

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: NA

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Portions of eight blocks in downtown Pilot Point centered around the public square
CITY OR TOWN: Pilot Point VICINITY: N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Denton CODE: 121 ZIP CODE: 76258

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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


Signature of certifying official

Date

6/27/07

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8-30-07

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private, Public-local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	33	4 BUILDINGS
	1	0 SITES
	1	1 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	35	5 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

Commerce/Trade: business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store,
restaurant, warehouse
Government: correctional facility, fire station
Domestic: hotel, single dwelling
Industry: storage
Health Care: clinic
Landscape: plaza

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

Commerce/Trade: business, professional, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse
Industry: storage
Landscape: plaza
Agriculture: processing
Vacant / Not in use

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Folk Victorian
OTHER: 1-part commercial block, 2-part commercial block
MIXED

MATERIALS: **FOUNDATION** BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD, STONE
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-11).

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District contains a high concentration of properties that reflect the economic, commercial, and architectural development of the community. The centerpiece of the historic business district is the public square formed by Main, Jefferson, Liberty, and Washington Streets. The surrounding streets are lined with commercial buildings representing the late 19th and early 20th century economic development of the city. A variety of styles of architecture are found in the district, many dating to the 1870s and 1880s, and the majority of the properties are one-part or two-part commercial buildings constructed of brick with commercial storefronts composed of cast iron, wood, glass, and brick. Modern (postwar) development has encroached into the area minimally; as the majority of the properties serve a commercial function, they have received storefront alterations over the years to reflect the changing nature of retail businesses. The district is composed of 40 properties (37 buildings, 2 structures, and 1 site) of which 35 are contributing and 5 are noncontributing. The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District retains sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

General Overview of Historic District

The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District is located on all or portions of eight city blocks. Pilot Point is laid out with a square grid in which an entire city block is reserved for a public plaza. Commercial buildings surround the square on all four sides of the square. Both 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks are well-represented in the district. The commercial buildings define the outer perimeter of the square and uniformly line the sidewalks. Vacant lots where buildings once stood are scattered throughout the south end of the district, but these do not interrupt the rhythm of the district. A high density of buildings is maintained around the square, and thus the square maintains the appearance, feeling and setting of a typical square in Texas.

Most of the buildings in the district date between 1880 and 1920, with the majority of historic properties dating to the late 19th century. Both 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks are well-represented in the district, and brick is the primary building material. The most common alterations to buildings include modernization of storefronts, most commonly the use of aluminum frame plate glass windows, the application of modern material to the ground floor, or the covering of transoms. Buildings completely covered in nonhistoric materials are considered to be noncontributing since their character-defining features are no longer apparent. The north, east, and south sides of the square contain the highest concentration of historic properties. The west side of the square features only nonhistoric properties or properties that have been drastically altered, so this block is not included in the district boundary.

The northwest corner of the square features the most prominent and architecturally distinctive building in the district: the 1896 Farmers and Merchants Bank Building. To the north of the bank along the west side of N. Washington are two red brick 1-part commercial blocks dating to c.1920s, which are among the newest buildings in the district.

The north side of the square features a mix of 1-part and 2-part commercial blocks dating to the late 19th century, including the building at 112-114, identified as the oldest brick building in Denton County. All buildings on this block are set to the sidewalk and feature commercial storefront configurations.

The east side of the square features eight painted brick 1-part commercial blocks, all built in the late 19th century. The four buildings to the north end of the block (101-107) feature uninterrupted corbelled brick parapets that indicate that they were built at the same time, even though they were not internally connected. The next two buildings to the south (109-

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111) also share an uninterrupted corbelled parapet with a slightly different configuration, and have identical cast iron storefronts and transom pattern. The two remaining buildings at the south end of the block (113-115) also share an elaborate continuous brick parapet, and each storefront is divided into three equal bays with arched transom windows.

The south side of the square contains three contributing resources among the four remaining 1-part commercial blocks. The three eastern lots are vacant. The noncontributing building (113) was rehabilitated after 1985 with a new brick façade that reflects early 20th commercial design (and thus does not detract from the district), but nevertheless not is an accurate recreation of the building's original façade.

The southwest corner of the square features four contributing buildings, two of which are being rehabilitated through the federal preservation tax credit program. Anchoring the northeast corner of the block at 200 S. Washington is the former *Pilot Point Post-Signal* Building, which housed the office of a local newspaper for several decades. The single-story building as recently been rehabilitated and functions as a tavern. To the west of the *Post-Signal* Building is a former jail, built in the late 19th century, and remaining as the only load-bearing stone building in the district. The building at 204 S. Washington is a 2-story former hotel, which remains as the only intact building in the district historically associated with commercial lodging.

Block 11 (east of the square) features two contributing and two noncontributing properties. Both the ice house at 123 E. Main and the house at 116 E. Liberty are unique property types in the district, and contribute to its significance both for their distinctive design as well as the important functions they played in the community's mid-20th century history. The ice house is a utilitarian building on a concrete slab that provided commercial ice and cold storage for the town. The Late Victorian cross plan house at 116 E. Liberty is the only residence in the district, and served as a medical clinic before the Second World War. The former Magnolia/Mobil gas station at 110 E. Liberty is the only such property in the district, although other gas stations exist further outside the district boundary.

The 200 block of S. Jefferson south of the square features a string of four 1-part commercial blocks with varying degrees of integrity. A former hotel anchors the block, but due to the loss of the upper floors and the addition of corrugated metal siding at the parapet, it is classified as noncontributing to the district. The remaining buildings feature nonhistoric storefront alterations, but retain their parapet design, and are classified as contributing properties.

At the south end of the district are three properties associated with public utilities and municipal government. The 1915 water tower, constructed by the Chicago Iron and Bridge Company, retains a high degree of integrity and is an important visual landmark in the community. The small concrete building at the center of the block served as the local jail in the early 20th century. The cells are intact. At the southeast corner of the block is a painted brick 1-story building that served as part of the city waterworks, and later as a fire department building.

Property Inventory

The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District contains a high percentage of buildings dating to the late 19th century. Contributing buildings are at least 50 years of age, unless alterations are so severe that the integrity of the original design, material, workmanship, feelings, and association have been lost. Even in buildings with altered storefronts, the upper sections of most buildings retain a good degree of integrity, with the most visible change being the painting of brick walls.

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Inventory

Address				Style / Type	Date	Description / Historical data
100	N	Washington	C	Mixed	1896	Buff brick, stone and cast stone 2-part commercial block with primary entrance on a chamfered corner. Stylistically eclectic, this building features elements of Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival and Beaux Arts. The 1896 Farmers and Merchants Bank is the focal point of the square. It closed in 1929 and never reopened as a bank.
106	N	Washington	C	1-part	c.1920	Red brick 1-part commercial block with 2 storefront bays and stepped parapet. The storefronts have been infilled with CMU in a nonhistoric configuration, but the transoms with vertical lights are intact. First identified as a storage room/warehouse (1921 Sanborn map) by 1940 it housed an undertaker.
108	N	Washington	C	1-part	c.1920	Red brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled pilasters that break the parapet line. The brick storefront has been modified with a nonhistoric asymmetrical configuration. Identified as a photographer's studio (1921 Sanborn map) and store (1940).
112-114	W	Main	C	2-part Italianate	1872	Built in 1872, this is the oldest brick building on record in Denton County. Sanborn maps from 1891 through 1940 identify the storefront occupants as a grocer (114) and drugstore (112), while the upper floor served as a fraternal hall. A concrete warehouse addition was built c.1920.
110	W	Main	C	1-part	c.1890	This building housed the original post office and a variety of retail establishments throughout the years. Cast iron storefront intact. Currently Jay's Café.
108	W	Main	C	2-part Italianate	c.1890	2-part commercial block with stuccoed/painted brick facade and intact cast iron storefront with Corinthian capitals. Housed a variety of retail establishments, identified on Sanborn maps as "dry goods" (D.G., through 1907) and "variety store" (after 1912). Currently Pelzel Barber Shop
106	W	Main	C	2-part	c.1875	2-part commercial block with unpainted brick facade probably remodeled c.1920. Housed a grocery on the ground floor (1891-1912 Sanborn maps). In 1912, the Telephone Exchange was located on the 2nd floor. Now houses Greenberg Perlman Antiques.
104	W	Main	C	1-part	c.1890	Brick 1-part commercial block with painted facade and altered cast-iron storefront. Housed a variety of retail establishments and services, including drugs & grocery (1891), jewelry & grocery (1896), dry goods (1901), restaurant & variety (1907), and barber & restaurant (1912 through 1940). Now houses CEVA Insurance.
102	W	Main	C	1-part	c.1895	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with nonhistoric brick storefront. In 1896 this building housed a barber, a butcher shop (1901 through 1921 Sanborn maps), and a restaurant (1940 Sanborn).
100	W	Main	C	1-part w mezz	c.1895	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with four round windows over a nonhistoric awning, and cast iron storefront with kickplate. The interior features a high ceiling with a rear gallery and skylight. First appears on 1896 Sanborn map as a harness shop (through 1901); housed a furniture store through mid-20th century (Sanborn maps 1912-1940).
123	E	Main	C	No style	1935	Stuccoed ice house, presently used for storage. Features side-gabled roof (stepped gable on the rear), full porch and concrete slab foundation.

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Address				Style / Type	Date	Description / Historical data
	E	Main	NC	No Style	c. 2000	Contemporary metal shed storage facility. Eight bays with overhead metal roll-type doors.
111	E	Main	NC	1-part	1930s, alt. 1970s	1-story concrete block and brick building, dating to the 1930s, but drastically modified in 1970's with contemporary storefront and mansard-type metal awning. Currently houses the Pilot Point Post-Signal newspaper (est.1878), Denton County's oldest continuing newspaper. Texas Historical Commission subject marker to the right of the door.
101	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as buildings 101-111 on same block) and nonhistoric wood storefront with horizontal boards. Served as one of Pilot Point's original saloons (listed on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1901 as "saloon & billiards") Housed grocer through mid-20th century.
103	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as buildings 101-111 on same block) with contemporary metal storefront over the original cast iron storefront (visible at transom level). Sanborn maps show this building hosed for "drugs & stationary" (1885), and a series of businesses (grocery, barber, wagons, warehouse, and restaurant) between 1901 and 1940. Now houses Selz & Henzler Insurance.
105	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as buildings 101-111 on same block) with cast iron and wood panel storefront and single central door (north storefront, 105). Now houses Square Center Hardware, along with building at 107. Nonhistoric shingled awning covers transoms across 105 & 107.
107	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as buildings 101-111 on same block), and black tile storefront. Listed on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1940 with various businesses including the popular Amos & Simpson Drugstore from 1907 through 1940. Now houses Square Center Hardware, along with building at 105. Nonhistoric shingled awning covers transoms across 105 & 107.
109	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as buildings 111 on the same block). Intact cast iron storefront with transoms and inset doorway. The building housed a grocery from 1885 through at least 1907 (Sanborn maps), and is best remembered today as Shrader's Variety Store from 1921 through 1940.
111	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet (same design as building 111 on same block) with cast iron storefront and transoms, similar to that on 109, except entry is flushed with storefront windows. Served as a grocery store and harness shop (1891, 1896 Sanborn maps), and a clothing and dry goods store (1901 through 1940 Sanborn maps).
113	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet and arched transom windows over brick storefront (similar to adjacent building at 115). Served as hardware and glassware shop (Sanborn maps through 1901), grocery (1907 & 1912 Sanborn), and again as a hardware store through the mid-20th century.
115	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1890	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with corbelled parapet and arched transom windows over brick storefront (similar to adjacent building at 113). Storefront features inset single door. Listed on Sanborn maps 1891 through 1940 as a dry goods & clothing store.

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Address				Style / Type	Date	Description / Historical data
110	E	Liberty	C	gas station	1940s	Painted brick Magnolia/Mobil filling station in operation from 1948 to 1976. In the 1980's, it became a drive-in restaurant. Missing the canopy and currently vacant.
116	E	Liberty	C	Cross Plan	c.1900	Late Victorian 1-story cross-plan house. First appears on 1901 Sanborn map; labeled "clinic" on 1940 revised map. Features cross gables and original wrapped porch.
201	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1885	Altered 1-part commercial block; originally a 2-story building serving a variety of functions: shoes, clothing, and dry goods store (1891-1907 Sanborn maps); laundry (1912), cinema (1921), and hotel (1940, on second and third floors). Nonhistoric wood and metal storefront over cast iron; upper floors removed and parapet obscured by corrugated metal siding.
203	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1895	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with stuccoed storefront. Transom obscured by nonhistoric awning with asphalt shingles. Identified on Sanborn maps as "grocer" or "store."
205	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1895	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with stuccoed storefront. Transom obscured by nonhistoric awning with asphalt shingles. Identified on Sanborn maps as candy store & tin shop (1896), grocer & barber (1901 & 1912) grain & feed store (1907, 1921, 1940). Joe David's Grocery Store operated at 205-07 from the 1940s through 1960s.
207	S	Jefferson	C	1-part	c.1895	Painted brick 1-part commercial block with stuccoed storefront. Transom obscured by nonhistoric awning with asphalt shingles. Identified on Sanborn maps as the post office (1896), butcher (1901), tailor (1907), telephone supply (1912), and offices (1921, 1940).
	S	Jefferson	C	water tower	1915	Steel plate elevated water storage tank manufactured by Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. Patented 1907.
224	S	Jefferson	C	Jail	c.1930	Small 1-story concrete jail with steel cells.
		Northwest corner of Jefferson at Division	C	1-part	c.1905	Painted brick 1-story commercial block with corbelled parapet. South bay has nonhistoric recessed doorway; north bay bricked in. Originally housing the city water works (replacing an earlier structure serving the same function), by 1940 the building also housed the fire department.
115	W	Liberty	C	1-part	c.1885	Stuccoed/painted brick 1-part commercial block with nonhistoric brick storefront with metal framed windows and doors, and a nonhistoric asphalt-shingled awning partially obscuring the original transoms. Identified on 1885 Sanborn map as a "stationary & drug" store, it housed a drug store until the 1940s.
113	W	Liberty	NC	1-part	c.1895	Unpainted brick 1-part commercial block with brick storefront. The current facade is a result of major remodeling completed after 1985.
111	W	Liberty	C	1-part	c.1895	Red brick 1-part commercial block, featuring wood and cast iron storefront double entry doors. Housed a variety of retail functions and is largely remembered as the home of Chester Cloer's dry goods store in the 1920's. In later years it became the Old South Cafe (sign still intact).
109	W	Liberty	C	1-part	c.1895	Red brick 1-part commercial block stepped parapet featuring painted sign reading "Pullen Dry Goods." The storefront is obscured with painted corrugated metal, but the wood transom framing is intact. The roof has collapsed, causing damage to interior.

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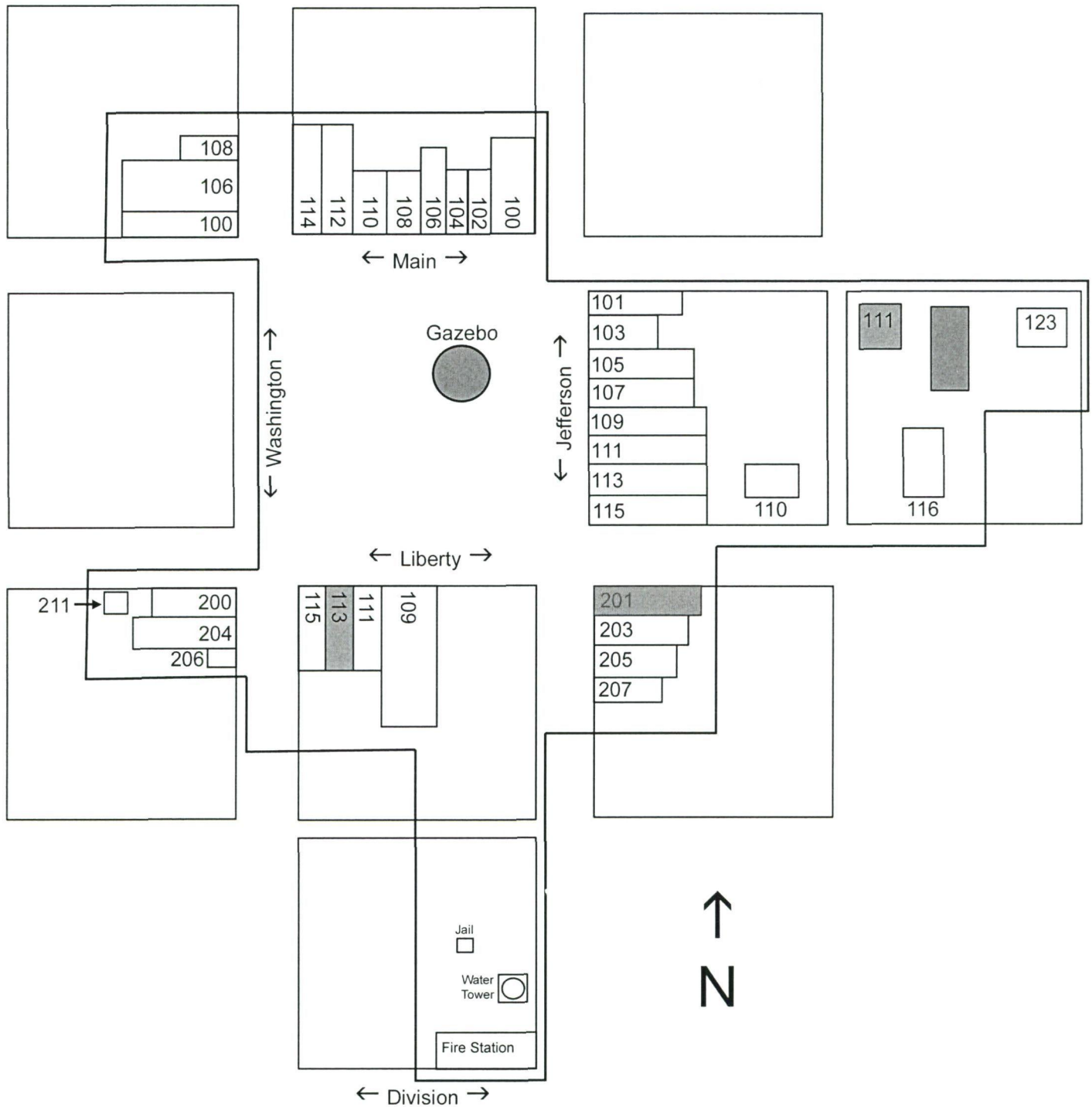
Address				Style / Type	Date	Description / Historical data
200	S	Washington	C	1-part	c.1895	Brown brick 1-part commercial block with wood storefront. Side elevation has been painted over the years, and features 2 double-hung low-arch sash windows and a low-arch side door. Identified as a restaurant (1901 Sanborn map) and thereafter through 1940 as "printing" offices for the county's oldest newspaper, the <i>Pilot Point Post-Signal</i> . Recently rehabilitated under the federal tax credit program as a beer hall.
204	S	Washington	C	2-part	c.1890	Painted brick 2-part commercial block. Originally had a 2-story porch with a balcony, now featuring an asphalt-shingled awning over the storefront only. Features a corbelled parapet and symmetrical brick storefront with single door, sidelights and transom flanked by shop windows. Served as a hotel through the mid 20th century (Sanborn maps).
206	S	Washington	C	1-part	c.1900	Frame 1-part commercial block with single door flanked by 1/1 sash windows. Identified as a "sample room" (1901 Sanborn map), tailor (1907), harness shop (1912), and by 1940 has an interior connection to the adjacent hotel.
211	W	Liberty	C	No style	c.1880	Regular-course stone jail. Built c.1880, it is identified as an office on the 1891-1907 Sanborn maps. In 1912 it is listed as a jail, and after 1921 as a storeroom.
Public Square		Public Square				The public square dates to original 1853-54 survey of Pilot Point, and has always been an open space.
Gazebo		Public Square	NC	No style	1990s	

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- ☒ **A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- ☒ **C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUES, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Commerce

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1872-1935

SIGNIFICANT DATES: NA

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: NA

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: NA

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-12 through 8-20).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-21).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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Statement of Significance

Beginning in the mid-19th century, downtown Pilot Point, Texas, served as an important commercial center in an area based largely on an agricultural economy. The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District includes historic commercial properties and buildings that retain architectural integrity reflecting the historic character of the Pilot Point community and its commercial development from the 1870s through the 1930s. The Pilot Point square and downtown area embodies the distinctive characteristics of many styles of commercial architecture. The appearance and overall feeling of the square has changed very little. In 2002 Pilot Point became a Texas Main Street Community, and this created a desire on the part of many property owners to renew and bring new life to the downtown area of Pilot Point. The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. The period of significance spans from 1872 (the date of the earliest building) to 1935 (the date of the most recent historic building).

Settlement and Establishment of Pilot Point, Texas

Pilot Point is eighteen miles north of Denton in northeastern Denton County, and is named for its ridge-top location. In the early 19th century, tribes of the Caddodochan Confederacy occupied the future site of the city. The Blackland Prairie location on the border of the Crosstimbers woodland provided a natural habitat for game animals and birds, and abundant grasses, nuts, and fruits. The area also had a number of streams and springs of clear fresh water.

The land around Pilot Point was granted to Charles M. Smith's heirs on March 13, 1841. Smith came to Texas in 1836 and was granted a parcel of land in the north Trinity Valley, under the colonization laws of the government of Mexico. Smith never lived to settle in the area, but his wife Sophia Smith was assigned the rights to this grant by the Republic of Texas in 1845. In 1843 the Republic of Texas opened the "Preston Road" which allowed settlers access to this area and family farmers, buffalo hunters and cattle ranchers soon followed. By 1845 settlers built log homes and established family farms. In 1853 Mr. D.W. Light founded a large cattle ranch in the area with its famous "53" brand, signifying the year of its establishment.

Sophia Smith remarried to James Pierson, who in 1853 formulated the plan to lay out a town on the Shoene Trail. The trail was a supply route for the frontier Indian forts, running to the west of the present-day Pilot Point public square. The wagonmasters and pilots of these supply trains used the highest point in the area, which was marked with a large stand of cottonwood trees, as a reference point on the trail to locate the best crossings for the river. This little hill was clearly visible from miles around, and became known as the *pilot's point*. An ideal campground just to the north became known as "Dripping Springs" because of the constant supply of fresh water that dripped from the rock outcropping. This campground and the grove of trees to the south had also been widely used by the Indians, who told the early settlers the "Big Winds" (tornadoes) had never hit the trees growing on the hill. Settlers began to take their advice and began building around the grove of trees.

On Christmas day 1853, a surveyor named G.W. Newcome from Kentucky Town in nearby Grayson County, together with James Pierson, laid out the plat for the town. It is said that they surveyed the streets to the south of the square in the morning and then they took a break for an afternoon of Christmas celebration. The survey was certified on February 11, 1854, and recorded in the records of Denton County on June 28, 1854. Shortly after, Pierson began selling lots in the new town. One of his first customers was Dr. R.W. Eddleman and his wife Alvina, who moved to the area from Missouri in

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1852, and lived in a log cabin west of town. Dr. Eddleman built the Star Drug Store on the north side of the newly formed square, near the west end, and his sister's husband Major James D. Walcott, purchased the land on the east end of the north side of the square. Major Walcott built a log house on the property and opened the first General Merchandise store on the corner lot in late 1854. Mrs. Lynch pitched a tent on the present site on the Pilot Point City Hall and opened a hotel, and thus commerce was in full swing in the city. Early on, it became necessary to provide a mill for grinding corn and wheat to help feed the growing population. Mr. Rankin had built a mill west of town, which was purchased by J.C. Thomas and Jim Graham and moved one block south of the square. Jefferson Elmore and "Uncle" Nick Wilson later bought the grist mill and built their homes across from it where the water tower now stands. The mill consisted of a large tread wheel for oxen. The original burr-stones from this mill are imbedded in the asphalt at the crosswalk on Washington and Liberty.

The first U.S. Post Office opened in Pilot Point at postmaster Major James Walcott's general store on June 12, 1855. Between 1858 and 1861 the Butterfield Stage Line opened a station in Pilot Point at 108 East liberty. The stage line carried mail and passengers between St. Louis, Missouri across North Texas to San Francisco, California. In 1856, the First Baptist and Methodist churches formed. Also in 1856, Alphius Knight, a New Yorker, built a frame school house on the northwest corner of Liberty and Hill street. Known as "Yankee Knight's" school, it was a "subscription school" as there were no free schools at this time. In 1858, the Texas Legislature passed an act allowing the incorporation of Pilot Point, but the city did not incorporate until 1866. Lured by the mild climate and productive soil, new settlers cleared the forests, planted cotton and food crops, and erected buildings. Dan and C.L. Carter opened the first of many saloons on the northeast corner of the east side of the square.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Pilot Point sent a company of 101 men under the direction of Capt. Nick Wilson to fight for the Confederacy. These men went to camp with their horses soon to discover that there was not enough oats and hay to feed the horses. The horses were returned to Pilot Point, and the men became foot soldiers. As the war dragged on, progress in the new city came to a halt. The remaining inhabitants, because of their location near the frontier, were troubled by horse and cattle thieves. The old men and young boys soon organized a vigilante group called the Regulators to maintain law and order in Pilot Point, and the group meted out swift justice to all the horse thieves it could catch. The Regulators once hanged six horse thieves from the same tree, a large post oak which stood on the Southeast corner of the square. One man, who claimed to be a former federal soldier, "Spoon" Butler, roamed the county stealing jewelry and silver spoons before he was hanged from a post oak near the square. Many deserters from both the Union and the Confederacy drifted into town towards the end of the war.

Commerce and Community Development

After the Civil War Pilot Point continued its progress, which had been halted by the war. On October 8th, 1866 the Texas Legislature passed an act incorporating the town of Pilot Point and providing for a mayor, five aldermen, and a constable who also acted as tax assessor and collector. During the reconstruction period, the town saw turbulent times, and the records show that for 1871-72 the city employed nine policemen. It was during this time that the old stone jail on West Liberty was built. The citizens decided in 1878 that they could do just as well without local government and the incorporation was voted out. It was not until 1906 that the city became incorporated again.

In 1872, Dr. M.B. Franklin and Mr. Greene consolidated two schools and founded the Pilot Point Seminary, a subscription school that offered education from first grade to college. In 1884, the school obtained a charter and the name was

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Section 8 Page 14

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

changed to Franklin College. Pilot Point began offering free public schools in 1894 and Franklin College enrollment dwindled, until it finally closed in 1900. The Holiness Church purchased the campus in 1901, and a church and orphanage operated on the school's campus. The bell from the tower – all that remains of Franklin College – is currently on display under the water tower, south of the square.

In 1872 John Hundley built a kiln and began a brick company, using clay hauled from a pit three miles west of town. He was immediately hired by John Merchant to build a two story brick building on the northwest corner of the square. This building stands today as the oldest brick building in Denton County. Hundley was soon hired by Dr. Eddleman to build the Star Drug Store out of brick as well, and soon most of the wooden buildings on the square were replaced with John Hundley's bricks. Hundley also built the first brick home in Denton county on West Walcott street. The 1870's were a booming period for Pilot Point with many new families moving to town. Several small newspapers sprang up during the 1870s. Of these, only the *Pilot Point Post* (later *Post-Sentinel*), founded by J.T. Jones and D. J. Moffitt has been published continuously ever since, making it the oldest newspaper in the area.

As more southern farmers located in Pilot Point after the war, cotton began to become one of the most important crops in the area. In the 1870's Mr. Henry Selz built the first cotton gin in the east part of town. It later burned and was rebuilt north of the square by Mr. Selz and his new partner J.P. Cooper. This gin began operation in 1882 and continued to operate well into the 20th century. The first bank in Pilot Point (*Pilot Point Bank*) opened on January 1, 1884. By 1887 the bank had capital of \$25,000. By 1892 the capital had increased to \$60,000. The bank received a Federal charter and the name was changed to Pilot Point National Bank, and continues to operate as *Point Bank*.

Pilot Point became more accessible to the outside world in the late 1870s with the arrival of the railroad and telegraph. In 1877 the federal government put a telegraph line through the town, connecting Sherman with Jacksboro. The road out of Pilot Point to the west towards Sanger followed the wire and became known as the "Wire Road." Until the arrival of the railroad in the 1870s, most merchandise arrived in Pilot Point via oxcart from Jefferson. During the 1880s two railroads had come through the community. The Texas & Pacific Railroad extended the line west to Ft. Worth and reached Pilot Point in the fall of 1880. A few years later, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MK&T) leased a right of way, giving Pilot Point service from two railroad lines.

The Pilot Point Horticulture Society formed in 1885, and they persuaded the railroad to build a canning factory a few blocks west of the square. The canning factory was later moved to the north side of the Wire Road, east of the railroad tracks. After it ceased to operate it was sold to the Pilot Point Ice and Power Co., which began generating electricity for the city in the 1890s, while a well on that spot provided water for the manufacture of ice. The building later became vacant and burned in the late 1920s, but the city purchased the land and continues to use the well for the production of city water.

In 1890 Pilot Point achieved a population of 1,090, and the once-quiet farming community had become an industrial center for the North Texas area. Many new business were established and old businesses were expanded. Pilot Point Bank received a federal charter, becoming the Pilot Point National Bank, and other banks were formed including the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, which built a beautiful new building on the northwest corner of the square in 1898. The Pilot Point Independent School District was also formed in 1894, offering free educational opportunities to the public for the first time.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

By 1900, Pilot Point boasted of a buggy manufacturing company, an ice plant, a bottling works, an electric light company, an oil mill, flour mill and a water works. Shoppers could patronize numerous businesses on or near the town square, in buildings that stand today in the heart of the district. The town had two jewelry stores, eight grocery stores, five dry goods stores, three hardware stores, a furniture store, two secondhand stores, three restaurants, two hotels, four book stores, two ice cream parlors, two milliners, three barber shops, three tailor shops, a shoe store, two banks and eight saloons. The town's medical needs were provided by six doctors, two dentists and four drug stores. Other businesses included a photography studio, and four blacksmiths. There were eight churches in town and ten passenger trains stopped daily.

Beginning in 1891, the Flusche brothers in brought in a major influx of new residents. Emil Flusche and his brother Joseph, along with local land owner J. M. Sullivan, published promotional literature encouraging German Catholics to settle in Pilot Point. Emil had founded other German colonies in Texas, Iowa, and other states, including the community at Muenster, Texas, about 30 miles to the northwest of Pilot Point. Many of these German settlers attended the newly-completed St. Thomas Catholic Church, which held its first mass on November 4, 1891. A parochial school opened in 1893, with an enrollment of fifty students, offered classes through the fourth grade taught in German and English by two nuns. By 1901 the enrollment increased to eighty.

Pilot Point continued its growth, and by 1906 its citizens voted to reincorporate. The population was 1,371 by 1914, the city provided services through its municipal electrical plant and water works. Local businesses at the time included a creamery, an ice plant, and three banks. The population rose slightly in the 1920s, but the Depression-era population dropped to its pre-1900 level of 1,108. Nevertheless, the community had forty-five businesses, including the Pilot Point Refining Company, and buildings around the square featured a variety of tenants, including 2 hotels, a movie theater, two undertakers, and numerous retailer and service-oriented businesses, as the city remained an important commercial center for the surrounding agricultural region. By the 1950s Pilot Point had 1,156 residents and sixty-five businesses, including two lingerie manufacturers and a manufacturer of church and school furniture.

Pilot Point had a population of 2,538 in 1990 and 3,538 in 2000, reflecting the growth of the population in the county overall as it became more closely associated with the greater Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. The community nevertheless retains a small-town feel, with a public library, three public schools with an enrollment of 865 students, twelve churches, and two municipal parks with baseball diamonds and soccer fields. Pilot Point currently has three banks and ten manufacturers, including cabinet and counter manufacturers, irrigation equipment makers, equestrian supply, and clothing manufacturers. In 2002 Pilot Point became a Texas Main Street Community, and fueling a desire on the part of many property owners to reinvest in the commercial area and bring new life to the downtown area of Pilot Point.

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

Criterion C: Architecture

The Pilot Point Commercial Historic District includes a high percentage of contributing buildings, largely representing common commercial forms. The vast majority of the buildings in the district date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with a high concentration dating to the height of the city's economic boom in the 1880s and 1890s. Most of the buildings are brick. The majority of these buildings are found around the north, east and south side of the public square.

Most commercial buildings in the district can be characterized as 1-part or 2-part commercial blocks, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street* (1987). As commercial buildings often do not always exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on facade organization. Architectural detailing may be either prominent or totally lacking. Many commercial blocks in Pilot Point are simple brick single-story buildings with cast iron facades in various states of repair.

One-part commercial blocks can be free-standing or part of a row. The one-part commercial block usually consists of one or two windows and a central doorway. False parapet fronts or brick coping often enhance the upper wall. This building type is by far the most common in the district, accounting for 70% of the buildings. The best examples in the district include the buildings at 101-115 S. Jefferson, an uninterrupted row of historic brick buildings dating to the 1890s with corbelled brick parapets as their most prominent characteristic. Several 1-story buildings in the district feature cast iron columns, large transom windows, street-level display windows, and an inset double doorway, all evident in the building at 109 S. Jefferson. This vernacular storefront type – common throughout the U.S. between 1870 and 1930 – typically features a large, plate glass display window on either side of a deeply recessed entryway. Transoms above the display windows provide additional light into the interior. The 1-part commercial building at 100 W. Main is taller than other 1-part buildings in the district to accommodate a mezzanine level on the interior. This increased height allowed for placement of four porthole windows above the transom.

Two-part commercial blocks can also be free-standing or part of a row. This type is distinguished by its division of the facade into two distinct sections. The ground floor is similar to the one-part commercial block while the upper portion is commonly punctuated with smaller window openings at regular intervals. The upper floors of these buildings were commonly used for offices, meeting halls, hotel rooms, and apartments. This building type accounts for only 10% of the building in the district. An excellent example is the building at 112 W. Main, a 2-story commercial building with Italianate features and unpainted brick exterior. The only building in the district displaying high-style characteristics is the Farmers and Merchants Bank at 100 N. Washington, featuring an eclectic mix of Beaux Arts, Tudor Revival, and Romanesque Revival elements.

Modernism appears to have had no impact on commercial architecture in Pilot Point, with few examples of mid-century attempts at modernization that are commonly found throughout commercial districts in Texas. No metal slipcovers are present in the district, and the most visible nonhistoric covering of any type is limited to nonhistoric awnings obscuring transom windows and nonhistoric signage. Due to the lack of any historic buildings built after 1935 and the lack of significant mid-century modifications to any buildings in the district, the period of significance ends at 1935.

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

Summary of Criteria

The Pilot Point Commercial historic district includes historic commercial properties and buildings that retain architectural integrity reflecting the historic character of the Pilot Point community and its commercial development from the 1870s through the mid 1930s. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Commerce, because it has continued to serve as the primary commercial center in northeastern Denton County. The district meets Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development, because the regular layout of streets and public space serves as a good example of small town planning in Texas. The district also meets Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an excellent collection of late 19th century and early 20th century commercial architecture in Denton County.

Representative Properties in the District



100 N. Washington (1896)
Farmers and Merchants Bank
Contributing

The Farmers and Merchants Bank is the most architecturally significant building in the district, as it is the only building that fully displays characteristics of high styles found in architect-designed buildings of the late Victorian Era. Stylistically eclectic, this building features elements of Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival and Beaux Arts styles, and serves as an important landmark on a prominent corner of the square. The 2-story buff brick and stone building features an asymmetrical plan, with a chamfered corner entrance set atop a short flight of stairs, flanked by a pair of modified Corinthian columns supporting a lintel inscribed with the bank's name. The lower floor features three prominent arched windows, two of which flank the entrance on the east and south elevations. The upper floor features paired sash windows; the paired windows on the upper floor of the corner pavilion are separated by cast stone columns. A projecting stone stringcourse unifies the pavilion and west wing of the building, while the frontispiece of the chamfered corner is topped by an elaborate curved Tudor Revival gable. The bank closed in 1929, and the building never housed another bank.



114 W. Main (1872) Contributing

This is the oldest brick building on record in Denton County. Sanborn maps from 1891 through 1940 identify the storefront occupants as a grocer, while the upper floor served as a fraternal hall. A concrete warehouse addition was built to the north c.1920. This 2-part commercial block is a good example of a typical late 19th century brick commercial buildings in Texas, with delicate hood moldings on the second story arched windows and a decorative corbelled brick parapet. The original storefront entrance has been replaced by a single metal door with fixed sidelights, and the transom is covered by a slanted awning, but the store windows and cast iron columns are intact.

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas



**106 W. Main (c.1875; façade c.1920)
Contributing**

This is one of the most intact and elaborate Commercial Style buildings in the district. The 2-part commercial block features an unpainted brown brick façade with light brick detailing, including squared hood moldings on the second-floor windows, rectangular sign panels above the storefront and the second floor windows, and light brick coping on a low-pedimented parapet. The storefront centers on an inset doorway; to the left of the storefront is a single-door entrance leading to the upper floor via an interior staircase. The prominent transom features a 2x14 light configuration. The building housed a grocery on the ground floor (1891-1912 Sanborn maps). In 1912, the Telephone Exchange was located on the 2nd floor. The building currently houses Greenberg Perlman Antiques.



**109 S. Jefferson (c.1890)
Contributing**

This building is the best-preserved property on the east side of the square, part of an uninterrupted row of single-story buildings dating to the 1890s. These buildings feature corbelled brick parapets as their most prominent characteristic, and (based on the parapet configuration) appear to have been built in sets of two or four. This building shares an uninterrupted corbelled parapet with the building 111 S. Jefferson, although Sanborn maps indicate that they were never internally connected. Both buildings feature two-tiered transoms and cast iron storefronts, but only the building at 109 retains its original inset doorway. The building housed a grocery from 1885 through at least 1907 and Shrader's Variety Store from 1921 through 1940.



**116 E. Liberty (c.1900)
Contributing**

This property is the only historically residential building in the district. It first appeared on a Sanborn map in 1901, and was identified as a clinic on the 1940 revision. The house features an elongated cross plan set perpendicular to the street, with intersecting gables and curved porch wrapped around the forward-projecting (south) bay with turned posts and spindlework detailing. The east and west bays each feature a single door accessible from the porch.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas



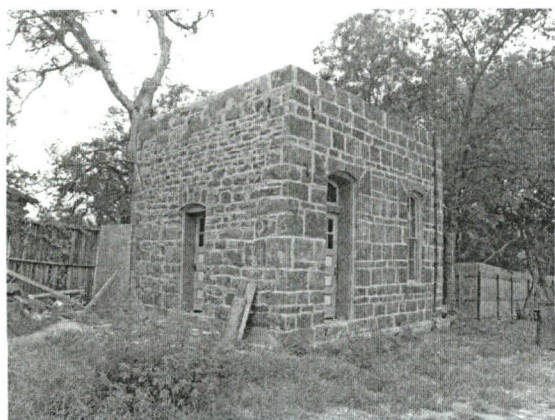
204 S. Washington (c.1890)
Contributing

This painted brick 2-part commercial block originally had a 2-story porch with a balcony, but now features an asphalt-shingled awning over the storefront only. The building features a corbelled parapet and symmetrical brick storefront with single door, sidelights and transom flanked by shop windows. The upper floor has a symmetrical fenestration pattern; all three windows feature low arches and 4/4 sashes. The building served as a hotel through the mid-20th century.



200 S. Washington (c.1895)
Contributing

This brown brick 1-part commercial block features the original symmetrical wood and cast iron storefront with a double door entry, two-light transom, and two-over-six fixed pane store windows. The side elevation has been painted, and features two double-hung low-arch sash windows and a low-arch side door. The building is identified as a restaurant on the 1901 Sanborn map, and thereafter through 1940 as printing offices for the county's oldest newspaper, the *Pilot Point Post-Signal*. The property was recently rehabilitated under the federal tax credit program as a beer hall (Part 2 pending approval by the NPS).



211 W. Liberty (c.1880)
Contributing

This property is the only load-bearing stone building in the district. It features a square plan, low-arch window and door openings, rough-cut stone walls set in regular and irregular courses, and lacks a cornice. Built c.1880, it is identified as an office on the 1891-1907 Sanborn maps. By 1912, it is listed as a jail, and after 1921 as a storeroom. The property owner plans to rehabilitate the building under the federal tax credit program (Part 1 approved by the NPS).

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas



123 E. Main (1935)
Contributing

This building is unique in the district, designed to serve a singular purpose as an ice house, and is also the most recently-constructed contributing property. The stuccoed building sits on a concrete slab and is presently used for storage. The building features an unsupported inset porch, insulated storage entry door, and an asymmetrical side-gabled roof (sloped to the front, stepped to the rear).



113 W. Liberty (c.1895, façade reconstructed after 1985)
Noncontributing

The building features design elements common to early 20th century commercial design, including rectangular massing, a brown brick facade, and symmetrical storefront configuration. While the building does not detract from the overall feeling of the district, it is classified as noncontributing because its current appearance does not accurately reflect its historic appearance.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 10.4 acres

UTM REFERENCES: Zone 14

	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	689572	3696965
2.	689706	3696967
3.	689850	3696884
4.	689713	3696699
5.	689672	3696694
6.	689584	3696794

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Jay Melugin (Pilot Point Chamber of Commerce), and Gregory Smith (National Register Coordinator)

ORGANIZATION: Pilot Point Chamber of Commerce

DATE: October 25, 2006

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 497

TELEPHONE: (940) 686-5385

CITY OR TOWN: Pilot Point

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 76258

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet 11)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet 22)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: (on file with the Texas Historical Commission)

STREET & NUMBER:

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9, 10 Page 21

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

9. Bibliography

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(accessed October 26, 2006).

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Poppeliers, John C, et al. *What Style is It? A Guide to American Architecture*. Washington DC: The Preservation Press, 1983.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

This boundary encompasses all of the public square, all of Block 12, all of Block 11 except for the southeast quarter, the northwest portion of Block 18, the east half of Block 22, all of Block 17 except for the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of Block 16, the southeast quarter of block 7, and the south half of Block 8. All properties are inventoried on the table in Section 7 of this nomination, and the district is illustrated on the accompanying map.

10. Boundary Justification

The nomination boundary is drawn to include the highest concentration of historic commercial properties with a good degree of integrity, and is centered on the public square and follows the historically commercial Washington, Jefferson, Liberty and Main streets. Generally, properties immediately beyond the district boundary are not historically commercial, lack integrity, are not present in a high enough concentration to provide visual continuity, and/or are less than 50 years old.

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Continuation Sheet

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Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas
Photographed by Gregory Smith
August 2006
Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

Photo 1
Farmers and Merchants Bank
100 N. Washington
SE oblique
Camera facing NW

Photo 2
114 W. Main
SW oblique
Camera facing northeast

Photo 3
100 block W. Main
Camera facing north

Photo 4
106 W. Main
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 5
100 W. Main
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 6
100 block S. Jefferson
Camera facing south

Photo 7
111 and 113 S. Jefferson
West elevation
Camera facing elevation

Photo 8
201-207 block S. Jefferson (207 NC)
Northwest oblique
Camera facing southwest

Photo 9
116 E. Liberty
Southwest oblique
Camera facing northeast

Photo 10
Water tower at Jefferson and Division
North elevation
Camera facing south

Photo 11
1-room jail at Jefferson and Division
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 12
113 W. Liberty (NC) and 111 W. Liberty (C)
Northwest oblique
Camera facing southeast

Photo 13
211 W. Liberty (former jail)
Northeast oblique
Camera facing southwest

Photo 14
204 and 200 S. Washington
Northeast oblique
Camera facing southwest

Photo 15
Public square with gazebo
Camera facing northeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Pilot Point Commercial Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Denton

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/06/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/21/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/02/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000893

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 8.30.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



HOLLAND!!! 32 320 1131 N W H 42

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 1



HOLLAND!!! 37 318 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton co. TEXAS
Photo 2



HOLLAND !!! 30 320 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 3



HOLLAND!!! 33 318 1131 N N N 22

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 4



HOLLAND!!! 28 320 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 5



FOR SALE

Signature Realty

A Division of CENTURY 21

www.signatirealty.com

(940) 437-2395

Allstate

HOLLAND !!! 28 318 1131 N N N 22

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 6



HOLLAND!!! 22 320 1131 N N N 22

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., TEXAS
Photo 7



HOLLAND!!! 19 320 1131 N N N N 2

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 8



HOUSE
FOR SALE
BY OWNER

HOLLAND!!! 16 320 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 9



HOLLAND!!! 08 322 1131 N N N-1 2

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co, Texas
Photo 10



Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 11



HOLLAND!!! 06 320 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 12



HOLLAND!!! 07 318 1131 N N N 12

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 13



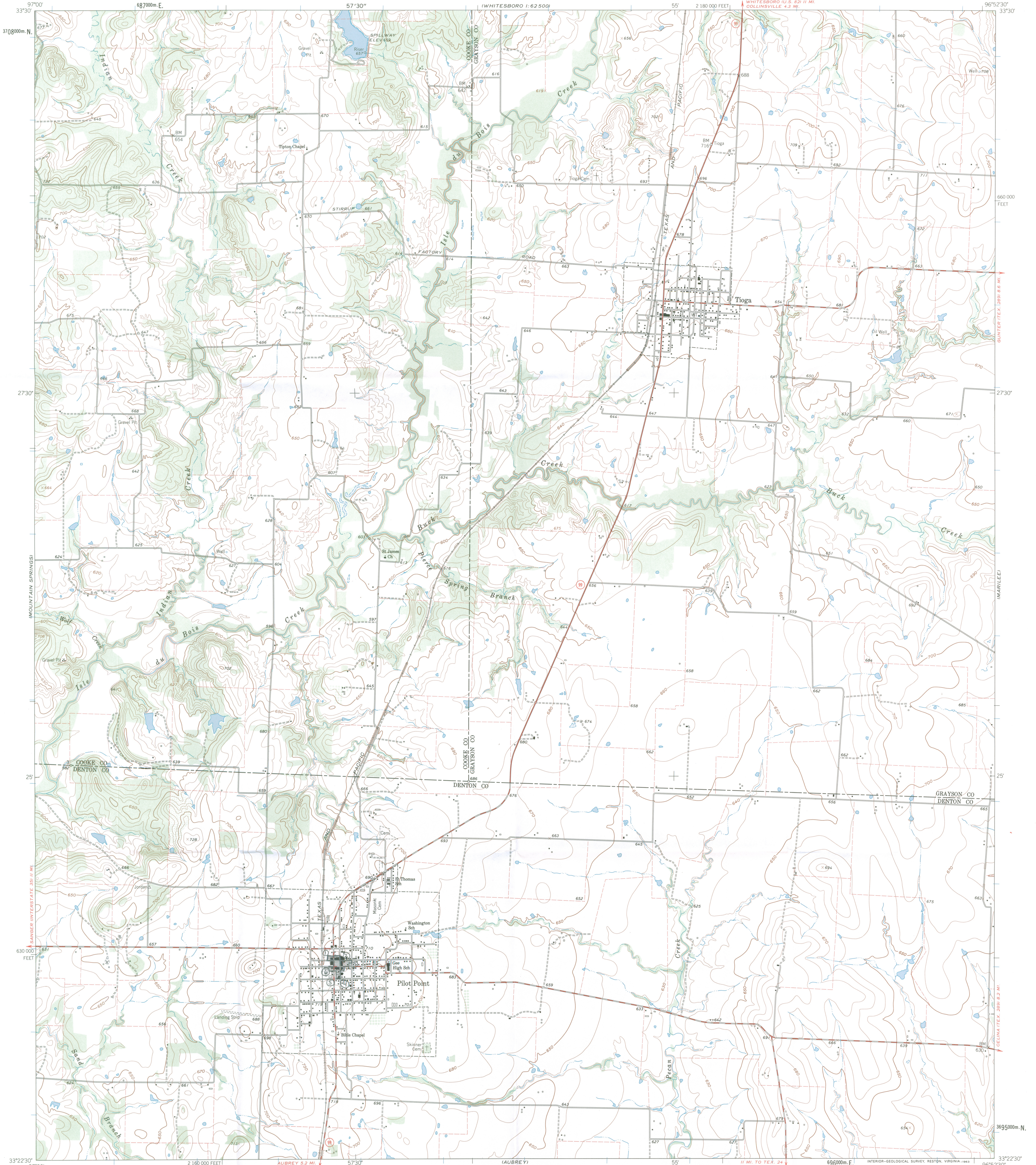
HOLLAND 04 320 1131 N N N N 2

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Photo 14



HOLLAND!!! 02 326 1131 H N H 15

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas
Photo 15



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1957. Field checked 1961

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

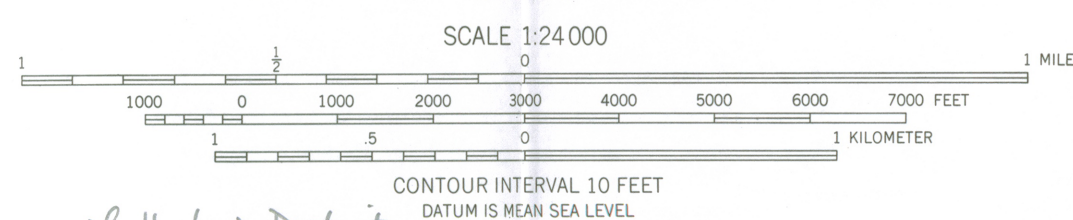
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Area covered by dashed light blue pattern is subject
to controlled inundation

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1961

Pilot Point Commercial Historic District
Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas
Zone 14

1. 689572E 3696965N
2. 689706E 3696967N
3. 689850E 3696884N
4. 689715E 3696697N
5. 689672E 3696694N
6. 689589E 3696794N



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

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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

PILOT POINT, TEX.
N3322.5-W9652.5/7.5

1961

3396 233

ISBN 0-607-00912-8
9 780607 009125



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Rick Perry • Governor

John L. Nau, III • Chairman

F. Lawrence Oaks • Executive Director

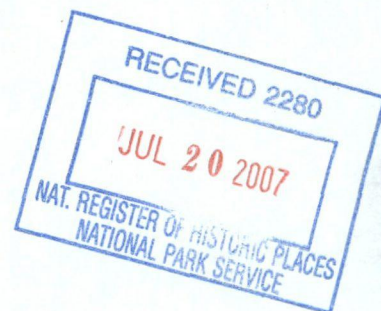
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Pilot Point Historic District, Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

DATE: July 17, 2007



- The following materials are submitted regarding the Pilot Point Historic District:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

COMMENTS:

☐ SHPO requests substantive review

☐ The enclosed owner objections (do ☐) (do not ☐) constitute a majority of property owners

Other: