

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100004009

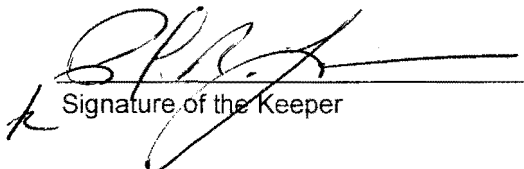
Date Listed: 5/31/2019

Property Name: Uvalde Downtown Historic District

County: Uvalde

State: TX

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


Signature of the Keeper

5/31/2019
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The Resource Count is revised to remove one (1) contributing building and add one (1) noncontributing building. [This reflects the re-categorization of Building #1, 100 East Main Street, Hall & Schawe Gulf Station to non-contributing based on loss of integrity (see below).]

Description:

The property at 100 East Main Street (Building #1) is re-categorized as noncontributing. [The building was heavily altered from a circa 1941 service station into a modern commercial (restaurant) space in the period after completion of the nomination draft. Subsequent evaluation shows the building no longer retains its original character defining elements (see attached photos).]

Bibliographic References:

The box for Preliminary Determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) should be checked. [Project #38948, Uvalde Rexall, Part 1 approval 8/28/2018; Project #40009, The Benson House, Part 1 approval 3/28/2019]

The TEXAS SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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



Image capture: Feb 2013 © 2019 Google



Image capture: Nov 2018 © 2019 Google

4009



NPS Form 10-900

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Uvalde Downtown Historic District
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: Centered around the intersection of U. S. 90 and U. S. 83, the district is roughly bounded by School Lane, Hornby Place, Second Alley and High St.
City or town: Uvalde State: Texas County: Uvalde
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 4/10/19
Signature of certifying official / Title Date
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 5/31/2019 Date of Action

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private, Public-Local, Public-State, Public-Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
78	14	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
80	14	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2 (see continuation sheet 7)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: (see continuation sheet 6)

Current Functions: (see continuation sheet 6)

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial style
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical, Mission, Spanish Colonial
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, National Victorian, Queen Anne
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco, Moderne, International Style, Other: New Formalism
- NO STYLE

Principal Exterior Materials: BRICK, STONE, STUCCO, METAL/cast iron, WOOD

Narrative Description (See continuation sheet 7 through 46)

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Commerce, Community Planning and Development; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1881-1969

Significant Dates: 1881

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Phelps, Henry T.; Noonan, Will Nelson; Ayers, Atlee B.; Adams & Adams; Noonan, Addis E.; Graves, John S.; Trester, Benjamin F.; Gondeck, Edward R.; Shelton, Jesse M.; Smyth & Smyth; Watson, A.O.; Wenderoth, Oscar

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 47 through 58)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 59 through 62)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: 34.7 Acres

Coordinates (See continuation sheet 10-63)

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

Verbal Boundary Description: (See continuation sheets 10-63 through 10-64)

Boundary Justification: (See continuation sheet 10-64)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Sue Ann Pemberton and Susan Anderson (Historic Preservation Officer, City of Uvalde), with assistance from THC Staff

Organization: Mainstreet Architects

Street & number: 709 Avenue E.

City or Town: San Antonio State: TX Zip Code: 78215

Email: pemberton@mainstreetarchitectsinc.com

Telephone: 210-732-9268

Date: February 1, 2018

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets MAP-65 through MAP-66)

Additional items (see continuation sheets FIGURE-67 through FIGURE-74)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-75 through PHOTO-86)

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

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photograph Log

Uvalde Downtown Historic District
Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas
Photographer: Sue Ann Pemberton
Photographed September 2017 and February 2018

Photo 1: Uvalde County Courthouse in Courthouse Plaza, facing east.

Photo 2: Market Plaza (#96) and *faux bois* fountain (#95), facing southwest.

Photo 3: Uvalde City Hall (#2) in Town Hall Plaza, facing south.

Photo 4: 103 S. Getty St. U.S. Post Office (#55) in Fountain Plaza, facing west.

Photo 5: 229 N. Getty St. (#38), facing west.

Photo 6: 105 N West St., (#48), facing west.

Photo 7: 122 W. North St. (#88), facing north.

Photo 8: 118 W. North St. (#86), facing north.

Photo 9: 128 W. Main St. (#78), facing north.

Photo 10: 123 S. Getty St. (#59), facing west.

Photo 11: 120 W. Main St. (#77), facing north.

Photo 12: 301 S. Getty St. (#67), facing west.

Photo 13: 221 N. Getty St. (#35), facing west.

Photo 14: 122 N East St. #19, facing east.

Photo 15: 218 N. Getty St. (#33), facing east.

Photo 16: 121 E. Nopal St. (#7), facing south.

Photo 17: 100 S. East St. (#53), facing east.

Photo 18: 114 E. Nopal St. (#5), looking north.

Photo 19: 100 block of W. North Street, view west.

Photo 20: 200 block of N. Getty, view south.

Photo 21: Intersection of Getty Street (US-83) and Main Street (US-90), view north.

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Section 6:

Historic Functions:

Commerce: specialty store, department store, financial institution, restaurant, organizational, professional, warehouse

Government: courthouse, post office, city hall, fire station, correctional facility

Domestic: hotel, single dwelling

Recreation and Culture: theater, work of art

Health Care: medical business, office

Social: meeting hall

Agriculture/Subsistence: processing, storage

Landscape: plaza

Current Functions:

Commerce: specialty store, department store, financial institution, restaurant, organizational, professional, warehouse

Government: courthouse, post office, city hall, fire station

Domestic: hotel

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: theater, work of art

Health Care: medical business, office

Landscape: plaza

Vacant

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Description

The Uvalde Downtown Historic District is a cohesive collection of commercial and civic buildings that characterize the City of Uvalde's central core. Located at the southwestern edge of the Central Texas Hill Country, the city lies on generally flat terrain in south-central Uvalde County, and the Leona River runs just east of the nominated district. The district encompasses approximately 35 acres covering 23 city blocks with a high concentration of historic commercial and civic buildings that reflect the history of Uvalde's commercial development. Uvalde's four-block courthouse square, laid out in 1855, is the heart of the city and a crossroads for two major thoroughfares: Getty Street (US 83) and Main Street (US 90). Historic commercial and civic buildings are concentrated around the plaza and along Getty Street. The majority of properties within the district are one and two-part commercial blocks with brick facades built during the late 19th and the early 20th century, with later types and styles that attest to the city's sustained growth and development through mid-century. There is minimal encroachment of modern construction within the district. Storefront alterations are common to the district as most contributing properties are commercial in function; thus many were altered to reflect the changing nature of retail business. The district is comprised of 96 properties (94 buildings, 1 site, and 1 object), 82 (85%) of which are contributing.

Previously Listed National Register Properties in the Proposed Uvalde Downtown Historic District

- First National Bank, #14000106 (Total Resources = 1)
- Grand Opera House, #78002996 (Total Resources = 1)

General Overview of the Historic District

Located in Uvalde County just south of the Edwards Plateau and Balcones Escarpment, the City of Uvalde lies within the Nueces River Basin at the southern edge of the Texas Hill Country. Geographically, the area is characterized as brush country with its flat terrain of clay and sandy loam supporting mostly water-tolerant hardwoods, conifers, and prairie grasses.¹ Though largely dry along its path through town, the Leona River flows through the east side of the city following a southeastern path to its mouth on the Frio River.

Uvalde Downtown Historic District is roughly defined by the boundaries of High St. on the west, 2nd Alley on the south, Hornby Pl. on the east, and School Ln. on the north. The streets and plats are rectilinear with the major thoroughfares, Main Street (U.S. Highway 90) running east-west and Getty Street (U.S. Highway 83) north-south. These streets intersect at Uvalde's distinctive courthouse square. Defined as a "plaza" pattern by Dr. Robert Veselka in *The Courthouse in Texas*, the square is arranged with the courthouse on the northwestern block opposite a plaza (a public space or park). The plaza arrangement is the second most common courthouse square occurring in Texas, and Uvalde's variation is influenced by Hispanic and Mexican planning traditions. Uniquely, Veselka points out, Uvalde has an extensive arrangement of four central blocks that is unlike any courthouse square in Texas. As the core of the historic district and Uvalde, each block was named for its intended function: Courthouse Plaza, Town Hall Plaza, Market Plaza, and Fountain Plaza.²

The Uvalde courthouse square continues to play a predominant role in community life because its use adheres to, or is in the spirit of, the city's historic plan. Currently, the Uvalde County Courthouse (#20) occupies Courthouse Plaza and the Uvalde City Hall (#2) is on Town Hall Plaza. Market Plaza (#96), originally intended as a public space for trade, was converted to a landscaped park at the turn of the 20th century. Today, locals use the site for a variety of ceremonial,

¹ "Leona River," *Handbook of Texas Online*,

<http://www.tshaonline/handbook/online/articles/rn104> Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

² Robert Veselka, *The Courthouse Square in Texas*, Austin: University of Texas Press, 2000: 24, 82, 128.

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

recreational, and commercial events. In 1910, the city deeded Fountain Plaza to the federal government to construct the United States Post Office (#55). Fountain Plaza, influenced by Spanish “monumental plazas,” was originally intended to be a gathering place with a fountain or other monument. Market Plaza, with the Uvalde Memorial Fountain (#95), now serves the dual function of public market place and an attractive public park. The downtown square has been the focal point of Uvalde’s urban landscape for more than 100 years.

There is a concentrated building pattern in the historic district around the courthouse square and along Getty and Main streets, and most of the contributing resources are located in these areas. Getty Street and Main Street are broad roads, 90-feet in width, that were designed for commerce and facilitating transportation. In the late 19th century, residences existed along these thoroughfares, but those were subsequently replaced by the 1920s. The National Folk-style Benson House (#33/Photo 15), built in 1881 is representative of the early period when homes were interspersed among commercial building. The Benson House is only remaining residential property in the district. The historic central business district gradually spread north and south of the square and, today, commercial buildings are clustered on blocks as far north as School Lane and south to Second Alley. Along this road and in the plaza, there is consistency in alignments, rhythm, and narrow setbacks for pedestrian sidewalks. Main Street, also an important artery, has historically and currently catered to transportation-related commerce and commercial storage. It constitutes a small portion of the historic district because substantial development along Main Street primarily occurred outside the period of significance. Overall, a high density of contributing buildings along Main and Getty, and around the square convey the appearance, feeling, and setting typical of Texas main streets.

Few contributing properties are on peripheral blocks east and west of Getty. Historically, commercial and industrial development occurred on the main axis roads and residential areas immediately surrounded the district. Railroad spurs, like the one on Wood St. which ran east of the district, led to the construction of warehouses and other storage facilities. Following the de-commission of that spur, buildings of this type were demolished, and the Schwartz warehouse (#8) is one extant property that demonstrates the former character of the northeast Uvalde commercial district.

Most buildings in the district date between 1881 and 1968, with even distribution of construction dates that showcase architectural types and styles in each decade of the 20th century. Resources represent varying building types identified by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. One and two-part commercial buildings are the prevailing property type in the district. Other commercial types include: enframed window wall, temple front, and two-part vertical block. Stand-alone buildings are primarily civic in function and are at the center of the central business district. These include: the Uvalde County Courthouse, the United States Post Office, and City Hall. Stylistically, the historic district reflects influences of architectural trends across the entire period of significance: Queen Anne (#83), Italianate (#88) Moderne (#66), Classical Revival (#20/Photo 1), Mission Revival (#48), International (#47), and New Formalism (#27).

The district is comprised of properties constructed of, or with, brick, stone, wood, metal, glass, and stucco. Most of the commercial buildings are of brick, and the oldest are load-bearing brick masonry construction. Brick coloration is a good indicator of a building’s period of construction. Older edifices, especially those closest to the square—First National Bank (#53, 1890), Grand Opera House (#83, 1891), Elliott building (#11, 1907), and Kessler Building (#19, 1908)—are clad in a pale buff-colored brick. By the mid-1920s, a red-hued brick, like sturdy D’Hanis brick, became the preferred material: Schwartz Building (#26, 1926) and the Uvalde Leader-News building (#17, 1930).³ Fire-proof buildings of the late 1800s and early 1900s incorporated pressed metal and cast iron in addition to iron with brick clad walls. Some of these, like the F.A. Piper Store (#48), retain original canopies of wood and metal construction.

³ The D’Hanis Brick and Tile Company was established in 1883 in D’Hanis, Texas approximately 33 miles east of Uvalde. The company, presently in operation, produces hand-made bricks and tiles from local clay.

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As steel and poured-concrete framing replaced load-bearing construction, building exteriors constructed from metal, cinder block, and concrete masonry units began to appear. Moreover, the emergence of various “revival” styles in the late nineteenth century marked the introduction of stucco on building exteriors. By the mid-1920’s, the popularity of stucco as a cheap, readily available material saw its use proliferate, and can be seen on the Doughty Building (#14), the Uvalde Wool & Mohair building (#5), and the Uvalde Florist building (#41). The district also includes two warehouses of entirely metal construction (#74 & #8).

Storefront alterations are common to the district as most contributing properties are commercial in function, and property owners periodically modernized facades to reflect the changing nature of retail business. Aluminum frame windows and doors are the most typical change, and these replaced wood frame entryways and display windows. Moreover, transom windows have been covered or filled. Other alterations include the application of non-historic façade treatments such as painting historic brick, application of stucco over historic building materials, and the replacement of historic tile for modern ceramic tile. Most alterations occurred within the period of significance, and overall the district retains its historic character.

In general, the district retains its historic appearance from the identified period of significance (1881 to 1969), and only 15% of properties are considered non-contributing. Although the period of significance is relatively long, the contributing resources are recognizable commercial types and styles of the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. There is minimal encroachment of modern construction, and a high concentration of commercial buildings retain historic materials and function. Blocks retain architectural rhythms, set-backs, density, and alignments that convey the historic setting and association. The four-block courthouse square has had a centripetal influence on town life for more than 100 years. It retains excellent integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, association, and feeling as the focal point of Uvalde’s urban landscape.

Property Inventory

The Uvalde Downtown Historic District is comprised of 96 properties (94 buildings, 1 site, and 1 object), 82 (85%) of which are contributing. Two resources, the First National Bank and Grand Opera House, were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The boundaries of the Uvalde Downtown Historic District were selected to include the largest concentration of intact historic buildings that represent Uvalde’s commercial history and development. It is also a good representation of the historic boundaries established in the original city plan for this functional purpose. Significant resources include landmark civic and commercial buildings that are demonstrative of the historic development along Getty (US-83) and Main (US-90) Streets.

Contributing resources are in good condition, retain a preponderance of their character defining features, and all are at least 50 years old. Given the urban nature of the Uvalde Commercial Historic District, which is largely characterized by zero-lot line construction, primary consideration was given to façade conditions in determining whether a resource was contributing or not. In the case of stand-alone resources, only the main façade was considered. When alterations are made within the period of significance and changes are sympathetic to the historic character of the individual building and the district, these are not considered to adversely affect the property’s integrity. Contributing buildings retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to the district’s period of significance.

Non-contributing resources were identified as such primarily if they were extensively altered, or if they otherwise detracted from the district’s historic character. Furthermore, properties constructed outside the period of significance were not considered. Severe alterations in the Uvalde Downtown Historic District include moved properties, resources less than 50 years old, and non-reversible façade treatments that drastically altered the building’s appearance. In cases where significant resources have been deemed non-contributing due to severe alteration, such as slipcovering, reconsideration can be given if the alterations are reversed and historic integrity restored. Likewise, for those resources

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

constructed within the period of significance but are not yet 50 years old and thus non-contributing, reconsideration may be given after they have reached the age threshold. The low amount of non-contributing resources (15%) does not detract from the overall character of the district.

An example of contributing structures with alterations is 309-311 N. Getty (#44). Built in 1946, it has two, distinct enframed window wall storefronts—the IGA Super Market at 309 and the Elite Café at 311. The adjacent building (315-317 N. Getty/Resource #45) was similarly designed. Alterations sub-divided 309 N. Getty into two storefronts (309A and 309B) as the exterior window wall was altered to accommodate a new aluminum doorway. Exterior paint on the wide, continuous border detracts from the single compositional unit. The change, however, was considered sympathetic and reversible. Resource #35, the former American Legion Building (**Photo 13**), is an example of a non-contributing resource. In recent years, the property owner replaced historic windows with modern, tinted glass panels, and covered the original stucco exterior with brick veneer. Its severe alterations changed the character of the building, originally a fraternal lodge, to the extent that it does not convey its historic significance.

The architectural and historical descriptions provided herein are organized by street name and number. Most of the street names can be easily identified to belong to one of four quadrants as Getty St. divides streets running East – West and Main St. divides streets running North – South. Thus, in most cases, street names are labeled with East, North, South or West at the beginning of the street name to easily identify where they are located within this grid.

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

The following table and inventory reflect the properties located within the district boundaries as shown on **Map 3**:

1. | 100 E Main St | 1941 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Moderne
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Hall & Schawe Gulf
Current Name: Broadway 830

2. | 101 E Main St | 1930, 1975, 1991 | Contributing



Architect: Will N Noonan 1930, John S. Graves 1975, 1991
Builder: Leaverton Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Spanish Colonial Revival
Building Type: Civic
Historic Name: City Hall
Current Name: City Hall

3. | 107 E Main St | 1950 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Winkle's Barber & Beauty Shop
Current Name: Stein Building

4. | 109 E Nopal St | 1949 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: McFatter's Firestone Warehouse
Current Name: Hair & Nail Studio

5. | 114 E Nopal St | 1938 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Moderne
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Uvalde Wool & Mohair
Current Name: St Henry De Osso Briscoe Family Center

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

6. | 117 E Nopal St | c.1910 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Mission Revival
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Sharp & Spruill, Sharp & Co.
Current Name: 38th Judicial District Probation

7. | 121 E Nopal St | 1967 | Contributing



Architect: Edward R Gondeck
Stylistic Influence: International
Building Type: Civic
Historic Name: Uvalde County Jail
Current Name: Old Jail

8. | 126 E Nopal St | c.1935 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Warehouse
Historic Name: L. Schwartz Warehouse
Current Name: First State Bank Warehouse

9. | 104 E North St | 1927, 1968 | Contributing



Builder: Moeller & Weilbacher of San Antonio
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Vertical Block
Historic Name: Kincaid Hotel
Current Name: Kincaid Hotel

10. | 112 E North St | c.1960 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Slade's Saddle Shop
Current Name: 38th Judicial Probation

11. | 114 E North St | 1907, 1953 | Contributing |



Builder: Birkner Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Martin Building
Current Name: Elliott Building

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12. | 120 E North St | 1948 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: White Building
Current Name: White Law Office

13. | 124 E North St | 1979 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Printit Office Supply
Current Name: Uvalde Printing Supplies & More

14. | 104 N East St | 1946 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Doughty Building
Current Name: Mission Title

15. | 108 N East St | 1946 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Southwest Realty
Current Name: Uvalde Leader-News

16. | 110 N East St | 1930 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Neo-Classical
Building Type: Temple Front
Historic Name: Uvalde Leader-News
Current Name: Uvalde Leader-News

17. | 114 N East St | 1929 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Mahaffey Building
Current Name: Uvalde Leader-News

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

18. | 116 N East St | 1963 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Television Cable
Current Name: Chicago Title

19. | 122 N East St | 1908, 1976 | Contributing



Architect: John S. Graves
Builder: Birkner Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Rice Hotel; McFatter Motors
Current Name: Kessler Building

20. | 100 N Getty St | 1927 | Contributing



Architect: Henry T Phelps
Builder: M H Ryland
Stylistic Influence: Classical Revival
Building Type: Central Block with Wings; Civic
Historic Name: Uvalde County Courthouse
Current Name: Uvalde County Courthouse

21. | 110 N Getty St | 1928 | Contributing



Builder: Moeller & Weilbacher of San Antonio
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: J. C. Penney; Rowland's; Schwartz Grocery Department
Current Name: Elliott Building

22. | 111 N Getty St | 1929, 1969, 1999 | Contributing



Builder: A. T. Majors
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Hooper's Dry Goods
Current Name: Milton's Jewelry

23. | 113A N Getty St | 1929, 1931, 1969 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan
Builder: M. H. Ryland
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Ritz Theatre, I. L. Martin Building
Current Name: D'light Diner

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

24. | 113B N Getty St | 1929, 1969 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan
Builder: M H Ryland
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: J. F. Simpson Building
Current Name: Vapor Way

25. | 115 N Getty St | 1920, 1940 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style with Neo-Classical Influence
Building Type: Two-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Goldberg Furniture, First State Bank of Uvalde
Current Name: Doll Haus Boutique

26. | 116 N Getty St | 1926 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: L. Schwartz Co.
Current Name: Schwartz Building

27. | 200 N Getty St | 1964 | Contributing



Architect: John S. Graves
Builder: Carlisle & Carlisle
Stylistic Influence: New Formalism
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Rowland's
Current Name: Julien's

28. | 201 N Getty St | 1919 | Contributing



Architect: Adams & Adams,
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Brumfield Garage; Speir Bro. Garage; Speir Bro. Walgreens, Uvalde Auto Sales
Current Name: Rexall

29. | 205 N Getty St | 1928 | Non-Contributing



Builder: Jim Chittim of San Antonio
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Ben Franklin
Current Name: Tarski Law Office

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

30. | 209 N Getty St | 1911, 1984 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Pulliam Building; Price Building, Pulliam Millinery; Swofford Photo
Current Name: Garcia Building

31. | 212 N Getty St | Before 1910 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Young's Service Station
Current Name: Mi Vida

32. | 215 N Getty St | 1972 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Harris Western Wear
Current Name: Fresh Start Decorating

33. | 218 N Getty St | 1881 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: National Folk
Building Type: Residential; Center Block with Wings
Historic Name: Benson House
Current Name: Gerdes Law Firm

34. | 220 N Getty St | c. 1945, 1954 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Mission Revival
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: H. E. Carper Insurance; Television Cable
Current Name: Quality Print Solutions

35. | 221 N Getty St | 1940, 2000 | Non-Contributing



Architect: Addis E. Noonan
Builder: Carlisle & Blevins
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Historic Name: American Legion
Current Name: Harwood Building

36. | 223 N Getty St | 1938 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Hangar VII Grill, Hut Café & Beer Garden
Current Name: Southwest Uniforms

37. | 227 N Getty St | 1928 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block; Theater
Historic Name: El Lasso 1948, The Strand 1937
Current Name: Art Lab, Zumba

38. | 229 N Getty St | 1928 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Snow White Laundry 1948, Butlers Laundry & Dry Cleaning 1937
Current Name: Dudley's Ranch House Furniture

39. | 235 N Getty St | c.1930 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Uvalde Furniture 1937, 1948
Current Name: Kirkham's Photography

40. | 237 N Getty St | 1946 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Ben Franklin 1946
Current Name: Upholstery Shop

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

41. | 243 N Getty St | 1937, 1941 | Contributing



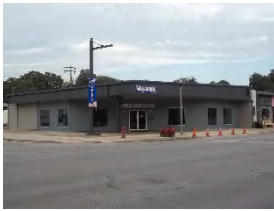
Stylistic Influence: Art Deco
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Uvalde Florist 1937, Quality Sporting Goods 1948
Current Name: E D Kincaid III Law Office

42. | 245 N Getty St | 1941 | Contributing



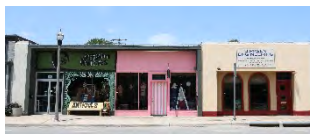
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: J. J. Wainwright Building, Piggly Wiggly 1948
Current Name: Jet Press

43. | 301 N Getty St | 1950 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Fuel Station
Historic Name: McFatter's Firestone
Current Name: Uvalde Cabinetry

44. | 309A, 309B, 311 N Getty St | 1946 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: Crump Electric, Stewart's IGA, Elite Café
Current Name: My Sister's House; Tiffany's Boutique, Dirksen Engineering

45. | 315-317 N Getty St | 1949 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: Young Brothers, Record Shop, Daly Motor Co,
Current Name: Candles Fire Starters; Scuba Oasis; Uvalde Cabinetry

46. | 319 N Getty St | 1947 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Young Brothers Garage
Current Name: St Philip's Episcopal Church

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

47. | 101 N Piper Ln | 1956 | Contributing



Builder: Carlisle & Carlisle
Stylistic Influence: International
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Ashby & Garner Building
Current Name: Quality Graphics

48. | 105 N West St | 1906 | Contributing



Architect: Atlee B. Ayers
Builder: Birkner Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Mission Revival
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Horner's Store; F A Piper
Current Name: Antiques on the Square

49. | 115 N West St | 1957 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: Walgreens
Current Name: Security Finance; Sun Loan

50. | 121 N West St | 1951 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Uvalde Office Supply, Oliver's Jewelry
Current Name: Alta Vista Realty, Evans Law Firm

51. | 102 Roberts Ln | 1947 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: The Fabric Shop
Current Name: Heavenly Salon

52. | 106 Roberts Ln | 1951 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Roberts Store
Current Name: MMA Fitness

53. | 100 S East St | 1890 | Contributing | NR # 14000106

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: First National Bank; Uvalde National Bank; Thompson Liquor
Current Name: Stein Building

54. | 118 S East St | 1948 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Grant Motors
Current Name: Action Plumbing; Uvalde Antiques and More

55. | 103 S Getty St | 1915; 1968 | Contributing



Architect: Oscar Wenderoth
Stylistic Influence: Stripped Classicism
Building Type: Civic
Historic Name: U.S. Post Office
Current Name: U.S. Post Office

56. | 111 S Getty St | 1926 | Contributing



Builder: John Galloway
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Luke Reilly Firestone
Current Name: Diana's Salon

57. | 117 S Getty St | 1938 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: Flowers Plumbing
Current Name: Jenny's Ice Cream & Snacks

58. | 121 S Getty St | 1978 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Southwest Counseling
Current Name: Jenny's Boots

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

59. | 123 S Getty St | 1924; 1959 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan, John S. Graves
Builder: Fred Wagner
Stylistic Influence: International
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Fire Station
Current Name: Fire Station

60. | 201 S Getty St | 1963 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Fuel Station
Historic Name: Phillips Petroleum Station
Current Name: Vacant

61. | 207 S Getty St | 1948 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Enframed Window Wall
Historic Name: Alamo Lumber
Current Name: American Lumber

62. | 219 S Getty St | 1995 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Garage
Historic Name: Uvalde Ems
Current Name: Uvalde Ems

63. | 225 S Getty St | 1892 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Queen Anne
Building Type: Residential
Historic Name: Lewis Home; Lewis Plumbing
Current Name: Munoz Home

64. | 231 S Getty St | 1946 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Modern Grocery, Ben's Grocery & Market
Current Name: Muñoz Law Firm

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

65. | 231 1/2 S Getty St | 1962 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: St. Henry de Osso
Current Name: Mattress Store

66. | 300 S Getty St | 1956 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Moderne
Building Type: Fuel Station
Historic Name: South Getty Gulf Station
Current Name: Doughnut Palace

67. | 301 S Getty St | 1940, 1946 | Contributing



Architect: Jesse M. Shelton
Stylistic Influence: Art Deco
Building Type: Industrial
Historic Name: Coca Cola Bottling Plant
Current Name: Vacant

68. | 103 S Piper Ln | 1907 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Elkins Building, Heard Hatchery
Current Name: Anderson Building

69. | 101 S West St | 1909 | Contributing



Architect: A. O. Watson
Builder: Birkner Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Smyth Store
Current Name: Edwards Furniture

70. | 111 S West St | c.1945 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: National Farm Loan
Current Name: Edwards Furniture

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

71. | 115 S West St | c.1905 | Contributing



Builder: Birkner Brothers
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Smyth Store
Current Name: Edwards Furniture

72. | 117 S West St | 1960 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Firestone Tires
Current Name: Vacuum Cleaner Store

73. | 117 S West St (rear) | 1920, 1945 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Shed
Historic Name: Tractor Repair
Current Name: Vacuum Cleaner Store

74. | 104 W Garden St | 1911 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Warehouse
Historic Name: Horner's Ford Shop
Current Name: Fire Department Barn

75. | 114 W Main St | c.1905 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: George Horner Insurance
Current Name: Once Upon A Time

76. | 115 W Main St | 1980 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Flores Building
Current Name: Flores Building

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

77. | 120 W Main St | 1920 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Warehouse
Historic Name: Horner's Warehouse
Current Name: McCall Building

78. | 128 W Main St | 1929 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan
Stylistic Influence: Spanish Revival
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Whitecotton Motors; Miller & Cobb
Current Name: Los Alamos Downtown Event Center

79. | 111-119 W Nopal St | c. 1940 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Western Union
Current Name: Finance Companies

80. | 123 W Nopal St | 1948 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Western Auto 1956
Current Name: Casa Home Decorating

81. | 126 W Nopal St | 1950 | Contributing



Architect: Smyth & Smyth
Builder: Chester Blevins
Stylistic Influence: International
Building Type: Stand-Alone Commercial Block
Historic Name: Drs. Cunningham & Guice
Current Name: Dr. John Preddy

82. | 129 W Nopal St | 1959 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Stand-Alone Commercial Block
Historic Name: First State Bank Of Uvalde, El Progreso Memorial Library
Current Name: Moore Building

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

83. | 104 W North St | 1891 | Contributing | NR # 78002996



Architect: B.F. Trester
Builder: Patrick F. Doyle
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Grand Opera House
Current Name: Grand Opera House

84. | 114 W North St | 1920 | Contributing



Builder: John W. Hood
Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Garner Building; Palace Drug
Current Name: Vintage Market; Tea Room

85. | 114 1/2 W North St | 1948 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Gordon's Barber Shop
Current Name: Plaza Barber Shop

86. | 118 W North St | 1919 | Contributing



Architect: Will Noonan
Builder: Weston & Kroger, John W. Hood Forman
Stylistic Influence: Neo-Classical
Building Type: Temple Front
Historic Name: Commercial National Bank; First State Bank of Uvalde; J. W. Pawn
Current Name: Vacant

87. | 120 W North St | c. 1925 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Gordon's Barber Shop
Current Name: Foster Hearn Insurance

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

88. | 122 W North St | 1910 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Zachry Building
Current Name: Beauty School

89. | 109 W Oak St | 1995 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: No Style
Building Type: Garage
Historic Name: Andrew's Auto Repair
Current Name: Auto Repair Shop

90. | 111 W South St | 1918, 1978 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Ford Shop
Current Name: Smyth Building

91. | 115 W South St | 1929, 1978 | Non-Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Hooper's Furniture
Current Name: Electrician's Service

92. | 117 W South St | 1961 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Flores Law Office
Current Name: Flores Law Office

93. | 119 W South St | 1960 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Oliver's Jewelry
Current Name: Royal Crown Graphics

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

94. | 121 W South St | 1948 | Contributing



Stylistic Influence: Commercial Style
Building Type: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Dimmitt Clinic
Current Name: Music Studio

95. | Uvalde Memorial Fountain | 1969 | Contributing



Architect: John S. Graves
Stylistic Influence: Other: Work of Art
Building Type: Fountain
Historic Name: Uvalde Memorial Fountain
Current Name: Uvalde Memorial Fountain

96. | Market Plaza | 1855 | Contributing



Type: Designed Landscape
Historic Name: Market Plaza
Current Name: Market Plaza

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Property Inventory

C = contributing

NC = noncontributing

C* = previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
1	100	E Main St	C	Moderne	One-story rectangular gas station with three service bays, one office area, and one canopied pump island.	1941	Hall & Schawe Gulf,	Broadway 830
2	101	E Main St	C	Spanish Colonial Revival	Spanish Colonial Revival government building of fire proof construction with concrete floors, frame and brick curtain walls, has been expanded twice to the rear of the building with details matching the original. Porches on the north and west were added when an elevator tower was constructed. Cast stone quoins, window sills, screens and columns punctuate the brick walls. A cast stone balustrade tops the parapet walls on the rear, 1-story section. Tile roofs cover the porches and 2-story original building. The elevator shaft that extends above the roof line (1975) and rear additions (1991) were completed by architect John S. Graves. Will Noonan designed the original 1930 City Hall.	1930, 1975, 1991	City Hall	City Hall
3	107	E Main St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with stuccoed cornice and tile façade. The block is symmetrically divided into two suites, both with a single entrance and display windows. Currently all fenestrations are boarded shut and a space frame hung from the cornice has lost its signage.	1950	Winkle's Barber & Beauty Shop	Uvalde Printing Supplies and More
4	109	E Nopal St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with a central three-panel aluminum window flanked by single aluminum doors. The stuccoed parapet has no details, and the entire façade is spanned by a canvas awning.	1949	McFatter Firestone Warehouse	Hair & Nail Studio
5	114	E Nopal St	C	Moderne	One-part commercial block with rear warehouse with Moderne detailing including streamlined façade. The double doored entrance is centered and recessed, with two symmetrically placed windows to either side.	1938	Uvalde Wool & Mohair	St Henry De Osso Briscoe Family Center
6	117	E Nopal St	C	Mission Revival	One-part Mission style commercial block with espadaña-influenced parapet. The stone façade is punctuated by two asymmetrical	c. 1910	Sharp & Spruill, Sharp & Co.	38th Judicial District Probation

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					fenestrations, a single aluminum window and a single door system with parallel window.			
7	121	E Nopal St	C	International	Two story Post-War Modern block with asymmetrical setback wings. The primary entrance is on the right side of the building's north face and consists of a single aluminum door system flanked by large windows. The brickwork on the lower half is laid out in a plain stretcher bond, and the upper half is detailed in bonded courses of "columns" separated by soldiered courses. The set back west wing is faced with a cast-stone grill. Archtiect: Edward R. Gondeck.	1967	Uvalde County Jail	Old Jail
8	126	E Nopal St	C	No Style	Single story corrugated metal warehouse with gabled metal roof located directly on East North Alley. This warehouse was served by the east side railroad spur.	c.1935	L. Schwartz Warehouse	First State Bank Warehouse
9	104	E North St	C	Commercial Style	4-story 2-part vertical block with a 1-story bay on the north and a one story addition on the east constructed in 1928 by Moeller & Weilbacher to accommodate a cafe. The rectangular plan has brick veneer wall with parapet. Soldier courses run on top of windows and brick detailing with cast stone accents on the exterior faces. Lobby and dining room were remodeled 1950, exterior remodeled in 1968 and arches added to first floor façade. Builder: Moeller & Weilbacher Of San Antonio	1927, 1968	Kincaid Hotel	Kincaid Hotel
10	112	E North St	NC	No Style	One-part Commercial Block. Second entry door, display windows and awning have been removed.	c.1960	Slades Saddle Shop	38th Judicial Probation
11	114	E North St	C	Commercial Style	A masonry two-part commercial block with stuccoed brick enframed window wall on the ground level and arched windows above. The double-door principal entrance is symmetrically placed and flanked by transomed display windows. The second story has three arched windows divided into bays by brick pilasters that extend to the parapet. The trabeated ground floor opening was originally a brick archway. The balcony on the east side	1907, 1953	Martin Building	Elliott Building

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					of the building was originally above an open stairway that is now enclosed.			
12	120	E North St	NC	No Style	Single story stucco commercial building. It was later joined with 124 E. North under one gable roof and the exterior stuccoed.	1948	White Building	White Law Office
13	124	E North St	NC	No Style	Single story stucco commercial building with gable roof that joins it with the building to the west. The double door aluminum entry is flanked by aluminum plate glass windows.	1979	Printit Office Supply	Office Supply
14	104	N East St	C	Commercial Style	Two-part commercial block constructed of painted concrete block partitioned for two businesses with fenestrations translated symmetrically across the façade's axis. The composition consists of a single door entranceway with a display window to its right on the ground floor, with two double hung windows centered above on the second story.	1946	Doughty Building	Mission Title
15	108	N East St	C	Commercial Style	One-part asymmetrical commercial block with parapet and awning. A single five panel wooden door occupies the left third of the façade with a large display window on the remaining two-thirds.	1946	Southwest Realty	Uvalde Leader-News
16	110	N East St	C	Neo-Classical	Vault-type Neoclassical brick façade detailed with double pediments and Palladian entry. The ground floor reads primarily as three bays consisting of a set of centered double doors flanked by double sets of six panel windows. The bays are separated by brick pilasters supporting a pediment broken by the glazed fan vault above the double doors. The entire façade is enframed by the second story pediment that is supported on both sides by double brick pilasters.	1930	Uvalde Leader-News	Uvalde Leader-News
17	114	N East St	C	Commercial Style	One-part enframed commercial block of unpainted brick with intact storefront consisting of an asymmetrically placed set of double doors flanked by display windows. There is a single awning above the door and windows and the parapet reads UVALDE LEADER-NEWS ANNEX.	1929	Mahaffey Building	Uvalde Leader-News
18	116	N East St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block, modified in 1976 to blend with the courtyard and renovated	1963	Television Cable	Chicago Title

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					Rice Hotel next door with the addition of brick columns and metal front.			
19	122	N East St	C	Commercial Style	Two-story 2-part commercial block with load bearing brick walls and Late Victorian stylistic influence. Changes to the exterior include bricking in windows and reconfiguring the 1st floor store front windows to reflect the second floor openings. Walls have parapets with brick corbeling on the west side. A side patio entrance was added to the south side of the building. Builder: Birkner Brothers	1908, 1976	Rice Hotel; McFatter Motors	Kessler Building
20	100	N Getty St	C	Neo-Classical	Three-story brick and concrete structure designed in Neo-Classical style by architect Henry T. Phelps in 1927. Facades have single-hung, wood sash rectangular windows on upper levels. Pediments with clock on top are on all four facades. Outstanding features are cast stone segmental arches and Ionic porticoes framing the entrances. A parapet surrounds the low slope roof of the building. Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (1983).	1927	Uvalde County Courthouse	Uvalde County Courthouse
21	110	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part brick commercial block asymmetrically partitioned for two businesses with mezzanine. Both suites have recessed entrances flanked by aluminum display windows set in walls of tile. The parapet is without ornamentation, save a box sign and small set of triple bar detail on the upper left side. A metal canopy hangs from the façade.	1928	J. C. Penney; Rowland's; Schwartz Grocery Department	Elliott Building
22	111	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Two-part brick enframed window block whose lower half has been divided into two parts, both with aluminum storefronts and sealed transoms. The second story has six sets of aluminum double hung windows with awnings. Above each set of windows the parapet is punctuated by square brick darts. In 1987 a major fire destroyed the upper story which contained a ballroom. In 1999 the building was renovated, including the removal of a slipcover that had been added to the façade in the 1960's. A metal canopy spans the entire block.	1929, 1969, 1999	Hooper's Dry Goods	Milton's Jewelry

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
23	113A	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with brick and stucco façade. The single door entrance is recessed from the sidewalk and has floor to ceiling aluminum display windows. The parapet is plain with a stylized cornice. The building's rear, built in 1931, previously housed a theater and is now two-story event space. In 1969, a slipcover was added. Architect: Will Noonan.	1929, 1931, 1969	Ritz Theatre, I. L. Martin Building	D'light Diner
24	113B	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial with brick and stucco façade and a single door entrance. There is tile detailing beneath the display windows. The parapet is plain with a stylized cornice. Architect: Will Noonan.	1929	J. F. Simpson Building	Vapor Way
25	115	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style with Neo-Classical Influence	The First State Bank Building was built in 1920 and subsequently remodeled after its sale in 1940, adding a new basement and second floor that increased the 2,400 square foot building to 7,000. The building's exterior is primarily of brick which has stucco applied over, but is detailed with cast stone accents and brick pilasters supporting a parapet entablature. The ground floor is divided into three bays with the center bay containing a double-doored main entrance flanked by aluminum display windows, and the two outer bays containing aluminum plate glass windows.	1920, 1940	Goldberg Furniture, First State Bank Of Uvalde	Doll Haus Boutique
26	116	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-story, 1-part commercial block with load-bearing brick walls and white cast stone detailing on the upper wall facing getty street. Cast stone coping and corbeled brick details decorate the parapet wall. Built in 1926, it incorporated an earlier 1908 structure on north end. Clerestory windows are on the north face. The building has been divided into three store fronts. The original encaustic tile covers the bulkhead on the store at the north end.	1926	L. Schwartz Co.	Schwartz Building
27	200	N Getty St	C	New Formalism	A one-part brick New Formalism commercial block with wrap-around coffered colonnade, capped with low setback balustrade. The west	1964	Rowland's	Julien's

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					façade is dominated by formal glass double doors with plate glass display windows that wrap around the building's southwest corner. The arcade is illuminated by gas lights hung from the building's façade and is shaded on its west side by canvas awnings hung between the columns. The rear half of the building has a south facing façade and is partitioned off into two office suites fronting Nopal Street. Architect: John S. Graves.			
28	201	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part stuccoed brick commercial block with aluminum door and display window system. Building remodeled and expanded 1929, earlier garage converted to drug store 1940, modernized in 1973. Architect: Adams & Adams	1919	Brumfield Garage; Speir Bro. Garage; Speir Bro. Walgreens, Uvalde Auto Sales	Rexall
29	205	N Getty St	NC	Commercial Style	One part commercial building, has been remodeled twice, original bulkhead doors and windows removed, second remodel incorporated an inset porch, classical columns and a new masonry front	1928	Ben Franklin	Tarski Law Office
30	209	N Getty St	C	Commerical Style	Two-part commercial block with lower half asymmetrically partitioned into two spaces. The upper half is centered around transomed doorway that opens on a balcony. The upper door is flanked by sets of arched double hung windows surmounted with a detailed cornice. The building was renovated in 1984 by architect Lewis Fisher who added the balcony back to the façade and removed display windows.	1911, 1984	Pulliam Building; Price Building, Pulliam Millinery; Swofford Photo	Garcia Building
31	212	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block divided into three plate glass bays flanked by single doors and wrap around display wondows. The building is of brick construction with stuccoed façade. The plain parapet masks a pitched roof.	c. 1910	Young's Service Station	Mi Vida
32	215	N Getty St	NC	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block, the display windows were covered in an earlier renovation. In 2015 some of the original windows were again exposed. New brick was added to unify the front.	1972	Harris Western Wear	Fresh Start Decorating

Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
33	218	N Getty St	C	National Folk	A single story wood frame residence with stuccoed exterior composed of central low pitched gabled mass flanked by gabled wings. The central mass contains a single door with flanking double hung windows beneath a projecting porch with architrave supported by squared wooden columns. The home was restored in 1983 and is now a law office.	1881	Benson House	Gerdes Law Firm
34	220	N Getty St	NC	Mission Revival	One-part commercial block of cinder block, stucco and stone. This property consists of 3 buildings. The northwest building was built first c.1945, the second building was built in 1954 for mayor carper's office, in 1955, tv cable connected the two buildings with a single façade. Stonework was added in 1998, the building in the rear was built sometime after 1950, could be that it was built in 1955 as storage for the television cable company.	c.1945, 1954	H. E. Carper Insurance; Television Cable	Quality Print Solutions
35	221	N Getty St	NC	Commercial Style	Two-part commercial Block. Stucco and tile façade was refaced with masonry and casement windows replaced with fixed glass in 2000.	1940, 2000	American Legion	Harwood Building
36	223	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part stone commercial block with single door flanked by display windows. The stone on the lower façade has been painted and there are awnings hanging above the windows.	1938	Hangar VII Grill, Hut Café & Beer Garden	Southwest Uniforms
37	227	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Two-part brick commercial block theater with ground floor partitioned into two asymmetrical spaces. The smaller suite on the building's south end has a single door set in a plate glass aluminum window system. The theater entrance has two sets of double doors. The second story has been covered in a metal slipcover. Originally the wall to the right of the theater entrance had a pair of double hung windows which have since been filled. Behind the second story slipcover are three sets of double hung windows evenly spaced across the façade with two smaller windows inbetween. The original flat hung canopy has been replaced by a projecting marquee.	1928	El Lasso, The Strand	Art Lab, Zumba

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
38	229	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block of painted brick and tile construction. The façade has been divided into asymmetrical bays with intact storefront including glazed wood doors. The transom above the hanging metal canopy has been painted over.	1928	Snow White Laundry, Butlers Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Dudley's Ranch House Furniture
39	235	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part enframed commercial block with stucco façade. The single door entrance is recessed into the north corner of the building with display windows running south along the width of the building	c.1930	Uvalde Furniture	Kirkham's Photography
40	237	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part enframed commercial block of concrete and tile curtain construction with stucco façade. The storefront is deeply recessed from the sidewalk and is flanked by display case wings. There are single door entrances in each corner of the inset storefront, with a three-lite aluminum display window stretching between the two.	1946	Ben Franklin	Uvalde Upholstery
41	243	N Getty St	C	Art Deco	Two-part Art Deco commercial block of hollow tile and stucco construction. The ground floor has a three lite display window flanked by two single doors. The second story consists of a two-lite aluminum window system flanked by vertical Art Deco streamlined detailing. A one story addition was added in 1941.	1937, 1941	Uvalde Florist, Quality Sporting Goods	E D Kincaid III Law Office
42	245	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Single story one-part commercial block with flat parapet and asymmetrical façade.	1941	J. J. Wainwright Building, Piggly Wiggly	Jet Press
43	301	N Getty St	NC	Commercial Style	Fuel Station. Display windows that once stretched across the front and wrapped around the south corner have been greatly reduced and a recently added metal roof has changed the sleek profile the building once had.	1950	McFatter's Firestone	Uvalde Cabinetry
44	309-311	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Single story with two distinct enframed window wall storefronts. 309 N. Getty is now partitioned into two units. The space on the south end has a set of double aluminum doors with side window on the right. The space on the middle has a single transomed door flanked by plate glass display windows. These two units, originally an IGA supermarket with	1946	Crump Electric, Elite Café, Stewart's IGA	Jefflandon Antiques; Tiffany's Boutique; Dirksen Engineering

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					a single unified facade, read as a pair of enframed spaces. The third space, located on the right (north) side, reads as a separate space and has two arched windows and a single doorway with transom.			
45	315-317	N Getty	C	Commercial Style	Single story enframed window wall partitioned into three spaces. The space on the south end, which is enframed with the middle space, has a single transomed doorway with a four-lite aluminum display window. The middle space has a single transomed aluminum door with single double hung window. The third space, located on the far north end, reads as a separate space and has a three lite aluminum window system flanked by a single transomed aluminum door.	1949	Young Brothers, Record Shop, Daly Motor Co,	Candle Fire Starters, Scuba Oasis
46	319	N Getty St	C	Commercial Style	A single story one-part stucco commercial block with flat parapet and unadorned façade.	1947	Young Brothers Garage	St Philip's Episcopal Church
47	101	N Piper Ln	C	No Style with International Influence	Single story Mid-Century Modern brick commercial block partitioned into three suites. The south suite is asymmetrically composed with a single doorway in the middle and twelve lite window to its right. Above the doorway and wrapping around the building's south corner is a glass-block clerestory. The middle suite has a single glazed wooden door with transom flanked by an eight lite window. The north suite has a single aluminum door with transom and four lite aluminum display window. The transom above the display window has been painted in.	1956	Ashby & Garner Building	Quality Graphics
48	105	N West St	C	Mission Revival	Originally the F. A. Piper Dry Goods and Grocery, this one-part commercial block was designed by prominent San Antonio architect Atlee B. Ayers in 1906. The façade is divided into three bays, each with double wood doors and flanking plate glass display windows. Sitting on corbeled bricks, a Mission Revival-style parapet sitting between bays formed by pilasters rising the height of the building. A metal canopy spans the width of the building and is supported by cast iron posts.	1906	Horner's Store; F A Piper	Antiques On The Square

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					Architect: Atlee B. Ayers Builder: Birkner Brothers			
49	115	N West St	C	Commercial Style	Single story enframed window wall with aluminum storefront set in a terazzo-like tile façade. The parapet has two lit box signs and a metal canopy that spans the building's width. It has been subdivided into two units.	1957	Walgreens	Security Finance; Sun Loan
50	121 & 127	N West St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block divided into two storefronts. Both storefronts have recessed entrances flanked by fixed display windows, but the two are not identical. The south storefront, 121 N. West Street is clad in stucco. A corrugated metal awning spans the façade. The north storefront, 127 N. West St., rests upon brick cladding. (UCAD # 115047 and #14411 are the same building.)	1951	Uvalde Office Supply, Olivers's Jewelry	Alta Vista Realty, Evans Law Firm
51	102	Roberts Ln	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with single door entrance at building's center flanked by aluminum plate glass display windows. The parapet has a sign bracket but no sign is attached. The entire façade is spanned by a metal canopy. Aside from the aluminum fenestrations the building retains much of its original character.	1947	The Fabric Shop	Heavenly Salon
52	106	Roberts Ln	C	Commercial Style	One of the largest one-part commercial blocks in the district, the west half of the building is partitioned into a single suite, and the east into two. The large suite on the west half has a double door entrance with intact transom. This space has two large plate glass display windows with three lites each. The two suites on the east side of the building are mirror images of each other with a single door entrance and single two-lite display window. Both of the transoms on this side have been covered. This building originally housed Roberts Grocery, for which the street is named.	1951	Roberts Store	MMA Fitness
53	100	S East St	C*	Commerical Style	Constructed in 1890, the First National Bank is constructed of load bearing masonry with a rusticated limestone belt course dividing the two stories and a distinctive pressed metal	1890	First National Bank; Uvalde National Bank; Thompson Liquor	Stein Building

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					cornice. The west façade ground floor has two large plate glass display windows with elaborate transoms that are now painted shut. Casement windows on the north façade are detailed with limestone sills. The second story is divided into a series of bays formed by brick pilasters with windows on center. The upper story is wrapped in a rusticated limestone belt course. National Register # 14000106			
54	118	S East St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with single door entrance and aluminum plate glass window system. The metal canopy is hung from the façade and the parapet is unadorned. The building's north wing, added in 1974, is set back from the street and configured as three service bays with glass overhead doors.	1948, 1974	Grant Motors	Action Plumbing; Uvalde Antiques And More
55	103	S Getty St	C	Stripped Classicism	Two-story structure designed by Oscar Wenderoth and constructed in 1915, a classical-inspired brick structure with arched windows and steps leading up to the front. In 1968 the building was enlarged and modified. The original portion of the building is capped with a hip roof behind a parapet that surround the low slope roof of the addition. Cast stone and buff brick clad the building. Aluminum store front windows, and pair of aluminum doors are set in light gray marble. The elevated main floor is accessed from a podium with steps from the north and south and an accessible ramp from the south.	1915, 1968	U S Post Office	U S Post Office
56	111	S Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Large one-part stucco clad commercial corner block partitioned into three suites. The building is divided into a small box space at the north end of the building a taller, longer storefront block that extends down South Getty street. The north suite is largely intact with its original two-lites-over-one plate glass display windows and distinctive tower posts at its three street-side corners. The south end of the building is divided into a series of fenestrated and blind bays organized by a series of pilasters. Both south end suites have	1926	Luke Reilly Firestone	Diana's Salon

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					single aluminum doors flanked by plate glass windows. Evidence indicates a metal canopy spanned the length of this façade with a transom that has since been filled.			
57	117	S Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Single story enframed window wall with recessed storefront between brick wings. The double door main entrance is located on the south end of the façade and is constructed of wood with plate glass lites. The transom above the doorway and plate glass display windows spanning the rest of the façade are of aluminum.	1938	Flowers Plumbing	Jenny's Ice Cream & Snacks
58	121	S Getty St	NC	No Style	One-part commercial block divided into three bays. The larger middle bay contains three tinted plate glass display windows. The main entrance consists of a single metal door on the north end of the façade. The entire building is set back from the street with a small yard and raised planter.	1978	Southwest Counseling	Jenny's Boots
59	123	S Getty St	C	International	Two story red brick and stucco fire station with four engine bays below second story living quarters. The original building, designed by architect Will Noonan, consisted of the southern half of the building including the two engine bays and the second story with double hung windows. In 1960, architect John S. Graves modernized the building with International-style exterior design and added the two northern engine bays. The upper story is enframed, with the north end detailed in fixed aluminum windows and panels, and the south end in the original brick. The engine bays are enclosed by aluminum and glass overhead doors. A pitched metal roof has been added.	1924, 1959	Fire Station	Fire Station
60	201	S Getty St	C	No Style	One story Mid-twentieth century gas station with two engine bays and wrap-around office. The building is of concrete block construction with both aluminum and glass overhead door. A pitched metal roof has been added.	1963	Phillips Petroleum Service Station	Vacant
61	207	S Getty St	C	Commercial Style	Single story Post-war Modern enframed window wall of concrete block construction	1948	Alamo Lumber	American Lumber

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					with cut limestone façade. The storefront is recessed between wing walls and divided into three bays. The two northern bays contain aluminum plate glass display windows and the south bay contains a display window and single door entrance. The storefront is spanned by a metal canopy, and the building is flanked with projecting canopies that provide covered parking. The recent metal roof addition has changed the flat roof line.			
62	219	S Getty St	NC	No Style	Garage	1995	Uvalde EMS	Uvalde EMS
63	225	S Getty St	NC	Queen Anne	Queen Anne-style residential building with two-story wrap around porch, classical columns, sawn wood trim around window and a box bay. House was moved from 324 North Getty to create a parking lot.	1892	Lewis Home; Lewis Plumbing	Munoz Home
64	231	S Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block of masonry block construction with single aluminum door flanked by plate glass display windows. A metal canopy spans the width of the façade.	1946	Modern Grocery, Ben's Grocery & Market	Munoz Law Firm
65	231 1/2	S Getty St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with hipped roof and small covered porch. The main entrance's single paneled-glass door is at the façade's center and is flanked by plate glass display windows. The porch overhang is supported by decorative metal posts.	1962	St. Henry de Osso	Mattress Store
66	300	S Getty St	C	Moderne	One-story rectangular Moderne gas station with two service bays, one office area, and one canopied pump island. The north service bay has been filled with a single aluminum door and plate glass display window. The south service bay has been filled with an aluminum plate glass display window	1956	South Getty Gulf Station	Donut Palace
67	301	S Getty St	C	Art Deco	Two-story and 1-story red brick veneer art deco industrial building with cast stone detail around the main entrance and windows. Three brick courses wrap the building below the cast stone coping of the parapet wall. Windows have original steel frame except the newer aluminum windows near the front entrance. A matching warehouse and a garage was constructed in 1946.	1940, 1946,	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	Vacant

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					Architect: Jesse M Shelton			
68	103	S Piper Ln	C	No Style	Wood framed commercial building consisting of two parts. The single story north end has a chamfered corner and parapet capped by sloped roof. The stucco storefront has a double door entrance flanked by plate glass display windows, the transoms have been filled. A wood and metal canopy hanging from the parapet wraps around the corner. The two story gabled south end has a single door entrance flanked on the north side with a filled window and intact transom. The façade south of the door contains two display windows with intact transoms. The canopy no longer continues down this side of the building save the suspension cables still hanging from the façade. The upper story has two pairs of double hung windows.	1907	Elkins Building, Heard Hatchery	Anderson Building
69	101	S West St	C	Commercial Style with Italiane influence	Two story, 2-part commercial block the ground floor is divided into a series of bays with double doors at center flanked by plate glass display windows. A metal canopy spans the width of the building and wraps around the corner. The transom above the canopy has been covered. The upper story is detailed in arched windows under an elaborate corbeled brick double stacked parapet. Architect: A. O. Watson Builder: Birkner Brothers	1909	Smyth Store	Edwards Furniture
70	111	S West St	C	Commercial Style	Small enframed window wall with canopy above a single aluminum door and two plate glass display windows. The storefront's transom has been covered. This space encloses the alley that used to separate to the two adjacent buildings.	c.1945	National Farm Loan	Edwards Furniture
71	115	S West St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block divided into three bays with cornice and parapet. All three bays have plate glass display windows with the middle bay also containing the double door entrance. The transom has been covered and a canopy spans the width of the building.	c.1905	Smyth Store	Edwards Furniture

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
72	117	S West St	C	Commercial Style with International influence	One-part commercial block of painted concrete block with single aluminum door and plate glass storefront.	1960	Firestone Tires	Vacuum Cleaner Store
73	117	S West St (rear)	C	No Style	A single story warehouse and shed. The north half of the structure, constructed c. 1920, is steel frame and clay tile. The south half, built c. 1945, is a concrete framed shed with random rubble stone infill. It has a single pull-through service bay with overhead doors and an adjacent office. The single door main entrance is on the east side of the building and has double hung windows on the east, south, and west elevations.	c. 1920, c.1945	Tractor Repair/Pipe Shed/Warehouse	Edwards Furniture Warehouse
74	104	W Garden St	C	No Style	Metal warehouse building used as garage for fire department. The south end of the barn has been re-roofed. The north end retains its original vent structure.	1911	Horner's Ford Shop	Fire Department Barn
75	114	W Main St	C	Commercial Style	One-Part Folk Victorian commercial block with transomed single door flanked by four over four windows. The parapet is detailed with dentils and raised caps at the corners.	c.1905	George Horner Insurance	Once Upon A Time
76	115	W Main St	NC	No Style	One-part Commercial Block, brick veneer with fixed windows, single door entrance with sidelight and transom and shed roofed porch.	1980	Flores Building	Flores Building
77	120	W Main St	C	No Style	The building's Main Street facade is constructed of load bearing red brick. One-story brick masonry (D'Hanis Tile) and concrete warehouse with stepped parapet with a rowlock course as coping on the south facade.	1920	Horner's Warehouse	Mccall Building
78	128	W Main St	C	Spanish Revival	Built in 1929, this single story structure was originally a service station and retains a prominent canopy spanning the width of the building that extends out from the facade over the pump island. The canopy includes cast stone accents with a clay tile parapet cap. The facade is divided into bays filled by plate glass display windows with transoms above. One of the bays has been filled with a set of double aluminum doors. Architect: Will Noonan	1929	Whitcotton Motors; Miller & Cobb Dodge Brothers Motor Cars	Los Alamos Downtown Event Center

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
79	109 - 119	W Nopal St	C	Commercial Style	One-part brick commercial block partitioned into five suites spanned by a single metal awning. Originally constructed in 1929, it was enlarged sometime around 1940. All storefronts have a single glass-paneled wooden door with plate glass display windows. Original brick masonry and roof was removed from the façade of the west suite (119).	1929, c. 1940	Western Union	Finance Companies
80	123	W Nopal St	C	Commercial Style	Stuccoed clay tile masonry, one-part commercial block with three bays. The two flanking bays have a single aluminum door entrance with plate glass display windows extending the rest of the storefront. The middle bay consists entirely of aluminum plate glass display windows. A canopy spans the width of the façade.	1948	Western Auto	Casa Home Decorating
81	126	W Nopal St	C	International	One-story commercial building of frame construction with brick veneer exterior.	1950	Cunningham & Guice, M.D.	John Preddy, M.D.
82	129	W Nopal St	C	Commercial Style	One-story commercial building of concrete and concrete block construction with brick exterior. The central portion of the building is recessed and contains a set of aluminum double doors surrounded by plate glass lites. The east façade is brick with thin vertical ribbon windows. The west façade is entirely brick.	1959	First State Bank Of Uvalde, El Progreso Memorial Library	Moore Building
83	104	W North St	C*	Commercial Style with Queen Anne influences	Built in 1891, the Grand Opera House contains ground floor commercial space underneath a second story theater. The first floor is dominated by plate glass display windows with paired wooden double doors. The upper story has a series of arched and trabeated windows and is spanned by limestone belt courses. A projecting corbeled second-story bay window turret on the southeastern corner is topped with a conical roof. Restoration work in 1982 reversed exterior alterations completed in 1935 and 1954. Architect: B F Trester Builder: Patrick F Doyle Architect: John S. Graves, 1982	1891	Grand Opera House; F. A. Piper; Hollingsworth Drug; Manhattan Café; C. G. Morrisons; Oliver Jewelry	Grand Opera House

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
					National Register #78002996			
84	114	W North St	C	Commercial Style	Two-part commercial block with ground floor partitioned into two suites. The east storefront has a single aluminum door flanked by plate glass display windows. The apartment above has three sets of double hung windows on center. The west storefront has double aluminum doors flanked by plate glass display windows. The upper story of this part of the building is currently wrapped in a slipcover.	1920	Garner Building; Palace Drug	Vintage Market; Tea Room
85	114 1/2	W North St	C	Commercial Style	Narrow one-part commercial block that infilled the alley space between two buildings (this building does not have its own walls). The façade has a single wood door with glass window flanked by a single plate glass display window. Its façade was designed to match the small commercial building at 114 ½ W North St. (#88)	1948	Gordon's Barber Shop	Plaza Barber Shop
86	118	W North St	C	Neoclassical	Two-story Temple Front bank building with classical columns, entablature and recessed entry. The red brick veneer has white cast stone accents on the front façade and cast stone coping on the stepped parapet wall topped by a pair of cast stone eagles. Architect: Will Noonan Builder: Weston & Kroger, John W Hood Forman	1919	Commercial National Bank; First State Bank Of Uvalde; J W Pawn	Slate Creek Ranch Building
87	120	W North St	C	Commercial Style	Narrow marble veneer faced one-part commercial block that infills the alley between two buildings. The façade has a single aluminum glass door with a system of plate glass display windows. A metal canopy hangs from the façade.	c.1925	Gordon's Barber Shop	Foster Hearn Insurance
88	122	W North St	C	Commercial Style with Italianate influence	Two-part commercial block brick building with Italianate styling. Bracketed eave below the parapet wall, multi-light transoms above the canopy, stucco parapet wall. First floor front has been resurfaced in mid-20th century modern brick.	1910	Zachry Building	Beauty School

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
89	109	W Oak St	NC	No Style	Single story concrete block garage building with four service bays and an office area. The office area was expanded in 2016 to the west.	1995	Anrews Auto Repair	Auto Repair Shop
90	111	W South St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with recessed doorway and plate glass display window wings. An intact transom spans the width of the storefront. The parapet is stepped and faced in stucco. The single wing to the east is a 1978 addition.	1918, 1978	Ford Shop	Heyden Building
91	115	W South St	NC	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block that has been substantially modified. Only the reinforced concrete sidewalls and roof structure remain from the original building.	1929, 1978	Hooper's Furniture	Electrician's Service
92	117	W South St	C	Commercial Style with International influence	One-part brick commercial block with inset single door and adjacent plate glass windows. The inset forms a small planter that is open through the horizontal plank canopy roof to the sky.	1961	Flores Law Office	Flores Law Office
93	119	W South St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block with inset single door entrance surrounded by aluminum plate glass windows. The inset forms two display windows on the space's wings, extending the full height of the door.	1960	Oliver's Jewelry	Royal Crown Graphics
94	121	W South St	C	Commercial Style	One-part commercial block faced in limestone. The single door entrance is detailed in pronounced stone surround, and is flanked by aluminum plate glass display windows.	1948	Dimmitt Clinic	Studio 3
95		Market Plaza	C	Other: Work of Art	Built to replace an early twentieth century bandstand, the original Uvalde Memorial Fountain in Market Plaza was built in 1961 according to a design by John S. Graves. After it was destroyed by a truck, the current "faux bois" of <i>trabajo rustico</i> fountain currently within the 1961 fountain was added in 1969. Three matching faux bois benches that encircled the fountain were replaced in the 1980s with metal park benches. The artist for the fountain is not known, but its style is reminiscent of Carlos Cortez, a South Texas artist who completed other fountains in a similar style.	1961	Uvalde Memorial Fountain	Uvalde Memorial Fountain

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No.	Address	Street	C/NC	Style	Building Type/ Description	Year Built	Historic Name	Current Name
96		Bounded by W. North St. (north), N. Getty St. (east), W. Main St. (south), and N. West St. (west)	C	Designed Landscape	Market Plaza is one of four plazas laid in 1855. The 200'x200' plaza has brick-lined walks that intersect at a central fountain. Benches and lamp posts line the walkways. The plaza is edged with pecan trees. In 1961, Gary Pools constructed an elaborate fountain with multiple jets and lights that was designed by John S. Graves. In 1966, the faux bois tiered fountain was placed within the 1961 fountain.	1855	Market Plaza	Market Plaza

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Statement of Significance

The Uvalde Downtown Historic District is a cohesive assortment of civic and commercial buildings, anchored by a four-block central courthouse square, that reflect the planning and physical development of Uvalde, Texas from its founding in 1855 through the post-World War II period. Strategically-established at a crossroads for military and stage routes, the city of Uvalde was an early important trading hub between San Antonio and West Texas. Following the completion of a rail line north of Uvalde in 1881, the city became a regionally-significant market and shipping center for an area economy based on agriculture, livestock, and mineral interests. Twentieth century state and federal highway development through downtown Uvalde secured its prominence as a regional commercial crossroads through 1969. Uvalde's four-block courthouse plaza, bisected by U.S. 90 (Main Street) and U.S 83 (Getty Street), is the focal point of the district and around which commercial businesses first developed. A high concentration of historic commercial and civic building stock throughout the district enhances its association with the overall economic development of Southwest Texas, made possible by important regional road and railways. The district features several significant civic and commercial buildings from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, including the Uvalde County Courthouse, the First National Bank, and the Uvalde Opera House; the latter two were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Through thoughtful preservation efforts, the 23-block district conveys an overall visual sense of a historic Texas Main Street community that continues to be the civic, commercial, and social center of Uvalde. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Community Planning and Development at the local level of significance. It is also nominated at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of one- and two-part late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings that reflect architectural styles found throughout Texas and the United States. The period of significance is 1881, the date of the oldest extant resource in the district, to 1969, the current fifty-year cut-off for National Register eligibility.

Settlement and Establishment of Uvalde, Uvalde County

In the mid-19th century, Anglo settlement in Texas advanced west of San Antonio under the protection of federal military forts. Fort Inge, established in 1849 on the Leona River, was part of the first line of federal frontier forts in Texas, and one of the army's primary objectives was to guard construction of the San Antonio-El Paso Road that began in 1851.⁴ The route's purpose was to link Texas, via San Antonio, through the state's unsettled western territory to El Paso and thence on a new overland road to San Diego, California. Technically two roads, the first leg of the San Antonio-El Paso "Lower Road" was charted from San Antonio to the Leona River, in present-day Uvalde County, and commenced west to the Rio Grande near, what is now, Del Rio at the U.S.-Mexico border. In 1856, the United States postmaster awarded a contract for mail service carried along the road. The San Antonio-El Paso Road was the primary route for commerce through the region until the arrival of railroads in the 1880s.⁵

Although it was developed as a mail and military route, enterprising Texans recognized the San Antonio-El Paso Road's economic potential. The influx of soldiers, teamsters, immigrants, and merchants that flooded to the region created a market "for virtually anything that could be eaten, worn, or ridden."⁶ Subsequently, stage stations developed alongside garrisons and became the nucleus for new communities. Directly west of San Antonio, the San Antonio-El Paso Road led to the founding of Uvalde (near Fort Inge) and Brackettville (Fort Clark); and, it strengthened the existing communities of Castroville, D'Hanis, and Sabinal.⁷

⁴ For more information about the history and significance of the San Antonio-El Paso Road, see Dr. Wayne R. Austerman's *Sharps, Rifles, and Spanish Mules: The San Antonio-El Paso Mail, 1851-1881*. College Station, Texas A&M University Press: 1985.

⁵ Wayne Randolph Austerman, "Sharps, Rifles, and Spanish Mules: The San Antonio-El Paso Mail, 1851-1864 (Volumes I and II)" (PhD diss., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 1981), 12.

⁶ *Ibid*, 10.

⁷ The present-day city of Uvalde has long been a crossroads of South Texas. Archeological remains at the nearby Kincaid Shelter and Woodrow Heard sites and along the Leona River indicate several past eras of human habitation over a span of at least 8,500

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In 1853, New Jersey-born Reading Wood Black (1830-1867) and his partner Nathan Stratton purchased an undivided half league and labor of land approximately one mile north of Fort Inge on the San Antonio-El Paso Road near the Leona River in the westernmost portion of, what was then, Bexar County.⁸ The historical record implies that Stratton played a limited role in the early history of Uvalde, and other than the military men at Fort Inge, Black's closest known neighbor was William Washington Arnett who delivered hay to the garrison. Black, it was written, "was willing to brave the isolation and the scalping knife to make a living ministering to the wants of soldiers, freighters, emigrants, and expressmen." Doubtless, Black hired men to assist him in the construction and maintenance of his business endeavors. In addition to raising livestock on his land, Black opened a tavern and store that catered to stage, mail, and military traffic. In 1854, a young Ohioan in route to Arizona by way of the stage line, described Black's business as "a hard-looking tavern—a stone building with dirt floor, no window glass and canvas for partitions...filled with travelers or boarders, [and] 8 or 10 beds in one room."⁹

By 1855, Black purchased an adjacent 640 acres and established a settlement on his property. Designed to be a county seat, German surveyor and lithographer William C. A. Thielepape of San Antonio laid the new town on a grid pattern parallel to the Leona River. The town plan included a 4-block central courthouse square (or plaza) for the courthouse, town hall, and two public squares—one a formal "fountain plaza," and the other designated for an open-air market. Bisected by the San Antonio-El Paso Mail Line (Uvalde's Main Street), Thielepape also designated an intersecting north-south thoroughfare (Getty Street) that divided the square east-west. In total, there were 24 original city blocks—bounded by present-day Leona, Wood, Calera, and Park streets—with a cemetery block located at the town's northwest side; a quarter block at the northwest corner of Getty and Oak Streets dedicated for a school; a park (present-day civic center); reserved lots for churches; and a town lot for the Mason's Lodge. The principle streets, Main and Getty, were 90-foot-wide, side streets 60-foot-wide, and 20-foot-wide alleys; lots were 60 feet by 240 feet.¹⁰

Black originally named the settlement Encina (Spanish for Live Oak) after the abundance of those trees in the area, but it was changed to Uvalde in 1856. As a result of Black's efforts, that year the Texas Legislature formed Uvalde County from Bexar County and named it for Spanish General Juan de Ugalde. Uvalde, an Anglicized version of the Spanish name, honored the then-deceased general's 1790 victory over Apaches at the nearby Sabinal (Ugalde) Canyon. As the

years in the area's river valleys. Beginning in 1718 with the establishment of San Antonio's Spanish colonial missions, the area began to be consistently traversed by Spanish soldiers and priests traveling to mission settlements including those on the Nueces River. While the major pathways of El Camino Real were along Uvalde County's southern border, it took Mexican General Adrian Woll's 1842 march on San Antonio to lay the groundwork for regular trail identified near present-day Uvalde. Woll's road, which passed about six miles below Uvalde, was subsequently used by General John Wool and the U. S. Army as they marched into northern Mexico in 1846. It was along this established road from San Antonio to Guerrero, Mexico that the San Antonio-El Paso route was first charted through Uvalde. Michael B. Collins, "Kincaid Site," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/bbk03>, accessed August 1, 2018. Ruben E. Ochoa, "Uvalde County," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcu03>, accessed August 1, 2018. Roy L. Swift and Leavitt Corning, Jr., *Three Roads to Chihuahua: The Great Wagon Roads That Opened the Southwest 1823-1883* (Austin: Eakin Press, 1988), 55 and 101. Austerman, 14 and 543.

⁸ "League," and "labor," are Spanish land units adopted by Mexico following its independence from Spain in 1821, and subsequently maintained by the Republic of Texas. Following statehood, the state Constitution recognized all valid land titles and made no changes to the administration of the public domain. League = 4,428.40 acres; Labor = 177.1 acres. "History of Texas Public Lands," Texas General Land Office, <http://www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/forms/files/history-of-texas-public-lands.pdf>, accessed October 1, 2018.

⁹ It is also recorded that Black constructed a mill, orchard, lime kiln, blacksmith shop and rock quarry with the assistance of Mexican, likely both native Texan and previously Mexican-national, workers. Austerman, 543; Reading W. Black & Ike Moore, *The Life and Diary of Reading W. Black: A History of Early Uvalde* (Uvalde: El Progreso Memorial Library, 1997) 14-15.

¹⁰ Black, 18.

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county seat, the town constructed its first Uvalde County Courthouse, a 2-story stone 17' x 28' building, on the Uvalde Town Plaza.¹¹

Early on, Uvalde County benefitted from the San Antonio-El Paso Mail Line, but national events stunted regional growth for two decades. With military protection from Fort Inge, commerce facilitated by the stage and mail service, and Black's marketing efforts in nearby San Antonio the county population swelled from 75 in 1853 to 500 in 1860. Livestock-raising was the predominant economic driver for the county, and cattle grazed the open range. Throughout most of the 1850s, the towns of Uvalde (90 miles west of San Antonio) and Brackettville (125 miles of San Antonio) were the last stage stops for nearly 500 miles before the Texas road terminated at El Paso. In Uvalde City, blacksmiths, livery stables, and harness shops serviced the needs of freighters passing through on the road west, and Black's general store was the market center for area traders, cattlemen, farmers, and soldiers.¹²

The onset of the Civil War initiated a period of decline for Uvalde. In 1861, the contract between the San Antonio-El Paso Mail Line and postmaster general ended. The terminated contract did not close the route, but national conflict made traversing its course more difficult. Federal forts, like Fort Inge, closed for the duration of the war and many Uvalde County men fought for the Confederacy. Although West Texas was mostly isolated from Union forces, regional settlers and freighters were, again, vulnerable to attack from Native Americans. The closing of the road and military garrison also meant a loss of revenue for city merchants. Uvalde County's population grew from 500 in 1860 to 851 in 1870, but Uvalde City's population decreased slightly and only 162 were enumerated in 1870. Between 1870 and 1880, the town of Uvalde gradually re-emerged as post-war forts re-opened throughout West Texas, restarting stagecoach traffic on the former San Antonio-El Paso Road as new settlers arrived in the county. In 1880, Uvalde County's population increased approximately 200% to 2,541; the city's population swelled to 789.¹³

Development of the Uvalde Central Business and Civic District

Several factors coalesced in the 1880s that formed the economic foundation on which Uvalde's historic district was built. The county's commerce diversified as cattle and goat ranching industries developed, honey production was introduced, and natural asphalt beds were discovered. Already a locally-important stage line, when the Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio rail was completed two miles north of Uvalde, the city became a regionally-significant market and shipping center for an area economy based on agriculture, livestock, and mineral interests.

The arrival of the county's first railroad, the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio (G.H. & S.A. or "Sunset") line, in 1881 was felt immediately and marked the beginning of an extended period of growth and development that shaped the Uvalde's downtown district.¹⁴ The G.H. & S.A. line, owned by a consortium led by Col. T.W. Peirce, was chartered by the State of Texas to extend from the Gulf of Texas, west of San Antonio, and terminate at the Rio Grande. The

¹¹ The Texas Legislature first formed Uvalde County in 1850, but it lost its county status due to its low population of settlers. Historical newspapers differentiated between the two by calling the county seat "Uvalde City." Freida R. Rogers, "Uvalde, TX," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/heu03>; *Handbook of Texas*, "Uvalde County;" "Uvalde County Courthouse," Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL) file, Texas Historical Commission.

¹² Black, 23-24; United States Census Bureau, *1860 Census: Population of the United States, Texas*, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1860/population/1860a-34.pdf?#>, accessed November 1, 2018; Austerman, 44; *Handbook of Texas*, "Uvalde County."

¹³ In 1880, 70% of Uvalde citizens were Anglo/European descent and 30% were Mexican descent. Swift, *Three Roads to Chihuahua*, 219; Austerman, 543-544; 1870 Decennial Census of the United States, "Schedule No. 1 – General Population Schedule," <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1872/dec/1870a.html>.

¹⁴ The stage line serving Uvalde discontinued its service in 1882 and leapfrogged to serve the areas west of Eagle Pass beyond the rail line's service area. See, Jennifer Suzanne Lawrence, "The Development and Progress of Uvalde, Texas 1881-1917," (Angelo State University, masters thesis, 1998), 16.

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company envisioned it as an integral southern transcontinental route and planned to connect the G.H. & S.A. with Southern Pacific Railway's eastward expansion. G.H. & S.A. marketed the prospect of land investment along the line west of San Antonio in its 1876 *Immigrants Guide to Texas*, "Cities will spring up with the rapidity of magic, the produce of the country will be in such high demand, and its lands advance so rapidly in value, that all who have located upon them will become wealthy without labor." It listed the cost of unimproved land in Uvalde County at \$1-\$3/acre. The line's impending arrival in the late 1870s doubtless contributed to the rise in population enumerated in 1880.¹⁵

The residents of Uvalde chose to locate the line north of the city rather than to bisect the 4-block courthouse square. It was a decision that preserved the original town square configuration and its central stage route. The G.H. & S.A. and Uvalde agreed to its placement and businessmen acquired the right-of-way two miles north of town in exchange the railway. The service, dubbed the "Sunset Route," provided passenger connectivity to points within Texas and Mexico, and advertised single connection service to cities such as St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington. It induced the creation of north-south mail routes from Uvalde. By 1891, four post roads, connected at the depot, delivered mail northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast of the city. It is possible the northwest/southeast alignment crossed through Uvalde along Getty St. (US 83).¹⁶

The line, used in conjunction with overland trade routes, also increased Uvalde's trading capability. In 1882, the *Galveston Daily News* commented, "Uvalde... is quite a business place, and surrounding the station were any number of four, six, and eight mule teams loading and loaded for the West. The town proper is about one mile from the depot and being an old place there is quite a business dome in it."¹⁷ Another paper described the relationship between county products, the rail, and the city:

While other Texas towns are boasting of their streets being lined with cotton, here in Uvalde they are filled with wool. All day long heavily laden trains are passing through, bearing their valuable cargoes to market, where double the price of cotton is paid for it. The immense wool interest of the West is beginning to show its vast proportions as shearing and shipping progresses...Great quantities [of wool] have been stored at various places. The warehouses of our merchants used for this purpose, are kept full. As fast as one lot is shipped another takes its place to await transportation.¹⁸

Transportation improvements coincided with the development of the county's agricultural sector. Open-range cattle raising receded statewide in the 1880s, and Uvalde ranchers followed suit leading to a new a local ranching industry based on fenced pastures. Like other counties on the Edwards Plateau, Uvalde County ranchmen raised Angora goats (first introduced to the area at this time) that were sheared for wool. By 1900, almost 60,000 cattle and 80,000 goats were enumerated in the county on approximately 40 local ranches. Guajilla shrubs, which were abundant in the southern and eastern portion of Uvalde, provided the nectar for honey production. In 1883, the county's first shipment

¹⁵ In 1878, another guide touted the potential of Uvalde when it wrote, "The town of Uvalde is situated in the southern central portion of the county, and has a thriving population of about 700. It is upon the banks and near the head of the beautiful Leona river, surrounded by a growth of elm, oak, hackberry and pecan, and therefore in the midst of a charming forest park...Upon construction of a railroad through this county west of San Antonio it will offer large inducements to settlers." James L. Rock and W.I. Smith, *South and Western Texas Guide for 1878*, St. Louis: A.H. Granger, Publisher, 1878, 124; S. G. Reed, *A History of the Texas Railroads and of Transportation Conditions Under Spain and Mexico and The Republic and the State*, (Houston, Texas: St. Clair Publishing Co., 1941) 195; M. Whilldin, *Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R.R. Immigrants Guide to Western Texas* (Galveston, TX: "News" Steam Book & Job Office, 1876), 51-52.

¹⁶ Lawrence, "Development and Progress," 16; *The San Antonio Light* (San Antonio, TX), November 10, 1882, 2; Postmaster General John Wanamaker, "Post Route Map of the State of Texas," 1891, Archives and Manuscript Collection, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

¹⁷ *Galveston Daily News*, February 17, 1882.

¹⁸ *San Marcos Free Press*, October 20, 1881.

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of bulk honey comb left Uvalde, and marked the beginning of a new, prosperous bee industry. By 1900, Uvalde produced 161,800 pounds of honey. After the Southern Pacific Railway Company established new railheads in Uvalde County in 1905, area ranchers and farmers were within a day's drive to railroad depots.¹⁹

Improved transportation and a growing regional economy in the last two decades of the 20th century primed Uvalde downtown district's future growth. The 1885 Uvalde Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, the first such map drawn of the city, reported that almost 1,200 residents (half of the county population) lived in town. The 4-block square included the courthouse, jail (on Town Hall Plaza), wooden market buildings (on Market Plaza), and no structures on Fountain Plaza. Within the district, it was common for homes like the 1881 Benson House (**#33/Photo 15**) to be interspersed among businesses that catered to commercial traffic. Town lots were, apparently, "going like hot cakes," and the city even experienced a shortage in housing in the mid-1880s.²⁰

Locals had every reason to have a positive outlook on its progress. Two of the district's earliest prominent buildings were constructed between 1880-1900 as evidence of Uvalde's relative prosperity: The First National Bank (**#53/Photo 17**) and the Grand Opera House (**#83/Photo 19**). The construction of these architect-designed edifices symbolized the arrival of refined culture and investment to Uvalde. In 1890, construction completed on architect Benjamin F. Trester's design for a 3-story Renaissance Revival courthouse (demolished) on Courthouse Plaza.²¹ One proud citizen reported to the *Austin Weekly Statesman*:

Our town continues to improve in every respect. New dwellings are daily going up on every hand, while the tide of immigration flows steadily in...[Uvalde] boasts of six churches, five schools, three hotels, three livery, sale and feed stables, and a proportionate number of business houses. We also have a thoroughly equipped hook and ladder company, an opera house, and a good prospect for street railway in the near future. Extensive coal mines have recently been discovered some ten miles south of Uvalde, which...will render the cost of fuel in this section much less than heretofore. Uvalde town lots are very cheap...A choice residence lot 60x240, from one to four blocks from the plaza can be had at from \$35 to \$100...Our merchants are doing good business notwithstanding the dull times. There is a good opening here for a bank.²²

Infrastructure improvements and fundamental city services also arrived during this time. Upon the city's incorporation on July 16, 1888, Uvalde first ad valorem tax was instituted and paid to extend Getty Street to the train depot. The Uvalde Water and Power Company and a permanent fire station were also established. Uvalde had an icehouse, telephone system, and streetlights.²³

Growth within the district followed the original city plan. With the rail line north of the city, commercial businesses naturally expanded on N. Getty between the courthouse square and the depot; dense development began in the block around the plaza; and transit-related businesses populated Main St. By 1900, construction of new commercial buildings began to replace residences on the main axis streets and blocks around the four plazas.

¹⁹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Ruben E. Ochoa, "Uvalde County," accessed October 31, 2018, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcu03>.

²⁰ *The San Antonio Light* (San Antonio, TX), November 21, 1883, 1.

²¹ Benjamin F. Trester (1847-1891) was born in Indiana. He later moved to Kentucky and worked as a contractor for architects the McDonald Brothers whose courthouse designs share a striking resemblance to the 1890 Uvalde County Courthouse and the nearby Bandera County Courthouse. Trester trained in Texas as a draftsman for noted architect Atlee B. Ayers.

²² "Uvalde," *Austin Weekly Statesman*, March 27, 1884.

²³ El Progreso Club, *A Proud Heritage*, 197; Uvalde City Council Minutes, May 2, 1898.

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The commercial nature of the area was further established when merchants, like F.A. Piper whose Uvalde mercantile store opened in 1877, began to act as commissioning agents for area ranchers, offering accounts and letters of credit. Although the 1900 Sanborn map showed vacancies on Main and Getty Streets, the empty buildings were new, brick construction commercial structures (rather than empty lots or residences) that were ready for new merchants.²⁴

Early Twentieth Century Prosperity

Between 1900 and 1940, Uvalde's physical development benefited from a successful regional economy despite financial reverses caused by the Great Depression. Commercial building construction increased in volume and density within the city core, and on Getty and Main streets. Approximately half of the total buildings in the nominated district were constructed in this period. Infrastructure improvements, including beautification, improved the quality of life, and early auto highways secured the city's standing as a transportation hub.

Uvalde leaders in 1965 expressed with pride that the city never was a "boom" town but rather it was one of gradual, steady growth. The statement may have rung true for most of the 20th century, but in 1910 the population boomed. Between 1890 and 1910, the city's population increased approximately 220% from 1,256 to 3,998; there were 11,233 enumerated county-wide in 1910, a 140% increase over the previous decade. Population figures through 1940 reflected gradual progress, with decade increases averaging around 25%. The rural population slowed, however, and in 1940 the United States Census Bureau reclassified Uvalde County as "urban" when the population of the City of Uvalde (6,679) was 50.4% of the total persons counted.²⁵

Uvalde's agricultural sector was prosperous and productive in this period, and although depots were located across the county, Uvalde was still the primary market and shipping point. Livestock raising—cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and mules—continued to be profitable. The mohair and wool industry, the most lucrative product for Uvalde, was represented in district buildings such as Horner's Warehouse (#77/Photo 11) and the 1938 (late) Moderne-style Uvalde Wool & Mohair Building (#5/Photo 18). Countywide farming acreage increased from 365 acres in 1900 to 2,500 acres just three years later. Uvalde farmers throughout the 40-year period produced pecans, onions, sorghum, and Johnson grass. Natural asphalt deposits discovered at the turn of the century in far southwestern Uvalde County were mined. The asphalt was shipped to road-paving contractors across Texas before the Uvalde Asphalt Company was established in 1912. Uvalde-mined asphalt paved hundreds of miles of Texas highways in the 20th century.²⁶

Boosters claimed Uvalde's "exclusive" trade territory was 6,000 square miles, and that there was "no more freight handled in Uvalde than at any other station between San Antonio and El Paso." That volume of commercial rail traffic was reflected in the district. In 1908, M. M. McFarland replaced the horse-drawn interurban rail between the commercial district and depot with a motorized system. The following year, the Crystal City and Uvalde Railroad Company began construction of its 41-mile line along Grove Street, which ran parallel to the western district boundary. The line connected to the G.H. & S.A. and delivered shipments to South Texas.²⁷ In 1922, a railroad spur was extended from the Sunset line, north of the city, along present-day North Wood Street (parallel to the district's eastern boundary) and terminated at East Garden St. Various industrial resources—feed stores, produce shippers and wool warehouses—

²⁴ Lawrence, "Development and Progress," 32; *Austin American*, (Austin, TX) September 30, 1917, 2.

²⁵ "Uvalde Looking Forward to One of Its Greatest Years," *San Antonio Light*, May 8, 1965; United States Census Bureau, 1910; United States Census Bureau, 1940 Census of Population, 1060.

²⁶ *Handbook of Texas Online*, "Uvalde, TX," accessed October 31, 2018; "The City of Uvalde: Why?" *San Antonio Express Sun*, January 16, 1910.

²⁷ Nancy Beck Young, "San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad," *Handbook of Texas Online* <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/eqs12>.

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began to appear at the district's eastern periphery along the subsidiary spur. The only extant building from that period is the Schwartz Warehouse (#8).²⁸

With the burgeoning population and stable economy, downtown Uvalde's commercial and civic buildings reflected the prosperous times. Brick commercial buildings filled vacant lots and replaced 19th century dwellings on North, West, East, and South streets. The 1909 Smyth Store (#69), 1906 F.A. Pipers/Horner's Store (#48), and 1910 Zachry Building (#88/Photo 7) were retail outlets; professional and financial services were available in the 1920 Garner Building (#84) and 1919 First State Bank of Uvalde (#86/Photo 8); and the city's newspaper, *Uvalde Leader News*, was published from its building (#16) on East Street. Uvalde also gained its first high-rise building with the 4-story Kincaid Hotel (#9), opened by prosperous county ranchers in 1927. As a residential district expanded between downtown and the depot in 1908, North Getty Street up to Oak Street became another area for retail shopping, entertainment, and financial needs. The department store J.C. Penny's (#21), Ritz Theater (#23), and (a new) First State Bank of Uvalde (#25) were completed by 1929. Other businesses on North Getty built before 1940 included the Uvalde Florist (#41), Uvalde Furniture (#39), and a small restaurant (#36).

The city's four central plazas underwent significant and lasting changes during this period. In 1900, the city government completed beautification work at Market Plaza, a gathering place for trade and social events. Sidewalks crisscrossed the block, an iron fence decorated the perimeter, and the parcel was landscaped. In 1920, a bandstand (demolished) was constructed in the center. Completed in 1915, the United States Federal Post Office (#55/Photo 4) was constructed on Fountain Plaza. Designed by Oscar Wenderoth, the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, it was originally a red brick Classical Revival-style edifice before it underwent modernization in the mid-century. In 1927, local contractors completed construction on the architect Henry T. Phelps-designed county courthouse. The imposing 3-story Classical Revival courthouse (#20/Photo 1), a modern design of its day, was a testament to the city's maturity.²⁹ In 1930, the city razed the 2-story stone masonry town hall and jail on Town Hall Plaza and replaced it with the Spanish Revival-style 2-story City Hall (#2/Photo 3) present today. Will Nelson Noonan, born in nearby Castroville, designed that building.³⁰

Uvalde's principal streets, Getty and Main, became more significant to the city's commercial progress when each became designated roads within the state and national highway system. The 1919 *Highway Map of the State of Texas* showed Main Street as a stretch of State Highway 3 (also called the Southern National Highway) and Getty Street on State Highway 4 (later SH 55). The highways closely followed the historic military and post roads that intersected in Uvalde since the 19th century. By 1936, both state highways were linked to a transcontinental highway: SH 3 was part of the transnational Old Spanish Trail (OST), which became US 90; and SH 4/55 was linked nationally to US 83.

As national interest in auto trails developed in the early 20th century, Uvalde kept pace with supporting infrastructure and businesses that catered to the new mode of transportation. In 1914 and 1915, the city began paving its roads, and completed 20 miles of that work by the next decade. City boosters were proud to have streets of rock asphalt pavement,

²⁸ "The City of Uvalde: Why?" *San Antonio Express Sun*, January 16, 1910; *Galveston Daily News* September 9, 1909; El Progreso Club, *A Proud Heritage*, 198; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Uvalde, Tex., April 1931," New York: Sanborn-Perris map Co. Limited 1931.

²⁹ Henry T. Phelps, a native of Victoria, Texas, practiced architecture in San Antonio from 1900 to 1945. He designed several Texas courthouses—at Zavala, San Patricio, and Atascosa—in addition to the Nix Building and Moore Building in San Antonio. The Texas Historical Commission designated the Uvalde County Courthouse a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983.

³⁰ Will Nelson Noonan (1885-1971) was born in Castroville in 1885, but he grew up in San Antonio. A member of AIA from 1938-1950, Noonan designed several Uvalde buildings, including: 1921 Ritz Theatre (#23) and the 1929 J.F. Simpson Building (#24). Noonan's other known designs are in San Antonio: Maverick Store Building (1912/1921), Poe Motor Company (1926), Reo Building (1926), and Evengelische Friedens-Gemeinde zu San Antonio (1926).

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which was mined and produced locally.³¹ Businesses in the district quickly responded to the new class of customers. Whereas the 1910 Sanborn map shows buggy sale and repair shops, by 1922 auto sale, repair, and filling stations replaced their wheeled predecessors. Horner's Ford Shop (#74), an auto supplies store (#90), and Brumfield Garage (#28) were started before 1920.³² Auto-related businesses proliferated by the 1930s. Nearly all filling stations, garages, and sales stores were located on Getty and Main streets; the city's first tourist court (located just outside the district boundaries on W. Main Street) was built after 1922. In 1929, the impressive Spanish Revival-style Whitecotton Motors (#78/Photo 9) offered drivers fuel, service, and sales under a generous canopy.

The Great Depression virtually halted commercial development in Uvalde from 1931 to 1937 as plummeting prices for beef, honey, and other local products crippled county farms and small-scale ranches. Only the wool and mohair industry remained profitable. The county's rural population dropped by 14% between 1930 and 1940 while the urban population increased by approximately 26% as people moved to cities looking for employment. The county benefitted from federal relief programs. Between 1935 and 1941, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed Garner State Park 30 miles north of Uvalde on US 83. Named for then-Vice President and Uvalde resident, John Nance Garner, the impressive 1,500-acre park became a draw for tourism. In 1937, the Works Progress Administration completed construction of the Uvalde National Fish Hatchery three miles west of Uvalde. At the end of the decade, new construction in the district was a testament to the rebounding economy. The Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (#67/Photo 12) and the Uvalde Wool & Mohair Building (#5) were two such buildings that reflected emerging local recovery.³³

John Nance Garner and Uvalde

John Nance Garner (1868-1967), the 32nd Vice President of the United States, started his legal and political career in Uvalde. After setting up his legal practice there in 1890, Garner successfully ran for county judge just three years later. The position was his springboard to a career in politics. From 1898 to 1902, he was a state legislator, and was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1903. Garner represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in the House of Representatives for 15 consecutive terms, and in 1931, he became Speaker of the House. Garner accepted Franklin D. Roosevelt's vice-presidential nomination in 1932, and following the Democratic victory, Garner held that office from 1933 to 1941. As vice president, Garner was instrumental in passing FDR's New Deal.

After losing the presidential nomination to FDR in 1940, Garner retired in Uvalde where he kept a home throughout his political career. Built in 1920, Atlee B. Ayers designed the 2-story brick house for John and Ettie Garner three blocks west of North Getty Street on North Park Street, northwest of the nominated district.³⁴ Locally, Garner was an astute businessman who amassed wealth in real estate and banking. In the district, Garner contracted for the construction of six commercial buildings (all contributing): the "Garner Building," a two-part commercial block built in 1920; two, one-part commercial blocks (#79 and #23) and a two-part commercial block (#22) were completed in 1929; and the 1956 International-influenced commercial block at 101 N. Piper Lane (#47).³⁵

³¹ "Improving Uvalde Streets," *Galveston Daily News*, October 11, 1914; "Building is Active in the Town of Uvalde," *San Antonio Evening News*, January 30, 1920; Bexar County Highway League, *Official Log Book for Texas 1914-1915*, (San Antonio: D.E. Colp Bexar County Highway League, and Auxiliary Publishing Company, 1915), 198; *Uvalde Leader-News*, (Uvalde, TX), May 1, June 19, 1914.

³² El Progreso Club, *A Proud Heritage*, 199.

³³ El Progreso Club, *A Proud Heritage*, 200; "Overview," Uvalde National Fish Hatchery, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, <https://www.fws.gov/southwest/fisheries/ualde/>.

³⁴ The John Nance Garner House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. National Register of Historic Places, John Nance Garner House, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas, National Register #76002074.

³⁵ Even as vice president, Garner believed private businesses were better suited than the federal government to construct quality, affordable housing. He tested the theory in Uvalde, and starting in 1938, he built approximately 90, \$1500 cottages in alleys around downtown that rented for \$10 each. The extant so-called "Garner Houses" are outside of the nominated district. *Handbook of Texas Online*, Lionel V. Patenaude, "Garner, John Nance," accessed November 02, 2018,

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World War II and Post-War Years

The United States' involvement in World War II caused a building material and construction shortage across the nation. Of the district's 18 resources from this decade, just five were constructed between 1940 and 1944. In 1941, a \$30,000 bond election passed in Uvalde to purchase a 575-acre tract, three miles east of the city for the Garner Army Airfield, one of the U.S.'s primary flight training bases during World War II. Although most new construction within the district halted between 1941 and 1945, the influx of cadets, personnel, and army officials to Uvalde supported the commercial economy. Garner Field was deactivated in 1945, but the City continued to use it for instructional, commercial, and aviation purposes.³⁶

During a post-war economic boom that lasted through the 1960s, Uvalde's downtown district modernized as it continued to be the commercial, civic, and social focal point of the city. The 1950 Census enumerated more than 10,000 people living in Uvalde, an almost 30% increase over the previous decade. Despite only a 20% uptick in population noted in 1960, boosters maintained that "nobody wants to leave Uvalde," the "sweetest place on earth to live." Although county agriculture still supported the urban economy, new employment opportunities induced many people to move to the city. Companies like Southwestern Bell Telephone, Central Power and Light, and Southern Ice and Storage all established headquarters in Uvalde between 1945 and 1954. South West Texas Junior College, its campus at the former Garner Field, opened in 1946 and offered a modern approach to higher education for young adults in the region. By 1963, its student body population was over 500. Amenities in and near Uvalde—Garner State Park, recreational hunting areas, and the municipal golf course—also created a tourism industry.³⁷

Already part of the highway system, Uvalde's principal roads expanded following a surge in federal appropriations to the state highway department in the 1950s and 1960s. Road improvements in general, including county farm-to-market roads, were completed in response to increased commercial truck transportation, which became cheaper than railroad conveyance in the 1940s. Once again, Uvalde's position at the intersection of two major thoroughfares was a benefit to its commercial district as a hub between San Antonio and the US-Mexico border. "Both highways," it was said, "go the breadth of the United States, from California to Florida, and from Canada to Mexico." In 1961, the Texas Highway Department widened US 90 to a four-lane roadway and Main Street, designed at 90-foot-wide, easily accommodated this improvement. As a result, commercial and personal traffic continued to run through the center of the district.³⁸

Civic and business leaders in the 1960s were proud that the downtown business district was still the focal point for Uvalde, "whose beauty, wide streets and ample parking facilities have more or less discouraged the normal trend toward establishment of shopping centers." The result of city planning that began in 1947, zoning ordinances concentrated commercial business to the historic downtown area even as suburbs developed around the city periphery. The concentration of commercial and service activity at the city's core became pronounced during the post-war years, and most district resources were constructed in this period. City funds also beautified downtown streets, sidewalks, and

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fga24>.

³⁶ *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide 1941-42*, A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, TX, 1941. University of North Texas libraries, 514.

³⁷ United States Census Bureau, 1960 Census of Population, "Vol. 1 Characteristics of the Population, Parts 1- 57 (Texas)," https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/33255142v1p45_TOC.pdf; United States Census Bureau, 1970 Census of Population, "Vol. 1 Characteristics of the Population, Part A, Section 2." https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1970a_v1pAs2-01.pdf; "Sweetest Spot on Earth, Advocates Say," *San Antonio Light*, February 8, 1957; Uvalde's Growth Firm, Steady," *San Antonio Light*, February 9, 1963; *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide 1941-42*, A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, TX, 1941. University of North Texas libraries, 514.

³⁸ National Register of Historic Places, *Historic Road Infrastructure of Texas, 1866-1965* MPS, Statewide, Texas, 56; "Highway 90 Condemnation Suit Starts Here Tuesday," *Del Rio News Herald*, January 12, 1961; "Vice-Presidential-Presidential Tours," *San Antonio Light*, July 24, 1966.

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public spaces. The 1920s Market Plaza bandstand was removed and replaced with a decorative fountain that included a programmed display of lights, music and water jets, an artistic display of the city's progress and modernization. In 1966, a *faux bois* fountain (#95) was erected in the center of the earlier fountain after a truck damaged it.³⁹

Uvalde's population grew incrementally to 10,764 by 1970, with approximately 500 more people enumerated in the city and vicinity over the previous decade. Suburban sprawl was apparently limited as the footprint of Uvalde remained largely the same. Downtown remained the social, civic, and institutional role it had played in previous years. Retail shops occupied early 20th century buildings and owners made storefront modifications, like slipcovers over second-floor facades, and enlarged window displays. Contemporary architectural styles were also reflected in several retail commercial buildings constructed downtown, like Rowland's Clothing Store (#27), a New Formalism-style building (#27) designed by locally-influential architect John S. Graves in 1964. Business offices, a downtown staple, were reflected modernist International-style influence as exemplified in the 1956 Ashby-Garner Building (#47) and the 1950 physician's office on West Nopal Street (#126). The county seat also remained an important financial center for area ranchers. In 1959, rancher and businessman Dolph Briscoe bought the majority shares of the First State Bank of Uvalde, which had been in operation in the downtown district since 1907. Following his purchase, the bank opened a new modernist building (#82) a few blocks north of its 1919 location (#86) on the square. The Uvalde County Jail (#7/Photo 16), the newest contributing building to the district, was designed by architect Edward R. Gondeck in 1968. Designed with interior modern (1960s) prison technology, like automatically-locking cell doors, the exterior featured concrete screen blocks on the first and second floors with bonded course brick "columns" on façade plane. Alternatively, there were attempts to modernized historic buildings. The 1909 post office (#55) was also remodeled in 1968 as a Stripped Classicism-version of its former style.

The late-20th century ethic of progress, with its concurrent need to tear down and build new, was tempered in Uvalde by the nation's bicentennial. The spirit of commemoration sparked a new appreciation of Uvalde's historic built environment. Starting with the renovation and reuse of the Rice Hotel in 1976 and the Ford shop in 1978, there were significant downtown renovations for the next ten years: The Grand Opera House (in 1979), the Benson house (in 1983) and the Pulliam building (in 1984). In the Main Street Program's inaugural year, the City of Uvalde applied but was not accepted. Undeterred, the city council supported an independent municipal program, organized in the spirit of the national Main Street program, and it continued for several years. There was no real preservation activity from the late-1980s through the 1990s until the Uvalde Historical Commission Inc. re-organized and spurred renewed community-wide interest in historic preservation. This culminated in several initiatives: the opening of a new library/archives/museum (2004), participation in the Texas Historical Commission's Visionaries in Preservation (VIP) program in 2005, joining the Texas Main Street program (2011), and acceptance into the Certified Local Government program in 2013. Recent preservation projects have focused on the economic revitalization of downtown through local preservation grants, surveys, designations, and other fiscal incentives. These efforts have helped preserve the historic character of the Uvalde Downtown Historic District, which was shaped by 19th century city planning, and it continues to be commercial, civic, and social center of the county seat.

Architectural Significance (Criterion C)

The Uvalde Downtown Commercial District is an assemblage of locally-significant commercial and governmental buildings that reflect a wide variety of architectural styles from the late 19th- to mid-20th century. The district includes a high proportion of intact buildings that contribute to and convey the district's architectural significance. In addition to many brick 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks found within the densely-developed commercial core, the district

³⁹ The city continued investments in infrastructure, approving a \$225,000 street improvement bond in 1961, a \$500,000 water, gas, and sewer bond in 1963, and a \$295,000 bond for additional streets and utilities in 1966. El Progreso Club, *A Proud Heritage*, 201; *San Antonio Light* "Uvalde Looking Forward to One of Its Greatest Years," May 8, 1965; *Uvalde Leader-News*, (Uvalde, TX), December 28, 1961, 1.

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includes architect-designed buildings that are landmarks in their own right: Uvalde County Courthouse, Kincaid Hotel, Grand Opera House, 1890 First National Bank, 1919 First National Bank, and the 1929 Spanish Revival Whitecotton Motors (128 W. Main St). The 1881 Benson House (**Photo 15**) is the only resource in the district that reflects the nineteenth-century residential character of the district. Uvalde's distinctive four-block courthouse square, an unusual configuration in Texas, is the center of the district. Its arrangement and significance to the county shaped early commercial development around the square and, later, along the thoroughfares—Getty Street and Main Street—that intersect it.

The majority of buildings in the central business district represent common commercial forms from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, with a high concentration dating to the height of the community's economic boom at the beginning of the 1900s. Most of these buildings are brick and are found along Main and Getty streets. Taken together, the historic buildings, structures, and objects within the district are significant as a largely intact assemblage reflecting the architectural forms and styles built in Uvalde in the late 1800s through mid-1900s.

Most commercial buildings in the district can be characterized as one-part and two-part commercial blocks, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street*.⁴⁰ As commercial buildings often do not exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on façade organization. Architectural detailing may be either prominent or entirely lacking. Many commercial blocks in Uvalde are simple, brick, single-story buildings in various states of repair. The remodeling of storefronts was a common occurrence due to ownership changes, new product display needs, and changing architectural styles. It is rare to find a commercial building in Uvalde that has not been altered in some manner, often as the result of stylistic trends.

One-part commercial blocks can be free-standing or part of a row. The one-part commercial block is one story in height and usually consists of one or two storefront windows and a central doorway. False parapet fronts, brick coping, or signboard panels often enhance the upper wall. In Uvalde, this building type accounts for approximately 55% and most are of brick masonry construction. While generally lacking an overt architectural style, some one-part commercial blocks exhibit limited stylistic influences through decorative elements and fenestration. Dense concentrations of this building type are located on the 100-300 blocks of N. Getty Street. The buildings at 229 N. Getty (**Photo 5**) and 115 S. West streets are good examples of basic early-twentieth-century Commercial Style. Originally the F. A. Piper Dry Goods and Grocery, the one-part commercial block at 105 N. West Street (**Photo 6**) was designed by prominent San Antonio architect Atlee B. Ayers in 1906. One of the most architecturally-distinct of this building type, the façade is divided into three bays, each with double wood doors and flanking plate glass display windows. It features a Mission Revival-esque curved parapet with corbeled brickwork and bays formed by pilasters rising the height of the building. A metal canopy spans the width of the building and is supported by cast iron posts. Its construction and style corresponded with an early 20th century economic boom in Uvalde.

Fewer in number in the district, the **enframed window wall** type is characterized, as determined by Longstreth, by a wide and often continuous border around a center section that gained in popularity in the 1940s. Buildings 309-311 and 315-317 North Getty were constructed in 1946 and 1949 as two, enframed window wall-type edifices, which is apparent in historic photos. Although the buildings have since been sub-divided, façades still read as an enclosed single mass. Originally a Walgreens Pharmacy, 115 N. West Street is another example of a typical enframed window wall type in the Uvalde Downtown Commercial Historic District.

Two-part commercial blocks can also be free-standing or part of a row. This type is distinguished by its division of the façade into two distinct sections. The ground floor is like the one-part commercial block while the upper portion, usually consisting of one to three stories, is commonly punctuated with smaller window openings at regular intervals.

⁴⁰ Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street*. Richard W. Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, Building Watchers Series (Washington, D.C: Preservation Press, 1987).

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The first stories of these buildings were usually devoted to retail or other public uses, while upper stories were commonly used for offices, meeting halls, hotel rooms, and apartments. In Uvalde, two-part commercial blocks are interspersed among one-story buildings downtown, and this type accounts for 17% of the buildings in the district. An excellent example is the 1910 Zachary Building (**Photo 7**) at 122 W. North Street. The two-part commercial block brick building has Italianate styling, bracketed eaves below the parapet wall, and multi-light transoms above the canopy. Although the first-floor front was resurfaced in mid-20th century modern brick, it shows very good integrity.

As the county seat, the Uvalde downtown commercial district is also the center of government activity. The Uvalde County Courthouse (**Photo 1**), built in 1927, is the most significant landmark in the district. Designed by noted Texas architect Henry T. Phelps, the Uvalde County Courthouse is a 3-story Classical Revival building. Its symmetrical façade features a portico with double-height ionic orders that support a classical pediment and cast stone segmented arches are at the ground floor entrance. Although most contemporaneous edifices constructed in Uvalde were of red, D'Hanis brick, Phelps used tan brick like that of the 19th century buildings seen in blocks immediately around the square. Other major civic buildings in the district include: the Spanish Colonial Revival Uvalde City Hall designed by Will Noonan in 1930; the U.S. Post Office built in 1915 and stripped of its classical features during a 1968 remodel; and the 1968 former jail. Designed by Edward R. Gondeck, the former jail is the newest contributing building in the district and one of the few modernistic resources with cast-stone screens and running bond veneer brickwork that mimic columns.

The district contains a small number of **industrial type commercial buildings**. In general, the industrial building form is dictated by its function and is characterized by utilitarian design and simplicity of construction. These buildings can be both small and large scale and can be free-standing or part of a larger complex. Uvalde's industrial buildings are adjacent to major roadways (US-90 and US-83) or the railroad spur, and most supported the county wool and mohair industry. Of note is the Horner Warehouse (**Photo 11**), a storage facility for wool and mohair, at 120 W. Main Street. Uvalde Wool and Mohair (**Photo 18**), at 114 E. Nopal, is an interesting industrial building because, although essentially a warehouse, the front portion is a one-part commercial block that expresses streamlined Moderne-style in linear banding on the stucco façade. Another example of the building type is the 1940 Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (**Photo 12**) at 301 S. Getty that was designed by Jesse M. Shelton. The two-story red brick veneer Art Deco industrial building has cast stone detail around the main entrance and windows. Three brick courses wrap the building below the cast stone coping of the parapet wall.

Conclusion

The Uvalde Downtown Historic District includes historic commercial and civic properties that retain architectural integrity that reflect the historic character of Uvalde and its development from the 1880s through the 1960s. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Commerce at the local level of significance because it was established as and continued to serve as the primary commercial center in Uvalde County and the surrounding region. The district also meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development because it retains the city's well-organized and original layout on a regular street grid with distinct functional zones for commerce and government that serves as an excellent example of small-city planning in Texas. The district also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent collection of locally-significant late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial architecture in Uvalde. The period of significance is 1881 to 1969.

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**Section 10 – Geographical Data
 Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

	Latitude	Longitude
1.	29.212978°	-99.788532°
2.	29.213228°	-99.787772°
3.	29.212303°	-99.785593°
4.	29.211629°	-99.785310°
5.	29.209297°	-99.784444°
6.	29.206772°	-99.784476°
7.	29.206426°	-99.784337°
8.	29.205902°	-99.784778°
9.	29.205679°	-99.785541°
10.	29.206351°	-99.785810°
11.	29.207816°	-99.786363°
12.	29.208272°	-99.786852°
13.	29.208399°	-99.787254°
14.	29.209071°	-99.788217°
15.	29.209677°	-99.788471°
16.	29.210711°	-99.788228°
17.	29.211168°	-99.788066°

Verbal Boundary Description

The district includes approximately 35 acres and is delineated on attached Map 3.

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of N. Piper Ln. and W. School Ln., proceed east along W. School Ln. to southwest corner of N. Getty St.; proceed south along the west side N. Getty St. to the northwest corner of the property boundary associated with 220 N. Getty St.; proceed east along the south side of the alley to the northeast corner of the property boundary associated with 126 E. Nopal St., thence, south, along the property boundary to E. Nopal St; proceed west on the north side of E. Nopal Street for approximately 40 feet to the northwest intersection of E. Nopal St. and Hornby Pl. From this point, proceed south along west side of Hornby Pl. to southwest corner of the intersection at Hornby Pl. and E. South St.; proceed west on the south side of E. South St. to southwest corner of the intersection with S. Getty St. From this intersection, proceed south along west side of S. Getty St to the southwest intersection of E. Calera St., thence, proceed east one half-block; proceed south along the eastern property lot of 300 S. Getty St. to its southeast corner, thence, proceed west to the east side of S. Getty St.; proceed south on S. Getty to W. 2nd Alley; proceed west in the center of the alley to S. Piper Ln. From this point proceed north along the center of S. Piper Ln. to the intersection with W. Calera St., thence, proceed east one half-block on the south side of W. Calera St. to the southwest corner of the lot of 231 S. Getty; proceed north through the block center, along the rear property lines, W. Garden St.; proceed west one half-block on the north side of W. Garden St. to S. Piper Ln.; proceed north to the southeast corner of the property associated with 103 S. Piper Ln., thence west approximately 90 feet to the southwest corner of the same property; proceed north to W. South St.; proceed west for about 105 feet to the alley, thence, proceed north along the center of the alley to northwest corner of W. Main St. From this point, proceed west on the north side of W. Main St. to the northeast corner of the intersection of W. Main St. and N. High St.; proceed north along the east side of N. High St. to the center of W. Roberts Ln.; proceed east to the center of the block, thence,

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proceed north along the alley to W. Nopal St.; proceed east along the south side of W. Nopal St. to the southwest corner of the property associated with 126. W. Nopal St., thence, proceed north along the western boundary of the same property to its northwest corner; proceed east to N. Piper Ln., thence, proceed north along the east side of N. Piper Ln. to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Uvalde Downtown Historic District were selected to include the largest concentration of intact historic buildings that represent Uvalde's commercial history and development. Significant resources include landmark civic and commercial buildings that are demonstrative of the historic development along Getty (I-83) and Main (I-90) Streets.

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Maps

Map 1: Uvalde County, Texas

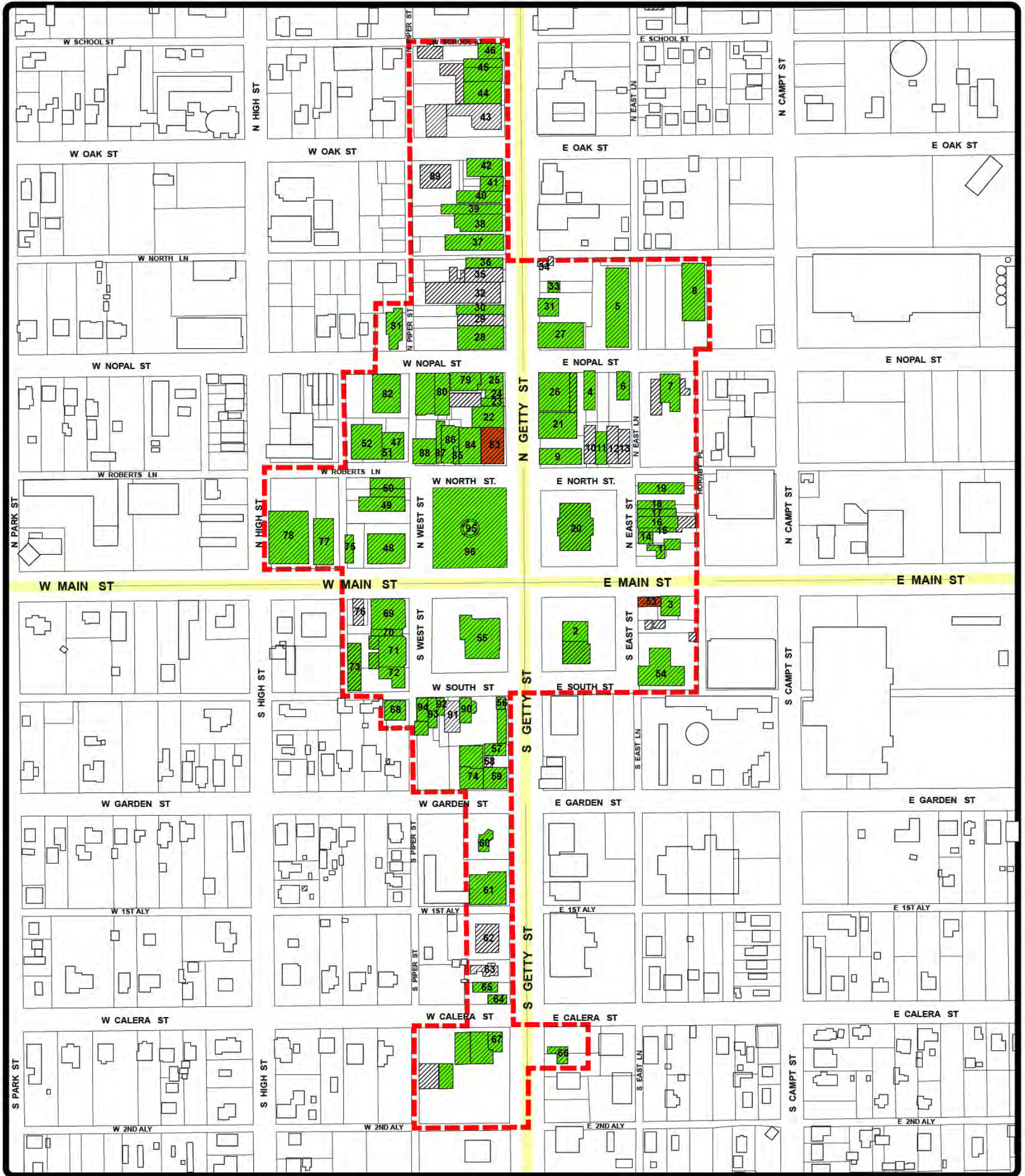


Map 2: Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Google Earth. Accessed April 15, 2019.



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Map 3: Uvalde Downtown Historic District



	Currently Listed On National Register		Proposed National Register District
	Recommended Contributing		Not Contributing

City Of Uvalde

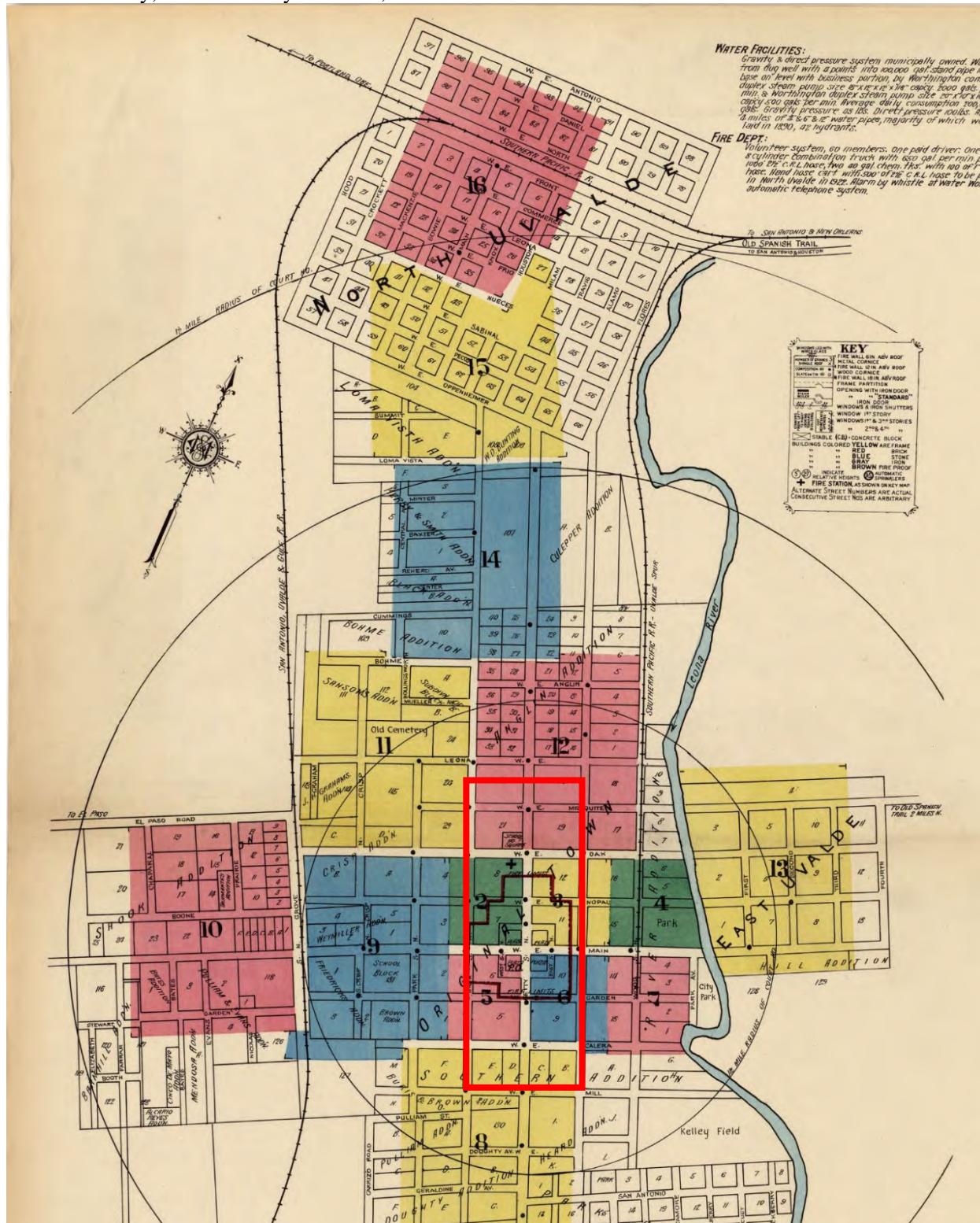
Proposed Downtown Historic District

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Figures

Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1922 (fragment), showing layout of Uvalde in relation to the railroad (north of downtown) and the district (roughly defined by the red box).

Source: "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Uvalde, Uvalde County, 1885." Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, the University of Texas, Austin.



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Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1922. By the second decade of the 20th century, the downtown commercial district was well-established. (Red-shaded portion is outside the nominated boundary.)

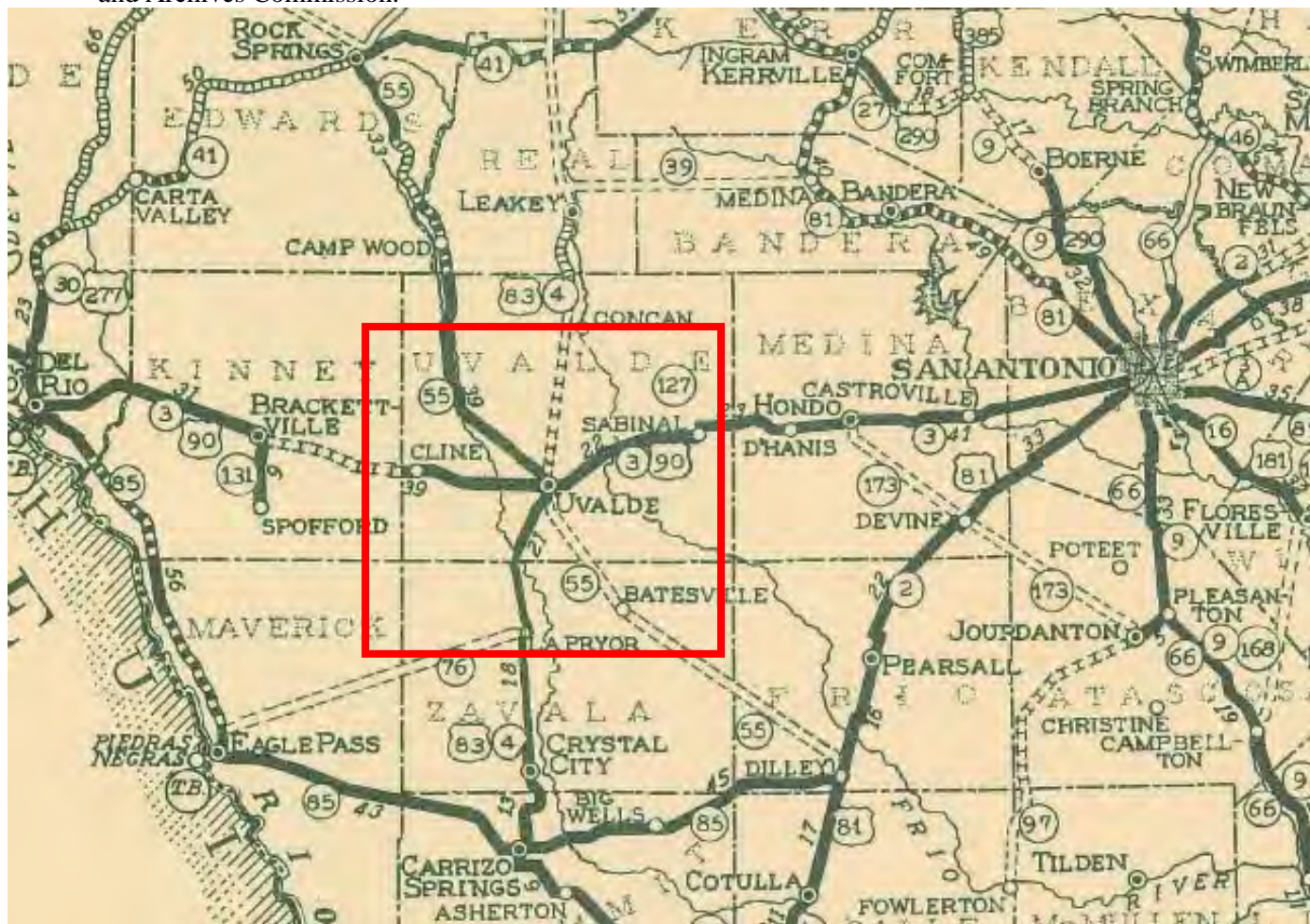
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Original located at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

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Figure 3: By 1933, Uvalde's principle roads were part of the state and national highway system. Main Street was a segment of SH 3/US 90 and Getty Street was a segment of SH 4/ US 83. A red box demarcates Uvalde.
Source: Texas Highway Department, *Official Highway Map of the State of Texas* June 15, 1933, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.



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Figure 4: L. Schwartz Co., n.d. Source: El Progreso Memorial Library, Uvalde, Texas.



Figure 5: Kincaid Hotel (#9) c. 1930. El Progreso Public Library, Uvalde, Texas.



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Figure 6: Ashby-Garner Building (#47), 1956. El Progreso Public Library, Uvalde, Texas.



Figure 7: F.A. Piper Store (#48), left, and Market Plaza (#96), right, c. 1900. El Progreso Memorial Library, Uvalde, Texas.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Figure 8: IGA Super Market and Elite Café (#45), c.1950. El Progreso Memorial Library, Uvalde, Texas.



Figure 9: Intersection of Main Street (US-90) and Getty (US-83), view east, in 1936.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Figure 10: Whitecotton Motors (Miller & Cobb Gulf Refining Co.), n.d.



Figure 11: Courthouse Square, view northwest, c.1927.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Figure 12: Courthouse Square (1961) view northeast.



Figure 13: 111 S. Getty Street, n.d.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photographs

Uvalde Downtown Historic District

Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photographer: Sue Ann Pemberton

Photographed on May, July and September 2017 and February 2018

Photo 1: Uvalde County Courthouse in Courthouse Plaza, facing east.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 2: Market Plaza (#96) and *faux bois* fountain (#95), facing southwest.



Photo 3: Uvalde City Hall (#2) in Town Hall Plaza, facing south.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 4: 103 S. Getty St. U.S. Post Office (#55) in Fountain Plaza, facing west.



Photo 5: 229 N. Getty St. (#38), facing west.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 6: 105 N West St., (#48), facing west.



Photo 7:



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 8: 118 W. North St. (#86), facing north.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 9: 128 W. Main St. (#78), facing north.



Photo 10: 123 S. Getty St. (#59), facing west. Example of a property with historic-age alterations.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 11: 120 W. Main St. (#77), facing north.



Photo 12: 301 S. Getty St. (#67), facing west.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 13: 221 N. Getty St. (#35), facing west. Example of a non-contributing building with alterations that severely impacted the historic and architectural integrity.



Photo 14: 122 N East St. #19, facing east. An example of a contributing building with alterations.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 15: 218 N. Getty St. (#33), facing east. The Benson House (1881) is the oldest extant resource in the district.



Photo 16: 121 E. Nopal St. (#7), facing south. The jail (1968) is the newest contributing resource in the district.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 17: 100 S. East St. (#53), facing east. The Uvalde National Bank is one of two properties within the district that were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 18: 114 E. Nopal St. (#5), looking north.



Photo 19: 100 block of W. North Street, view west. The Grand Opera House was previously listed in the NRHP.



Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

Photo 20: 200 block of N. Getty, view south.



Photo 21: Intersection of Getty Street (US-83) and Main Street (US-90), view north.









UVALDE CITY HALL





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A photograph of the Los Alamos Downtown Center building, a single-story structure with a light beige facade and a red-tiled roof. The building features a central entrance with a decorative pediment and a sign that reads "Los Alamos Downtown Center". The building is situated on a street with a paved road in the foreground and a cloudy sky above. The building has a covered walkway supported by several columns. There are large windows and glass doors visible. A small red counter is visible inside the central entrance area. The sky is filled with large, grey clouds. The foreground is a dark asphalt road with a white dashed line. To the left, there is a utility pole and a street sign. To the right, there is a black metal fence and a white building in the background.

Los Alamos Downtown Center



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VOLUNTEER
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CHICAGO
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CHICAGO
116 North E



Historical marker with a star symbol and text, partially obscured by trees.



UVALDE COUNTY



S. EAST ST.

Aron's
Grocery & More

Santitas
PULVERES

Ari's
Food

22
Blue Box
STOP 50'

Historic Marker

**BRISCOE
FAMILY CENTER**

ST. HENRY DE OSSO
FAMILY PROJECT







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KINCAID HOTEL

83
55
90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Uvalde Downtown Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: TEXAS, Uvalde

Date Received: 4/23/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/9/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/24/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/7/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004009

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 5/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Uvalde Downtown Historic District represents a cohesive collection of commercial and civic buildings that characterize the City of Uvalde's central core. Centered around the four-block courthouse square, the 35-acre nominated district encompasses a high concentration of historic commercial and civic buildings that reflect the history of Uvalde's commercial development from 1881 to 1969.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 5/31/2019

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

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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Paul Lusignan
 National Register of Historic Places
 Mail Stop 7228
 1849 C St, NW
 Washington, D.C. 20240

From: Mark Wolfe, SHPO
 Texas Historical Commission

RE: Uvalde Downtown Historic District, Uvalde, Uvalde County, Texas

DATE: April 22, 2019

The following materials are submitted:

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

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
- The enclosed owner objections (do) (do not) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other:



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

April 26, 2019

Mr. Daniel B. Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Postal Service
PO Box 23317
Washington, DC 20026-3317

RE: Uvalde Downtown Historic District, NRHP Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

We are submitting a National Register nomination for the Uvalde Downtown Historic District to the National Park Service.

The boundary includes 80 contributing and 14 noncontributing properties in downtown Uvalde, Texas. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact collection of late 19th and 20th century commercial buildings that are reflective of regional and national architectural trends during the period of significance (1881-1969). Contributing to the district is the 1915 Post Office at 103 S. Getty Street. A link to the full nomination can be found at:

https://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/preserve/national_register/final/Uvalde_HD.pdf

If you wish to comment, please send correspondence within 30 days to the Texas Historical Commission at the above referenced address, as well as a copy to Paul Lusignan of the National Register program at the National Park Service, at:

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

If you have any questions, please contact me at (512) 463-6013 or greg.smith@thc.texas.gov. Thank you for your participation in this review process.

Sincerely,



Gregory W. Smith
National Register Coordinator

for Mark Wolfe, SHPO

