectangular, the four facades are modulated with projecting towers and recessed spaces. In the same manner, the top of the courthouse is enlivened by a collection of roofs of various sizes and shapes. The exterior walls are a very hard and dense blue/gray/tan Muldoon sandstone laid in rock faced ashlar courses. The stone surface is divided vertically by smooth and rough stone pilasters and divided horizontally by dark red Pecos sandstone belt courses at each of the three floor lines. Originally there were major entrances on the north and south sides; however, the south entrance was obscured by a later addition which, fortunately, is overshadowed by the overall exuberance of the building. The north and south facades are divided into three major parts. In the center of the projecting square towers outline the recessed entrance. The towers are square in plan.

44. Stormfeltz Residence and carport

Vernacular two-story clapboard wood frame house with intersecting gable roofs. Front elevation has full height angled bay with machine-made stickwork and spindle friezes in gable. Two-story front porch with spindle frieze between 5 turned wood posts with brackets. The wood windows are six over six or four over four depending on the wall space available. Low slope triangular pediment on top of porch windows. Double doors with sidelights on both first and second floor. Metal roof. The nonhistoric carport has a gabled metal roof supported by metal poles.

45. R.L. Pettus Estate

Vernacular double-gabled single-story frame residence with stucco cladding; attached carport.

46a and 46b. Armory Ruins

Standing mission rock walls and concrete slab. Known through oral tradition as the Armory.

47. Branch River Park

4.2 acres and split rail fence. Frisbee golf course and hiking trail. The historic carriage house, picnic tables, and water fountains are outside district.

48. Public Restroom

Front gable cement block rectangular structure

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Statement of Significance

The period of significance for this amended nomination is 1850-1942. The district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development, as the development of the courthouse square was an important contribution to the history of Goliad and affected the growth and character of the town in the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The district is also significant under Criterion C, as represented by the late Victorian architectural style of numerous buildings designed by well-known architects and the use of local building materials: rock salvaged from the walls of Mission Espiritu Santo (and possibly Presidio La Bahia) and locally manufactured brick. Although the first floors of some buildings have been modified by additions of modern commercial facades including display windows and remodeled entrances, many retain some original Victorian details, including corbelling brick pilasters, hooded windows, and decorative pediments.

According to architect Gerald Moorhead, "Goliad has one of the most intact late nineteenth and early-twentieth century courthouse squares in Texas" and "Goliad's courthouse square seems to outrank even Monterrey Square in Wharton in its density of Leffland storefronts."²² Since the 1976 Historic Survey was completed and the 1976 National Register designation approved, several commercial buildings were demolished and some were replaced by newer structures. The Denham Hotel, a contributing building, burned in 1981; the Volbrecht-Gertzwiller Building was partially demolished and later restored; the Stout-Pettus Block and the W. A. Pettus Building were restored; a Bull Durham Tobacco wall advertisement was revealed; and in 2014, the Ewell Building and its warehouse were being renovated. The Goliad Courthouse Square serves not only as a model of late Victorian period architecture, but also as an example of an active center for the county government and a hub of commercial activity for the community.

The Spanish, Mexican and Revolutionary Periods of Goliad

In 1749, Nuestra Senora Mission del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga Mission and Presidio del Nuestra Senora de Loreto (also known as Presidio La Bahia) were moved from three earlier locations on the Guadalupe River to sites on the San Antonio River in present Goliad County. In 1758, an additional mission, Nuestra Senora del Rosario was established on the west side of the river about four leagues from the Presidio La Bahia and Mission Espiritu Santo. Thousands of cattle which developed into the Longhorn breed roamed the ranches that were owned by the two missions. In 1774, Mission Espiritu Santo owned over 15,000 branded head, and Mission Rosario owned over 10,000, ca. 1780.²³ From 1779 to 1782, more than 8,000 head of these cattle belonging to the missions and Spanish ranchers along the river were rounded up and driven from La Bahia to Louisiana and Florida to feed Spanish General Bernardo de Galvez's soldiers who were aiding Americans during the Revolution.²⁴

It is significant that after the secularization of the two missions in the 1830s, the remaining Longhorns ran wild, continued to multiply, and doubled their numbers every fifteen months.²⁵ The availability of these unbranded cattle attracted Anglo settlers to the area and contributed to the development of the ranching culture in Goliad County.

The community of La Bahia grew up around the Presidio, first occupied by the Spanish (1794-1821) and later, the Mexicans (1821-1836). In 1829, Raphael Antonio Manchola, a La Bahia resident and a member of the Coahuila and Texas state legislature, initiated changing the name of La Bahia to Goliad (an anagram of Hidalgo) in honor of

²² Moorhead, *Buildings of Texas*, 497.

²³ Charles Ramsdell, Jr., *Spanish Goliad*, Courtesy of National Park Service (Goliad County Library), 7, 19.

²⁴ Robert H. Thonhoff, *The Texas Connection with the American Revolution* (Austin: Eakin Press, 1981), 75.

²⁵ Dan Kilgore, "The Spanish Missions and Origins of the Cattle Industry in Texas," Proceedings of the Second Annual Mission Research Conference, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, San Antonio, 1984.

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Father Hidalgo, a hero of the Mexican independence movement. The settlement (Villa de Goliad) served as an important link for shipments of goods from the port of Copano on the Gulf coast to Bexar, and customs were collected at the Presidio. The La Bahia-Bexar Road, paralleling the north bank of the San Antonio River, was charted by the commander of the fort, Captain Manuel Ramirez Piscina, in 1755.²⁶ The earliest map was drawn in 1780 and is credited to Governor Domingo Cabello.²⁷ A portion of this road traversed Goliad and was recognized as a segment of the National Historic Trail, El Camino de los Tejas by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2004.

The Presidio was besieged and occupied for short periods of time by several by Anglo and Mexican filibusterers from 1813 to 1821. By the 1830s, more than 20,000 Anglos had arrived in Texas; many of them came as settlers in *empresarios'* colonies. Mexican President Santa Anna revoked the constitution of 1824, and many of these new residents wanted their independence from Mexico. One of the first efforts leading to the Texas Revolution was the Goliad Campaign of 1835, when Benjamin R. Milam and George Collingsworth captured the Presidio. In December, a group of citizens and soldiers, under the command of Phillip Dimmitt, signed the first Texas Declaration of Independence and hoisted the first flag of Independence designed by Dimmitt.²⁸ Dimmitt was the commanding officer at Goliad until January 1836,²⁹ when James Walker Fannin took command.³⁰ Amid the growing opposition to the Mexican government, volunteers from the United States began arriving to reinforce the troops. Mexican troops under General Marin Perfecto de Cos attempted to quell the unrest in Bexar and were defeated in the Battle of Bexar in December 1835 by the Texans. In January 1836, General Santa Anna, Cos's brother-in-law, and General Jose Urea began their march into Texas from Matamoros. Santa Anna traveled toward Bexar, while Urea and his troops came up the coast. Urea engaged Texans in several battles along the way, and ultimately defeated the Texans at the Presidio in the Battle of the Coleto on the open plains east of the fort.

After holding the Texan prisoners in the Presidio for a week, they were marched out, shot, and their bodies burned by orders of General Santa Anna (his orders were to execute anyone bearing arms against Mexico). The Goliad Massacre, where 349 men were killed on March 26, 1836, was one of the defining events of the Texas Revolution, along with the defeat of the Alamo three weeks later and the subsequent Texans' victory over Santa Anna at the Battle of Santa Jacinto.

After the massacre and the Battle of San Jacinto, most of the Mexican citizens fled Goliad (La Bahia) and historian Charles Ramsdell wrote, "But for some years after the Revolution, the old lanes were empty. No one moved in them except hungry dogs that had once fed for awhile."³¹

²⁶ Jack Jackson, *Los Mesteno: Spanish Ranching in Texas, 1721-1821* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1986), 45.

²⁷ National Archives, Records of the Bureau of the Chief of Engineer, College Park Maryland.

²⁸ Wallace L. McKeehan, "Dimmit's Goliad Flag," <http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/adp/history/republic/flags/dimmits.html>. Dimmit was a supporter of the Federalists until after the Siege of Bexar. His first Goliad flag, indicating this support, was similar to the Mexican flag of red and green with the words "Constitution of 1824" replacing the eagle. His second flag with a severed bloody arm holding a sword on a white background was hoisted upon his return to Goliad from the Battle of Bexar when he and a group of citizens declared their independence.

²⁹ Craig H. Roell, "Dimmitt, Philip," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fdi19>. Texas State Historical Association, 2010. Note: Dimmitt's first Goliad flag was "Constitution of 1824."

³⁰ Wallace L. McKeehan, "Fannin's Fight and the Massacre at La Bahia (Goliad)," *Sons of Dewitt Colony Texas*, <http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/goliadmassacre.htm>.

³¹ Ramsdell, 44.

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Settlement of Goliad County after the Revolution

Goliad County was organized in 1837, and a few of the remaining Anglo-Americans living at La Bahia moved north of the San Antonio River to the new Goliad. In 1841, the four leagues of land granted by the Republic of Texas in 1839 were surveyed by Dr. J. H. Barnard (a survivor of the Massacre who returned after the Texas Revolution to make his home in Goliad) and lots were sold. In his memoirs, former County Judge J. C. Burns wrote, “the town council in 1840s placed a minimum price of \$10.00 on each town lot, and \$1.00 an acre for each farm lot.”³²

Trouble came in the form of an invasion of some Mexican soldiers in 1842, as a result of the boundary dispute between the U.S. and Mexico. They surrounded the “old town” La Bahia (where some settlers continued to live), ran off some cattle, stayed a day, and then retreated to Refugio. The period of uneasiness continued until 1845, as described in a 1911 interview with former slave Charles G. Whitby as “a wild, recky, Indiany looking place with soldiers all over it to keep the Indians back.”³³ Early ranching families often sought sanctuary in town during raids by bands of Native Americans, and citizens in the town would rush to the “old church” at La Bahia for safety when there was news of a raid. Three Ranger companies sent to Goliad by the State of Texas “apparently cleared up the Indian problems of Goliad and the rest of southwest Texas.”³⁴ When Texas was annexed by the United States, the sale of the lots became more active. Individuals who had earlier bought lots in 1841 and not paid for them were required to pay for them or forfeit the lots for resale.³⁵

Around 1845, additional Anglo settlers began arriving in the area, many of them lured by reports of the availability of the wild cattle. A number of them became farmers, and others, cattle ranchers, and later, cattle drivers, who amassed incomes that made an impact on the economy of Goliad. They and their descendants were not only leaders in the community, but also owned several buildings in the historic district, including members of the Lott, Fant, and Pettus families. Some of these early residents, many from the southeastern U.S., settled in the San Antonio River Valley West of Goliad which was listed on the National Register in 1995. Other newcomers settled in the town. In addition, beginning in 1838, German immigrants began arriving at the port of Indianola; many recruited by the Adelsverein, a group of German noblemen, attempting to establish a German presence in Texas. As they traveled westward through Goliad, many of them dropped off and established new towns in the county: Weesache, Schroeder, Weser, Sarco, Dobskyville, and Ander.

Goliad from the 1850s-1880s

The population of Goliad County in 1850 was 648,³⁶ when the period of significance for this nomination begins. Frederick Law Olmstead and his brother traveled through Texas in 1853-54. In one of his letters written to Henry J. Raymond for the *New York Daily Times*, Olmstead described the town of Goliad as a “settlement of half a dozen houses, two stores, a wheelwright’s and a blacksmith’s shop.”³⁷ It is likely that one of these houses was the Brooking-Lipscomb-White House, on the western boundary of the district. One of the oldest residences remaining

³² Judge J. C. Burns. Vertical files of the J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History. Goliad County Library, n.d.

³³ Charles W. Whitby, a 1911 interview, “A Wild, Recky, Indiany Looking Place Full of Lawless Men.” Goliad: *Goliad Advance Guard*, June 1, 1978. Article from the *Galveston News* by S. M. Leserle and reprinted in the June 14, 1911 *Goliad Advance* and 1978.

³⁴ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 14, 15.

³⁵ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 10.

³⁶ *Texas Almanac*, “Population History of Counties from 1850-2010,” <http://texasalmanac.com/sites/default/files/images/topics/ctypophistweb2010.pdf>.

³⁷ Frederick Law Olmstead. *Journey through Texas in 1853-1854; A Saddle-Trip on the Southwestern Frontier* (Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones Press, 1962), 157-158.

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in the district, originally built ca. 1850 as a dogtrot structure, is frame; it can be assumed that it is made of Florida cypress brought by wagons from the nearest Texas port, Indianola.

Goods continued to be transported through Goliad from Indianola, a thriving port, and freight was hauled by Mexicans who drove ox-carts and Anglos who used heavy wagons and teams of mules or dray horses. A violent dispute developed over the lesser prices charged by Mexican drivers, and the “Cart War of 1857” ensued. Without benefit of trials, hangings of Anglos who killed Mexican drivers were conducted from “The Hanging Tree,” on the Courthouse grounds. Charles Whitby recounted, “I saw two Americans hanging from that live oak which stands near the courthouse on the north side on the square. I helped to cut down and bury them.”³⁸ Additional hangings were conducted from the tree for several years.

Beth White reviewed a copy of the March 31, 1860 *Messenger*, a newspaper published by two Methodist ministers. From her we learn that there were ads for many businesses and professional services, including lawyers and a dentist.³⁹ Churches were established, and there were two private schools: Aranama College for boys on the south of town and Paine Female Institute for girls on the north.

Although Goliad County was one of the earliest Texas counties to secede from the Union during the Civil War, the area was not as affected by the conflict as some others in Texas. No battles were fought in Goliad although several companies of volunteers served in the Confederate Army (including all of the students at Aranama College, a school for boys). Confederate shipments of cotton, bound for sale in Mexico and shipment to England, passed through Goliad on the “Cotton Road,” a result of the Union Army’s blockade of the Texas ports. Sale of this cotton in England helped support the Confederate Army. Shortage of goods for the citizens resulted in bartering and the use of local materials, such as woven palmetto leaves for hats and handmade wooden cutlery.

Another period of unrest in Goliad occurred following the Civil War, when unscrupulous men came to roundup unbranded cattle, and eventually stole branded ones from local herds. There were considerable problems. “Local ranchers ... those who stood for law and order banded together in self- defense as a vigilance committee.”⁴⁰ The group of 50 men, organized primarily of ranchers and known as Regulators, dispensed punishment vigorously. Under Governor Richard Coke, the Regulators were reorganized; the Texas Rangers were brought to Goliad and relative peace ensued.⁴¹

Early Building of the Town and the Courthouse Square.

Beth White wrote that this period “might be described as the rock building era of Goliad” (see Section 8 for information on the source of the rock).⁴² In 1854, construction began on one of the most important rock buildings, the second courthouse that replaced the first, a wooden structure on the east side of the square built ca. 1848. This second Courthouse was built in the center of the public square. A two-story building, it was completed in 1857, with a jail on the first floor and the courthouse on the second. This building was sold to R. W. Davis in 1870. In that year, a fire occurred in the courthouse, destroying the records. Some individuals believe that only the records were destroyed, as business continued. A bell tower was installed and an iron fence (to keep out animals)

³⁸ Whitby, “Indiandy Looking Place,” n.p.

³⁹ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 32.

⁴⁰ Text of the Texas Historical Marker, “Regulators of Goliad County” on grounds of the Goliad County Courthouse.

⁴¹ Jackie L. Pruettt and Everett B. Cole, eds., *The History and Heritage of Goliad County: Researched and compiled by Goliad County Historical Commission*, (Austin: Eakin Publications, 1983), 28-29.

⁴² White, *Goliad Remembered*, 19.

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constructed.⁴³ This courthouse was demolished and some of the rock was used for the existing one, built in 1894. Other rock buildings were constructed on the square and housed a bar, mercantile stores, a gambling hall, opera house, a grocery store, a club-room, and a hotel. Most of these earlier stone buildings in the historic district were demolished, although there are six remaining rock basements. Extant examples of these older rock buildings are the Masonic Lodge (1854, Photo 71), the Volbrecht-Getzwiller building (1853, see 1976 Historical Survey photo 405974 and Photo 39) and the Ballard-Seidel Hotel-Cole Residence (ca. 1856, see Photos 2a and 81). Identified as City Hotel on the 1894 Sanborn map, the two-story house operated as a hotel until about 1910. A rock basement with hooks for hanging meat is under the present kitchen. Several frame and stone structures (no longer extant) were adjacent to the house: a dormitory for guests and boarders and a kitchen-dining room where Mrs. Seidel served “bounteous” meals.⁴⁴

Rock wall ruins and a concrete foundation on East Fannin Street have been known as the Armory according to local historical tradition.⁴⁵ Sanborn maps from 1894 to 1922 illustrate the building’s use as a livery stable and later a blacksmith shop. The Sanborn map of 1933 reveals that the building was no longer there. The rock remains of “the old armory” were demolished at this site in the 1980s, according to Rebecca Borchers, the Main Street project director.⁴⁶ Gayle Albrecht remembers that this was the site of the armory.⁴⁷ A search of archival records in 2014 did not offer sufficient evidence to positively identify these ruins, although the “Muster Roll of Citizens of Goliad” (the Reserve Militia of 1870) reveals that there were 478 men (87 were “Colored” and 10, “Mexican”) enrolled. Their occupations were listed as teamsters, stock raisers, farmers, stock drivers, and “wagoners.” Additional reservists included a carpenter, a clerk, a general jobber, two lawyers, and a stonemason.⁴⁸

The frame Market House was built in 1870, and the city leased stalls to farmers and cattle raisers to sell produce and meat. By 1886, the building was enlarged; part of the Market House was used as a firehouse and there were still some stalls. The fire bell was installed in 1890.⁴⁹ The building, restored in 1964, houses the Markethouse Museum (as identified in 2014), and is operated by the Goliad County Historical Commission. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1894 reveals that 65 frame buildings and structures on the square far out-numbered the 14 stone and the eight brick edifices. The south side of the square with street frontage was all frame construction with one exception, the brick Seeligson store. There was a need for a firehouse as the square had three fires. The first one occurred on the north side in 1880s, and there were two on the south side; one in 1914 and the devastating one in 1926.

Goliad in the 1880s-1890s

Two extant frame buildings housed early newspapers. The *Goliad Guard*, (ca. 1880) was first published as *The Intelligencer*. The building has been extensively remodeled over the years. During the 1930s, it was rented to the architects and a sculptor working on the restoration of Mission Espiritu Santo. The *Goliad Advance Guard* (1883) with its framed front façade was originally the office of Dr. Lipscomb, the second owner of the adjacent Brookings-

⁴³ Pruett and Cole, *History and Heritage of Goliad County*, 119-120.

⁴⁴ Ada Sue McDonald, “Old Seidel Hotel a Treasure” (Goliad, TX: *Goliad Advance Guard*, August, 12, 1982).

⁴⁵ Gayle Albrecht to Patsy Light, May 2014. Albrecht stated that WWI veterans met at the armory.

⁴⁶ Rebecca Borchers, e-mail to Patsy Light, March 3, 2014. Borchers wrote that a realtor who bought the property bulldozed the remaining standing walls although he had no plans for them. There are photos in the J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History, Goliad County Library.

⁴⁷ Gayle Albrecht, telephone conversation with Patsy Light, July 2014.

⁴⁸ “Roll of Citizens in Goliad County, who have been enrolled in the Reserve Militia, organized under an Act of the State Legislature and approved 24th June 1870.” Vertical files, J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History, Goliad County Library.

⁴⁹ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 45.

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Lipscomb-White house. In 1905, the newspaper moved into this building and published the paper there for many years.

An outstanding event of this period was the placing of a monument in 1885 honoring Fannin and his men. The 18th Legislature of Texas appropriated \$1,500 for “the purchase and erection of a monument over the graves of the veterans who fell at Goliad.” Citizens formed the Fannin Monument Association (two of the members were veterans of Texas’ War for Independence) to raise money from voluntary donations, but the expected donations were not as much as they hoped. After deciding that the monument would be erected in town, (the burial place of Fannin and his men at La Bahia was deemed too expensive and too remote), they asked the city to sell or lease the lot north of the City Market House. A marble shaft made by Victoria Marble Works was erected in the center of the park, Fannin Plaza Park, a contributing site in the historic district. It was a venue for many events, including band concerts and parties. Several years later, two cannons which were used by Fannin, were installed in the park.⁵⁰

By 1890, the population of the county was 5,910.⁵¹ In 1889, Goliad celebrated the arrival of the G. W. T. & P. Railroad, with a large celebration advertised in the local paper as “Goliad’s Grand Boom” with a barbeque, music by the Brass Band of Goliad, speeches, and dancing.⁵² With the arrival of the railroad came the availability of building materials, imported brick, glass, and steel, resulting in construction of several of the two-story buildings (and the only three-story one) on the square. The rail station on the east side of town was either demolished or relocated (unknown in 2014). When the railroad ceased to come to Goliad in 1979, its depot warehouse building was moved after 1989 to 211 East Franklin and serves as a community meeting room, known as “The Depot.”

In 1894, the existing Second-Empire Goliad County Courthouse was built; the architect was Canadian Henri E. M. Guindon; and the building firm was Martin Byrnes and Johnson of Victoria. Guindon was a one-time associate of Alfred Giles. According to architectural historian, Mary Carolyn Hollers George, research has revealed nothing about Guindon’s background, travels, or later activities; however, during the years 1889-1891, Guindon was a partner in the firm of Alfred Giles & Guindon. He spent two years in Chicago, but returned to San Antonio and sold plans for the courthouse to Caldwell County. He rejoined the Giles partnership and the same plans were sold to Goliad County. Giles claimed both the Caldwell and Goliad courthouse as designs by his firm, but the drawings for both courthouses match the style of Guindon.⁵³ Guindon moved to San Luis Potosi in 1896.⁵⁴

On March 2, 1894, 6,000 people gathered on the Courthouse lawn for the laying of the cornerstone. Trains came from neighboring towns and brass bands from Yoakum and Yorktown, and the local band marched from the depot to the square. Barbeque was served for 900 people, and all the restaurants and hotels were “taxed to their utmost capacity.” A procession of 600 people, in a line about one-half mile long, marched around the courthouse. Five hundred Masons, including members of the local group and from neighboring towns, joined the line from their lodge (a contributing building in the district) and conducted the cornerstone ceremony. An oyster bake, an open house at the old college, free public balls, and other feasting followed.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Ibid., 51-54.

⁵¹ *Texas Almanac*. “Population History of Counties from 1850-2010,” <http://texasalmanac.com/sites/default/files/images/topics/ctypophistweb2010.pdf>:

⁵¹ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 55.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ “Alfred Giles,” Texas Courthouse (blog), n.d., <http://www.254texascourthouses.net/alfred-giles-architect.html>.

⁵⁴ Mary Carolyn Hollers George, *The Architectural Legacy of Alfred Giles, Selected Restorations* (San Antonio, TX: Trinity University, 2006), 110-111.

⁵⁵ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 57-59.

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In the late 1890s, it is apparent that there was a building boom and other significant buildings were constructed on the square: the John Cole-Bergmann Building, the Bergmann Building, the two largest Cole Block Buildings and servants quarters, the two Baker-VonDohlen Buildings, the Maetze Bank, the Ewell Building (building on right in archival Photo 68 and Photo 20 of the building under renovation in 2014), the Stout-Pettus Block, the Seeligson Building, the Eberhardt and Meeve Building and the Denham Building.

The Square and Events: 1900-1942

At the turn of the century, development continued in the historic district and Texas Ranger and Goliad County Sheriff George Stormfeltz built his house on Fannin Street, buildings on the square were constructed for Dr. L. W. Chilton, J. W. Ellis, C. T. Black, the only three-story structure on the square, W. A. Pettus, the First National Bank, Judge J. C. Burns' Commercial Bank and residence, the Neyland Building, and J. W. Ewell added a store-room warehouse attached to the rear of his store.

Many of these turn-of-the-century buildings exhibit late Victorian details, including transom windows, aprons below the display windows, storefront cornices, pilasters separating bays, stepped parapets, hooded windows (on upper floors), and decorative dentil and corbelled brick treatments. Some of these details are present in the work of Jules Leffland, a Danish Immigrant, who, with his son Kai and other associates, designed at least 80 buildings around South Texas in an area from Wharton to Kingsville.⁵⁶

Leffland's first project was dismantling and moving houses that had been damaged in the Indianola hurricane of 1886,⁵⁷ which were later reconstructed in Victoria and Cuero. Leffland lived most of his life in Victoria,⁵⁸ but he and his family lived in Goliad for several years where he owned land north of town, and was one of the stockholders of the First National Bank. Archival records and research by former Victoria Preservation Executive Director Gary Dunnam reveal that Leffland and his firm designed several extant buildings on the Courthouse Square.⁵⁹ Although not listed in his daybook, the W. W. Denham Building and the Neyland Building evidence elements of Leffland's style. The daybook listings include the Ewell Building (at Mrs. Ewell's request, the original façade was changed shortly after it was built), the Ellis Building, the Eberhardt and Meeve Building, the W. A. Pettus Building, the Chilton #1 Building, the John Cole-Bergmann Building, the Seeligson Building, and the remodeling of both the W. W. Lott Building and the W. W. Denham Building. The Goliad Hardware Company was not listed in the daybook, but credited to Jules Leffland and Son, in an attachment to the "Description of Buildings in the Proposed District."⁶⁰ The firm's architectural renderings of plans for the Wearden Building (demolished), the Goliad High School (demolished), the remodeling of the Lott Building, and a garage for the Goliad Hardware Company are in the archives of the J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History in the Goliad County Library.

There is conflicting evidence on the architectural attribution of the Seeligson Building, but deed records and Leffland's daybook indicate the extant Seeligson building was designed by Leffland,⁶¹ who also designed the

⁵⁶ Anne Alcorn, "Leffland, Jules Carl," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fle55>.

⁵⁷ Mike Cox, "Texas Tales: Indianola Remnants," *Texas Escapes Online Magazine: Over 1800 Texas Towns and Ghost Towns*, May 1, 2008, <http://www.texasescapes.com/MikeCoxTexasTales/Indianola-Remnants.htm>.

⁵⁸ Bill T. Wilson II, "Leffland in Victoria," *Texas Architect*, May/June 1994, n.p.

⁵⁹ Gary Dunnam, "Victoria's Danish Dynamo: From Bay City to San Diego, émigré architect Jules Leffland left a vast Texas legacy," *Texas Architect*, July/August, 2005, n.p. Personal communications with Patsy Light 2013-2014. Dunnam also provided a scan of Leffland's daybook and an interpretation of the entries.

⁶⁰ "Attachment B, Description of Buildings in the Proposed District," J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History, Goliad County Library.

⁶¹ Gerald Moorhead e-mail to Patsy Light, August 18, 2014. He cites *Clayton's Galveston*, that refers to a 1890 entry in

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second building for First Methodist Church and several residences including Dr. Chilton's, which was listed on the National Register in 1998.

Moorhead wrote that Nicholas Joseph Clayton and his company designed the earlier non-extant 1890 Seeligson Building (site unknown). Clayton is described as a "High Victorian architect" who was responsible for many buildings in Galveston from 1870-1890. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, but moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his mother after the death of his father. After serving in the U.S. Navy, he returned to Cincinnati, where he was listed in the city directory as a marble carver, and later as an architectural draftsman. He moved to Galveston and began his architectural practice, where he was known for his decorative brickwork.⁶²

Lewis Sterling Green and his junior partner, Joseph Finger, designed the First National Bank of Goliad, described as an example of classical temple banks.⁶³ Green was born in Marion, Ohio, and is listed in the Houston City Directory of 1903-04. He had "a series of short-lived" partnerships including one with Finger. During their brief partnership, they designed numerous important projects in Houston and Galveston, including Stowers Furniture, Temple Freda Synagogue, the DeGeorge Hotel in Houston and the Galveston Cotton Compress & Warehouse Co. complex, the American National Insurance Co. Building, and the Panama Hotel in Galveston.⁶⁴

Joseph Finger, "one of Houston's first and most prolific architects" of both "Art Deco and Moderne" styles, was born in Beitz, Austria, and was trained in the Royal School in Vienna.⁶⁵ He first came to New Orleans and later moved to Houston where he was a draftsman for Green in 1908-1909 and later was his junior partner from 1911-1913. Among Finger's later projects were four hotels in Houston and four outside Houston, numerous important buildings, Weingarten's grocery stores, Temple Beth Israel, and several residences for wealthy clients.⁶⁶

Tim VonDohlen credits William Thomas as the architect for the Baker-VonDohlen Buildings.⁶⁷ As of 2014 no information was available for Thomas.

Known Goliad area builders for buildings in the historic district include Albert Moehrig, contractor for the Goliad Hardware Company; Bailey Mills Company, who built Chilton Building #1 and Dr. Chilton's House; Mr. Lawless (remodeled the Brooking-Lipscomb-White House for Dr. Lipscomb in 1870); Christian Albrecht of Weesache who built the early courthouse which burned in 1870 and the Masonic Lodge with Henry Angerstein, Sr.; and Mr. Milby.⁶⁸ Victoria builders were Joseph Gruy, who built the non-extant Wearden building, the Ramsey garage, and

Clayton's daybook referencing a store building for Michael Seeligson in Goliad (Barrie Scardino, *Clayton's Galveston* [College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2000], 238). Recent research (2014) reveals that there were probably two Seeligson Buildings: one listed in Clayton's daybook for Michael Seeligson (non-extant) and the other for George Seeligson (listed in Leffland's day book). White, *Goliad Remembered*, 62. "White writes that the Seeligson Store was a well-known business in Goliad from the 1870s into the early 1900s," which gives credence to the fact that there was an earlier Seeligson building.

⁶² *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Clayton, Nicolas Joseph," by Robert A. Nesbitt and Stephen Fox, last modified June 12, 2010, accessed November 27, 2014, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fcl22>

⁶³ Gerald Moorhead, *Buildings of Texas: Central, South, and Gulf Coast* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2013), 498.

⁶⁴ Stephen Fox, e-mail to Patsy Light, August 8, 2014, listing Green's work submitted to Texas Historical Commission.

⁶⁵ Josh Levine, "Joseph Finger: The Man behind Houston's Iconic Architecture," *Houston History*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Houston: University of Houston Center for Public History, 2014), 2-6.

⁶⁶ Stephen Fox, List of Green's work submitted to Texas Historical Commission and e-mail communication with Patsy Light, August, 2014.

⁶⁷ Tim VonDohlen, personal communication with Patsy Light, August 2014.

⁶⁸ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 24, 25.

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the remodeled the W. W. Lott Building;⁶⁹ and the Martin, Byrnes and Johnson contracting firm, builders of the courthouse.

1902-1919

On May 18, 1902, a tornado of F4 intensity hit the western section of the town with a path 350 feet wide, destroying everything in its path and leaving 115 people dead and 230 injured. As the square was not in the path, a temporary hospital and morgue was set up in the courthouse, and volunteer doctors, nurses, and medical supplies arrived on special trains from surrounding towns. Merchants on the square opened their stores to provide what was needed. A physician of Cuero, Dr. Swayne, was appointed to organize and head the courthouse hospital for a month. The townspeople recovered and rebuilt.⁷⁰

With the invention of barbed wire, the arrival of windmills and the railroad, the days of the cattle drives were over. Many local ranchers who had “gone up the trail” continued their ranching operations and began importing new breeds to replace the Longhorns.

Cotton became a significant economic generator at the turn of the century. Much of the pastureland was cleared for cultivation for the cotton boom which began in the early 1900s, and lasted until the late 1930s. Landowners brought workers from Mexico, and the landscape of the River Valley west of town was liberally dotted with modest frame homes for the laborers and their families. The population of 10,093 in 1930, the largest recorded in the history of the county, was no doubt a result of this influx of these new people. According to Judge Emilio Vargas, these families would come to the Courthouse Square on Saturdays to buy groceries and dry goods, and the streets were so crowded, “one could hardly walk around the square.” Favorite gathering places were “La Cantina del Colorado,” a name given to a non-extant restaurant on the east side south of the bank and the movie theatre which had several locations on the square through the years.⁷¹ It is interesting to note that movies came to Goliad ca. 1912, when J. H. VonDohlen began showing them in his building. Subsequent movie theatre locations through the years, also on the Courthouse Square, were a non-extant frame building across the street from the Volbrecht-Gertzwiller Building, the Chilton Building, the Ewell Building (known in the 1930s as the Goliad Theatre), and finally the Seeligson Building.⁷²

In 1906, a statewide meeting of the Daughters of the Texas Revolution was held in Goliad and their meetings were in the district courtroom of the courthouse. Five of the six surviving veterans of the Texas Revolution were honored, and they were photographed near one of the cannons in Fannin Park.⁷³

The Courthouse again filled a need in 1917. National Guard Reservists from surrounding towns were called to join local men were housed in the courthouse while they waited for the arrival of their uniforms. When the uniforms arrived, a second photograph was made. The company marched from the courthouse to Fannin Park where there was a flag presentation ceremony.⁷⁴

The end of WWI was celebrated with the ringing of church and fire bells, closing of the stores, and the assembly of the school children. All marched around the square with flags, dignitaries delivered speeches, and everyone sang

⁶⁹ Gary Dunnam, personal communication with Patsy Light. Undated and unidentified newspaper article.

⁷⁰ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 67-71.

⁷¹ Judge Emilio Vargas. Telephone interview with Patsy Light, May 14, 2014.

⁷² White, *Goliad Remembered*, 86.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 73-74.

⁷⁴ Pruett and Cole, *History and Heritage of Goliad County*, 45.

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“America” and “The Star Spangled Banner.”⁷⁵ A granite monument constructed by the American Legion on the east side of the courthouse lawn lists the names of 17 Goliad men killed in action.

In June 1919, an outdoor celebration for the returning soldiers was planned, but a rainstorm necessitated a change of plans for the barbeque. The Neyland warehouse served as the dining room and the district courtroom was cleared out and a band played for dancing.⁷⁶

The Square: 1920s-1942

The thriving economic state of the community before the depression was evidenced by the existence of four banks on the square: the Goliad Bank and Trust (which occupied the ground floor of the Pettus building); Judge Burns’ private institution, the Commercial Bank; the Maetze Bank, and the First National Bank of Goliad. When the depression hit in 1929, the Goliad Bank and Trust failed and the Post Office moved into the bank’s former space in the Pettus Building.

Through the years of significance, buildings on the square housed various businesses, and it is interesting to note that an African-American, Charlie Whitby, a former slave, owned several on the west side in the 300 Block of Commercial adjoining the Stout-Pettus block.⁷⁷ The businesses in Whitby’s property owned by African Americans were the Whitby Broom Factory, a straw warehouse, Mrs. Clara Gentry’s café, and Jess Taylor’s grocery. Taylor owned and operated the store for 50 years. The second floors were used as hotel rooms for African Americans. All the buildings, including the Lewis Chevrolet and an air conditioning business on the corner of Commercial and Fannin, were demolished by the 1980s.⁷⁸

Several buildings were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s: the Goliad Hardware Company, the Commercial Building (built on the remains of an earlier structure), the Von Dohlen Building, the Bluntzer Building (also built on the remains of an earlier rock structure), the Goliad Motor Company, and the Patton Building, constructed after the 1926 fire. The owner, J. Gus Patton, who lost his frame building, used poured-in-place concrete to construct his new building in order to have a fire-proof structure. This fire destroyed six one-story buildings and the estimated loss was between \$20,000 and \$30,000.⁷⁹ The years between the wars brought changes to Goliad: not only the closing of several banks around the square during the Depression, but also the use of natural gas as a household fuel, replacing the need for kerosene as was marketed on the square; the arrival of electricity; the 1926 fire on the south side; the paving of the streets around the square in 1930; the addition of sidewalks around the Courthouse Square; and the purchase of a fire truck which was headquartered in the Markethouse.

In 1932, the clearing of land south of town for the state park (see *Goliad State Historical Park* National Register nomination) offered employment through Works Projects Administration (WPA) and Civil Works Administration (CWA) funding for those residents suffering in the depression. The park project constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a result of lobbying led by Judge J. A. White, who wrote hundreds of letters in its support. In comparison with other CCC projects around the country, the men were older veterans of the Spanish American War, the Boxer Rebellion in China, and World War I. Many brought their families with them to live in Goliad. Local men, known by the CCC as locally employed men (LEMs), and important architects and artisans also

⁷⁵ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 89, 92-94.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 93.

⁷⁷ Henry Wolff, Jr., “Broom Special” (Victoria, Texas: *Victoria Advocate*, March 5, 1981), n.p.

⁷⁸ James Lewis and Rosemary Perry, conversations with Patsy Light, June, 2014.

⁷⁹ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 96.

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worked on the restoration of Mission Espiritu Santo under direction of the National Park Service. The architects Stripling, Vosper, Phinney, and the sculptor Villa were tenants of the Advance Building on the square.

In connection with the project, a road was built to connect the town to the park; the road was later extended and became Highway 77. As part of the Texas Centennial celebration of 1936, Judge White succeeded in getting state and federal funding for the Fannin Monument (at the burial site of Fannin and his men south of the Presidio) and the Memorial Auditorium, and two art projects: a mural and a bust of the Angel of Goliad. Since their restorations, the park and Presidio La Bahia (restored in the 1970s), along with the historic buildings on the square, restored during the Main Street program in the 1980s, continue to attract out-of-town visitors. Restaurants and retail businesses around the square benefit economically from this historic tourism.

The declaration of World War II brought the end of the National Park Service work at Goliad. Archeological work on the ruins of Mission Rosario came to a halt, and the ruins were covered over. The CCC Camp closed and the NPS personnel left. Cotton root rot, for which a cure was very expensive at the time, invaded the cotton fields, synthetic fabrics were invented, and the laborers joined the armed services. The dependence on the single crop economy was over; cattle ranching and some farming again became the major economic generators.

1950-1993

In the early 1950s, Goliad County had a substantial increase in oil drilling activity. The district clerk's office in the Courthouse was crowded with landmen from major energy companies researching names of landowners with land available to lease for drilling. Many local families benefitted financially from production on their properties, and the square was a thriving place.⁸⁰ Former Goliad City Secretary Jayne Hoff remembers various businesses operating around the square during the 1950s and 60s, including "a shoe repair and saddle shop, two car dealerships, several grocery stores, two hardware stores, a "five and dime," dry goods stores, a bar, a pool hall, a bakery, an attorney's office, a movie theatre, a watch repair shop, a hospital, a hotel, a doctor's office and a pharmacy."⁸¹

In 1964, although there was controversy about demolition of the courthouse, (which had been enlarged in 1947 with a wing on the south façade), the decision was made to renovate the interior. The carved staircases and walnut wainscots were preserved.

In 1976, a group of ranchers planned a Longhorn parade around the Courthouse Square as part of the annual Goliad "Longhorn Stampede" and to celebrate the bicentennial. One hundred and sixteen Longhorns were driven from Fannin to Goliad, where the ranchers camped with the cattle at the Goliad Fairgrounds the night before the event. The morning of the parade, the Longhorns were driven to the square. They stampeded and "the steers went everywhere, on the courthouse lawn, on the street, over and even through one vehicle." Spectators were shocked and tried to stay out of the way.⁸² Only one rider was injured, and after several hours, all the animals were rounded up.⁸³ There are no more Longhorn parades through the square. During the "Christmas in Goliad" parade and celebration, Santa arrives on a very tame Longhorn, and they are available to pose for photographs with children.

⁸⁰ P. A. Albrecht, telephone conversation with Patsy Light, July 12, 2014.

⁸¹ Jayne Hoff, telephone conversation with Patsy Light, June 13, 2014

⁸² Travis Marks and Maudeen Marks, "Fastest Parade on Record: Stampede Ends Longhorn Drive" (Goliad, TX: *Goliad Advance Guard*, June 3, 1976), 1, 3.

⁸³ White, *Goliad Remembered*, 88-89; Pruett and Cole, *History and Heritage of Goliad County*, 45.

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Historic Survey, National Register Designation and Main Street Program

According to Judge Vargas, many of the historic buildings were in poor condition by late the 1960s and early 1970s, and he remembered that a group of citizens organized, hoping to encourage the owners of buildings on the square to renovate some of the buildings to their original architectural confirmations.⁸⁴ Community members assisted the City of Goliad in writing a proposal for a historic district designation.⁸⁵ In 1976, representatives of the Texas Historic Commission conducted a Historical Survey of the square, and in 1976, the *Goliad County Courthouse District* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the major bibliographical references for the nomination was the City of Goliad's proposal.

Although Main Street designations for the state program were limited to towns of populations of 5,000 or more, Main Street Historic Homes Director, Anice Reed, was influential for the inclusion of the Goliad Square.⁸⁶ Texas Governor Mark White selected Goliad as the smallest town in the state to be designated as part of the Main Street Program. The square qualified for "in kind" assistance from the Texas Historical Commission for two years, and Dick Ryan was the Main Street architect. Rebecca Borchers, who served as the director of the program, stated that when she arrived "most of the buildings were not in good shape."⁸⁷ Jayne Hoff revealed that "many buildings had tape over cracked glass and paper covering the store fronts."⁸⁸ The 1983-1984 rehabilitation of all but one of the properties was mostly cosmetic. Street lamps were installed around the square.

In 2003, the Courthouse's interior and caps of the four towers and the central clock tower, destroyed by a hurricane in 1941, were restored by TWC Architects as part of the Texas Historical Commission's courthouse restoration program.

The Courthouse Square in 2014

The historic district with a bank, a pharmacy, a dental office, three restaurants, two bars, two beauty salons, various offices, numerous retail shops, the Markethouse Museum, the Goliad County Library, the courthouse remains the center of community activity. First floors of buildings are occupied by businesses (with one exception),⁸⁹ and second floors in four buildings serve as residences. The second floor verandas (some, historic; others, added in recent years) on several buildings provide views for onlookers for parades: the illuminated night parade for Christmas in Goliad sponsored by the Goliad Historical Commission, the county fair parade, and the Cinco de Mayo parade. Additional activities enliven the square: district court held monthly; Commissioner's Court meetings; the Chamber of Commerce sponsored monthly Goliad Market Days with vendors and customers from around the surrounding area; the annual October Goliad Bike Ride ("Missions Tour de Goliad"), which begins and ends on the square, attracting hundreds of participants; and the Goliad Main Street sponsored Halloween "Scare on the Square" and Easter egg hunt.

⁸⁴ Judge Emelio Vargas to Patsy Light. Telephone conversation, May 31, 2014

⁸⁵ "The City of Goliad; Information in Support of Historic District Designation." Vertical files, J. A. White Family Goliad Center for Texas History in the Goliad County Library. This document is not dated but the information appears to have been written ca. 1970.

⁸⁶ Jayne Hoff, e-mail to Patsy Light, June 19, 2014.

⁸⁷ Rebecca Borchers, e-mail correspondence with Patsy Light, March 3, 2014.

⁸⁸ Jayne Hoff, e-mail to Patsy Light, June 19, 2014.

⁸⁹ The entire Burns Building is the residence of the Maria and Antonio Flores.

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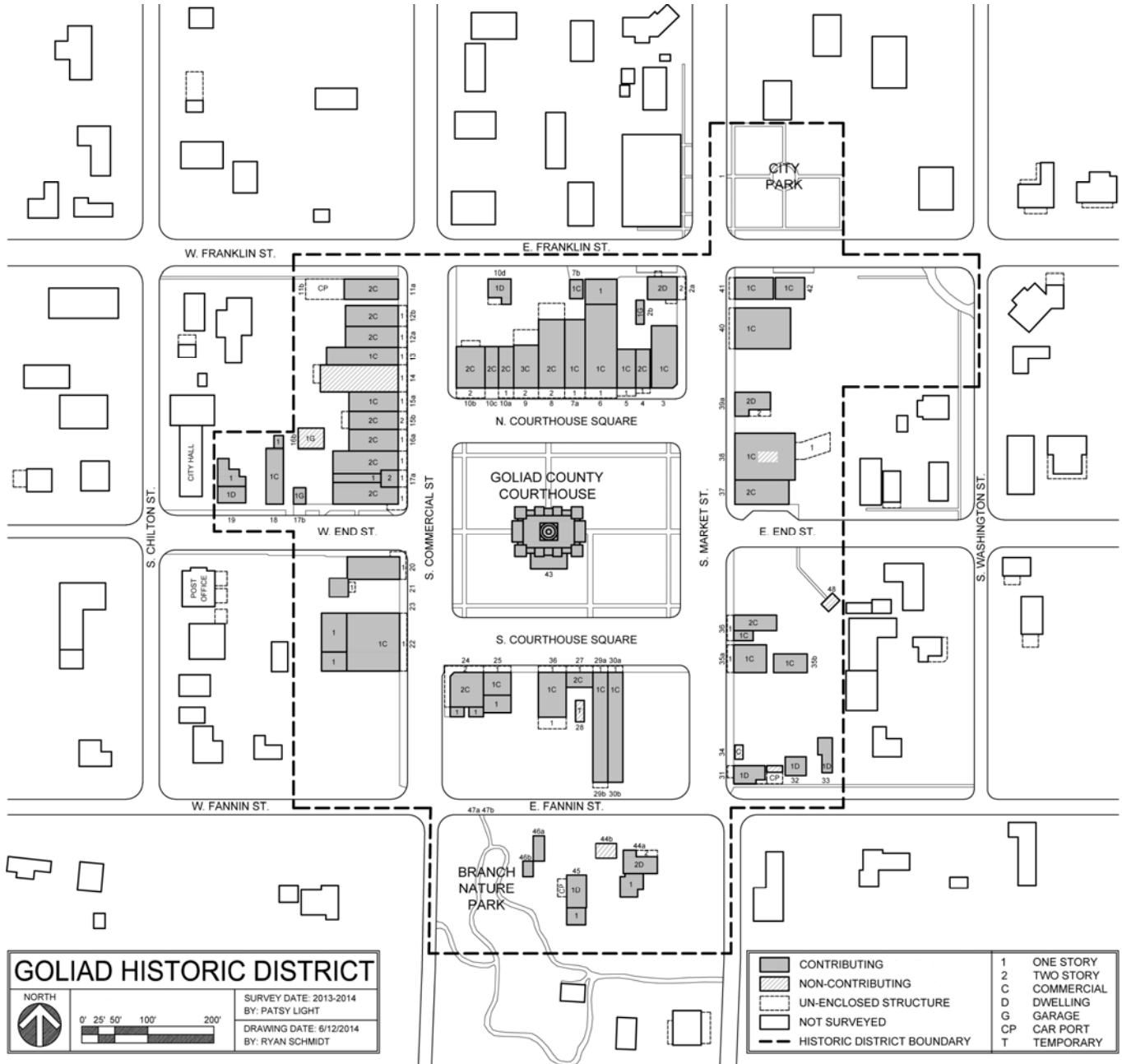
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Map (2014)





206



SHOP,
STROLL,
SIP,
SWOR.
Stay awhile.



1889

1881

STOP

102

190
CHILTON

GOLIAD PHARMACY & GIFTS
On The Square Since 1870





BLUE QUAIL
DELICATESSEN

Blue Quail Deli
Serving the community since 1950

Blue Quail Deli







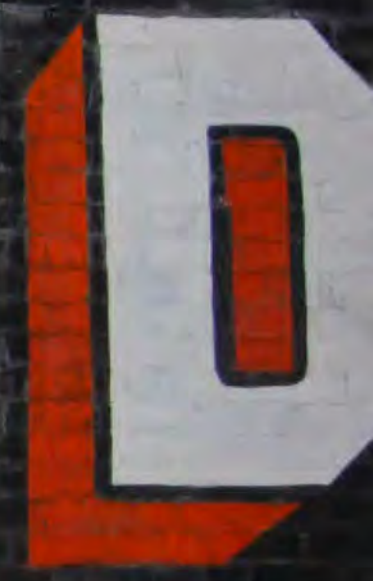
BRUNNEN
CANTINA
BRUNNEN

A person wearing a red shirt and blue jeans is walking on a dirt path to the right of the building.



TEXAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

TRADE MARK







CLOSED
Please Call Again

131









MARKET
HOUSE
MUSEUM



2005









THE EMPESARIO RESTAURANT

OPEN

MUSIC

HOTEL





National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Property Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

76002034
Goliad

State Texas Working Number 4.29.76.3225

TECHNICAL

Photos 6+7
Maps 1

CONTROL

OK pl
5.3.76

Excellent.

HISTORIAN

Accept
Rittenbaum
5/6/76

*State sending continuation sheet to
resolve dates of 3 bldgs (see tel con)*

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

OK Wbranch

NB
← Accept 5/11/76

Clara Huberman

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept
Cole
5-12-76

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Henry P
6.23.76

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 8-3-76 Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered JUN 29 1976

INT:2106-74

DATE

5/17

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

2 30

AM
PM

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Joe Untermyer

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Texas Hist + Comm.
512/475-6570

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Goliad Hist. District Nomination

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

To answer question I raised regarding
Bldg. dates

Cole Block Bldgs
1892 & 1891

Masonic Bldg
1854, pressed tin cornice added 1907.

He will send continuation sheet to clarify
original form. - also sending
more photos.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

R Carol Huberman

TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Joe Williams

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Texas

512/475-3095

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Goliad Co. Courthouse Hist. Dist.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Conflict re: dates

Cole - Bloch bldg.

Nom. text: - 1890s

pediments (photo #2) : 1892 & 188 \swarrow (tree branch)

Masonic Hall

Nom text: 1854

Pediment (photo #4 b) : 1907

Cornice probably later addition

Joe Williams will resolve date & send
continuation sheet.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Carol Huberman



Texas Historical Commission
Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Truett Latimer
Executive Director

National Register Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Photos for the nomination of the Golid County Courthouse,
Goliad, Texas will be mailed as soon as possible.

Joe R. Williams
Director, National
Register Dept.

Additional photos and district map will follow at
later date.

JRW





TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P. O. BOX 12276 CAPITOL STATION AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

TRUETT LATIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



June 8, 1976

National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Please include these photos (Numbers Nine through fifteen), map, and continuation page 3 of item 7 to complete the National Register application of the Goliad County Courthouse Historic District.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joe Oppermann".

Joe Oppermann

JO/mw
Enclosures

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered JUN 29 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Kendall Inn	Boerne vicinity Kendall County
Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District	Fort Worth Tarrant County
Eckhardt Stores	Yorktown DeWitt County
Hoxey, Asa, House	Independence Washington County
Panola County Jail	Carthage Panola County
J. Thiele Building	Miles Runnels County
Draughn-Moore House	Texarkana Bowie County
Davidson, Frank B., House	Texas City Galveston County
Goliad County Courthouse Historic District	Goliad Goliad County

Also Notified

Hon. John G. Tower
Hon. Lloyd M. Bentsen
Hon. Robert C. Krueger
Hon. James C. Wright, Jr.
Hon. Abraham Kazen, Jr.
Hon. J. J. (Jake) Pickle
Hon. Sam B. Hall
Hon. Jack Brooks

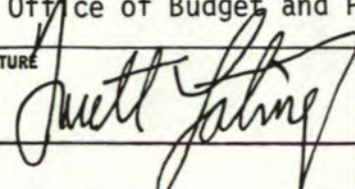
State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Regional Director, Southwest Region

7/7/76

Mott

PR

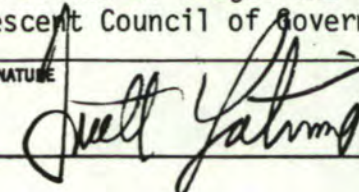
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION		a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER		a. NUMBER TX 80117043
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		Leave Blank		b. DATE 19 78 08 22	b. DATE ASSIGNED 19 78 02 23		
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT					5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 74-6016195		
a. Applicant Name : State Historic Preservation Office					6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog)		
b. Organization Unit : Texas Historical Commission					a. NUMBER 1 5 • 9 0 4		
c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 12276					b. TITLE		
d. City : Austin					Historic Preservation		
e. County : Travis							
f. State : Texas							
g. ZIP Code : 78711							
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Truett Latimer (512) 475-3094							
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT <u>Goliad County Courthouse Development Project-Phase I</u> <u>Goliad, Goliad County, Texas</u> The Goliad County Courthouse is a three-story, limestone building constructed in 1894 by Martin, Byrne, and Johnston. The objective of this project is to stabilize exterior conditions by cleaning, repairing, and repainting the exterior.					8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Texas					9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant B-Supplemental Grant C-Loan D-Insurance E-Other Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/>		
11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 12,000,000					12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify): N/A Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/>			
a. FEDERAL	\$ 7,500 .00	a. APPLICANT	statewide				
b. APPLICANT	14,500 .00	b. PROJECT	23				
c. STATE	.00	16. PROJECT START DATE, Year month day	18 See 33				
d. LOCAL	.00	17. PROJECT DURATION	12 Months				
e. OTHER	.00	18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY	19 78 08 22				
f. TOTAL	\$ 22,000 .00	20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) OAHF, HCERS, Washington, DC 20240		21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT		a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: (1) Golden Crescent COG <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Governor's Office of Budget and Planning <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Truett Latimer, State Historic Preservation Officer		b. SIGNATURE 		c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 78 08 22	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior		25. AGENCY RECEIVED 19 78 09 07		26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT HCERS			
27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Grants Administration Div.		28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION		29. ADDRESS Wash., D.C. 20240			
30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 48-8C29		31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING		33. ACTION DATE	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED		a. FEDERAL \$ 7,500 .00		19 78 10 07	
		<input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED		b. APPLICANT 14,500 .00		34. STARTING DATE 19 78 10 01	
		<input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT		c. STATE .00		35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman 202 343-4941	
		<input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED		d. LOCAL .00		36. ENDING DATE 19 79 09 30	
		<input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		e. OTHER .00		37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
		f. TOTAL \$ 22,000 .00		f. TOTAL .00			
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION		a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.		b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) Same as #35			

SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

SECTION II—CERTIFICATION

SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

SEP 7 1978

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	MEMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE Year month day 19 78 08 04			TX 80117044 b. DATE ASSIGNED Year month day 19 78 02 24
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : State Historic Preservation Office b. Organization Unit : Texas Historical Commission c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 12276 d. City : Austin e. County : Travis f. State : Texas g. ZIP Code: 78711 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Truett Latimer (512) 475-3094				5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 74-6016195	
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Gonzales County Courthouse Development - Phase I Gonzales, Gonzales County, Texas This red brick three-story structure, built in 1896, is still used as the county courthouse. The project objectives are preservation and rehabilitation of the structure for continued use as the county courthouse.				6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER 1150904 b. TITLE Historic Preservation	
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Texas				8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate J-Indian Tribe D-District K-Other (Specify): E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	
11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 12,000,000				9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Basic Grant D-Insurance B-Supplemental Grant E-Other C-Loan Enter appropriate letter(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$40,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 50,000 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$90,000 .00				12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-Now C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	
14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT statewide b. PROJECT 23				15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars F-Other (Specify): B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation N/A Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/>	
16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day See 34				17. PROJECT DURATION 12 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY Year month day 19 78 08 04	
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) OAHF, HCRS, Washington, DC 20240				19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: <input type="checkbox"/> sponse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> attached (1) Governor's Office of Budget and Planning <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Golden Crescent Council of Governments <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Truett Latimer, State Historic Preservation Officer		b. SIGNATURE 		c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 78 08 07	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior				25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day 19 78 8 11	
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service		27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Grants Administration Div.		28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION	
29. ADDRESS 18th and C Streets NW Washington, D.C. 20240				30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 48-8A88	
31. ACTION TAKEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 40,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 47,500 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 87,500 .00		33. ACTION DATE Year month day 19 78 10 07 34. STARTING DATE Year month day 19 78 10 01 35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman 202 523-5472 36. ENDING DATE Year month day 19 79 10 31 37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.				b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) Same as #35	

SECTION I - APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA
SECTION II - CERTIFICATION
SECTION III - FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION
8/1 1978

5M NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: **Goliad County Courthouse Historic District** ①
 2 OTHER NAMES:
 3 date of entry: **6-29-76** 4 county code: **175**

5 LOCATION street & number: **see reverse side** city / town: **Goliad** vicinity of: state: **TX** county: **Goliad** 6 NPS REGION: **Southwest**

7 OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name) **public/private.** 8 ADMINISTRATOR:
 9 EXISTING SURVEYS HABS HAER NHL 10 FUNDED? YES NO 11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT: **23** 12 SOURCE of NOMINATION: STATE FEDERAL

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO 14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES, NAME: **SHPO** 15 ACREAGE: **19.5** if state who prepared form? LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION deteriorated altered original site excellent ruins unaltered moved good unexposed reconstructed unknown fair unexcavated excavated 17 features: INTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-4 NOT APPLICABLE-7 EXTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-5 NOT APPLICABLE-8 ENVIRONS SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-6 NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS YES - Restricted YES - Unrestricted No Access Unknown 19 ADAPTIVE USE YES NO 20 SAVED? YES NO IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ENGINEERING-11 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 POLITICS / GOVT.-21 RECREATION-28 ARCHEOLOGY - prehistoric-2 COMMERCE-6 ENTERTAINMENT-26 LAW-16 RELIGION-22 SETTLEMENT-29 ARCHEOLOGY - historic-1 COMMUNICATIONS-7 EXPLORATION-12 LITERATURE-17 SCIENCE-23 URBAN PLANNING-31 AGRICULTURE-3 CONSERVATION-8 HEALTH-27 MILITARY-18 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24 OTHER (SPECIFY) ARCHITECTURE-4 ECONOMICS-9 INDUSTRY-13 MUSIC-19 SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30 TRANSPORTATION-25 ART-5 EDUCATION-10 INVENTION-14 PHILOSOPHY-20
 22 CLAIMS: explain 'first' 'oldest' 'only' **late 19th C.**

23 functions: **Residential, commercial** 24 dates of initial construction: **1874; 1871; 1896** 25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION: **late 19th C.**
 WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: **Residential, commercial** major alterations: **1874; 1871; 1896** historic events: **09.20.1835 - READING OF GOLIAD DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

26 architectural style(s): **2ND EMPIRE / 2ND RENAISSANCE** architect: **Museum** 27 master builder: 28 engineer:

29 landscape architect / garden designer: 30 interior decorator: 31 artist: 32 artisan: 33 builder/contractor:

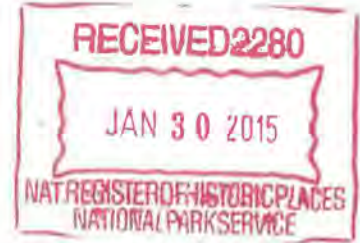
34 NAMES give role & date
 PERSONAL:
 EVENTS:
 INSTITUTIONAL:

35 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP **COMMERCIAL / GOVERNMENTAL DISTRICT OF 33 SIGNIFICANT PRIMARILY BRICK, 1/2 -- 2-STORY STRUCTURES CENTERED AROUND THE EXUBERANT DOMED 2ND EMPIRE GOLIAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE; ALSO NOTABLE ARE THE HIGH VICTORIAN GOTHIC MAETZKE BANK BUILDING (1896), THE ROMANESQUE REVIVAL EBERHARDT AND MEEVE BUILDING (1895), AND THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE OLD DENHAM HOTEL (c.1880). ONE OF OLDEST MUNICIPALITIES IN STATE TX IMPORTANT AS SHIPPING POINT DURING THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE; RETAINS MUCH LATE 19TH C. AND EARLY 20TH C. CHARACTER.**

#5. Roughly bounded by E. Franklin, S. Washington, E. Fannin, and S. Chilton Sts.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Edson Beall
 National Park Service
 National Register of Historic Places
 1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
 Washington , DC 20005

FROM: Gregory Smith
 National Register Coordinator
 Texas Historical Commission

RE: Goliad County Courthouse Historic District (Amendment), Goliad, Goliad County, Texas

DATE: January 28, 2015

The following materials are submitted:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 amendment for the Goliad County Courthouse Historic District. <u>This amendment reclassifies properties in the district based on the findings of a recent survey.</u>
	Resubmitted nomination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CD with TIFF photograph files, and 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:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Goliad County Courthouse Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Goliad

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 76002034

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-9-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.