United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property
   historic name  Hays County Courthouse Historic District
   other names/site number  N/A

2. Location
   Roughly bounded by the alleys behind N. Guadalupe, E. Hopkins,
   street & number  N. LBJ and E. San Antonio streets  n/A  not for publication
   city or town  San Marcos
   state  Texas  code  TX  county  Hays  code  209  zip code  78666

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
   □ nationally  □ statewide  □ locally. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
   Signature of certifying official/Title  Date
   State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
   State of Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property  □ meets  □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (□ See continuation sheet for additional
   comments.)
   Signature of certifying official/Title  Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that the property is:
   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain):
   Entered in the
   Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action

   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain):
   Entered in the
   Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action

   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain):
   Entered in the
   Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<td><strong>Check as many boxes as apply</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check only one box</strong></td>
<td><strong>Do not include previously listed resources in the count.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>☑ building(s)</td>
<td><strong>Contributing</strong> 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>☑ district</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ public-State</td>
<td>☑ site</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group**

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- **Government:** Courthouse
- **Commerce/trade:** Business/Professional/Restaurant/Department Store

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- **Government:** Courthouse
- **Commerce/trade:** Business/Professional/Restaurant/Department Store

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian; Classical Revival;
- Prairie School

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- **foundation** stone, concrete
- **walls** brick, stone, stucco
- **roof** metal, asphalt
- **other** cast iron, marble, wood

#### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets 7-1 through 7/8-11.
The Hays County Courthouse Historic District is at the historic center of San Marcos in the rolling hills of south central Texas. The district includes a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and governmental buildings encompassing a county courthouse and the four blocks that surround it. The streets follow the cardinal directions. The focal point of the district is the 1908 Hays County Courthouse, a 3-story brick Classical Revival building, which establishes the architectural milieu of the district. The majority of buildings were constructed in the traditions of late Victorian, Classical Revival, and Prairie School design. With the exception of the courthouse, the buildings originally functioned as commercial entities. A total of 26 properties (25 buildings and one object) comprising 63 percent of the district are classified Contributing elements. Fifteen properties are considered Noncontributing.

San Marcos (1990 population 34,356) serves as county seat for Hays County and is in the central southeastern portion of the county. The Balcones Escarpment traverses this south central Texas county dividing it into hilly ranch country to the northwest and agricultural plains to the south and east. Numerous springs and creeks flow through the county in a generally southeast direction; the largest of these, the San Marcos River, is approximately one-third mile east of the district.

The Hays County Courthouse Historic District covers parts of seven city blocks in the commercial heart of San Marcos (see district map). On the north and south the district boundaries follow alleys, on the east and west they follow property lines. Farm to Market Road 2439 (East Hopkins Street) runs east-west through the district on the north side of the courthouse square. East San Antonio Street runs east-west on the south side and both North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive on the east and North Guadalupe Street on the west run north-south transverse the district.

The topography of the district is flat on the north and slopes gently toward the south. A network of underground springs flows beneath the community, including this area. The near level topography combined with the gridiron street pattern make the 3-story Hays County Courthouse the centerpiece of the square, visible from all approaches and rising above the surrounding 1- and 2-story commercial buildings (see Photograph 1). Vegetation in the district is mostly confined to the ample, octagonal courthouse lawn, where mature pecan trees predominate. Minimal low plantings encircle the perimeter of the courthouse and sidewalks radiate from the north and south courthouse entrances. Just a few feet from the east facade of the courthouse is a monument that the local United Daughters of the Confederacy erected in 1907 (see Photograph 2).

The district is the most concentrated and intact collection of commercial historic buildings in the community. Although the areas outside the district boundaries maintain somewhat cohesive streetscapes, they suffer from intrusive new construction, vacant lots, and less distinctive design. As a collection, these buildings are similar in scale and massing and have uniform setbacks. One and 2-part commercial block buildings prevail around the square, they range in size from 1- to 3-stories, although 1- and 2-stories are most common. Most are rectangular, although a few are square in plan.
The store fronts have zero lot lines, while rear set backs are irregular; some were historically irregularly, while others have had additions for interior expansion. Almost all of the buildings are of masonry construction with brick storefronts that sometimes have stucco veneer. Stylistic influences are modest on most of the buildings in the district, but design elements and detailing point to late Victorian era, Classical Revival, and Prairie School influences.

One- and 2-part commercial block forms are the most common type of compositions seen on buildings in the district. The 1-part has only a single story, while a horizontal division into two definite zones distinguishes the 2-part prototype, the lower zone treated similarly to the whole of the 1-part commercial block. Although the zones may be alike, they are clearly separate and usually reflect interior functions. The lower zone acts as public space exposed to the street level with large display windows, while the upper zone includes more private space, like offices or hotel rooms, hidden behind rhythmic fenestration. In spite of their similar configurations, a steadily growing array of available materials—like various colored and textured bricks, terra cotta, and stucco—give the buildings diverse design expressions.

The earliest buildings in the district are vernacular, constructed of locally quarried limestone. These late 19th century buildings bear detailing that alludes to typical late Victorian era design elements such as segmental arched windows with hood molds and keystones, quoins, and corbelled parapets. The c. 1885 buildings at 127 East Hopkins Street (see Photograph 3 and 4) and 145 East Hopkins Street are illustrative of this type. Cast iron and pressed metal were applied to facades in the late 19th century. The 1893 building at 113 North Guadalupe Street (see Photograph 5, building at left) has a cast iron front, while the c. 1885 building at 110 East San Antonio Street (see Photograph 6) displays both cast iron and pressed metal. Just prior to and after the turn of the century classically influenced design took hold. For example, the 1908 courthouse and the 1909-1910 building at 102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (see Photograph 7, corner building) feature giant order columns and prominent symmetrical treatment. Into the 20th century, buildings in the district took on modernistic design influences seen here as the Prairie School. The 1910 building at 216-218 North Guadalupe Street (see Photograph 8) and the 1915 building at 117 East Hopkins Street (see Photograph 9, left side) are representative of these architectural styles.

Although majority of interiors have been remodeled, some retain their historic character. Typically the first floor of a commercial building followed an open plan with retail space toward the front and offices and storage in the back. Second levels usually provided additional offices and storage space. The c. 1885 building at 127 East Hopkins Street (see Photograph 10) illustrates a fine local example of a late Victorian era interior with its wood floor, plaster walls, and pressed metal ceiling.

Within the district boundaries, 15 buildings are considered Noncontributing. Four buildings are of recent construction, such as the 1989 building at 100 East San Antonio Street and the 1962 building at 137 North Guadalupe Street (see buildings at the far right in Photographs 11 and 12, respectively). The remaining 11 Noncontributing buildings are historic buildings altered such that their integrity has been extensively compromised.
Some of those in the latter category could be reclassified as Contributing if sensitive restorations are successfully implemented.

The district retains all aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Property owners have maintained these buildings and most stand essentially unaltered since original construction. Recent rehabilitation work on some properties preserved significant interior and exterior features of these buildings.

**Contributing**—Contributing properties are those that contribute to or enhance the quality of the district's historic character. These properties are at least 50 years old and retain much of their original historic fabric. Most of the buildings are 1-, 2- or 3-stories in height and are of masonry construction. With the exception of the courthouse, these buildings were intended for commercial purposes, and most still serve this function or are vacant. Contributing properties retain a high degree of architectural integrity including but not limited to retention of character-defining features set during construction. Common changes include the removal of original windows and the installation of new ones. Although the replacement of these elements detracts from a building's historic character, in this district these changes are not appraised as extreme. Other changes include the installation of new store fronts, the replacement of original display windows and doors with aluminum sash equivalents, and the covering of transoms. Despite the negative effects these alterations may have, they generally do not destroy a building's overall architectural and historic integrity.

**Noncontributing**—Noncontributing buildings are those that detract from the historic character of the district; they include two groups of properties. Buildings that are less than 50 years old are classified Noncontributing because they do not meet minimum National Register criteria. As well, they generally are not compatible with the scale or materials that Contributing buildings exhibit. Other properties not eligible include buildings so severely altered that more than 50 percent of their historic fabric is no longer visible. Extreme examples are the c. 1900 building at 114-116 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (see Photograph 13) and the 1905 building at 101 East Hopkins Street (see Photograph 14) with their aluminum false fronts. As it presently stands, the building bears little cohesiveness with other masonry buildings in the district. In all likelihood, these buildings' original architectural features remain intact, but are completely obscured as was the case at the recently restored, 1909-1910 building at 102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (see Photograph 7 and 15) or the 1906 building at 202 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (see Photograph 16 and 17, far right). If restored buildings such as these could be considered for reclassification as Contributing members of the district. In other cases historic buildings have been "modernized" with materials incompatible with the original historic fabric like the c. 1873 building at 139 and the c. 1885 building at 145 East Hopkins Street; changes such as these appear to be irreversible (see Photograph 18).
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations: N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance: See Continuation Sheets 7/8-4 through 8-14.
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Name of repository:

Texas Historical Commission, Austin, TX
San Marcos Public Library, San Marcos, TX
Hays Co. Courthouse H.D.
Name of Property

Hays County, Texas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  approx. 10 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 114 6 0 2 1 6 0 3 3 0 6 1 4 0
Zone Easting Northing
2 114 6 0 2 4 6 0 3 3 0 6 1 8 0

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See Continuation Sheet 10-16.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By (with assistance from Amy E. Dase, Historian, THC)

name/title  Peter Flagg Maxson & Henry Hall Wagner, Jr., Architectural Historians
organization  Hays County Historical Commission  date  Sept., 1991; June, 1992
street & number  601 W. 14th Street  telephone  512/474-1912

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name  (ownership information is on file in the National Register Programs office at the
Texas Historical Commission)
street & number

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of
Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
## INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address, category (Contributing or Noncontributing), date of construction (estimated or factual), photograph number (when applicable)</th>
<th>Description: Brief description of prominent physical and architectural features</th>
<th>Significance: Summary of historical associations and architectural integrity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hays County Courthouse</strong>, Contributing, 1908, Photograph 1</td>
<td>Description: 3-story brick building on rusticated limestone foundation; cruciform plan with square 1962 addition at northwest corner; arched bays with pediments; entry portico with pediments; central copper dome; interior wood and iron beams.</td>
<td>Significance: This building replaced the 1882 F.E. Ruffini courthouse; Austin architects C.H. Page &amp; Brothers designed this 1908 building; as well as several other Texas county courthouses; excellent local example of Classical Revival architecture; served and continues to function as center of local politics and government; designated Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 1974, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, designated State Archeological Landmark 1992; see the Hays County Courthouse nomination or the Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group nomination for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peter C. Woods Fountain, United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument</strong>, Contributing (object), 1907, Photograph 2</td>
<td>Description: Octagonal base supporting a Corinthian column with large ball on top.</td>
<td>Significance: Only historic monument on courthouse grounds; the Lone Star Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected this object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100 North Guadalupe Street</strong>, Contributing, c. 1890</td>
<td>Description: 1-story brick building; wide segmental arched transoms over display windows; pilasters peak at the corbelled cornice; clipped corner denotes main entrance; awning above.</td>
<td>Significance: Served as a dry goods store from 1890 to 1920s; intact local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>109 North Guadalupe Street</strong>, Noncontributing, c. 1890 (with late 20th century modifications)</td>
<td>Description: 1-story, 3-bay brick building; segmental arched windows, some now bricked; corbelled parapet.</td>
<td>Significance: Originally two separate buildings now interconnected; north side was a bakery in the 1930s; window enclosures severely compromise integrity of this 1-part commercial block building; rehabilitation according to Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation could change status of building to Contributing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>113 North Guadalupe Street</strong>, Contributing, 1893, Photograph 5</td>
<td>Description: 2-story brick building with cast iron store front; display windows flank central door with awning and transoms above all; 2nd level has three 1/1 windows with segmental arches and corbelling above; cornice bears wood brackets and modillions; 2nd level identical to property at 117 North Guadalupe Street.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Significance: Intact local example of late Victorian era, 2-part commercial block building listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983; see Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group nomination for further information.

117 North Guadalupe Street, Contributing, c. 1893, Photograph 5  
Description: 2-story brick building; modern street level display windows flank central door with awning above, transoms not apparent; 2nd level has six 1/1 windows with segmental arches and corbelling above; cornice bears wood brackets and modillions; 2nd level identical to property at 113 North Guadalupe Street.  
Significance: Although the integrity of the street level has been compromised, the building retains enough integrity to be considered Contributing; good local example of a late Victorian era, 2-part commercial block form; in 1896 a bakery was on the south side and a grocery was on the north side.

125 North Guadalupe Street, Contributing, 1891  
Description: 2-story brick building with cast iron store front; plate glass display windows flank central door, modern awning above, transoms not apparent; 2nd level has four 1/1 windows with segmental arches and decorative surrounds; cornice detailing includes mouse tooth brick work; parapet bears wood brackets and rinceau.  
Significance: Finely detailed local example of late Victorian era, 2-part commercial building.

131 North Guadalupe Street, Noncontributing, c. 1930 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 12  
Description: 2-story brick building with stone and stucco exterior surfaces; street level completely altered; 2nd level retains original fenestration; back of original building was removed and replaced.  
Significance: Severe alterations to this former theater; although it is similar in massing and scale, changes in materials, design, and workmanship compromise the integrity of this building.

137 North Guadalupe Street, Noncontributing, 1962, Photograph 12  
Description: 2-story steel frame building with glass curtain wall at street level; opaque panels on 2nd level.  
Significance: This building does not meet the 50 year requirement; it is similar in scale.

216-218 North Guadalupe Street, Contributing, 1910, Photograph 8  
Description: 2-story, 2-bay brick building; each street level bay has plated glass display windows flanking central, recessed single door, awning above, transoms obscured; each 2nd level bay has three windows covered with plywood; pilasters peak at cut stone cornice; cut stone parapet.  
Significance: Intact local example of 2-part commercial block building; design references symmetry of Classical Revival and boxy form of Prairie School; in 1930s had a retail operation on street level and photograph and art studio on the 2nd level; designed by architect Roy Thomas.
101 East Hopkins Street, Noncontributing, 1905 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 14
Description: 2-story brick building with aluminum slip cover; symmetrical 2-bay street level; on each street level bay plate glass display windows flank central, recessed door.
Significance: Aluminum slip cover severely compromised integrity; rehabilitation according to Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation could change status of building to Contributing.

107 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1890, Photograph 14
Description: 2-story brick building with stucco exterior; 2-bay street level has entrance on west side, display windows on east side, awning above; 2nd level has three 1/1 windows with cast stone hood moldings; detailed parapet.
Significance: Good local example of late Victorian era design applied to 2-part commercial block building, despite street level alterations; millinery, variety, and drug store.

111 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1885, Photograph 14
Description: 2-story ashlar masonry building; symmetrical 6-bay street level, each bay with segmental arched fenestration, hood molding, keystone and transom; symmetrical 6-bay 2nd level, each bay with segmental arched 1/1 windows, hood molding and keystone.
Significance: Good local example of late Victorian era design applied to 2-part commercial block building; drug store, jewelry store.

117 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, 1915, Photographs 9 and 14
Description: 2-story, 2-bay brick building; each street level bay has display windows flanking recessed, central door; recent awnings above; each 2nd level bay has tripartite, 1/1 windows; detailed cornice; cast stone parapet.
Significance: Excellent local example of 2-part commercial block building with stylistic references to classicism and Prairie School.

127 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1885, Photographs 3, 4, 9, and 10
Description: 2-story ashlar cut masonry building; cast iron store front; 4-bay street level; display windows flank recessed, central, main entrance; 4th bay is secondary entrance to far west that accesses 2nd level; all fenestration has transoms; modern awning divides levels; 2nd level has five bays represented by rounded windows with hood molds and keystone; cornice removed; remaining facades are rough cut limestone; well preserved interior.
Significance: Fine local example of 2-part commercial block building exhibiting Victoria era detailing; listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983; see Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group nomination for further information.

129 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1900
Description: 1-story painted brick building; symmetrical 2-bay street level; on each bay display windows flanking recessed, central door; all fenestration has transoms; modern awning; interior retain original pressed metal ceiling.
Significance: Good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building; originally dry goods store.
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Continuation Sheet

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Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, TX

139 East Hopkins Street, Noncontributing, c. 1873 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 18
Description: 2-story brick building; on street level display windows flank central recessed door; awning/balcony; 2nd level two segmental arched windows on each side of a tripartite central door, all have keystones.
Significance: Main facade was destroyed (by fire?) and reconstructed recently and not sympathetically, thus the building is considered Noncontributing.

145 East Hopkins Street, Noncontributing, 1885 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 17 and 18
Description: 2-story brick building with stucco applied to most of main (south) facade; street level severely altered, modern awnings; brick, quoins appear original; above street level stucco applied around four original window openings; recent windows; east facade is original rough cut limestone.
Significance: Represents altered late Victorian era design applied to 2-part commercial block building; integrity of design, materials, and workmanship severely altered.

202 East Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1935
Description: 1-story brick building with stucco exterior; plate glass display windows flank central door, awning, transoms above; original parapet.
Significance: Intact local example of 1-part commercial block building.

100 West Hopkins Street, Contributing, c. 1891
Description: 2-story brick building with stucco exterior; main entrance with pediment and scrolled brackets at clipped corner; secondary entrances face south and east, each has a 1-bay awning; street level has series of casement windows with transoms; 2nd level has series of paired 2/2 windows; pilasters peak in Ionic capitals just beneath cornice; cornice bears brackets and modillions.
Significance: Good local example of Classical Revival design applied to a 2-part commercial block building.

102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, 1909-1910 at corner/1887 east/1885 north, Photographs 7, 13, and 15
Description: Three buildings that appear to be separate are actually interconnected; at the corner is the 1910, 3-story brick building with stucco exterior on the 1st level, two round arched windows flank a central door, giant Ionic pilasters expand from the 2nd to the 3rd levels, oculi with foliated highlights on the 3rd level, accentuated modillions at parapet; just east is the 1887, 3-story brick building with cast iron and glass storefronts at street level, brick pilasters divide paired windows on 2nd and 3rd levels have decorative brick hood molds, decorative brick cornice and parapet; just north is the 1885, 1-story brick building that carries some detailing similar to the corner building, such as segmental arches.
Significance: The corner building is a good local example of Classical Revival design, previously served as a bank while the 3rd level housed a lodge hall in the 1930s, now serves as county courthouse annex, recently rehabilitated; the building just east is a good local example of late Victorian era design, it previously served as the Hofheinz Hotel, now serves as part of county courthouse annex; the building just north is of recent construction and serves as part of county courthouse annex, although alone this building would be Noncontributing, since the two buildings it is interconnected with are strong contributors to the district, the overall building is considered Contributing.
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Continuation Sheet

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Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, TX

112A North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, c. 1905, Photograph 13
Description: 1-story brick building with stucco exterior; plate glass windows flanking a central wood door; flat metal awning with transoms above; modest parapet.
Significance: Post office in 1906; hardware store in 1922; intact local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

112 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, c. 1905, Photograph 13
Description: 1-story brick building; plate glass display windows; entrance on north end; flat metal awning with transoms above; stepped parapet.
Significance: Good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

114-116 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Noncontributing, c. 1900 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 13
Description: 2-story brick building with aluminum slip cover on 2nd level.
Significance: Originally two separate buildings now interconnected; aluminum slip cover severely compromised integrity; rehabilitation according to Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation could change status of building to Contributing.

120 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Noncontributing, c. 1900 (with late 20th century modifications)
Description: 1-story brick building with stucco exterior above street level; plate glass display windows flank central recessed door; recent awning; modest parapet.
Significance: Although it is similar in massing and scale, changes in materials, design, and workmanship compromise the integrity of this late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

124 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Noncontributing, c. 1890 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 20
Description: 1-story brick building; round arched windows flank a central double door; recent awning; oculus above door; corbelled parapet original.
Significance: Although it is similar in massing and scale, changes in materials, design, and workmanship compromise the integrity of this late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

126 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, c. 1890, Photograph 20
Description: 1-story brick building with stucco exterior; display windows flank central recessed door; corbelled parapet; interior retains original metal ceiling.
Significance: Served as hardware store in 1922; good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

138 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Noncontributing, c. 1900 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 20
Description: 1-story brick building with wood sheathing; aluminum frame plate glass windows flank central recessed single door; recent awning; stucco and brick cornice detail.
Significance: Although it is similar in massing and scale, changes in materials, design, and workmanship compromise the integrity of this late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.
142 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, 1880, Photograph 20
Description: 1-story brick building with stucco exterior and cast iron store front; display windows flank central recessed single door; slightly sloped metal awning; stucco over brick parapet.
Significance: Served as grocery until about 1930; good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building with cast iron store front.

202 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, Contributing, 1906, Photograph 16 and 17
Description: 2-story polychromatic brick building; street level severely altered; awning; 2nd level has a-bbb-a-bbb patterned window openings, although they are presently boarded with plywood; finely detailed corbelled cornice.
Significance: Well crafted local example of 2-part commercial block building with late Victorian era and classical detailing.

100 East San Antonio Street, Noncontributing, 1989, Photograph 11
Description: 2-story building with brick pilasters; glass block windows; stucco parapet.
Significance: This building does not meet the 50 year requirement; it is similar in scale.

108 East San Antonio Street, Noncontributing, c. 1900 (with late 20th century modifications), Photograph 11
Description: 2-story brick building with stucco exterior; 3-bays; outer bay windows flank central recessed door; awning with windows above; stucco parapet.
Significance: Inappropriate stucco appears to cover historic building; although some detailing remains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials severely compromised.

110 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1885, Photographs 6 and 11
Description: 1-story brick building with cast iron store front; display windows flank central single door entrance; metal awning with transoms above; pressed metal above; finely detailed cornice and parapet.
Significance: Served as grocery and meat market for many years; excellent local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building with metal details from Mesker Brothers of St. Louis.

114 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1890
Description: 1-story brick building with some stucco on exterior; display windows flank central recessed double doors; recent awning with transoms above; stucco above, then brick with painted sign.
Significance: Served as grocery for many years; good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building.

118 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1940
Description: 1-story brick building; 2-bays; east bay has single door entrance with recent awning; west bay has four elongated windows with transoms; modest detailing on parapet.
Significance: Good local example of 1-part commercial block building.

120 East San Antonio Street, Noncontributing, c. 1950, Photograph 15
Description: 2-story brick building; street level has marble facing and some modifications but retains original fenestration; marquee dividing 1st and 2nd
levels; 2nd level has minimal detailing, some brick pattern work and three (originally four) circles on each side.
Significance: Previously served as Holiday Theater, now a restaurant; good example of 2-part commercial block building displaying 1950s design influences; may be considered Contributing when it reaches 50 year cut off.

130 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1895, Photograph 15
Description: 2-story brick building; 3-bays on each level; recessed single doors flank central display window, all with transoms and recent awnings above; 2nd level has 1/1 wood windows with hood moldings; corbelled parapet.
Significance: Served as dry goods and grocery store; good local example of late Victorian era, 2-part commercial block building.

136 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1885, Photograph 15
Description: 2-story brick building; partially filled in plate glass display windows flank a central door; 4-bay 2nd level with 1/1 wood windows with hood moldings; historic parapet covered with stucco.
Significance: Known as the Faris Building; served as bank, in 1896 noted as lodge; despite 1st floor alterations this is a good local example of a late Victorian era, 2-part commercial block building; listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983; see Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group nomination for further information.

140-144 East San Antonio Street, Contributing, 1879, Photograph 15
Description: 2-story brick building with rough cut limestone exposed on side and rear elevations; both levels have windows with segmental arches marking nine bays; V-crimp metal canopy separates levels.
Significance: Known as the Green Building; original location of First National Bank; by 1885 served as dry goods store with sleeping rooms on 2nd level; excellent local example of late Victorian era, 2-part commercial block building; listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983; see Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resource Group nomination for further information.

110 West San Antonio Street, Noncontributing, c. 1890 (with late 20th century modifications)
Description: 1-story brick commercial building with stucco exterior; modern street level fenestration; awning; modest parapet.
Significance: Alterations to fenestration obscure original design, workmanship.

112 West San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1890
Description: 1-story brick commercial building with stucco exterior; two single door entrances at street level with transoms; awning above; modest parapet.
Significance: Despite addition of stucco, this late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building retains much of its original historic fabric and character.

116 West San Antonio Street, Noncontributing, c. 1890 (with late 20th century modifications)
Description: 1-story brick building; heavily altered fenestration; modern awnings.
Significance: Alterations to fenestration and upper portion of building obscure original design, workmanship, materials.

118 West San Antonio Street, Contributing, c. 1890
Description: 1-story brick commercial building; original fenestration
Significance: Good local example of late Victorian era, 1-part commercial block building; minimal detailing.
Statement of Significance:

The Hays County Courthouse Historic District in San Marcos is an intact courthouse square that comprises the core of the central business district. Buildings in the district reflect the dominance of the county seat as a trade center. The district meets Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture, as a collection of commercial and governmental buildings in an urban form that illustrate late Victorian era, Classical Revival, and Prairie School architectural influences. The Period of Significance, 1879 to 1942, includes the construction date of the oldest extant building, through the evolution of the district up to the National Register 50 year cut off date.

[The significance statement for the Historic Resources of San Marcos Multiple Resources Group, listed in 1983, incorporates more detailed information on Spanish settlement, early Anglo-American settlement, the economy, and education in San Marcos. Refer to that document for supplementary material.]

A 1689 Spanish expedition, led by Alfonso de Leon, applied the name "San Marcos" to a Texas River on April 26, Saint Mark's Day; later explorers used the name for the present San Marcos River. The area was the temporary location of two of the San Xavier Mission and the San Francisco Xavier presidio. Settlement had an unsuccessful beginning. In 1808 approximately 80 colonists established Villa San Marcos de Neve under the Spanish Crown; they abandoned the village by 1812 because of devastating floods and repeated Indian raids. Anglo-American settlement of Hays County and San Marcos began in the 1840s, roughly coinciding with that in Austin (30 miles north) and San Antonio (50 miles southwest). San Marcos was designated county seat in 1848. In 1851 William Lindsey, Edward Burleson, and Eli Merriman purchased a land grant and surveyed the territory using a gridiron form, centered around a courthouse square. This configuration is often referred to as a "Shelbyville plan," prevalent in Anglo communities across the country, including Texas. This form is strikingly distinct from linear plans found just west of San Marcos, in German communities of the Hill Country. The more ambitious Shelbyville plan, unlike linear forms, theoretically allows vehicular rights-of-way to dominate pedestrian routes and creates a rigid, controlled built environment for segregated commercial and residential uses. While in principle the courthouse square prepares a community for extensive growth, San Marcos developed and permeated the plan slowly. During the mid 19th century the lines between commercial and residential uses were ambiguous; commercial interests often blended with residential, sometimes even in the same building.

As the town enlarged and more lots were sold, the segregation of uses became more pronounced. Generally, speculators anticipating growth purchased the first lots sold around the courthouse square. San Marcos' earliest building phases resulted in only a few vernacular properties that local carpenters, masons, and builders designed and built using wood or stone from the vicinity. These included the 1861 pine courthouse (burned in 1868, replaced in 1871 with a stone building), two stores, a tavern (a 2-pen log building), and approximately five log houses; apparently none of these wood buildings survive. Growth was gradual until later in the century.
The 1880 arrival of the International and Great Northern Railroad spurred sudden development. By 1881 the commercial district had evolved substantially, according to Augustus Koch's bird's eye view of the community (see Photograph 19). A new courthouse designed by F.E. Ruffini was completed in 1883. In 1885 the courthouse square included four saloons, seven groceries, two milliners, one furrier, four confectioneries, one barber and bath, and two cobblers.

The railroad transformed the architectural evolution of the community from vernacular traditions to popular late Victorian era stylistic influences strongly associated with Italianate design. Features typical of Italianate architecture include round arched and segmental arched windows with hood molds and keystones, quoins, and detailed parapets. Mass production of machine sawn wood at local lumber yards like that of C.G. Mead and L.J. Eastwood contributed to this evolution. Examples of fine wood brackets and modillions embellish the parapets of 113 and 117 North Guadalupe Street as is typical of Victorian adornment on commercial buildings (see Photograph 5). Cast iron and pressed metal store fronts with intricate patterns, corbelled brick, and polychromatic paint schemes also decorated late 19th century buildings (see Photographs 5 and 6).

The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago aroused interest in reviving classical styles that became dominant throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century. This interest took hold of the nation and appeared in San Marcos after 1900. In 1908 the courthouse again burned. That year C.H. Page and Brothers of Austin designed the new Hays County Courthouse using Classical Revival design: a symmetrical cruciform plan, broad expanses of plain wall surfaces, and balanced fenestration. Its rudimentary cubical form is articulated by colossal Corinthian columns and large copper clad dome. [Page's firm became prominent in 1904 when he designed the Texas Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.] Several other classically influenced buildings were constructed after the courthouse was complete including the building at 102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (1910).

Although these buildings serve a commercial or public function, a few do enunciate form that alludes to Prairie School influences, which was usually reserved for residential properties. Designed by Roy Thomas, a San Marcos native who worked out of Austin, the building at 216-218 North Guadalupe (1910) follows typical Prairie School design with its horizontal emphasis as evidenced by its boxy shape and brick patterns with some classical detailing. At 117 East Hopkins Street (1915), the building references Prairie School form, but also features classically influenced detailing, such as an elaborate cornice and an emphasis on symmetry.

Little new construction took place between World Wars I and II; a reduction in the local and national economies during the 1930s stifled most commercial expansion. Merchants did seek to modernize their buildings, sometimes with alterations unsympathetic to the historic fabric of their buildings. Stucco covered late Victorian era facades including intricate brick cornices, and other details that denoted earlier stylistic influences. The building at 138 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive is an example of such alterations (see Photograph 20).

Still, San Marcos remained the largest and most important retail center in the county. New construction consisted of the 1930 building at 131 North
Guadalupe Street (see Photograph 12), the 1935 building at 202 East Hopkins Street, and the 1940 building at 118 East San Antonio Street. The automobile began to supplant the railroad as the primary means of transportation, profoundly impacting San Marcos' subsequent physical development outside the courthouse square to improve the financial viability of downtown.

Following World War II, San Marcos and the rest of the nation experienced renewed economic expansion. Increased popularity of the automobile contributed to suburbanization that resulted in commercial decentralization. San Marcos' downtown, as a consequence, began to decline. Many downtown merchants during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s vacated their buildings and moved to new stores in suburban settings more accessible to automobile drivers. To counter this trend, some downtown merchants razed unwanted buildings and replaced them with contemporaneous edifices, such as the building at 137 North Guadalupe Street. Other merchants modified their buildings for a contemporaneous appearance. Applying metal false fronts over historic facades was popular; the building at 101 East Hopkins Street is a typical example.

Nevertheless, efforts during the last decade, largely through affiliation with the Main Street program, have had a positive affect on the district's integrity and should continue to result in restoration projects. In 1983 a Multiple Resource National Register nomination was completed for San Marcos; four commercial buildings were nominated at that time (113 North Guadalupe, 127 East Hopkins, 136 East San Antonio, and 140-144 East San Antonio streets), in addition to the previously listed Hays County Courthouse (National Register 1980). Since that time several rehabilitation projects have occurred. Merchants in the district removed metal false fronts to display the historic facades, such as the building at 102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive; they exposed covered fenestration and removed inappropriate signs.

Despite some new construction and unsuitable alterations the district retains its architectural and historic integrity to a high degree.
Bibliographical References


Sanborn Maps, San Marcos, Texas.


Thomas, Roy, Collection. Architectural Drawings Collection, University Of Texas at Austin.

San Marcos *Daily News*, 28 February 1936 and 1 April, 10 June, 28 October 1990.
San Marcos *Daily Record*, 1 April, 10 June, and 28 October 1990.
Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the center of the intersection of South Guadalupe and East San Antonio streets, thence south along the midline of South Guadalupe Street to its intersection with the continuation of the midline of the alley behind the 100 block of East San Antonio Street, thence east along the midline of the alley to a continuation of the property line between 130 and 136 East San Antonio Street, thence north along the continuation of that property line to the south property line of 136 and 140-144 East San Antonio Street (Original Town Site, Block 13, north 90 feet of Lot 4 and east 3 feet 8 inches of Lot 5), thence east along the property line to its intersection with the midpoint of South Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, thence north along the midline of South Lyndon B. Johnson Drive to its intersection with the midpoint of East San Antonio Street, thence east along the midline of East San Antonio Street to the its intersection with the continuation of the midline of the alley behind the 100 block of North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, thence north along the midline of the alley and its continuation to its intersection with the north property line of 202 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive (Original Town Site, Block 4, south 3 feet of Lot 4 and all of Lot 8), thence west along said property line and its continuation to its intersection with the midpoint of North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, thence north along the midline of North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive to its intersection with the continuation of the midline of the alley behind the 100 block of East Hopkins Street, thence west along the midline of the alley to its intersection with the midpoint of North Guadalupe Street, thence south along the midline of North Guadalupe Street to a continuation of the north property line of 100 West Hopkins Street (Original Town Site, Block 10, Lot 1 and south 2 feet of Lot 2), thence west along said property line and its continuation to its intersection with the west property line of said property, thence south along said property line and its continuation to its intersection with the midpoint of West Hopkins Street, thence west along the midline of West Hopkins Street to its intersection with the continuation of the midline of the alley behind the 100 block of North Guadalupe Street, thence south along the midline of the alley to its intersection with the midpoint of West San Antonio Street, thence east along the midline of West San Antonio Street to its intersection with the midpoint of South Guadalupe Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Hays County Courthouse Historic District includes most of the historic commercial and governmental center of San Marcos that retains its historic and architectural integrity. The historic district possesses a strong, cohesive character; areas adjacent to the historic district boundary are altered to the extent that their integrity is highly compromised. However, some nearby buildings, such as the Fire Station and City Hall, were individually listed in the National Register in 1983 as part of the Historic Resources of San Marcos nomination.
Photograph Log

Hays County Courthouse
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facade, camera facing north
Photograph 1 of 20

Peter C. Woods Fountain, United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument (Contributing)
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
Southeast side, camera facing northwest
Photograph 2 of 20

127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facade, camera facing north
Photograph 3 of 20

Alley view, 127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast
Photograph 4 of 20

113 and 117 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Frances Stovall, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
East facades, camera facing northwest
Photograph 5 of 20

110 East San Antonio Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
North facade, camera facing south
Photograph 6 of 20
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 19

Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, TX

102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast
Photograph 7 of 20

216-218 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
West facade, camera facing east
Photograph 8 of 20

117 and 127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facade, camera facing north
Photograph 9 of 20

127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
Interior
Photograph 10 of 20

100, 108, 110 East San Antonio Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
North facades, camera facing south
Photograph 11 of 20

131 and 137 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
East facades, camera facing west
Photograph 12 of 20
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, TX

114-116, 112, 112A, and far north side of 102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
West facades, camera facing east
Photograph 13 of 20

101, 107, 111, 117, and 127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facades, camera facing northeast
Photograph 14 of 20

102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive, 120, 130, 136, 140-144 East San Antonio Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Photographer unknown
Circa 1975
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
West facade LBJ Drive/north facades of E. San Antonio, camera facing southeast
Photograph 15 of 20

202 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Photographer unknown
Circa 1975
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
West facade, camera facing east
Photograph 16 of 20

145 East Hopkins Street and 202 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facade/west facade, camera facing northeast
Photograph 17 of 20

139 and 145 East Hopkins Street
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photographer
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
South facades, camera facing north
Photograph 18 of 20
Bird's eye view of San Marcos
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Artist unknown
Circa 1881
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
View looking northwest
Photograph 19 of 20

124, 126, 138, 142, North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County Courthouse Historic District
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas
Maxson/Wagner, photograph
August 1991
Negative with Hays County Historical Commission
West facades, camera facing east
Photograph 20 of 20
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY: Hays County Courthouse Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE: San Marcos MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Hays

DATE RECEIVED: 8/10/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/25/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/10/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/24/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92001233

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/10/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWER
DISCIPLINE
DATE

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

_count  _resource  type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

_historic  _current

DESCRIPTION

_architectural  classification  _materials  _descriptive  text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period

Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates  Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

_summary  paragraph  _completeness  _clarity  _applicable  criteria

_justification  of  areas  checked  _relating  significance  to  the  resource

_context  _relationship  of  integrity  to  significance

_justification  of  exception  _other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

_acreage  _verbal  boundary  description

_UTMs  _boundary  justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

_sketch  maps  _USGS  maps  _photographs  _presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed  Date
HAYS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 20
PETER C. WOODS FOUNTAIN
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
MONUMENT (CONTRIBUTING)
C.H.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 OF 20
127 EAST HOPKINS STREET
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 20
ALLEY VIEW, 127 EAST HOPKINS STREET
C.M.
HAYS COUNTY/HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 OF 20
113 & 117 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County, Historic District
San Marcos, Hays Co., Texas

Photograph 5 of 20
110 EAST SAN ANTONIO STREET
HAYS COUNTY, HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 OF 20
102 North Lyndon B. Johnson Drive
Hays County, Historic District
San Marcos, Hays Co., Texas

Photograph 7 of 20
216 - 218 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County, Historic District
San Marcos, Hays Co., Texas

Photograph 2 of 20
PHOTO #39

117 & 127 EAST HOPKINS STREET
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 9 OF 20
127 East Hopkins Street
Hays County, Historic District
San Marcos, Hays Co., Texas

Photograph 10 of 20
100, 108, 110 EAST SAN ANTONIO ST.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 20
131 & 137 North Guadalupe Street
Hays County Historic District
San Marcos, Hays Co., Texas

Photograph 12 of 20
114 - 116, 112, 112A, & FAR NORTH SIDE OF
102 NORTH LYNDON B. JOHNSON DR.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 13 OF 20
101, 107, 111, 117, & 127 EAST HOPKINS STREET
C.H.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 20
102 NORTH LYNDON B. JOHNSON DRIVE, 120, 130, 136,
140-144 EAST SAN ANTONIO STREET
C.H.
HAYS COUNTY, HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 15 OF 20
145 EAST HOPKINS STREET & 202 NORTH LYNNON B. JOHNSON DRIVE C.H. HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 17 of 20
PHOTO # 18

139 & 145 EAST HOPKINS STREET
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 18 OF 20
PHOTO # 2019

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SAN MARCOS C.H.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 19 OF 20
124, 126, 138, 142, NORTH LYNDOON B. JOHNSON DR.
C.H.
HAYS COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT
SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 20 OF 20