

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

1. Name

historic Navasota Commercial Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

In an irregular pattern along *Roughly bounded by*
street & number La Salle, Holland, 9th, and Brule Sts. N/A not for publication

city, town Navasota N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Grimes code 185

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See attachment sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Grimes County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Anderson state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate June 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Navasota Commercial Historic District is made up of approximately seventy-five architecturally or historically significant limestone and brick commercial buildings, including some manufacturing and cotton processing industrial complexes. The majority of the district's buildings, few of which have undergone major alterations, date from the third quarter of the 19th through the early 20th centuries and are vernacular in character. Several early-20th-century commercial buildings reflect late Victorian influence, while some late-19th-century examples employ elements of the Renaissance Revival Style to fulfil demands for sophistication in architectural design. Representative stuccoed building facades contain three or four bays and display segmental or round arched openings. The uniformity of construction materials, in addition to a similarity of building scale, proportion, decorative elements, and design quality, characterize the vernacular commercial architecture of the district and contribute to its visual cohesiveness. The district is primarily commercial in character, but a single residential structure is included because of its architectural quality and its historical association with the state's oldest cottonseed oil mill.

Most of Navasota's early commercial buildings were modest in scale and reflect the availability of natural building materials such as native limestone and locally manufactured brick. Unadorned, functional limestone rubble walls, reflecting a fine quality or workmanship, were finished with plaster and often scored to imitate hewn stone work. Generally, the few brick commercial buildings within the district perpetuate late Victorian design but are simpler, with ornamentation confined to corbelled cornices, decorative belt courses, and contrasting, lighter colored brick detailing.

Platted in a gridiron pattern along Cedar Creek and oriented askew to 45°, the early commercial center of Navasota originated along Railroad Street in the mid-19th century and expanded to include five blocks on the north side of Washington Avenue between 9th and La Salle Streets. The intersection of these two broad thoroughfares formed the original T-shaped business district, within which most of the early stone and brick commercial establishments were located. Unpaved until the 1930s and extending east-west through the center of the commercial district, the main street of Washington Avenue was a section of the early highway connecting the historic settlements of Washington-on-the-Brazos and Anderson. Perhaps the most important natural feature located within the district is Cedar Creek, which runs parallel to Washington Avenue on the north. The creek, with its high pilastered rock wall (a 1930 W.P.A. project), constitutes a predominant visual feature in the downtown area and is adjacent to the Schumacher Oil Works Complex.

Alternating rows of deep and narrow, one- and two-story commercial buildings contribute to the visual unity of the district. The earliest structures maintained a uniform building width and similar floor levels within the block. A few three-story structures, however, are located along Railroad Street and on corner lots. These originally housed hotels or banking establishments.

The majority of the buildings within the district have continuously functioned as commercial and retail establishments. A wide variety of commercial businesses, including general merchandise, dry goods, and restaurants, originally occupied the ground levels of buildings, while upper stories were rented as professional offices or meeting halls. Several modern downtown businesses currently operate types of enterprises similar to those of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, although the upper stories are usually vacant or used for storage.

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 75</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block G (cont'd)</u>
1	Adolph Feldman 315 Julia Navasota, TX 77868	13	Anna Springfield P.O. Box 1376 Navasota, TX 77868
2, 3, 6	Joe Falco, Sr. 218 W. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block 1</u>
4	Charles W. Falco 212 W. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	14	BCB Corporation 7900 Mesa Drive Houston, TX 77028
5	Lewis B. Lindley P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868	15	M. H. Elliot 1003 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868
7	Joanna Forrester & Jack B. Harris 204 W. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	16, 17	Robert L. Nemir P.O. Box 88 Navasota, TX 77868
8	H. L. Stewart Lodge P.O. Box 490 Navasota, TX 77868	18	E. M. Perry, Jr. c/o Minta Bostwick P.O. Box 351 Navasota, TX 77868
	<u>Block G</u>		<u>Block 2</u>
9	Mrs. Louise Craig P.O. Box 86 Navasota, TX 77868	19	W. E. Gibson P.O. Box 72 Navasota, TX 77868
10	Dr. E. T. Ketchum P.O. Box 528 Navasota, TX 77868	20	Tom Rotello 303 Jones St. Navasota, TX 77868
11	Freda & Sunny Furman 4350 W. Lake Ave. Glenview, IL 60025	21	James B. Bond c/o Community Savings & Loan P.O. Drawer 2800 College Station, TX 77868
12	R. E. Goodman & Jack W. Baker P.O. Box 909 Navasota, TX 77868	22	Clyde Pederson 915 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

2

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 2 (cont'd)</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 57</u>
23	Lucy B. Holman c/o Texas Commerce Bank P.O. Box 2558 Houston, TX 77001	52	Emma Wesson Jacoby & Ida Wesson Coldwell P.O. Box 191 Navasota, TX 77868
	<u>Block 3</u>		<u>Block 70</u>
24	Joe Wolk P.O. Box 150 Navasota, TX 77868	53	Schumacher Oil Works, Inc. c/o Community Savings & Loan P.O. Drawer 2800 College Station, TX 77840
25	Mrs. Louise Quinn P.O. Box 809 Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block 15</u>
26	Rivers A. Patout 217 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	54	Bill Mc Intyre 509 Ivy St. Navasota, TX 77868
27	Lewis B. Lindley P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868	55	W. R. Shive 109 N. La Salle St. Navasota, TX 77868
	<u>Block 4</u>		<u>Block 85</u>
28	R. E. Baker & Jack W. Goodwin P.O. Box 909 Navasota, TX 77868	34	Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons c/o A. C. Pratt P.O. Box 287 Navasota, TX 77868
29, 30, 31	Rivers A. Patout, Jr. 217 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block 84</u>
	<u>Block 5</u>	35, 37	Albert Miller P.O. Box 31 Navasota, TX 77868
32	Lewis B. Lindley P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868	36	Paul Shrivner 631 E. White St. Navasota, TX 77868
33	Security State Bank P.O. Box 471 Navasota, TX 77868		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

3

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 84 (cont'd)</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 83 (cont'd)</u>
38	Fultz & Davis, Lawyers P.O. Box 868 Navasota, TX 77868	68	Marianna Faulkner Whitten P.O. Box 751 Navasota, TX 77868
39	Shearer - S Inc. P.O. Box 96243 Houston, TX 77015	69	Joe D. Falco P.O. Box 907 Navasota, TX 77868
40, 41, 73	First National Bank 202 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	70	Louise Craig Estate P.O. Box 86 Navasota, TX 77868
72	U. S. Post Office 115 Farquhar St. Navasota, TX 77868	71	Mrs. R. M. Love 511 Church Navasota, TX 77868
74	Johnnie Falco 717 Leon Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block H</u>
	<u>Block 83</u>	45	Mrs. J. L. Gelber & Meyer Levy 10302 Winding Trail La Porte, TX 77571
42	Lewis B. Lindley P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868	46	William T. Urquhart 1511 Sycamore Humble, TX 77338
43, 44, 62, 63	Charles E. Noto 102 E. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	61	Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association Attn: G. Pagget 1667 Snelling Ave. N. St. Paul, MN 55165
64	Grimes County Historical Commission 306 Hillside Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block 82</u>
65, 66, 67	Robert H. Whitten, Whitten & Son, Inc. P.O. Box 751 Navasota, TX 77868	47	R. E. Goodwin & Jack W. Baker P.O. Box 909 Navasota, TX 77868

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 4

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 82 (cont'd)</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Block 96</u>
48	Ruth Goodman 209 W. Washington Ave. Navasota, TX 77868	75	J. A. Rodes c/o G. E. Rodes P.O. Box 165 Navasota, TX 77868
49, 50	Morris Hoffman P.O. Box 987 Navasota, TX 77868		Lewis B. Lindley P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868
51, 88	Ben Silverstein P.O. Box 987 Navasota, TX 77868	76	City of Navasota 204 E. Mc Alpine Navasota, TX 77868
56	Keystone Corporation P.O. Box 509 Navasota, TX 77868		<u>Block 97</u>
57	Scott Feed & Seed Store 106 S. 10th St. Navasota, TX 77868	77	T. R. Noto 421 Church Navasota, TX 77868
	William Gardner P.O. Box 587 Navasota, TX 77868	78	W. R. Sargent P.O. Box 553 Navasota, TX 77868
58	American Legion c/o James R. Goodman 911 Victoria Navasota, TX 77868	79	Sam Silverstein 2150 Lincoln Park W Apt. 1127 Chicago, IL 60614
59	T. R. Noto 421 Church Navasota, TX 77868		Freda Furman 4111 Fartun Lane Houston, TX 77025
60	Roy Sanders 209 S. Market St. Brenham, TX 77833		Sunny Furman 4350 W. Lake Ave. Apt. 309B Glenview, IL 60625

EXP. 12/31/84

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

OCT 25 1982

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

5

PROPERTY OWNERS

Map #

Block 97 (cont'd)

80

Arthur Kennard
1222 Leake
Navasota, TX 77868

Joe Davis
P.O. Box 1303
Navasota, TX 77868

81

R. E. Goodwin &
Jack W. Baker
P.O. Box 909
Navasota, TX 77868

Block J

83

Erick Eickenhorst
101 Mc W. Mc Alpine
Navasota, TX 77868

Block 96

84

J. Youens & Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 831
Navasota, TX 77868

85, 86

George A. Meadows
205 W. Mc Alpine
Navasota, TX 77868

87

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR
Mr. W. C. Spann, Superint.
P.O. Box 967
Temple, TX 76501

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The store fronts and upper facades of many buildings within the district have changed periodically during a century of continuous use to keep the commercial row in style. Some common alterations include the installation of modern plate glass windows and doors, painting of brick walls, covering of windows and transoms, and replacement or removal of awnings. Most of these changes have been limited to the street level and have not adversely affected the architectural/historical integrity of the district.

The interiors of many of the commercial buildings have been severely altered with modern applications of plaster, panelling, and wallpaper. Although some original skylights and stairways remain intact, the Lewis J. Wilson Building (#12), with its iron posts with foliated capitals, is the only structure whose interior remains virtually unaltered.

Recent restoration and rehabilitation work has been completed within the district, including the P.A. Smith Hotel preservation and adaptive use project sponsored by the Grimes County Historical Survey Committee. Restoration projects for at least nine other commercial buildings within the district are currently pending and another one has been proposed.

Some of the buildings that characterize the district are the following:

Louis J. Wilson Building (#12)

Constructed in 1871 of red brick and sandstone, the Lewis J. Wilson Building is one of the finest and earliest examples of 19th-century brick commercial architecture within the district. Although the details are quite simple, both the scale and use of contrasting materials make this two-story building distinctive. The four-bay front facade is crowned with a brick parapet supported by corbelled dentils of contrasting color. The front facade originally presented a stone parapet similar to the wall crowning the northeast side. Light-colored brick relief work is employed on the front facade as stilted arch hood-moulds over four 1/1 windows and a belt course extending across the front at the base of these openings. Fenestration of the northeast side consists of round and flat arched 6/6 windows. Fortunately, the building's interior, including the wooden walls and metal columns with foliated capitals, has remained virtually unaltered.

E. M. Perry Building (#18)

The ornamented metal front of this two-story building is representative of the scale and style of the majority of metal-faced structures within the district. Fenestration of the front facade consists of 1/1 windows divided by elaborately moulded panels and bordered by pairs of pedestaled columns. Other enriched mouldings include festoon and anthemion designs applied on friezed below the heavy, projecting cornice. The northeast facade exhibits an unaltered limestone rubble wall, segmental arched openings, and a wooden stairway leading to the upper level. The street level has been altered somewhat with the installation of a new entrance and display windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

S. W. Rucker Drug (Merle Norman Cosmetics) (#27)

Virtually unaltered since its completion, this simple, stuccoed, two-story structure is representative of a large number of vernacular buildings within the district. The three-bay facade on both levels has been scored to resemble cut, coursed stone with voisoirs over all round arched openings. Unfortunately, windows on the second floor have been enclosed, but lower level openings contain arched transoms. Wooden stairs on the northeast side lead to the second story.

P. A. Smith Hotel (#64)

The P. A. Smith Hotel, which stands as a unique local blend of native limestone construction and imported cast-iron detailing, is one of the oldest and most ambitious examples of 19th-century vernacular commercial architecture in Navasota. The three-story structure presents a cast-iron facade at the first floor and cast-iron sills and ornamental, segmental arched lintels on 6/6 windows piercing the upper floors. Stone segmental relieving arches and cast-iron sills define openings on the north and east facades. The rear facade has been stuccoed. The store front displays a series of double French doors with flat arched transoms alternating with square metal pilasters crowned with foliated capitals. (Listed on National Register 4-16-75)

W. S. Craig Building (#70)

This two-story structure is a good representation of early-20th-century brick vernacular commercial architecture within the district. Although the street level has been heavily altered with stucco, metal, and plate glass, the second story facade has not been significantly altered. 4/4 windows with segmental relieving arches pierce the second-story, and a brick corbelled dentil course distinguishes the parapet wall. Decorative brick belt courses are accentuated with lighter colored brick.

211-213 Railroad Street (#81)

This simple, two-story, unornamented limestone rubble structure is representative of a large number of vernacular structures within the district. Although the street level facade has been altered, the entire second-story limestone rubble facade is the only one within the district that has not been stuccoed. The six-bay facade contains original 6/6 windows with segmental relieving arches on the upper level. Store front openings contain round arched transoms.

Old First National Bank Building (#46)

One of the most distinctively designed buildings within the district, this three-story commercial structure displays a wooden store front and Italianate influence in the fenestration design. Triangular pedimented and segmental window heads are supported with ancones crown 6/6 openings on the second floor, while lintel type window heads with pronounced keystones form a continuous label course between windows on the third story. The alternating segmental and triangular pediments, together with the dentil course delineating the upper stories, were added at an early date and show surprising sophistication of style reminiscent of the Farnese Palace in Rome.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

Individual listings of buildings within the district. Information includes: Map reference number; the historic name, if known; (Present Occupant) - address, date or period of construction; Category - see Definition of Categories in Item 8; Brief physical description.

Buildings contributing to and compatible with the character of the district:

1. (Jackson Auto Supply) - 222 W. Washington Ave.; 1891. Contributing. This two-story limestone rubble structure incorporates the stuccoed three-bay front popular in the majority of commercial buildings within the district. 6/6 segmental arched windows with relieving arches pierce the second story on both the north front facade and west side. The three windows on the front facade are connected by a continuous stone belt-course.
2. (Falco's Furniture Warehouse) - 216-218 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1895. Compatible. This simple one-story "double" brick building has corbelled cornice and large flat arched transoms above the first level store front. Brick was added to facade between 1916 and 1925.
3. (Falco's Furniture Warehouse) - 214 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1895. Compatible. Similar in scale and proportion to the preceding building (#2), this small one-story structure is classified as compatible due to the application of stucco to the stone facade and the installation of aluminum store front windows.
4. (Falco's Grocery and Mkt.) - 212 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1890. Contributing. Somewhat older than the two adjacent commercial buildings, this two-story structure is pierced on the second floor by two segmental arched windows connected by a continuous stone belt course. A pink stucco has been applied to the facade of both levels, with the lower one displaying a modern aluminum plate glass window and door. The original store front openings have been replaced and/or obscured.
5. (Claire Taylor - Sign Painting Co.) - 210 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1900. Contributing. Like building #3, the facade of this small one-story wood frame commercial structure has been plastered, although the original entrances, a double wooden door, has been retained.
6. (Falco's Furniture Warehouse) - 206-208 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1875. Contributing. The six-bay, two-story stuccoed stone building is pierced on the second floor by six uniformly spaced segmented arch windows (probably 6/6 double-hung sash type). Applied stucco on both levels has been scored to resemble cut stone. Three original double wooden doors with glass panels and segmented arch transoms enhance the street level store front.
7. (Jo & Ron's Dog Grooming) - 204 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1875. Contributing. Contemporary with the preceding structure, this two-story building exhibits a three-bay, scored stucco facade and large flat arched transoms above the slightly recessed double wooden entrance and flanking glass plate display windows. Three 6/6 segmental arched windows, identical in scale to those in #6, are located in the second story.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

OCT 25 1982

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

8. (Texas Radio & Electric Co.) - 202 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1875. Contributing. Although stucco has been applied to the brick facade of the two-story building, the original first-floor store front, with its central wooden double door and pilasters with pressed metal detailing, remains virtually unaltered.
9. W.S. Craig Building. (Western Auto Store) - 108 W. Washington Ave.; 1919. Contributing. The white glazed brick and ceramic tile facade displays a row of five transomed windows. Decorative brick work includes several ornamental brick courses. Modern plate glass windows and a metal frame door have been installed on the lower level. Constructed of fireproof materials (brick, stone, concrete floors & roof), the structure replaced a building destroyed by fire in 1915.
10. Ketchum Building. (Radio Shack) - 106 W. Washington Ave.; 1919. Contributing. The distinguishing feature of this two-story brick building is the heavily moulded bracketed cornice between the parapet wall and four equally spaced windows. A modern store front has been added on the lower level. It was constructed of fireproof materials (brick, stone, concrete floors & roof) after the 1915 fire.
11. (Factory Furniture Outlet) - 104 W. Washington Ave.; 1919. Contributing. With the exception of a slightly varied "modern" store front, this two-story brick building is identical in appearance to the structure located at 108 W. Washington Ave. See description of building #9. It was also constructed of fireproof materials (brick, stone, concrete floors & roof) after the 1915 fire.
12. Louis J. Wilson Building. (War Horse Antiques) - 102 W. Washington Ave.; 1871. Contributing. See description in Item 7.
13. Springfield Manufacturing Co.- 114 N. 10th St.; 1919. Contributing. Virtually unaltered since its completion after the 1915 fire, this two-story U-shape industrial complex was one of the early fireproof structures built within the district. Constructed of brick and stone on the upper and lower levels, respectively, the floors and roof of the building are of concrete.
14. F. W. Brosig's Hardware Store. (JED'S Hardware) - 101 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1917. Contributing. Built to replace an earlier commercial structure, this building is constructed of stone and brick. A corbelled brick cornice supports the parapet wall and intricate brick detailing is exhibited throughout the three-story structure. Fenestration consists of paired 1/1 and 2/2 windows headed by brick flat arched lintels with pronounced keystones and segmented relieving arches. A modern aluminum store front has been added at the street level.
15. (Elliot's Drug Store) - 105 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1888. Compatible. This small two-story building, with its pressed metal facade applied over limestone rubble, is categorized as compatible due to its "modern" store front and exterior alterations to the upper level. The aluminum false front of the adjacent building (#16) has obscured the end metal pilasters on both levels.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

18. (E. M. Perry Building) - 111 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Contributing. See description in Item 7.
19. Mickelborough Building. (W. E. Gibson Agency) - 115 E. Washington Ave.; 1874. Compatible. Constructed of limestone rubble, this two-story building exhibits a two-bay facade which has been extensively altered on the lower level. The pressed metal facade above a brick entrance resembles that of preceding building. Compatible because of alterations to the exterior, the building is nonetheless important to the district.
20. Chinski's Dry Goods Co. (Rotello's Western Shop) - 117 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Contributing. A cedar shake canopy and aluminum store front windows have been installed on the street level; however, the second floor remains virtually unaltered. Decorative brick patterns enhance the facade. Corbelled dentils support the moulded brick cornice and shaped parapet wall.
21. (Kenwin Shop & Boutique) - 119 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Compatible. The application of stucco and the alteration of the store front have resulted in this one-story building's classification as compatible.
22. (Pederson's Drug Store) - 121 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Compatible. Like building #21, this structure has been altered. The stuccoed front and "modern" store front warrants a classification of compatible.
23. (J. C. Penney Co.) - 129 E. Washington Ave.; 1924. Contributing. This two-story building has remained virtually unaltered since its completion. The three-bay stuccoed facade exhibits three square windows and linear horizontal and vertical moulded patterns on the second level. A modern store front with ceramic tile at the base has been added.
24. Bookman Building. (Wolk's Dry Goods) - 201 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Contributing. This brick and stone two-story structure is a typical example of the vernacular commercial architecture of Navasota. Corbelled detailing highlights the parapet wall, while brick flat arched lintels with keystones crown the facade's windows. The store front has been modernized.
25. (Vacant) - 203 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Contributing. The pressed metal facade of this modest one-story building presents a rock-faced coursed ashlar appearance and is crowned by a moulded metal bracketed cornice. The original wooden store front contains two metal pilasters. The interior, which has remained largely unaltered, contains a skylight in the roof.
26. Foster Building. (Stowe's Department Store) - 205 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1888. Contributing. This two-story brick structure incorporates the four-bay front popular in the majority of the brick buildings within the district. Distinguishing brick features of the facade include the corbelled cornice, segmental relieving arches above the windows, and a continuous arched belt course of lighter colored brick. The interior contains upstairs gallery with iron railing and stairs at rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

27. S. W. Rucker Drug. (Merle Norman Cosmetics) - 207 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1885. Contributing. See description in Item 7.

28. Leake Building. (Last Quarter Game Room) - 211 E. Washington Ave.; 1885. Contributing. The four-bay facade is crowned with a parapet wall and pierced with segmental arched windows. A modern "lattice" canopy obscures from view the flat arched transom above the cypress and glass store front. Interior limestone rubble walls are exposed.

29. (J & B's Jewelry/Jared Patout Office) - 213-215 E. Washington Ave.; 1910. Contributing. This one-story brick building represents one of the few 20th-century structures located in the six-block commercial row on the north side of Washington Avenue. This brick building displayed a metal front ca. 1912. The decorative brick relief work and plaster design elements of the facade resemble metal detailing.

31. A. E. Nation Racket Store. (R & N Pharmacy) - 219 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Compatible. Recent restoration efforts have cleaned and repaired the three-bay stuccoed and scored facade. The street level has been altered somewhat with the installation of new display windows and a metal framed door. The original store front contained three large arched openings with voissiors. Second story facade openings were originally arched, while side openings were segmental arched.

32. Yell Building. (Department of Human Resources Office) - 301 E. Washington Ave.; 1924. Compatible. The store front of this small one-story reinforced concrete structure has been severely altered; however, the brick parapet with its ornamental brick relief courses remains intact. Restoration work is in progress.

34. (Ketchum Building/Miller Theatre) - 302-304 E. Washington Ave.; 1929. Contributing. Constructed of brick and stone, this two-story structure is one of only a few buildings within the district approximately fifty years old; however, it reflects the scale and materials prevalent throughout the district.

35. Mobley Building. (Gift Shop/Miller Agency/Homeyer's Barber Shop-rear addition) - 220-222 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1915. Compatible. The addition of the contrasting brick and metal store front to this two-story painted brick building results in its classification as compatible. Historic photographs reveal that the original red brick facade was highlighted with contrasting brick sills and a continuous belt course at the cornice.

36. (Colonial Cafe) - 218 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1898. Compatible. This small two-story building is a typical example of the turn-of-the-century vernacular commercial architecture of Navasota. A tile parapet roof with pedestaled urns on either side highlights the structure. An historic photograph shows that this stuccoed brick building originally displayed a continuous brick arched belt-course above the windows and a corbelled cornice.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

37. Camp Hotel. (Precision Printing/H & R Block/Credit Loans) - 212-216 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1908. Compatible. This large three-story stuccoed brick building is regarded as compatible because of exterior alterations to the upper level facade and store front.

38. (Navasota Abstract Co. Inc.) - 210 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1908. Compatible. The application of stucco to the brick facade and the modern concrete, glass, and metal store front of this two-story building have resulted in its classification as compatible.

39. J. T. Lott Building. (Shoe World) - 206 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1909. Compatible. This two-story brick building is crowned with a central arched parapet wall bearing the name of the building. The facade exhibits three moulded pilasters and several brick belt courses. The original second story windows have been obscured by a huge commercial sign.

41. (First National Bank Annex) - located at the rear of main bank (facade facing Farquhar St.); post 1925 (ca. 1932?). Compatible. Although this two-story building is probably less than fifty years old, it reflects the scale and materials prevalent throughout most of the district and rates a compatible categorization.

42. Lott Building. (Duke & Ayres Store/Pasket's Jewelry/Flore's Budget Loans/Lindley's Cleaners) - 120 E. Washington Ave.; 1925. Compatible. The ornamented upper facade of this large one-story building includes contrasting brick work laid in alternating herringbone patterns and a stone-capped stepped parapet wall with a plaque. The application of stucco to the west end of the structure and the alteration of the store front, including the enclosure of the transoms, results in this building's classification as compatible.

43. (Noto's White's Home and Auto Store) - 102 E. Washington Ave.; 1924-25. Compatible. The brick corbelled detailing exhibited on the facade of this one-story reinforced concrete building is identical to that of the structure located at 217 E. Washington Ave. (#20). Compatible because of its modern aluminum store front and partial application of plaster to upper facade, the structure could be restored.

44. Old Citizen's National Bank Building. (Noto's White's Home and Auto Store) - 102 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1899. Contributing. Concrete panels and a modern aluminum store front cover the entire lower story facade of this three-story brick building; however, the second and third levels remain virtually unaltered. Several transomed 1/1 windows grouped in pairs and triple units pierce the upper levels and are headed by flat, segmented, and round arches.

45. (Kookan Antiques) - 105 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880. Compatible. The application of stucco and the alteration of the store front merit a compatible classification for this one-story building. Historic photographs reveal that the structure was originally limestone rubble with large arched, transomed openings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

46. Old First National Bank Building. (Kooken Antiques) - 107 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1875. Contributing. See Description in Item 7.
47. B. H. Ahrenbeck's Carriage & Woodworks Shop. (Sears) - 201 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1874. Contributing. Distinguishing features of this two-story commercial structure include the pressed metal cornice with corner brackets and elaborate metal hoods crowning second story windows.
48. (R. Goodman Shoe Shop) - 209 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1885. Compatible. This single story limestone rubble and brick commercial building contained two stories prior to a 1978 fire. Some original openings of the wooden store front have been changed. The building is regarded as compatible because of facade and street level alterations and the metal awning.
49. (Wallpaper's. Etc.) - 211 E. Washington Ave.; 1889. Contributing. This two-story stuccoed limestone building exhibits the three-bay front and modest scale characteristic of the majority of buildings within the district. Segmental arched windows with relieving arches pierce the second floor.
52. Old Schumacher Home. (La Bahia Antiques & Imports) - 306 Duke St.; 1873. Contributing. A two-story classical brick house with an Ionic portico supporting a full entablature, including a bracketed cornice. A monumental two-story, single bay pedimented portico displays a pair of large pedestaled Ionic columns and frames the central entrance door with sidelights and transom.
53. H. Schumacher Oil Works. (H. Schumacher Cotton Warehouse) - 104-107 Duke St.; 1873. Contributing. One of the oldest and most important commercial establishments within the district, this industrial complex is composed of three main buildings constructed of brick and stone. Walls are pierced with round and segmental arched openings and decorated with contrasting straight and segmental arched brick bands of a lighter color.
56. (Globe Cleaners) - 106 S. 10th St.; ca. 1889. Compatible. This small one-story building is classified as compatible because of the stuccoed facade and metal awnings.
57. (Scott Feed & Seed Store/Vacant) - 106 S. 10th St.; ca. 1880. Contributing. The six bay, one-story building displays segmental arched transoms and a stuccoed facade scored to appear as cut stone. Some of the original openings have been altered. One side of the building is vacant.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

58. (American Legion Building) - 114 S. 10th St.; ca. 1879. Contributing. The two-story stuccoed limestone rubble structure is pierced on the second floor by three segmental arched openings with stone sills and on the lower level by round arched, transomed openings which have been altered.

59. (T. R. Noto Music Co.) - 116 S. 10th St.; ca. 1880. Contributing. Similar to the preceding building (#58), this three-bay, two-story structure is distinguished by its tall, round arched openings, whose transoms have been blocked on the first level.

60. Columbia Opera House. (Fabric Care Service) - 118 S. 10th St.; ca. 1894. Compatible. This one-story building originally contained two upper stories which housed an opera theatre. Compatible because of the application of stucco to the fieldstone facade and additional exterior alterations, it could be rehabilitated.

61. (Holsum Foods) - 202-208 W. Mc Alpine St.; ca. 1870. Contributing. The large-scale one-story industrial complex constructed of stuccoed limestone exhibits horizontal cut stone panels across parapet walls. Two large arched openings with double screen doors are located on the building's facade at the northern end.

62. (Noto's Warehouse) - 105 Railroad St.; ca. 1900. Contributing. The pressed metal facade exhibiting paired pedestaled columns and a dentiled cornice is the outstanding feature of this two-story fieldstone building. The original wooden and metal store front contributes to the architectural integrity of the structure.

63. Old Ruby Bar. (Noto's Warehouse). 107 Railroad St.; ca. 1888. Contributing. The design of the single-story building's pressed metal facade resembles that of the preceding building (#62). The three-bay metal and wooden store front, containing a double wooden door, remains virtually unaltered.

64. P. A. Smith Hotel. 111 Railroad St.; 1875. Contributing. See description in Item 7.

65. Giesel House. (Whitten & Son, Inc.) - 113 Railroad St.; 1860. Contributing. Constructed in 1860, this three-story structure is the oldest commercial building in Navasota. Presenting a three-bay facade, this structure has remained virtually unaltered since its completion. 6/6 segmented arch windows pierce the upper levels, while arched 2/2 windows with fanlight transoms occur on the first level.

67. (KWBC Radio Station) - 117 Railroad Street.; ca. 1884. Compatible. Moderate alterations, including a stuccoed facade and metal store front, have resulted in this two-story building's classification as compatible. Historic photographs reveal that the original front parapet wall was slightly pitched.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

68. Blumenthal's Fruit Palace. (Pic-N-Paint) - 119 Railroad St.; ca. 1884. Contributing. This two-story structure incorporates the three-bay facade and segmented arch fenestration popular in a large number of buildings within the district. A continuous stone belt course forms the sills of all second story windows. Small rectangular windows on the south east elevation's first floor have replaced circular ones.

69. (Post Office Grocery/Joe D. Falco, Atty Office) - 118-120 Farquhar St.; ca. 1920. Compatible. The cornice of this two-story, four-bay building displays corbelled brick detailing. Compatible because of major exterior alterations to the street level store front, the structure nonetheless continues the scale of the district.

70. W. S. Craig Building. (Ayre's Firestone Store) - 116 Farquhar St.; ca. 1909. Contributing. See description in Item 7.

72. United States Post Office. 115 Farquhar St.; 1920. Contributing. This one-story brick public building is in excellent condition and has remained virtually unaltered since its completion. The brick walls, together with the reinforced concrete floors and roof, render this building fireproof.

74. (Falco Exxon) - 118 S. La Salle; ca 1955. Compatible. A one-story brick building with standing seam metal hipped roof, this structure, with its single transomed doors, is representative of gas stations constructed during the 1950's.

75. Navasota Auto Co. (Warehouse/Body Shop) - 214 E. Mc Alpine St.; ca. 1920. Contributing. The main building of this large commercial complex is a two-story stuccoed fieldstone structure with paired second story windows and a double wooden entrance. Adjoining this building is a single-story stuccoed brick garage with a wood frame structure over a skylight opening.

77. European Restaurant and Hotel. 201 Railroad St.; ca. 1891. Contributing. The prominent corner entrance distinguishes this two-story limestone building, as well as the numerous segmental and round arched openings on the first and second floors.

79. Casino Inn. 205 Railroad St.; ca. 1881. Contributing. Similar in design to building #76, this two-story structure represents another example of the stuccoed limestone, three-bay vernacular commercial building popular in Navasota. Round arched transoms (presently blocked) and segmented arch openings highlight this structure.

80. 207-209 Railroad St.; ca. 1888. Contributing. The store front of this one-story building, with its round arch transomed openings, has been altered; however, a portion of the original limestone facade remains unchanged.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

81. 211-213 Railroad St.; ca. 1880. Contributing. See description in Item 7.

83. (S & S Farm Store) - 101-103 E. Mc Alpine St.; ca. 1880. Contributing. Constructed of brick and limestone, this one-and two-story commercial agricultural complex displays segmental and arched openings and two small frame roof structures with 8-light arched windows over skylight openings.

84. J. Youens & Co. (Warehouse) - 208-212 S. 10th St.; ca. 1890. Compatible. This wood and metal lumber warehouse structure consists of a main wood frame gabled unit with lean-to structures on each side to house lumber stock. Wrought iron scroll brackets adorn the southwest elevation at the windows and roofline.

87. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Depot. 219 W. Mc Alpine St.; ca. 1885. Contributing. A wide overhanging gable roof supported by brackets and 4/4 windows characterize this typical wood frame board and batten railroad depot.

88. Storage Shed. Behind building located at 211 W. Washington Ave. (#49); ca. 1950. Compatible. This contemporary rectangular structure, which has a corrugated metal, pitched roof, is constructed of concrete blocks and wood. The single entrance door is headed by a large wooden lintel.

16 & 17 (P. Nemir's Dry Goods) - 107-109 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1888. Compatible. As a result of contemporary alterations and renovations, the two-story buildings located at 107 & 109 E. Washington Avenue were incorporated into a single structure. The building at 107 originally exhibited a pressed metal facade similar to that of the preceding building, while the other displayed a four bay brick facade. The aluminum false front and the modern aluminum store front warrant the building's classification as compatible.

30. (R. A. Patout C.P.A. Office) - 217 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1885. Compatible. The stuccoed and brick front of this one-story building detracts from the historical/architectural integrity of the district, although contemporary alterations might be removed from the intact original facade.

33. (Smith Bros. Implement Co.) - 217 E. Washington Ave.; 1924. Compatible. Like building #32, construction materials of this fireproof building consist of reinforced concrete floors and roof, and stone bearing walls. Contemporary remodelling obscures the original design of the structure.

71. (Bill's Dollar Store) - 110 Farquhar St.; 1925. Compatible. The entire facade of this single story commercial building has been covered with a metal sign and a modern aluminum store front added. Historic photos show that the original design of this structure is identical to that of the adjacent building (#42).

78. 203 Railroad St.; ca. 1881. Compatible. Although modern alterations have totally changed the original appearance of this building's facade with stucco and brick, the limestone rubble walls remain intact.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

40. Navasota Opera House. (First National Bank Building) - 202 E. Washington Ave.; ca. 1875; remodelled in 1952 and 1978. Compatible. Originally one of the earliest stone buildings constructed on the south side of Washington Avenue, this structure displayed a stepped parapet facade which was extensively remodelled in 1952 and 1978. Modern alterations, including the modern brick face and concrete canopy, cover the entire original limestone rubble walls.

Nonconforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district

50. (Silverstein's Food Store) - 217 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1895. Intrusive. The original front facade and character of this one-story building have been obscured. The modern brick facade and aluminum store front detract from the historical/architectural integrity of the district.

51. (Silverstein's Food Store) - 217 W. Washington Ave.; ca. 1889. Intrusive. Little of the original character of this two-story commercial building remains. Stucco and brick have been applied to the original limestone rubble facade and openings have been changed or obscured throughout. The structure is classified as intrusive due to severe exterior alterations.

54. (Rattler's Steak House) - 201 N. La Salle St.; 1955. Intrusive. This contemporary one-story commercial building displays a stuccoed facade, double wooden doors, and plate glass windows.

55. (Auto Parts of Navasota) - 109 N. La Salle St.; 1946. Intrusive. This one-story structure has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction, and a metal facade.

66. (Navasota Examiner) - 115 Railroad St.; 1941. Intrusive. The modern brick facade and metal store front of this single story 1941 building detracts from the historical/architectural integrity of the district.

73. (The First National Drive-in Bank)- Behind First National Bank Building; 1960. Intrusive. This modern brick and metal drive-in bank detracts from the historical/architectural integrity of the district.

76. (City Hall Building) - 204 E. Mc Alpine St.; 1957. Intrusive. Built to replace the demolished 1903 city hall building, the present modern brick municipal building was constructed in 1957. The structure, with its contemporary design and aluminum front, detracts from the historical/architectural integrity of the district.

85 & 86 (Self-storage Warehouse Units) - 201-202 S. 10th St.; ca. 1976. Intrusive. Non-contributing concrete block and metal storage units with flat roofs and metal doors, these structures are not compatible with the district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

OCT 25 1982

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

14

82. Key-Way Construction Co. 215 Railroad Street; 1960. Intrusive. This large, typical, modern metal shed is constructed of corrugated metal siding and has a slightly pitched gable roof.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1860–1920

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Navasota Commercial Historic District, with its well-preserved examples of late-19th- and early-20th-century vernacular architecture, reflects the progressive stages of this railroad town's economic and commercial development between 1860 and 1920. The district retains most of its original character due to the lack of major building alterations and new construction after 1920. Crucial to the economic success of the cotton plantations and farms along the rich bottom lands of the Brazos and Navasota Rivers, the original commercial district of Navasota functioned as the mail railroad terminus and shipment center for a three-county area. The district maintains a strong link to the past not only through its vernacular architecture, but also through its historical association with such events as the 1687 explorations of the French nobleman, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, and the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence and adoption of the Constitution of the Republic at Washington-on-the-Brazos in 1836. Many public-spirited, prominent local citizens contributed greatly to the commercial success of the region, including Henry Schumacher, who established the first known cotton seed oil mill in Texas in 1873.

The area included within the district's boundaries forms the center of modern Navasota and contains virtually all of the town's historically and architecturally significant commercial structures. Visual cohesiveness within the district is contrasted with modern interspersed commercial establishments and residential neighborhoods beyond the boundaries of the district. Historically, Navasota's original boundaries extended a mile in every direction from the central depot located on Railroad Street. Due to its central location on the road between Anderson and Washington-on-the-Brazos, Washington Avenue was early recognized as the center of Navasota's business district and continues to function as such in modern times.

The mid- to late-19th-century character of the commercial district is reinforced by a high concentration of largely unaltered limestone rubble vernacular buildings, most of which were constructed by a single stone mason, James Davern. Although constructed several decades later than these earliest stone examples, many late-Victorian-brick and early-20th-century reinforced concrete structures maintain a similarity of scale and design. Simple yet ornamental design elements, such as straight and arched continuous belt courses and segmental relieving arches, characterize the district's vernacular commercial buildings, most of which were constructed over a fifty-year period.

Navasota's commercial origin was historically based on the great plantations extending across the rich Brazos River Valley bottoms and its strategic location between Anderson and Washington-on-the-Brazos, an early boom town and capital of the Republic of Texas. Navasota is located in southwest Grimes County, which was formed out of Montgomery County in 1846 and named after a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Jessie Grimes. Daniel Arnold, a Georgia planter and one of Stephen F. Austin's original "Three Hundred" settlers, acquired a league of land in 1832, and on this land the early rural community was later located.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1992

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

The town of Navasota did not emerge until about 1852 when James Nolan, one of the earliest settlers in the area, constructed a double log cabin as a stage stop. He later built a combination smith shop/grocery at the crossroads of a former Indian trail connecting Houston with Waco Village and the present "main" street running from Anderson to Washington-on-the-Brazos. After the establishment of Nolan's Hotel on the corner of Washington Avenue (present location of Brosig's Hardware Building, #14), and the U. S. Post Office in 1856, Navasota evolved into a small but thriving community of English and Irish settlers, and modest frame business buildings and residences characterized the town.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1859, Navasota experienced a "boom" period of development marked by building expansion, population growth, and commercial prosperity. In August 1859, Nolan deeded to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad 80 acres of land to be used as a right-of-way. Town lots were soon laid out and streets surveyed by the railroad's chief engineer, W. E. Wood. The land retained by Nolan on the north side of Washington Avenue was surveyed and divided into commercial lots by Fred Mills. The businessman's desire to establish mercantile houses, hotels, and bars in prominent locations resulted in a cluster of commercial structures along Railroad Street and Washington Avenue. The earliest extant hotel structure in Navasota, the three-story Giesel House (#65), was located on Railroad Street and constructed during this period of expansion.

Early prosperity and growth within the community was somewhat slowed by the Civil War and virtually halted by a yellow fever epidemic in 1866, which reduced the town's population from about 3,000 to 1,200. A fire started by disgruntled, unpaid Confederate soldiers partially destroyed the city in 1865. Despite these disasters, Navasota began to struggle free of the effects of the Civil War, Reconstruction, and fire in the 1870s. The town was rebuilt by a new populace and incorporated as a city in October 1866. By 1873 the population had reached approximately 2,700.

The establishment of several private and public banking institutions within Navasota in the early 1860s and 1870s spurred business activity and economic growth. Parker A. Smith and J. Donnelly were the first to open an exchange business in 1860-61. After the Civil War, D. D. Green & Co. established a brokerage house which closed with Green's death in 1867. The Citizens Bank of Navasota, which was chartered and opened in 1870, later occupied the three-story Old Citizens National Bank Building (#44). Several other private banking institutions, including one formed in 1876 by M. Keach, were established in Navasota during this period.

After the great fire of July 13, 1874, an ordinance was passed requiring all new commercial buildings to be constructed of fireproof materials. The tremendous subsequent surge of building activity between 1873 and 1885 produced most of the district's substantial and well-designed limestone rubble commercial buildings along Railroad Street (100-200 blocks) and the north side of Washington Avenue (100-200 blocks of E. & W. Washington). Both the two-story Mickelborough Building (#19) and the three-story P. A. Smith Hotel (#64) were constructed in 1874-75 of limestone rubble walls to comply with this ordinance. Many other construction projects soon followed.

Characteristic features of this stone architecture included decorative belt courses and segmented and round arch openings. Historic photographs indicate that several buildings

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

were crowned with stepped or slightly pitched parapet walls, such as the original First National Bank Building (#40) and the KWBC Radio Station (#67), respectively. Only two brick commercial structures, the Lewis J. Wilson Building (#12) and the R. A. Patout C.P.A. Office (#30), remain from this period. Constructed at a cost of \$18,000, the 1871 two-story Wilson Building was the first brick commercial structure in town. Mc Adory & Bros. were the chief masons, and Ragsdale Brooks and J. L. Barrow did the woodwork. Unfortunately, the original brick facade of the R. A. Patout Office Building has been totally obscured with modern plaster and brick.

A robust economic climate and general prosperity during the 1870s produced an early desire for finesse and quality in building construction. Stucco was applied on the facades of several limestone rubble commercial structures, such as S. W. Rucker Drug (#27) and the Leake Building (#28), to resemble cut stone. Although not as widespread, the early use of cast iron in Navasota reflected popular architectural trends within major U. S. cities. The town's finest architectural example of combined use of vernacular limestone rubble with cast iron detailing is the P. A. Smith Hotel (#64), perhaps the most ambitious and handsome commercial structure in Navasota. Highlighting the building's facade are the squared iron pilasters with foliated capitals and projecting dentiled cornice.

Hotels, bars, and other mercantile establishments located on Railroad Street and Washington Avenue catered to railroad men and travellers and furnished farmers from the surrounding regions with needed supplies. By 1885 there were some fifty stone and brick commercial establishments in Navasota, including five hotels, four groceries, four saloons, three drug stores, ten general merchandise stores, two printing shops, and a single saddler and jeweler.

Two established opera houses contributed to the cultural life of the citizens in Navasota. P. A. Smith owned and operated the Navasota Opera House on the second floor of the present First National Bank Building (#40), while the Columbia Opera House occupied the second and third stories of the originally three-story Fabric Care Center building (#60). Largely due to the owners' efforts, several famous acting troupes and shows passed through Navasota to perform at either facility.

One of the most extensive, important, and successful of Navasota's 19th-century commercial enterprises was a cottonseed processing industry in continuous operation until 1954 when the firm changed over to the warehousing of cotton. Established on June 10, 1873, by German immigrant Henry Schumacher, the cottonseed oil mill was the first industry of its kind in the state of Texas. Schumacher originally ran a small wooden blind manufacturing shop in 1865, but within a few years he had added a grist mill, cotton gin, and planing mill. The oil works company he established in 1873 produced cottonseed oil, meal, and cake and processed about 1,500 tons of seed per year. Schumacher not only contributed significantly to the early economic development of Navasota, but distinguished himself as a community leader. When the First National Bank was established in 1890, he served as vice-president, and later as second president after the death of F. W. Brosig. In 1888 President Chester A. Arthur honored Schumacher for his contribution to the cottonseed oil industry and agriculture in the South.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 25 1982**
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

Continued economic prosperity in Navasota was assured with the establishment of two additional railroad lines. The Santa Fe Railroad Company wished to extend a line through Navasota to secure an interest in the great lumber tonnage being shipped from the pine forests of East Texas. Through George Sealy & Associates of Galveston, the Santa Fe Railroad acquired all the stock of a short seven-mile line, the Central-Montgomery, in 1882, and had extended it into East Texas by 1885. A branch of the International and Great Northern Railroad with shipping facilities was established in Navasota in 1900. Population increased steadily through the 20th century, with 2,900 in 1890 and 3,284 in 1915.

Early-20th-century construction in Navasota was confined, for the most part, to an area surrounding the 1903 brick City Hall (now demolished and site of present city hall building, #64). The south side of East Washington Avenue (100-200 blocks) near its intersection with Highway 6 was soon filled with late Victorian brick commercial structures (#35-39), as was the 100 block of Farquhar Street. Although several of these buildings were constructed shortly after 1900, they are characteristic of much late-19th-century commercial architecture in Navasota. One of the earliest turn-of-the-century brick-faced limestone structures built within this area, the Colonial Cafe (#36) originally displayed a corbelled cornice and continuous arched belt course above four segmental arched windows. Recently, however, the facade with its brick detailing has been stuccoed. Several substantial reinforced concrete buildings with decorative exterior brick walls (#32,42,43) were constructed within the district between 1924 and 1925.

Within the first two decades of the 20th century, commercial architecture in Navasota reflected various trends in exterior ornamentation. Easily transported, prefabricated stamped sheets of galvanized iron or tin appeared on small but prominent stone commercial buildings. While ground stories retained their original wood and metal fronts, upper stories were often finished with stylish sheet metal, moulded to imitate elaborately carved stone construction (see buildings #18, 19, 25). Brick facades with corbelled detailing were applied to some stone structures during this period. Nearly all the commercial buildings within the district had awnings of some sort, usually wide, flat, wooden or tin ones stretching to the street. Many larger, more prominent buildings, such as the Giesel House (#65) and the Old First National Bank Building (#46) had two- and three-story galleries extending across them.

Although Navasota, located on the eastern edge of the East Texas pine belt, had historically relied almost exclusively on cotton for its livelihood, new ranches and farms emerged in the first half of the 20th century. By 1896 approximately 100 commercial enterprises were operating in Navasota. Businesses such as Schumacher's cottonseed oil mill, an ice factory, a broom and cigar factory, and a bottling works company supplied the home trade and carried on quite an extensive shipping business. Currently, much of Navasota's economy is allied with the steel business and various manufacturing and industrial businesses located in the Navasota Industrial Park #1, south of the city.

The Highway 6 Bypass between Dallas and Houston has recently diverted traffic away from downtown Navasota and contributed to the decline of many commercial businesses within the district. A new interest in downtown revitalization, however, has recently been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 5

encouraged within the private and business sectors. In 1977 the City of Navasota received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts' American Architectural Heritage Program to develop a downtown preservation plan. Some restoration projects have been completed within the city and several more are projected for 1982.

Significant Buildings and Organizations

J. Youens & Co. #84

This early-19th-century wood and metal commercial structure, distinguished by its scroll brackets, represents the oldest continuous business in Navasota. The lumber company, established in the late 1860s, occupied this structure from about 1900 to 1974 and is currently located on W. Washington Avenue. Joseph Brooks, who had moved from Washington-on-the-Brazos, originally founded the lumber company which operated a planing mill and workshop. Jesse Youens, a highly skilled craftsman, entered the business as a partner in 1871. By this time the business was located in a large stone and wood building (now demolished) located between Railroad and 10th Streets. Several saw mills shipped their rough lumber here for carving and dressing. The planing mill was equipped not only with many machines for dressing and matching lumber, but also with picket and moulding machines and lathes for making popular or ornamental wood trimming.

Giesel House #65

Situated across from the original Houston and Texas Central Railroad depot (demolished), this three-story structure represents the oldest extant commercial building in Navasota. It was erected in 1860 by R. H. Giesel and his German-born wife, Fannie, to house a restaurant and hotel. The stuccoed facade originally displayed a two-story wooden sidewalk canopy which was arched on the ground level. Giesel, a prominent citizen and Confederate veteran, served as temporary mayor of Navasota during the yellow fever epidemic in 1867. Mrs. Giesel renamed the hotel and restaurant "Good Morning John" in 1871 and continued managing it until her death in 1871. Hotel and restaurant establishments later housed within this building were "The Exchange" and "The Hoyle".

P. A. Smith Hotel #64

Built in 1876 by Captain Philip Aurene Smith, The P. A Smith Hotel on Railroad Street stands as a unique blend of native limestone construction and imported cast-iron detailing. The cast-iron elements were manufactured by Pullis Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri. The structure functioned as a hotel until 1890. At this time the first floor was used for commercial purposes, while the upper floors served as the private residence of the Smith family. Born on March 21, 1829 in Lewis County, New York, P. A. Smith taught school in Springfield, Illinois, where he became a good friend of Abraham Lincoln. Smith declined a cabinet position offered by President Lincoln and traveled south to join the Confederate army. Captain Smith arrived in Navasota in 1869 and became one of the town's earliest prominent citizens and civic leaders. In addition to owning a furniture store, operating the Navasota Opera House, and holding extensive real estate, Smith founded the Navasota Weekly Tablet, a newspaper catering to the conservative politics of the Southern Democrats.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

Foster Building #20

The two-story red-brick-faced Foster Building has housed various commercial establishments, including the Mistrot Brothers Dry Goods Store and the R. A. Patout Company, credited with being the first ladies' ready-to-wear business in Navasota. In 1892, R. A. Patout managed the Mistrot Store. Later he became sole proprietor of the business, and in the 1920s the business was incorporated as R. A. Patout & Co. The commercial establishment achieved quite a reputation as a quality small town department store, and R. A. Patout became a well-known and respected buyer in at least four major ladies ready-to-wear markets. The business was run by R. A. Patout, Jr. as a sole proprietorship until 1969.

Lewis J. Wilson Building #12

The Lewis J. Wilson Building, constructed in 1871 on the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Railroad Street, was the first brick commercial structure erected in Navasota. During the 1850s Lewis J. Wilson was the bookkeeper and general manager of his father's business in Anderson. In 1866 he operated his own business in association with James Q. Yarborough. In 1871 they constructed their large two-story commercial business next to the railroad at a cost of \$18,000.00. Yarborough left the firm in 1875, and the business continued to operate under the name of Wilson and Howell for the next six years.

Lodge No. 299 Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons

Navasota's Lodge No. 299 A. F. & A. M. was chartered on June 14, 1867. Early meetings were held in the frame Derrick Smith Building on Washington Avenue and the Odd Fellows Hall until it was burned in 1883. Following the fire the Masons moved to the upper story of a stone building on Railroad Street (#79). On October 25, 1929, the cornerstone was laid for the building at the southeast corner of La Salle Street and Washington Avenue (#34), which housed the Masonic Temple on the second floor. The entire lower story was originally leased for a theatre.

Blumenthal's Fruit Palace #68

The owner of this popular turn-of-the-century fruit shop/ice cream parlor, A. C. Blumenthal, perished on the HMS Titanic in 1912. The two-story building housed several commercial establishments, including a hotel named the "Mayfair."

RMS

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

Definition of Categories

Contributing:

The majority of buildings (45 of 88) within the district are classified as contributing. This category includes structures that are over fifty years old, retain a significant amount of their historical and architectural integrity, and are representative of late-19th- and early-20th-century vernacular commercial architecture. Some of the buildings classified as contributing, such as #8, reveal a moderate amount of exterior alterations; however, the upper facades remain virtually unaltered and reflect the original character and design of the building.

Compatible:

Of the 88 buildings, 33 are categorized as compatible. This classification includes those buildings erected over fifty years ago whose architectural integrity has been adversely affected by moderate alterations. Most of these buildings, however, retain enough of their original architectural design elements to be reclassified as contributing if certifiable (Secretary of Interior Standards) work is performed. Contemporary buildings less than fifty years old may be classified as compatible when they reflect the construction materials and design of the buildings within the district or contribute to its visual cohesiveness.

Intrusive:

Ten structures are grouped in this category. Included are contemporary intrusive buildings less than fifty years old whose modern character and design detract from the historical/architectural integrity of the district. Similarly, older structures in which severe alterations have obscured most of the building's original design and detailing have been classified as intrusive. Additional older structures which have been irreversibly altered are also included within this category.

Justification of Boundaries

The district includes virtually all of downtown Navasota's late-19th- and early-20th-century commercial buildings that made up the original central business district. The boundaries have been determined to obtain the highest concentration of little-altered, historic commercial buildings. Residential neighborhoods with contemporary, historically insignificant commercial buildings located along major streets border the district to the north and east. The district is bounded on the south and west by residences, warehouses, and manufacturing and industrial complexes.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 28 acres

Quadrangle name Navasota

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4
---	---

7	7	9	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	5	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	4
---	---

7	7	9	4	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	5	4	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	4
---	---

7	7	9	7	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	5	7	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	4
---	---

7	7	9	9	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	5	0	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara C. Nagel

organization

date January 25, 1982

street & number 213 W. 41st

telephone (512) 453-8873

city or town Austin

state Texas

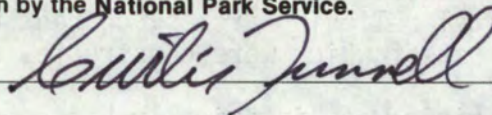
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

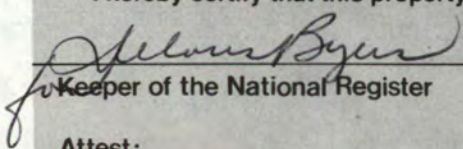
date 15 Oct. 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 11/30/82


Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Chinski, Maurine, The Navasota Bluebonnet, Commemorating 100 Years of City Growth & Development, privately published, 1954.

Grimes County Deed Records, Grimes County Courthouse, Anderson, Texas.

The Homeseeker's Guide to Navasota and Grimes County, Texas. Dallas: Arthur May Directory Co., 1896.

Interviews: Marcus Mallard, December, 1981.
Pamela Puryear, January, 1981.

Kilpatrick, Dr. A. R., "Brief Historical Sketch of Navasota, Texas," unpublished manuscript from the John B. Rushing Collection, Barker History Center, Austin, Texas. Printed in Navasota Weekly Tablet, July 4, 1876.

Navasota. City Property Tax Records. City Hall.

Navasota and Grimes County in Brief, Navasota and Grimes County Chamber of Commerce, Navasota, Texas, 1939.

Private Historic Photograph Collection of Marcus Mallard.

Puryear, Pamela, "Patout's Building has Unique History," Navasota Examiner, July 1, 1976.

Robinson, Willard B., Texas Public Buildings of the 19th Century. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1974.

Sanborn: Fire Insurance Maps 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1925, 1925-1945. On file at the Barker Texas History Center, Austin, Texas.

"The H. Schumacher Oil Works Established here June 10, 1873," Navasota Examiner, July 1, 1976.

The P. A. Smith Hotel National Register Nomination prepared by Marie D. Landon, 1974. On file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.

U.S. Census. 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, volumes on population.

Walter Prescott Webb, editor, Handbook of Texas. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

OCT 25 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the point of intersection between W. Mc Alpine Street and the center of 9th Street, proceed north west along the center of 9th Street approximately 330 feet parallel to the south wall of the building at 217 W. Washington Avenue (#51) to the center of W. Washington Avenue. Then north west along the center of 9th Street parallel to the south west property line of 222 W. Washington Avenue (#1) for approximately 200 feet and continue north east 355 feet along the rear property line of a row of commercial buildings (202-222 W. Washington Avenue) to the center of 10th Street. Thence approximately 100 feet north west along the center of 10th Street. Thence north east 655 feet past Railroad Street continuing along a line parallel to the rear north west wall of 101 E. Washington Avenue to a mid-point in the alley between 111 and 115 E. Washington Avenue. Thence north west approximately 736 feet along the center of Duke Street past Brule Street to a point parallel with the north property line of 306 Duke Street and continue along the west property line of same structure about 275 feet. Thence south east along the center of La Salle Street approximately 650 feet to a point parallel with the north rear wall of building located at 303 E. Washington Avenue. Thence north east 80 feet along rear wall of same structure and continue south east along a line parallel with its north wall across E. Washington Avenue to the sidewalk. Thence north east 75 feet along sidewalk thence approximately 125 feet south east along north wall of 302-304 E. Washington Avenue to a mid point in the alley. Thence south west along the alley to the center of La Salle Street continuing south east 330 feet along the center of La Salle past Mc Alpine Street to the alley intersecting Block 98. Thence south west approximately 500 feet along the center of the alley past Farquhar Street to a mid point in the next alley. Thence south east approximately 150 feet along the center of the alley to the center of Holland Street. Thence south west along the center of Holland Street approximately 600 feet to a point parallel with the south east property line of 208-212 10th Street. Thence north west along the south property line of Sante Fe Railroad Depot (219 W. Mc Alpine Street) to the beginning point.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

02001737

Navasota Commercial Historic District
Grimes County
TEXAS

Working No. 10/25/82-2933
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83
Date Due: 11/25/82 - 12/5/82
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 11/30/82
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Entered in the National Register
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. 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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other





- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

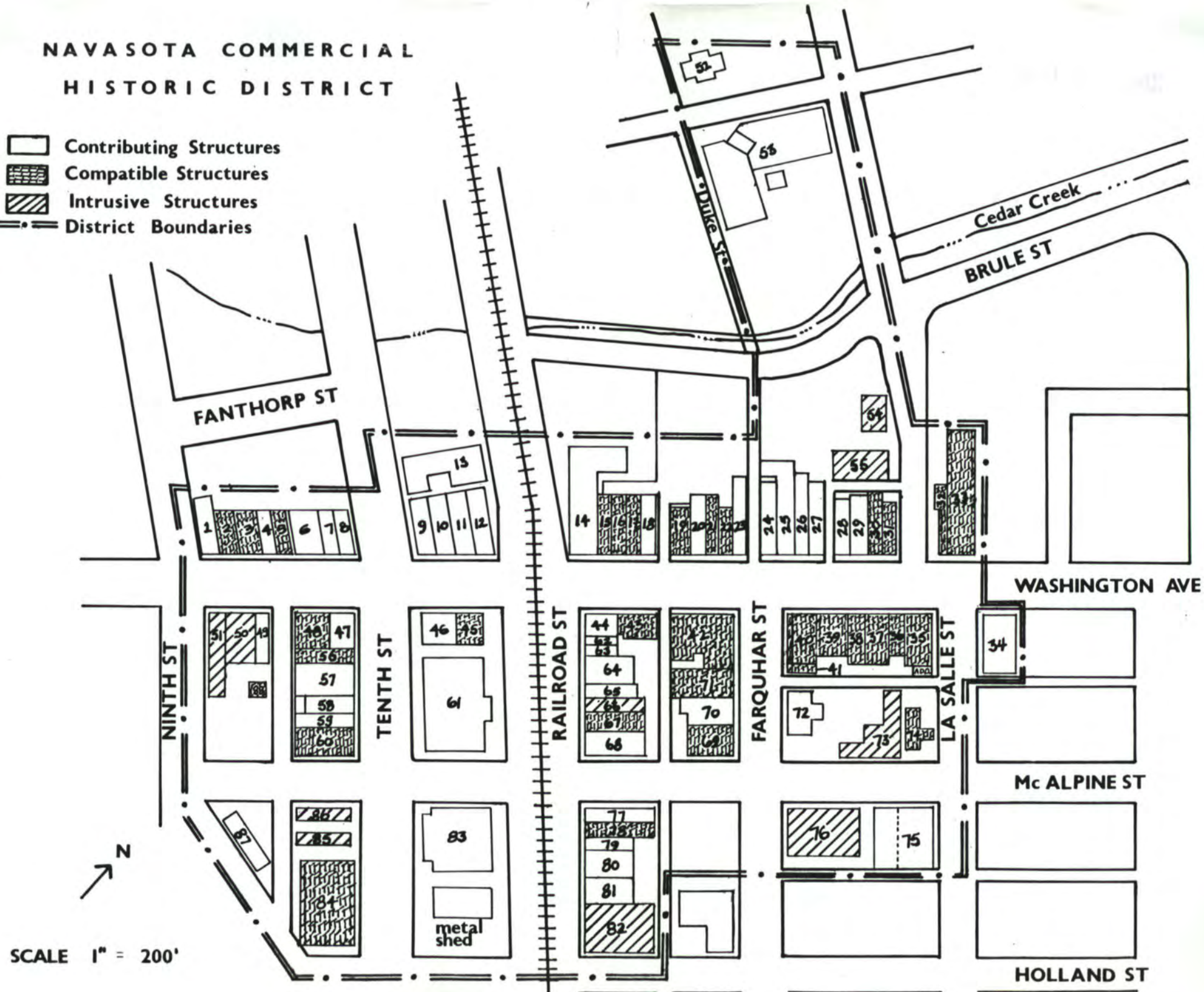
Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272 - 3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

-  Contributing Structures
-  Compatible Structures
-  Intrusive Structures
-  District Boundaries



SCALE 1" = 200'

OCT 25 1982



NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest oblique of buildings on north side
of E. Washington Ave.; camera facing northeast
Photo # 1 of 51



NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast oblique of buildings on east side
of Railroad St., between Washington Ave. &
Mc Alpine St.; camera facing northwest.

Photo # 2 of 51



Falco's Grocery & Mkt. (#4)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast oblique; camera facing northwest

Photo # 3 of 51



Falco's Furniture Warehouse (#6)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest.

Photo # 4 of 51

KETCHUM

AUTO

FACTORY

SHOP
COM



Ketchum Building (#10)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing north-
west

Photo #5 of 51



Lewis J. Wilson Building (#12)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 6 of 51



Lewis J. Wilson Building (#12)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast oblique; camera facing northwest

Photo # 7 of 51



Lewis J. Wilson Building (#12)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Detail of window & cornice; camera facing
north

Photo # 8 of 51



F. W. Brosig's Hardware Store (JED'S) (#14)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 9 of 51



F. W. Brosig's Hardware Store (JED'S) (#14)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 10 of 51

P. N E M I R



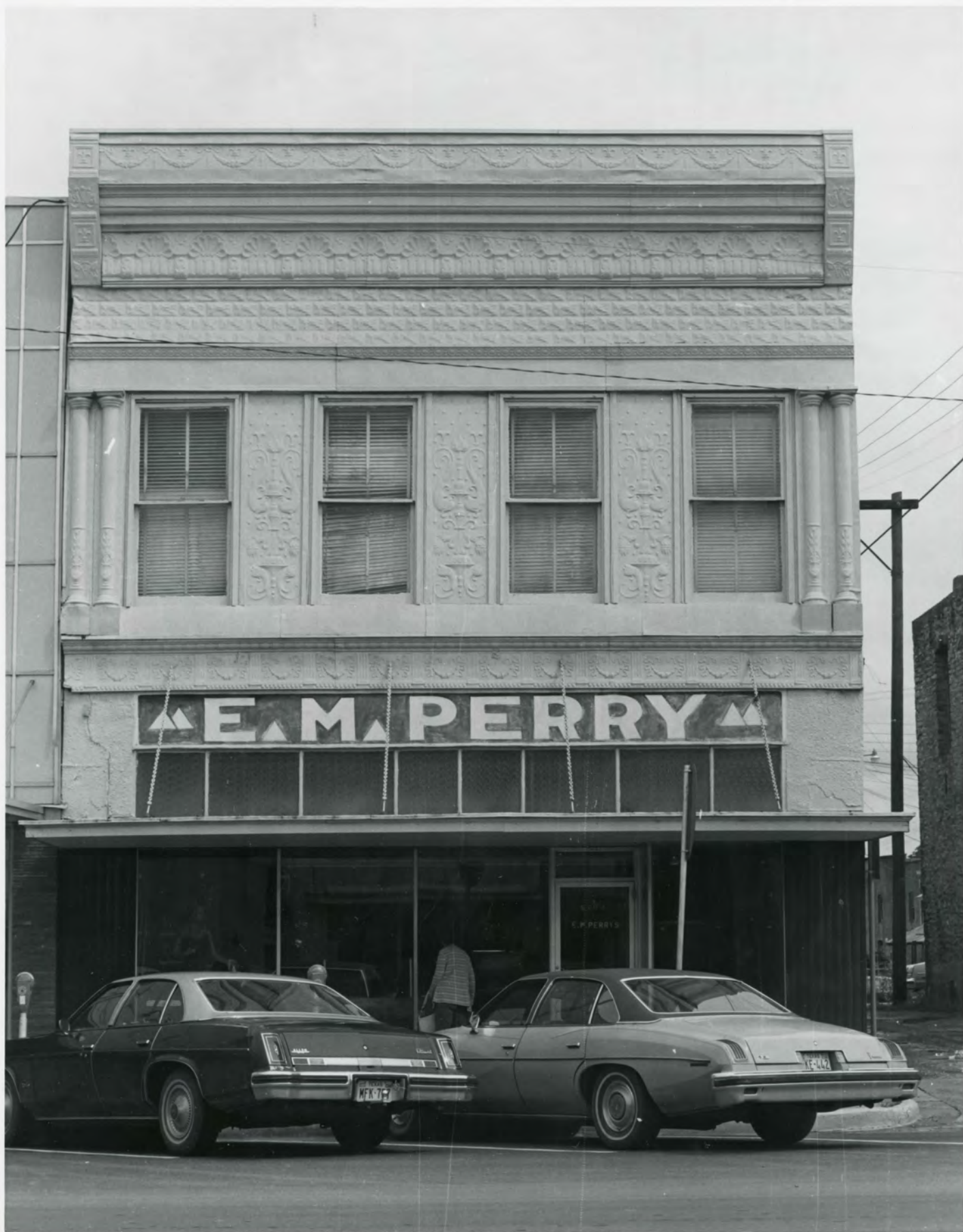
P. Nemir's Dry Goods (16 & 17)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 11 of 51



E. M. Perry Building (#18)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 12 of 51



Mickelborough Building (#19)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 13 of 51



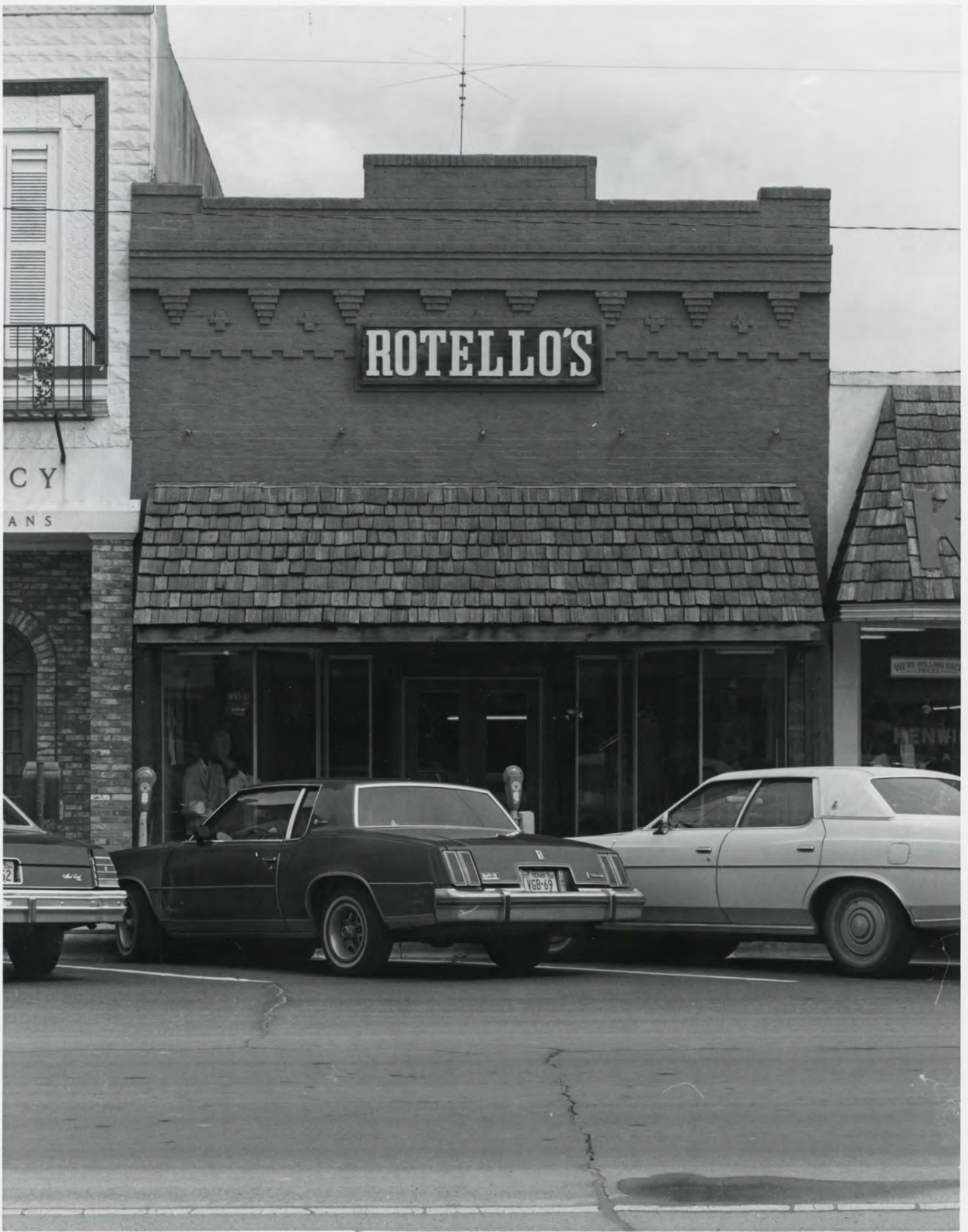
Mickelborough Building (#19)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest oblique; camera facing northeast

Photo # 14 of 51



ROTELLO'S

CY
ANS

WE'RE ROLLING BACK PRICES

MENWI

168-69

Rotello's Western Shop (#20)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 15 of 51



Bookman Building (#24)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 16 of 51



S. W. Rucker Drug (Merle Norman) (#27)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 17 of 51



S. W. Rucker Drug (Merle Norman) (#27)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast oblique; camera facing northwest

Photo # 18 of 51



Leake Building (#28)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 19 of 51



Leake Building (#28)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest oblique; camera facing northeast

Photo # 20 of 51



Leake Building (#28)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Detail of southwest oblique (parapet wall)

Photo # 21 of 51



J & B's Jewelry/Jared Patout Office (#29)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 22 of 51



R & N Pharmacy (#31)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 23 of 51

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The FIRST NATIONAL
BANK

Bill's dollar store

LOVES



First National Bank Building (#40)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 24 of 51



Lott Building (#42)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navastoa, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, January, 1982, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest oblique; camera facing southeast

Photo # 25 of 51



Old Citizen's National Bank Building (#44)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest oblique; camera facing southeast

Photo # 26 of 51



Old First National Bank Building (#46)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 27 of 51



Old First National Bank Building (#46)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 28 of 51



Old First National Bank Building (#46)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Detail of 2nd story windows on southwest
elevation

Photo # 29 of 51



H. Schumacher Oil Works (#53)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest oblique; camera facing southeast

Photo # 30 of 51



Scott Feed & Seed Store (#57)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northeast elevation; camera facing southwest

Photo # 31 of 51



T. R. Noto Music Co. (#59)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northeast elevation; camera facing southwest

Photo # 32 of 51



Holsum Foods (#61)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northeast elevation; camera facing southwest

Photo # 33 of 51



105 Railroad St. (#62)
107 Railroad St. (#63)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 34 of 51



P. A. SMITH HOTEL
BUILT 1892-1893
DESIGNED BY J. H. HARRIS
CONSTRUCTED BY J. H. HARRIS
AND SONS
111 N. 3RD ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.
REMARK: CONSTRUCTION BY J. H. HARRIS AND SONS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. A. Smith Hotel (#64)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co. , Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 35 of 51



Giesel House (#65)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 36 of 51



Blumenthal's Fruit Palace (Navasota Trading Post)
(#68)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 37 of 51



Blumenthal's Fruit Palace (Navasota Trading Post)
(#68)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest

Photo # 38 of 51



W. S. Craig Building (#70)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northeast elevation; camera facing southwest

Photo # 39 of 51



Navasota Auto Co. (#75)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Julie Caddel, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 40 of 51



Navasota City Hall (#76)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 41 of 51



201 Railroad St. (#77)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing north-
east

Photo # 42 of 51



201 Railroad St. (#77)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 43 of 51



203 Railroad St. (#78)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo #44 of 51



Casino Inn (#79)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; facing northeast

Photo # 45 of 51



207-209 Railroad St. (#80)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by Dave Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 46 of 51



211-213 Railroad St. (#81)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co. , Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 47 of 51



S & S Farm Store (#83)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June, 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest oblique; camera facing southeast

Photo # 48 of 51



J. Youens Co. (#84)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Southwest elevation; camera facing northeast

Photo # 49 of 51



Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad (#87)

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

VIEW: Northwest elevation; camera facing southeast

Photo # 50 of 51



NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas

Photo by David Woodcock, June 1981, neg. in
Texas Historical Commission files

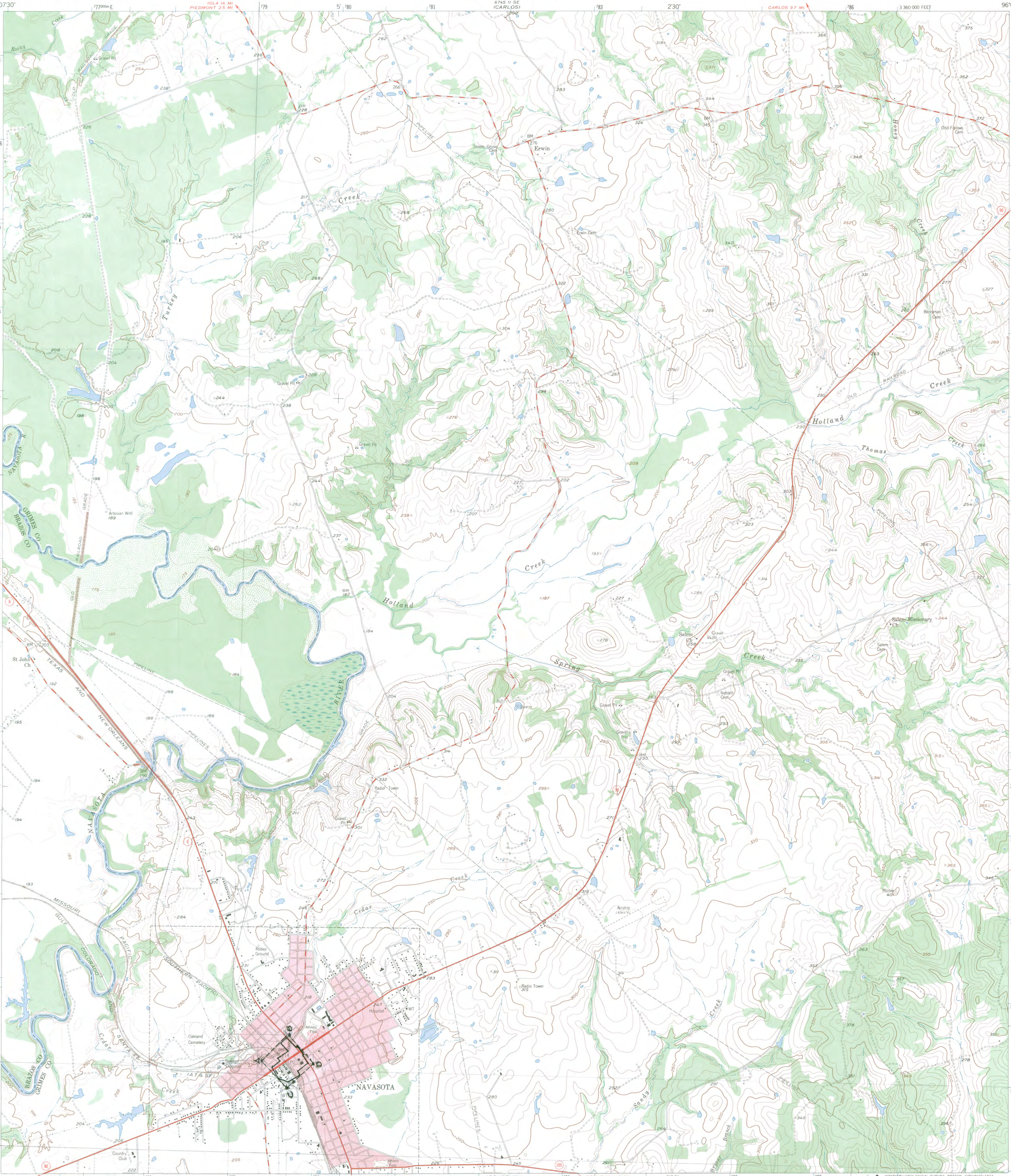
VIEW: Cedar Creek and stone wall across from
Schumacher's Oil Works; camera facing west from
Photo # 51 of 51 bridge

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
IN IRREGULAR PATTERN ALONG LA SALLE, HOLLAND, 4TH & BRULE STS.
NAVASOTA, GRIMES CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/ A- 771700/3365100 C- 771700/3365170
B- 771710/3365410 D- 771790/3365070

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF TEXAS
BOARD OF WATER ENGINEERS

NAVASOTA QUADRANGLE
TEXAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1958
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

UTM GRID AND 1958 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
State Route



NAVASOTA, TEX.
N3022.5-W9600/7.5
1958

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3000-144

AMS 6744 I NE-SERIES V882



RECEIVED
OCT 22 1992
NATIONAL
REGISTER

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512)463-6100

October 16, 1992

Mrs. Carol Shull
National Park Service
National Register Division
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Carol:

Regretfully, the following properties should be removed from the National Register of Historic Places:

Louwien, A.C., Bakery, Port Lavaca - Calhoun County. Building was gutted and all that remains are the end walls (see attached letter to Mr. George Rhodes, Chairman of the Calhoun County Historical Commission).

Heights Telephone Company Building, Houston - Harris County. Demolished by owner (see confirmation by Margie Elliott, Greater Houston Preservation Alliance).


Knox, James W., House, Jacksboro - Jack County. Demolished by fire in November, 1991 (see newspaper article from Fort Worth Star-Telegram).

Baker, John, Building, Houston - Harris County. (Contributing property in the Main Street/Market Square Historic District) Demolished on April 13, 1992.

✓ **Schumacher Oil Works, 104-107 Duke St. and Old Schumacher Home, 306 Duke St., Navasota - Grimes County.** (Contributing properties in the Navasota Commercial Historic District) Oil mill was demolished and the Schumacher Home was moved off site as confirmed by Jane Miller with the Chamber of Commerce.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Curtis Tunnell
State Historic Preservation Officer

CT/MC/pc

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Navasota Commercial Historic District

Grimes County, TEXAS

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

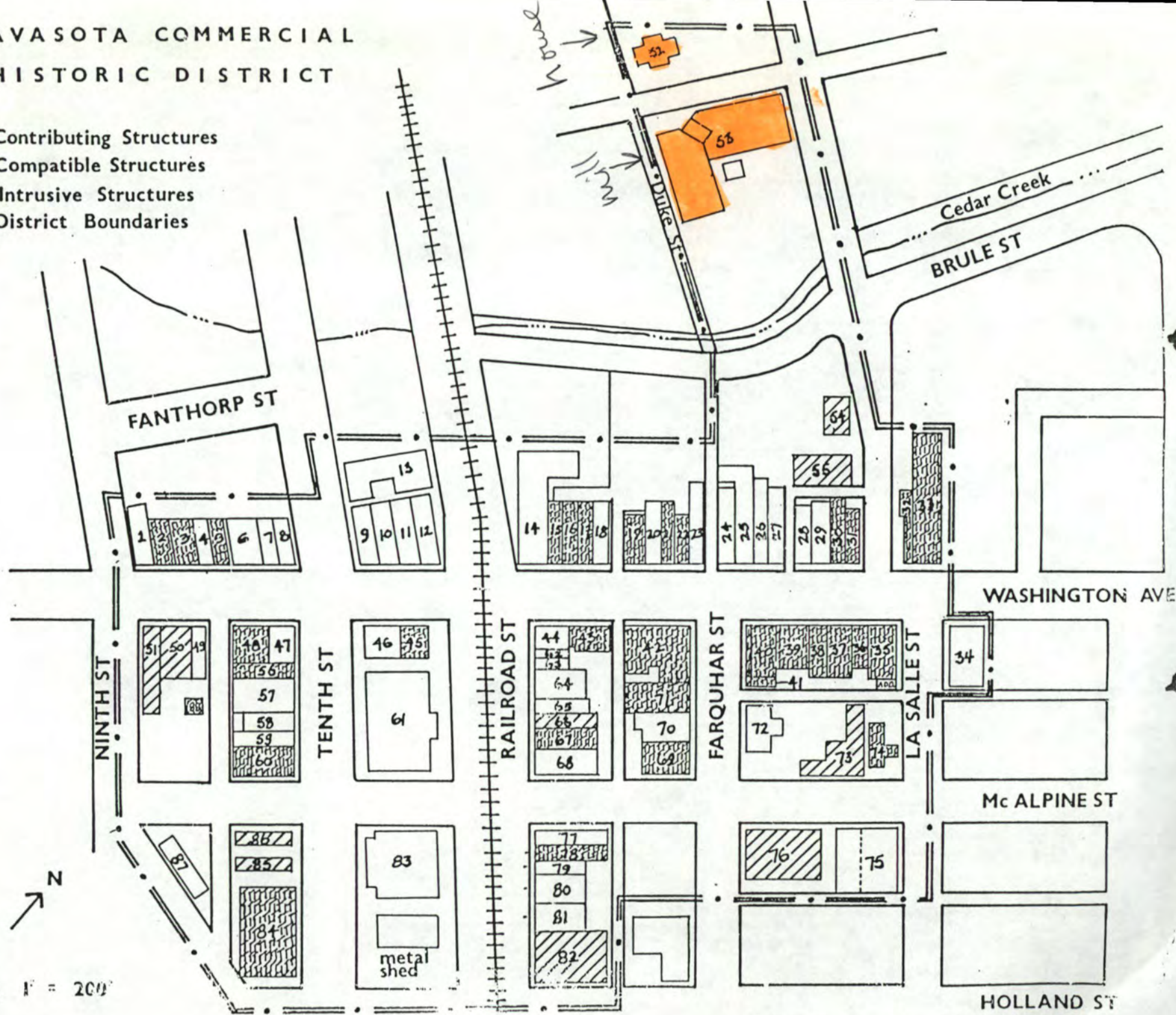
82001737

William Byers 10/29/92

10/22/92
OCT 22 1992

NAVASOTA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Contributing Structures
- Compatible Structures
- Intrusive Structures
- District Boundaries



SCALE 1" = 200'

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Navasota Commercial Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Grimes

DATE RECEIVED: 10/22/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/06/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 82001737

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 10/29/92 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
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____