

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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: South Side Historic DistrictOther names/site number: N/AName of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

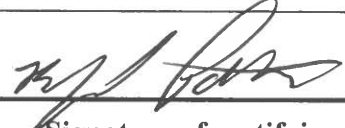
2. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bounded by bounded by the Southern Pacific Railroad to the north;
Avenue A South to the west; Avenue G South to the east; and West 6th Street South and East 7th
Street South to the south.City or town: Marathon State: TX County: BrewsterNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

	Chief Deputy SHPO	4/24/2026
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
Texas Historical Commission		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

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Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>110</u>	<u>46</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>112</u>	<u>49</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store, specialty store

EDUCATION: school

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

HEALTH CARE: clinic

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility, agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land, garden

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

National Folk, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Ranch; Spanish Colonial Territorial, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mission Revival; OTHER/Adobe, Mexican Rural Vernacular, No Style, One-Part Commercial Block

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: STUCCO, WOOD, METAL, STONE

Narrative Description Summary Paragraph

The South Side Historic District is primarily composed of one-story residential buildings constructed in the Mexican American Rural Vernacular style between 1891 and 1970. The district is on the south side of U.S. Highway 90 and the Southern Pacific Railroad in the unincorporated town of Marathon, Brewster County, Texas. The boundaries of this district encompass the south side of the Original Townsite of Marathon and the Hess Addition, an area of about 97 acres. The small size and density of buildings and parcels visually distinguish the Original Townsite and Hess Addition from properties outside the district boundaries, which are comprised of mostly vacant lots, with one small development of four houses constructed in the 1990s and a few individual buildings constructed in the 1980s-2020s on large parcels. The district encompasses a total of 183 parcels, of which 32 are vacant lots (not counted) and 11 contain only small sheds or other minor structures, which the author does not consider to be of substantive size to count. The remaining parcels contain a total of 161 resources: 156 buildings and 5 structures. Twelve parcels each contain 2-5 residential buildings and/or large structures. In the district, 112 resources are contributing and 49 are noncontributing. Eighty-eight buildings in the district (56%) are made of adobe.

Narrative Description

The South Side Historic District is on the south side of the unincorporated town of Marathon, at the far north end of Brewster County in the high desert of West Texas (Map 1) and the Trans Pecos ecoregion (Map 2). Marathon is 250 miles southeast of El Paso, Texas, and 58 miles northwest of the United States border with Mexico at La Linda, the closest international bridge crossing of the Rio Grande (Map 3). Marathon is within the Marathon Basin, a topographical depression created through the erosion of the top of a dome that was created by a vertical elevation of the Earth's surface known as the Marathon Uplift.¹

The north side and south side of Marathon are physically divided by the Southern Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 90. The railroad and highway run parallel and adjacent to one another through Marathon on a generally east-west trajectory (Map 4) as they enter Marathon from the east, before bearing slightly to the northwest as they pass through town and continue westward toward Alpine, Texas, the county seat

¹ Earle F. McBride and O. T. Hayward, "Geology of the Marathon uplift, west Texas," *Geological Society of America Centennial Field Guide*, 4, January 1988, 411-416.

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of Brewster County. Together, the highway and railroad, which connect Marathon with San Antonio to the east and El Paso to the west, have been geographically and figuratively central to the town's development.

Circulation Patterns and Layout

The original Marathon townsite (Map 7) was platted in 300-foot-by-300-foot blocks parallel to and on either side of the railroad. Blocks 1–18 were located on the north side of the railroad and Blocks 19–42 on the south side. The North Heights and Burnham Additions doubled the size of the north side, while the Hess Addition increased the south side by eight blocks.

Within Marathon, numbered east-west streets and lettered north-south avenues create an orderly grid, rotated about 15 degrees clockwise from true north to be parallel with the railroad track in this location. Marathon contains two of every numbered street, except 8th Street. Highway 90 is concurrently numbered North 1st Street (aka Front Street or Main Street), and numbered streets on the north side of town increase from North 2nd Street through 8th Street (aka Top Street). On the south side of the railroad tracks, streets proceed south from South 1st Street to South 7th Street. Avenues proceed eastward from A to J and are designated “North” or “South” based on their location relative to the highway and railroad. Avenue D is the central north-south roadway in town, and numbered street addresses are further described relative to it. For example, a house on “North 3rd Street East” is east of North Avenue D; however, that property might also be described locally as being on “North East 3rd Street.” Avenue D is one of three roadways that cross the railroad tracks in Marathon, the others being U.S. Highway 385 on the east side of town and Lee Street (the spine of the Anderson Addition on the south side) to the west. Finally, the U.S. Postal Service does not provide home delivery to residents of Marathon, who pick up their mail at the local post office, and therefore, many properties do not have formally assigned street numbers.²

Although the grid of the Original Townsite is oriented slightly northwest to southeast, the property lines of parcels surrounding Marathon, clearly visible on satellite photographs, are rectangular and oriented to the cardinal directions. That rectangle is not quite large enough to contain the entire Original Townsite plat plus its additions, and as a result, Block 13 in the Burnham Addition at the north end of town and Block 50 in the Hess Addition on the south end are cut off (see Map 8).

The small Bailey Addition, located south of South 6th Street West and west of South Avenue D, contains only buildings constructed after 1990 and is therefore excluded from the historic district. Also excluded is the south side of the Anderson Addition (Map 8), a three-block-wide plat that stretches between the northern and southern boundaries of Marathon, flanking a true north-south roadway. The Anderson Addition is spatially removed from the rest of the community, was never substantially developed, and on the south side contains only nonhistoric resources.

The eastern side of the Original Townsite Marathon (OTM) on the south side also did not develop as platted; instead, a line extends due north from the southeastern corner of the Hess Addition, entirely cutting off Block 19 at the northeast corner of the OTM plat and portions of OTM Blocks 30, 31, 42, and Hess Blocks 43 and 54 (Map 6 and Map 9). The southeastern corner of Block 50 in the Hess Addition is

² Residents who wish to have a street number assigned to their home for emergency call purposes can apply for a “9-1-1 address.” through the West Texas Council of Governments. Only a small number of property owners have done so.

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also truncated by the southern boundary of Marathon (Map 6). Avenue G, which would have been located to the east of the eastern cut-off line, was never developed on the south side.

Although the Original Townsite plats (Map 7) included a public square on both the north and south sides of town, only the north public square was utilized for community institutional buildings (police station, library, fire department, etc.) On the south side, the “public square” was developed with commercial buildings, rather than being retained for public use.

The South Side Historic District consists of the entire, roughly rectangular neighborhood within the Original Townsite of Marathon (South) and the Hess Addition. It contains 33 full blocks and 12 additional full or partial lots and measures 5–6 blocks from east to west, and 5–6 blocks from north to south. The district is bounded by the railroad track to the north, Avenue A to the west; a north-south line from approximately the southeastern corner of the Hess Addition to the east; and the southern town limit between the aforementioned corner and South Avenue D; South Avenue D between South 6th and 7th Streets; and South 6th Street West.

Evolution and Development of the Historic District

The town of Marathon was established following the arrival of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad (now the Southern Pacific Railroad) in 1882. While the initial plat of the town was nearly identical on both sides of the railroad, today properties on the north side generally consist of relatively larger one- and two-story buildings on larger parcels and are more sparsely distributed than properties on the south side, which are densely sited on relatively small lots, often as originally platted. In addition, north-side properties may be oriented to any adjacent street, regardless of direction, whereas most buildings on the south side of Marathon face north-northwest or south-southeast. The smaller size of lots and buildings, consistent orientation, and density of construction has created a highly cohesive neighborhood within the South Side Historic District, which distinguishes it from the north side of town.

The earliest resource in the South Side Historic District is the 1891 Chambers Hotel (Site 8), a modest one-story building that retains a high degree of integrity. Following a swift period of growth between 1890–1900, which led to a minor building boom in the subsequent decade, the town never experienced substantial economic or population growth. Consequently, the south side neighborhood developed slowly; about one-third of the historic-age primary buildings were constructed from 1900–1920, with 15–18 buildings constructed during each subsequent decade, through the 1970s.

Beakley Draw, a floodplain on the south side at the lowest point in town, separates the residential and commercial properties between South 1st and 2nd Streets from the rest of the district. Previous building sites on the Draw were abandoned after a major flood in 1925 washed away a blacksmith shop and several houses;³ that land is now owned by Brewster County and may no longer be built upon. It includes a three-block parcel west of Avenue D, containing a baseball diamond (Site 1), and a one-block vacant parcel east of Avenue D.

³ AnneJo P. Wedin, *The Magnificent Marathon Basin: A History of Marathon, Texas, Its People and Events*, 2nd ed. (Abilene, Texas: H.V. Chapman & Sons, 1989, 2014), 60.

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Property Types and Forms

The district encompasses a total of 183 parcels, of which 32 are vacant lots (not counted) and 11 contain only small sheds or other minor structures (also not counted). The remaining parcels contain a total of 161 primary resources: 156 buildings and 5 structures. Twelve parcels each contain 2-5 residential buildings and/or large structures. One hundred twelve resources in the district (70%) are contributing and 49 (30%) are noncontributing. Eighty-eight buildings in the district (56%) are made of adobe.

Almost all buildings in this district are one-story in height and relatively small in scale. The vast majority of historic primary buildings in the district (118 out of 156, or 75%) are residential, with only five commercial buildings. A few houses have two front doors, possibly indicating a previous or current use as a duplex. The district also contains two agricultural buildings (a pole barn at the livestock pens (Site 141), plus another storage barn (Site 86); a baseball field with dugouts, bleachers, press box, and concession stand (Site 1); two school buildings (Sites 128-129); the ca. 1900 Marathon Jail (Site 4), a small stone building at the northeast corner of Avenue C and South 2nd Street West; and one large storage building that is the only improvement on its lot (Site 51). One former single-family home, the Wilson House, is now a hotel property (Site 14), and one former commercial building (Mike Schodt's Grocery (Site 38), is now a residence. A former hotel property (the Chambers Hotel) is now vacant.

Resources within the district include:

Resource Type/Current Use	No. in District	Contributing	Noncontributing	No. of Adobe
Residential Building (occupied)	103	80	23	62
Residential Building (vacant)	17	17	0	17
Commercial Building	5	5	0	5
Educational Building	3	3	0	3
Agricultural Building (barn)	2	1	1	0
Hotel	1	1	0	1
Jail	1	1	0	0
Storage Building	3	0	3	0
Structure	3	2	1	1
Mobile Home	18	0	18	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	156	110	46	88

Eight (8) properties contain two residential buildings: either two historic adobe houses or one adobe and one modern house. Ten (10) properties contain only mobile homes (also counted as buildings, but all noncontributing due to being less than 50 years of age at listing). The resource count is complicated by the presence of multiple properties that include multiple houses and/or mobile homes. In one case, three mobile homes have been joined to create a single residence. Another property contains five buildings that

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appear to all be in residential use. Where one or more mobile homes is present, they are often placed on the same lot as an small, older adobe house that is no longer occupied and may be in poor or ruinous condition.

The three now-vacant buildings that made up the (Mexican) Hidalgo School campus are located on South 6th Street East (Sites 128-129). No churches or other institutional buildings are located on the south side of Marathon; all of those buildings and the Marathon Independent School District campus are on the north side of town. The north side also contains a distinct commercial area along the highway, whereas on the south side, the few extant commercial buildings are concentrated on South 1st Street but intermingled with residences. These include the former Chambers Hotel (Site 8) and the James Evans Photography Gallery (Site 5), on the east side of Avenue D, and the Marathon Health Center (Site 3) and Ritchey Brothers Building (Site 2) on the west side. On South 4th Street East, two former grocery stores (Schodt's (Site 38) and the Hernandez Grocery/Meat Market (Site 61) are also located amid residential buildings.

The livestock yard known as "The Pens" (Site 141) contains a small barn, stock pens, and loading chutes; a two-block parcel that functions as a livestock paddock (not counted) is located next to the baseball field.

Adobe (a sundried brick made of mud and other organic materials) was the predominant building material on the south side and has remained so as late as the 1980s; 88 buildings (56% of the buildings within the district) are of adobe construction. Most of these are concentrated on the streets around the Blas Payne House (Site 104): South Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Streets between Avenues D and F. Many, but not all, adobe buildings in the district have been updated with modern windows; during the mid-20th century, compatibly modest additions to these relatively small older homes enabled the installation of modern kitchens and bathrooms. Most buildings, regardless of age, are topped with metal roofs. Some properties also contain sheds, barns, cisterns, and the occasional outhouse, as well as a few carports, but garages and paved driveways are uncommon. *Nichos* (oven-shaped masonry constructions which function as religious shrines for Mexicans of the Catholic faith) can be found in a handful of front yards.

In keeping with the 1998 historic resources evaluation of adobe buildings in Socorro, Texas,⁴ and the 2021 nomination to the National Register of the Segundo Barrio Historic District in El Paso, Texas,⁵ the predominant architectural style in the Marathon South Side Historic District is referred to here as Mexican American Rural Vernacular. These buildings are generally linear or L-plan, with side-gabled or hipped roofs topped with standing seam or corrugated metal panels; asphalt or dimensional shingles are present but uncommon. Gables historically have been filled with wood siding in a variety of configurations, including horizontal clapboard, vertical board-and-batten, or plywood panels. Porches, where present, are likely to be more recent additions. Details typical of the Spanish Colonial or Territorial styles — such as flat roofs with parapets, clay tile, brick coping, and functional or ornamental *vigas* (roof supports) or *canales* (wooden downspouts) — are not present on historic-age buildings in this district; however, a few modern buildings and renovated older houses incorporate decorative versions of those features. Since "Mexican American Rural Vernacular" is not an official style recognized in the National Park Service Bulletin *"How to Complete the National Register Registration Form,"* these resources are listed under the architectural style category "Other."

⁴ David Kammer and Robert J. Hard, "An Evaluation of 28 Historic Properties in the Socorro-St. Elizario Area," Special Report No. 23, Center for Archaeological Research, University of Austin at San Antonio, 1998, 9-12.

⁵ Emily Payne, Rebecca Kennedy, and Erin Tyson, "Segundo Barrio Historic District" (NRHP 2021), 17.

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The largest building in the district is the 1930 Ritchey Brothers building (Site 2), a former hardware and mercantile store on South 1st Street West that has been rehabilitated as an event and meeting space. The single-story building is constructed of red brick and features an updated front facade. Two two-story houses are located on South 1st Street East; they are the only buildings in the district with second stories.

Landscape Features throughout Marathon

Many, but not all, streets in Marathon are paved with asphalt. Alleys, which bisect most blocks parallel to the numbered streets, may be dirt or lightly paved with gravel. No concrete sidewalks or curbs are present, except in front of the commercial buildings on the north side of Highway 90. No streets in Marathon are lined with curb-and-gutter. Some properties are bordered with poured concrete curbing with a rounded top, concrete walls of various heights, or fences made of various materials. Cedar stay fencing is found throughout Marathon; this form of fencing uses relatively straight, slender (1–4”-diameter) cedar poles (“stays”) wired or nailed in place to create a relatively solid, opaque barrier between fence posts. Historically, residents salvaged cast-off railroad ties to use as fenceposts, and some of these fences are still found in the district, although they were not surveyed or enumerated for this nomination.

Overall Integrity of the District

The South Side Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association. The unchanged street grid and limited additional development adjacent to the district preserve the configuration and visual boundaries that have defined this neighborhood for 140 years. The setting remains that of a small town which has experienced little growth and is surrounded by open spaces. Post-1970 construction has largely taken place on the southeastern perimeter of the district, at a significant remove across undeveloped land, or on the north side of town. Original adobe buildings are extant in significant numbers throughout the district, continuing the feeling of a primarily Mexican neighborhood, and many descendants of earlier residents continue to live in this part of town. While many adobe buildings have been updated, those modernizations have been relatively limited to replacement windows and doors, and both the individual buildings and the district as a whole continue to convey their historic character.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Buildings in this mostly working-class neighborhood have been modified during the past century to meet the needs of residents, most often through the construction of rear or side additions, which are common on residences and also found on some commercial buildings. Most additions are similar in height, design, and material to the original buildings, and appear to have been made during the period of significance. Building records are not available for this unincorporated town, but local elders report that many houses were expanded and upgraded in the 1940s. The overwhelming majority of resources — 72% percent — retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district.

The most visible alteration to adobe buildings in the district involves the stucco coating applied over the bricks, where buildings have either been replastered with new stucco, or the last stucco coating has failed, leaving bricks exposed and susceptible to weathering and deterioration. The partial loss of stucco due to expected weathering and deterioration is typically uneven, and therefore easy to discern from intentional

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removal. In some instances, the substantial cumulative effect of many otherwise minor changes, or the addition of decorative Spanish Colonial elements, may result in a noncontributing classification.

Inventory

1. Parcel ID# 24151 (no address) S 2ND ST W 	Historic Name: Baseball Field Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 25, LOT 1-10 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C (counted as one structure) Style: No Style
2. Parcel ID# 24143 104 SW 1ST ST 	Historic Name: Ritchey Brothers Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 22, LOT 4,5,6 RITCHIE BROTHER'S BUILDING Year Built: 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: One-Part Commercial Block
3. Parcel ID# 24145 (no address) S 1ST ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 22, LOT 9,10 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mission Revival, One-Park Commercial Block
4. Parcel ID# 24147 (no address) S 2ND ST E 	Historic Name: Marathon Jail Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 22, LOT 20 (JAIL) Year Built: 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style

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5. Parcel ID# 24133 (no address) S 1ST ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: One-Part Commercial Block
6. Parcel ID# 24134 102 SE 1ST ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 2 & 3 AND S/70 FEET OF 4 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Folk Victorian
7. Parcel ID# 24135 (no address) S 1ST ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT N/2-4 N/70 FEET OF 4 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
8. Parcel ID# 24137 106 S E FIRST ST 	Historic Name: Chambers Hotel Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 5,6,7 Year Built: 1891 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style
9. Parcel ID# 35677 (no address) S 1ST ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 8-10 Year Built: 2000 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style (Metal Barn/Storage Building)

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10. Parcel ID# 24140 (no address) S 2ND ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 13,14 Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
11. Parcel ID# 24139 109 SE 2ND ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 21, LOT 11,12 Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Craftsman
12. Parcel ID# 24126 (no address) S 1ST ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 20, LOT 1,2 TWO-STORY RENT HOUSE Year Built: 1970 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: New Spanish Revival
13. Parcel ID# 35576 (no address) S 1ST ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 20, LOT 3,4 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: National Folk
14. Parcel ID# 24130 (no address) S 1ST ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 20, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style

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15. Parcel ID# 24132 (no address) AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 20, LOT 16-18 Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style
16. Parcel ID# 24187 & 24188 (no address) S 3RD ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 1 & 2 MARATHON Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home
17. Parcel ID# 24189 (no address) S 3RD ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 3,4 N/2-4 & ALL OF 3, MH 14X56, LIBERTY , SERIAL#02L17533, LABEL#GEO0110723 Year Built: 1980 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home
18. Parcel ID# 24190 301 S 3RD ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 4,5 S/2-4 & ALL - 5MARATHONSER#SN-0SL16315 RETAINING LIFE ESTATE Year Built: 1987 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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19. Parcel ID# 24194 309 S 4TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 9,10 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
20. Parcel ID# 24193 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
21. Parcel ID# 24192 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
22. Parcel ID# 24191 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 36, LOT 6 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
23. Parcel ID# 24183 208 S 3RD ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 35, LOT 1 MH CAVCO LOCATED ON OTM, BLOCK 35 LOT 1 SERIAL NO CAVTX15112407 Year Built: 2010 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mobile Home

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24. Parcel ID# 24182 207 AVE C S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 35, LOT 2-5 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
25. Parcel ID# 24186 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 35, LOT 10 MARATHON Year Built: Ca. 1956, 2019 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
26. Parcel ID# 24185 205 W 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 35, LOT 8,9 MARATHON Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
27. Parcel ID# 24184 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 35, LOT 6,7 MARATHON Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
28. Parcel ID# 24175 (no address) S 3RD ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 4-8 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home (Multiple)

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29. Parcel ID# 24176 (no address) S 3RD ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 9-10 Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
30. Parcel ID# 24181 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 15 Year Built: Ca. 1935 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
31. Parcel ID# 24179 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 13 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
32. Parcel ID# 24178 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 12 Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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33. Parcel ID# 24177 101 S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 34, LOT 11 SALVAGE BUILDING Year Built: Ca. 1950, 2015 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
34. Parcel ID# 24169 & 31037 301 AVE D S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 1-2 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
35. Parcel ID# 24170 (no address) S 3RD ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 4 & 5 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style Property contains an aboveground cistern (structure)
36. Parcel ID# 24170 (OUTBUILDING) (no address) S 3RD ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 4 & 5 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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37. Parcel ID# 24174 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 9,10 , MH, 1974 ROYAL CHATEAU #12734645123204760 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
38. Parcel ID# 24173 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: Mike Schodt's Grocery and Market Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
39. Parcel ID# 24172 107 S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
40. Parcel ID# 24171 109 S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 33, LOT 6 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
41. Parcel ID# 24161 (no address) AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT 1,2 Year Built: 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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42. Parcel ID# 24163 NO STREET ADDRESS 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT 5 Year Built: 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
43. Parcel ID# 24168 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT 10 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
44. Parcel ID# 24167 (no address) 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT 9 Year Built: Ca. 1956 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
45. Parcel ID# 24166 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT PT/8 W/2 OF LT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
46. Parcel ID# 24165 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT PT/8 W/2 OF LT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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47. Parcel ID# 24164 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 32, LOT 6-7 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
48. Parcel ID# 24160 308 AVE F S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 31, LOT 10 32X76 MOBILE HOME Year Built: 1990 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mobile Home
49. Parcel ID# 24159 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: OTM, BLOCK 31, LOT 8,9 W/PT OF 8 ANDALL OF 9 Year Built: 1962 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
50. Parcel ID# 23906 (no address) S 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 37, LOT 1-3 1,2 AND W 1/2 OF 3 Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
51. Parcel ID# 23907 (no address) S 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA (Storage structure) Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 37, LOT 3-5 E 1/2 OF 3 AND ALL OF 4,5 Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: NA

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52. Parcel ID# 23910 (no address) S 5TH 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 37, LOT 9,10 LABEL#PFS0687185&86" Year Built: 2001 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Modular Home
53. Parcel ID# 23909 305 SW 5TH 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 37, LOT 8 Year Built: 1970 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Ranch
54. Parcel ID# 23908 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 37, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
55. Parcel ID# 23911 (no address) AVE B S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 38, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
56. Parcel ID# 23912 (no address) S 4TH 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 38, LOT 2-4 Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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57. Parcel ID# 23913 (no address) AVE C S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 38, LOT 5 Year Built: Ca. 1945 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
58. Parcel ID# 23916 209 S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 38, LOT 10 Year Built: Ca. 1955 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Minimal Traditional
59. Parcel ID# 23914 201 S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 38, LOT 6-8 Year Built: Ca. 1955 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Minimal Traditional
60. Parcel ID# 23917 108 SW 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 1,2 Year Built: 1970, 2019 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style
61. Parcel ID# 23919 (no address) S 4TH W ST 	Historic Name: Hernandez Grocery Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 4 HERNANDEZ GROCERY Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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62. Parcel ID# 23920 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 5 Year Built: 1980 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style
63. Parcel ID# 23924 109 SW 5TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 9,10 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Minimal Traditional
64. Parcel ID# 23923 (no address) S 5TH W ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 8: W/30' OF 8 Year Built: 2000 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style
65. Parcel ID# 30712 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 8 E 30 FT LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
66. Parcel ID# 23922 (no address) S 5TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 39, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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67. Parcel ID# 23926 (no address) S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 2 Year Built: 1980 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No Style
68. Parcel ID# 23927 104 S 4TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 3 Year Built: 1989 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style
79. Parcel ID# 23928 106 S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 4 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
70. Parcel ID# 23929 108 S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 5 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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71. Parcel ID# 23934 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 10 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
72. Parcel ID# 23933 103 S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 9 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
73. Parcel ID# 23932 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: Henderson House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 8 HENDERSON HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
74. Parcel ID# 23931 107 SE 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
75. Parcel ID# 23930 405 AVE E S 	Historic Name: Terrazas House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 40, LOT 6 6 TERRAZAS HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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76. Parcel ID# 23936 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 1-2 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular (Two adobe houses on this property.)
77. Parcel ID# 23937 (no address) S 4TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 3 LABEL#RAD0973306 SERIAL#TXFLV12A77868FD11 16X56MH Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular Includes adobe house and mobile home.
78. Parcel ID# 23938 206 SE 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 4 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
79. Parcel ID# 23939 (no address) AVE F S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 5 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Folk Victorian
80. Parcel ID# 23943 201 S 5TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 9,10 Year Built: 1970 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Ranch

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81. Parcel ID# 33614 205 S 5TH E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
82. Parcel ID# 23941 207 S 5TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
83. Parcel ID# 23940 (no address) AVE F S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 41, LOT 6 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
84. Parcel ID# 23944 (no address) SE 4TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 42, LOT 1,2 AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF LOT 3 Year Built: Ca. 1941, 1985 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
85. Parcel ID# 23949 (no address) AVE F S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 42, LOT 10 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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86. Parcel ID# 23946 (no address) S 5TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 42, LOT 7-8 PT OF 7 AND ALL OF 8 BARN Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
87. Parcel ID# 23995 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 48, LOT 1-2 AND W PART OF LOT 2 Year Built: Ca. 1960 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Ranch
88. Parcel ID# 23996 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 48, LOT P/2,3 E PART OF 2 AND ALL OF 3 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
89. Parcel ID# 23997 302 SW 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 48, LOT 4 Year Built: Ca. 1910 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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90. Parcel ID# 23998 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 48, LOT 5 Year Built: 1970 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
91. Parcel ID# 23999 S 6TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 48, LOT 6,7 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
92. Parcel ID# 23987 (no address) S AVE B S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 47, LOT 1 Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mobile Home
93. Parcel ID# 23988 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 47, LOT 2,3 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
94. Parcel ID# 23990 (no address) AVE C S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 47, LOT 5 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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95. Parcel ID# 23994 (no address) S 6TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 47, LOT 8,9 & 10 Year Built: Ca. 1965 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Ranch
96. Parcel ID# 23993 203 S 6TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 47, LOT 7 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
97. Parcel ID# 23978 (no address) AVE C S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 1920, 1990 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
98. Parcel ID# 23980 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 2,3 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
99. Parcel ID# 23981 (no address) S 5TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 4 Year Built: Ca. 1950 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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100. Parcel ID# 23982 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 5 Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
101. Parcel ID# 23986 109 S 6TH ST W 	Historic Name: Aguilar House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 9,10 AGUILAR HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1930, 2011 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
102. Parcel ID# 23985 1 6TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
103. Parcel ID# 23984 103 6TH SW 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 7 FRAME HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1940 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
104. Parcel ID# 23983 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: Blas Payne House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 46, LOT 6 BLAS PAYNE HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1940, 2019 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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105. Parcel ID# 23969 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular Two adobe houses on this parcel.
106. Parcel ID# 23970 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 2,3 E/4 OF 2 AND W 1/2 OF 3 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
107. Parcel ID# 23971 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT PT/2 W 3/4 OF 2 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
108. Parcel ID# 23972 (no address) S 5TH W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT P/3,4: E 1/2 OF 3 AND W 1/2 OF 4 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
109. Parcel ID# 23973 (no address) AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT P/4,5 E 1/2 OF 4 AND ALL OF 5 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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110. Parcel ID# 23977 (no address) AVE D S 	Historic Name: Garcia House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 10 GARCIA HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
111. Parcel ID# 23976 (no address) S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: Gomez-Ortega House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 9 GOMEZ-ORTEGA HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style
112. Parcel ID# 23975 205 S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 8 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
113. Parcel ID# 23974 (no address) S 6TH W 	Historic Name: Monroe Payne House Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 45, LOT 6,7 MONROE PAYNE HOUSE Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Spanish Colonial Territorial
114. Parcel ID# 23960 500 AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular Multiple buildings on this property.

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115. Parcel ID# 23961
(no address) S 5TH E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 2
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

116. Parcel ID# 23962
(no address) S 5TH E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 3-4 ALL OF 3 AND W 1/2 OF 4
Year Built: Ca. 1920s
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Minimal Traditional

117. Parcel ID# 23962
(no address) S 5TH ST E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 3-4 ALL OF 3 AND W 1/2 OF 4
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

118. Parcel ID# 23963
(no address) S 5TH E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 4,5 E 1/2 OF 4 AND ALL OF 5
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

119. Parcel ID# 23966
(no address) S 6TH E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 9 E 1/2 OF 9
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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120. Parcel ID# 23964
207 S 6TH



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 44, LOT 7
Year Built: Ca. 1900, 1950
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

121. Parcel ID# 23950
(no address) AVE F S



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 1
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

122. Parcel ID# 23951-23952-23954
306 S 5TH ST E



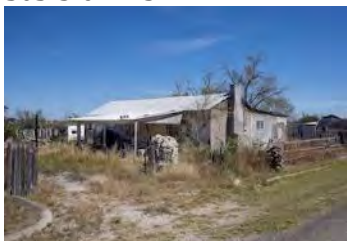
Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 5
Year Built: NA
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC
Style: NA
Parcel contains a mobile home and likely historic-age storage buildings.

123. Parcel ID# 23959
301 S 6TH ST E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 10
Year Built: 1990
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC
Style: No Style

124. Parcel ID# 23958
303 S 6TH ST E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 8-9 W 1/2 OF 8 AND ALL OF 9
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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125. Parcel ID# 23957
(no address) S 6TH ST E



Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 8 E ½ OF 8
Year Built: NA
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC
Style: Garage/Carport

126. Parcel ID# 23956
307 S 6TH ST E



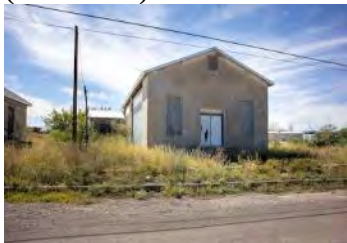
Historic Name: NA
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 43, LOT 7
Year Built: Ca. 1900
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

128. Parcel ID# 24002
(no address) S AVE E S



Historic Name: Hidalgo Mexican School
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 52, LOT 1-10 (HALL AND CHURCH CENTER)
Year Built: Ca. 1910
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Spanish Colonial Territorial

129. Parcel ID# 24002 (second building)
(no address) S AVE E S



Historic Name: Hidalgo School Recreation Hall
Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 52, LOT 1-10 (HALL AND CHURCH CENTER)
Year Built: Ca. 1910
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C
Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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130. Parcel ID# 24003 200 SE 6TH ST 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 1 Year Built: Ca. 2020 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
131. Parcel ID# 24004, 24006 (no address) S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 2 & LOT PT 1/3 W/30' OF 3 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
132. Parcel ID# 24005 (no address) S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT PT/3 E 1/2 OF 3 Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
133. Parcel ID# 24007 O S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 4 & 5 Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home
134. Parcel ID# 24010 504 AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 7,8 Year Built: Ca. 1965 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style

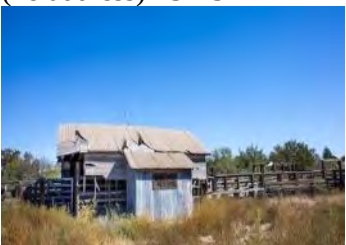
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135. Parcel ID# 24009 606 AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 6 Year Built: Ca. 1920, 2016 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: No Style
136. Parcel ID# 24011 (no address) AVE E S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 53, LOT 9 Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home
137. Parcel ID# 24012 (no address) S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 54, LOT 1 Year Built: NA Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Architect: NA Builder: NA Style: Mobile Home
138. Parcel ID# 24014 (no address) S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 54, LOT 3 Year Built: 2017 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: Metal building
139. Parcel ID# 24015 306 S 6TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 54, LOT 4,5 LIFE ESTATE Year Built: Ca. 1900 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular

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140. Parcel ID# 24019 (no address) S 7TH ST E 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: HESS, BLOCK 55, LOT 1-6 LOTS 1 THRU 12 Year Built: Ca. 1920 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
141. Parcel ID# 31300 (no address) 1ST ST 	Historic Name: Stock Pens Legal Description: BLK: 4, SEC: 18, GC&SF RY CO Year Built: Unknown Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C (counted as one structure) Style: Barn with livestock chutes
142. Parcel ID# 23033 (no address) S 7TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: R, BLOCK 4, LOT 18 GC&SF RY CO Year Built: Ca. 1930 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: C Style: Mexican American Rural Vernacular
143. Parcel ID# 23740 608 AVE C S 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: BAILEY, BLOCK 7, LOT 2-10 Year Built: 2003 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No style Property also contains modular home (NC).
144. Parcel ID# 33762 108 S 6TH ST W 	Historic Name: NA Legal Description: BAILEY, BLOCK 7, LOT 2-10 Year Built: 2003 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status: NC Style: No style Property also contains modular home (NC).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage/Hispanic (Mexican)

Period of Significance

1891–1974

Significant Dates

1891, 1900

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rosalio Guzman (primary)

Nicolas Alvarez, Jesus Ramides, Federico Trevinio, Mani Blas, Lanterio Hernandez, and Canuto Andvayes

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The South Side Historic District in Marathon, Texas, is historically and architecturally significant as an intact neighborhood of 20th century adobe buildings in the Mexican American Rural Vernacular style, with only a few historic buildings in the Spanish Colonial or Territorial, Spanish Colonial Revival, or Mission Revival styles found in the district. Furthermore, this neighborhood represents a remarkable dedication to adobe construction well past the mid-20th century, when the use of concrete masonry units (CMU) had almost entirely replaced earthen bricks as a construction material throughout Texas. Following a large influx of residents between 1900–1910, housing was scarce on both the north and south sides of town, leading many Marathonians to take in boarders. A construction boom between 1900–1920 eased housing pressures but resulted in increased segregation, with the south side of Marathon becoming almost exclusively Mexican and the north side becoming entirely white. It is not clear whether residents self-segregated or were influenced by informal/social pressures; no formal restrictive covenants or deed restrictions appear to have been employed in this unincorporated community. As time went on and the population dwindled, some south-side adobe houses were left vacant and unmaintained, a condition still visible today. The South Side Historic District is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic and under Criterion C for Architecture, both at the local level of significance. Both the settlement patterns and the architecture of the South Side Historic District reflect the Mexican heritage of that neighborhood's longtime residents and families, and both set this district apart from other majority-adobe historic districts listed on the National Register. The period of significance is 1891–1974.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The South Side Historic District in Marathon, Texas, is historically and architecturally significant as an intact neighborhood of 20th century adobe buildings in the Mexican American Rural Vernacular style. The high concentration of buildings in this style, along with the lack of Spanish Colonial, Spanish Territorial, and Anglo "Revival" styles, sets it apart from other majority-adobe historic districts listed in the National Register, including Barrio Viejo (aka Barrio Libre, Tucson, Arizona, NRHP 1978); Abenezio Salazar Historic District (Bernalillo, New Mexico, NRHP 1980); Mesquite Street Original Townsite (Las Cruces, New Mexico, NRHP 1985); Rio Vista Farm (Socorro, Texas, NRHP 1996); Barrio Azteca (Laredo, Texas, NRHP 2003), and Segundo Barrio (El Paso, Texas, NRHP 2021).

Criterion A: Development and Demographic Patterns of the South Side of Marathon, Texas

The town of Marathon was founded along the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio (GH&SA) Railway, a corporation chartered near Houston and Galveston on the Texas Gulf Coast which constructed trackage west through San Antonio. Later, working with the Southern Pacific Railroad System, the GH&SA connected in West Texas to track being laid in an eastward direction from Arizona and New Mexico.⁶ One of the railroad's surveyors, Albion Shepherd, purchased land in the area in March 1882 and established a post office under the name "Marathon" in February 1883. Despite Shepherd's estimated population of 130 "and increasing rapidly," in 1884, the town was estimated to contain only 50 residents.⁷

⁶ George C. Werner, "Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway," *Handbook of Texas Online*, tshaonline.org.

⁷ Martin Donell Kohout, "Marathon, TX," *Handbook of Texas Online*, tshaonline.org.

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The town site of Marathon was established in 1886, after Shepard sold Section 18 (a 640-acre parcel) of Survey Block 4 to his son Ben in December 1885.⁸ The first map of the town site, dated March 16, 1886, was created by surveyor Frank Aston and GH&SA draftsman Otto Peterler of San Antonio.⁹ Peterler purchased the first lot on March 25, 1886.¹⁰ Early residents included Anglo¹¹ and Mexican American railroad employees and their families.¹² Marathon quickly became a shipping point and important supply center for the local cattle ranching industry, and also served as a shipping center for the mining town of Boquillas del Carmen, just south of the Texas-Mexico border. By 1896, the town was estimated to contain 110 residents.¹³

Marathon was never incorporated, and typical archival sources (city directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, telephone books, and local newspapers) were not produced. The *Alpine Avalanche* newspaper in Alpine, the county seat, included a small section for Marathon news. Most of the information available about the people and businesses in Marathon comes from the *Avalanche*, U.S. Census records, and a local history book by AnneJo Wedin, *The Magnificent Marathon Basin*, which primarily recounts the history of white people in Marathon, with only a few mentions of Mexican residents.

The first U.S. Census taken in Marathon, in 1900, recorded a huge population boom. The town's 700 residents were made up of 57% Anglo people. The remainder (43%) were Mexican, almost all of whom had been born in Mexico. By then, the rapidly growing community had quickly outpaced available housing stock, and nearly half of all households in Marathon included boarders. It was common for a single Anglo or Mexican dwelling to house a family of seven or eight plus several boarders. One young childless couple in their twenties, G. W. and Ida Howell, counted seven boarders under their roof. Four entrepreneurial Anglo women recognized a business opportunity: Katie Blaky and Lizzie Boyce operated boarding houses, while Mattie Chambers and Bertie Jones ran hotels and also took in longer-term boarders.

Out of 122 households enumerated in 1900, 57% rented the residence they occupied; neither the persons who owned all of those rental properties, nor the type or condition of the buildings, are known.¹⁴ Most people who owned their homes were Anglo men who also owned ranches (43%) and businesses (13%) or were skilled tradesmen (13%). The remaining 32% of property owners were Mexican, including one

⁸ Texas General Land Office, Land Grant Records, abstract 3269, certificate 2244, file number 202878; Buchel County (Texas) deed records, Vol. 1, page 316. In 1887, Brewster County was created out of Presidio County, as were Jeff Davis, Buchel, and Foley Counties; ten years later, Buchel and Foley Counties were added to Brewster, making it the largest county by area in Texas.

⁹ Presidio County (Texas) deed records, Vol. 6, page 20; also recorded in Brewster County deed records, Vol. 1, page 98.

¹⁰ *Handbook of Texas Online*, "Marathon, TX."

¹¹ In the southwestern United States, the term *Anglo* is used to describe English-speaking persons of European descent, in order to differentiate White Anglos from Mexicans, who were legally considered to be White under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This distinction was later codified in the U.S. Census, which classifies people by race and, separately, as Hispanic or non-Hispanic. The use of *Anglo* in this nomination and throughout the Southwest means "non-Hispanic white people."

¹² Wedin, 41.

¹³ Martin Donell Kohout, "Brewster County," *Handbook of Texas Online*, tshaonline.org. John MacCormack, "For Boquillas del Carmen, The Wait for Electricity Was A Long One," *San Antonio Express-News*, March 15, 2015, expressnews.com.

¹⁴ Brewster County Clerk's records are not digitized, and deed indices do not specify where properties were located (only the buyer and seller).

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carpenter, two freighters, five laborers, a laundress, a merchant, a ranch foreman, and a stockherder. Four were female heads of household.

In those early years, Marathon was fairly integrated. Despite the lack of street names or numbers provided on enumeration forms, the 1900 Census clearly shows that about half of the households were either mostly Anglo or mostly Mexican, while the other half were a mix of ethnicities, occupations, and owners and renters. Anglo and Mexican households lived in the same blocks, and individual households were also commonly integrated by boarders. However, this intermingling changed significantly within the following decade.

The population of Marathon nearly tripled between 1900 and 1910, rising to 2,077 residents — of which 348 appear to have lived on ranches, leaving an estimated 1,729 in town — and 331 households.¹⁵ The proportions of Mexican and Anglo residents remained almost exactly the same (44% and 56% respectively), as did the proportions of property ownership (34% Mexican and 66% Anglo), but, in contrast to 1900, almost no households were integrated, and the two sides of town also had become almost exclusively Anglo north of the railroad and Mexican (literally) on “the other side of the tracks.” No other documentation addresses this shift, and because the town was and is unincorporated, no existing records indicate the reasons for such stark segregation. This practice was common statewide, enforced both through legal and unofficial means or accomplished through coercion, and often utilized a physical barrier, such as a river, railroad, or other clear means of demarcating boundaries. Conversations with longtime residents similarly shed no light on this phenomenon. Perhaps the divide was primarily economic: homes and parcels were substantially larger on the north side of town, and the smaller houses on the south side may have simply been more affordable for working-class families. However, the presence on the south side of relatively well-to-do and entrepreneurial residents, such as the Payne, Ornelas, or Terrazza families, would seem to indicate that Mexicans in Marathon may not have had a choice.

Marathon’s growth in those early days was driven by the extraction and processing of natural resources. Mercury (aka “quicksilver”) was mined near Terlingua, about 80 miles south of Marathon, starting in 1901. It was shipped in flasks via wagon train to the railroad station at Marathon. Guayule plants, a natural source of rubber, were discovered in Texas in 1852 by the members of a Mexican Boundary Survey team, and guayule was later promoted in the United States by the Mexican government during the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The first guayule rubber factory in the United States was constructed in Marathon around 1904–1905.¹⁶ Candelilla, a waxy perennial shrub, was also found near Marathon and processed in a factory there starting around 1905; the resulting wax was used to make products including phonograph records. Both candelilla plants and guayule plants were harvested by hand and hauled to the processing facilities on the backs of burros. The rubber factory, at its peak in 1910, employed an estimated 250 men and 70 teams of burros.¹⁷ The cattle ranching business also was still going strong at that time.

¹⁵ In other Census records, enumeration sheets containing information about ranch residents were clearly separated from records for the rest of town.

¹⁶ Guayule is once again being cultivated as a sustainable domestic source of natural rubber. Chris Quirk, “UArizona Engineers Lead \$70M Project to Turn Desert Shrub into Rubber,” *University of Arizona News*, May 8, 2023. <https://news.arizona.edu/story/uarizona-engineers-lead-70m-project-turn-desert-shrub-rubber>.

¹⁷ Wedin, 105–119; also *The Big Bend of Texas* (Brooklyn, New York: Albertype Co. 192X), 42, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>.

Note that the year when the rubber factory opened has been reported by various sources between 1904–1907, but

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Mexican men living in Marathon in 1910 were mostly employed by as ranch hands, in the guayule rubber factory, or as railroad section hands or “bridge gang” repair workers; as deliverymen, wood haulers, or wagon drivers (also known as teamsters or freighters); or as farm or general laborers. A large number were employed primarily doing odd jobs. A few men worked in the quicksilver mines. Monroe Payne (the son of a Black Seminole scout whose family was living in the United States before Marathon was founded) and Eduardo Ramides were cowboys.

The Mexican population was also somewhat transient. Only Anastacio Fierro and his family appear to have remained in Marathon from 1900 until 1910; the vast majority of Marathon’s Mexican residents in that year were recent arrivals to the U.S., having immigrated between 1904 (when the rubber factory likely opened) and 1910 and, especially, in 1909 -1910. (The Mexican Revolution, which began in November 1910, led to an influx of migration from Mexico to Texas.)¹⁸ Not all residents were new immigrants, however; Mexican families who had relocated to the United States between 1880–1900 and on to Marathon between 1900–1910 included those of Gregorio Catanio, Equispalo Gonzalez, Gaspar Rios, Susan Bulles, Tomas Estor, Donceiana Talamuntos, Tomas Carrasco, and Fernando Hernandez.

Despite the population increase, the number of households with boarders had dropped significantly by 1910, to 41 (only 12% of all households), indicating an easing of the housing strains that had been present a decade earlier. Most lodgers resided in one of Marathon’s five boardinghouses, three of which were located on the south side:

- John and Mattie Chambers (Chambers Hotel, Site 8) had four children and 14 boarders.
- Demacio and Pascuala Aleman shared their home with three children and eight boarders.
- Juana and Pablo Pantoja had 11 boarders and no children at home.

The town’s growth was not to be sustained, however; the rubber factory closed for the first time in 1914 and by 1920, the population of Marathon had diminished by more than half, to 906.¹⁹ Of those living in Marathon at that time, 328 were Mexican, representing a decline from 44% of the town in 1910 to 34%. The number of households also declined dramatically on the south side, from 146 to just 63, of which 34 (54%) owned the homes in which they lived. Without the employment opportunities that had been afforded by earlier industries, much of the Mexican population moved on.

A small percentage of Marathon residents were neither Mexican nor Anglo in the early 20th Century. Its first African American residents, by 1920, were Ben and Viola Pettus and their three daughters, who lived at the boundary between the (Anglo) Burnham Addition and the (Mexican) south side of the Original Townsite of Marathon. By 1930, they had moved to the west end of South Sixth Street, down the street from the Payne family. Ben Pettus was a grocery store deliveryman and then a ranch cook, Viola was a laundress working on her own account, and their two older daughters worked as waitresses at a hotel as young adults. They were not the only African Americans in Marathon; Mattie Chambers, the boardinghouse owner, also employed three African American servants in 1920, and by 1940, Ben Pettus (then a widower) along with his daughter and granddaughter, were sharing their home with three African American lodgers: Arline Scott, previously of Del Rio, Texas, who worked as a housekeeper for a private

the large number of incomers to Marathon in 1904 suggests that the earlier year is correct.

¹⁸ Robert C. Overfelt, “Mexican Revolution,” *Handbook of Texas Online* (Austin: Texas Historical Commission, 1995/2020), tshaonline.org.

¹⁹ The factory would briefly reopen in 1925 before closing again in 1926. *The Big Bend of Texas* (Brooklyn, New York: Albertype Co. 192X), 42, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>.

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family; and two ranch hands, Leroy Stone and John Williams, both from Uvalde. A second African American family lived in Marathon, also on the south side: the widow Otila Bly, a seamstress, and her six children, aged 5–18.²⁰ Otila Bly was the daughter of John Payne, sister of Blas and niece of Monroe Payne.²¹

The 1930 population of Marathon dropped from 906 to 749, with a decline of 200 in the Anglo population but an increase of nearly 50 people of Mexican descent. The south side of Marathon contained residents across only 67 households, most containing large extended families, with as many as 10 or 12 people per dwelling. Sixty percent of these families owned their homes. AnneJo Wedin, enumerating the U.S. Census that year, identified the south side of Marathon as “East Mexico” (adjoining the Burnham Addition) “Central Mexico,” and “West Mexico.”²² Avenue D appears to have served as the dividing line between what she considered “Central Mexico” and “West Mexico.” The 1940 Census also differentiates between “Mexico” on the south side of Marathon and “White Town” in the Anderson Addition and on the north side. Within “Mexico” lived 352 residents of Mexican descent in 1940 (then 45% of the population).

With the closing of the candelilla and rubber factories, Marathon’s industrial heyday had passed. Commercial beekeeping and honey production began in 1917 and peaked in the 1940s, and a soil conditioner called “Min-Sol” was produced there in the 1940s and 1950s.²³ However, the town never again came close to the 2,077 residents it had in 1910.

Most of the Mexican men in 1920 worked as laborers for the railroad, ranches, at an Army camp, or in general work. Employment opportunities continued to become more varied; by 1930, while 14 men still worked for the railroad, just as many were working on sheep-shearing crews. Other men were employed in jobs as wide-ranging as town water hauler, salesman at the general store, and “doing yard work for private homes.” Only one person was a freighter, reflecting the vast shift away from industries that had required materials and goods to be transported to and from factories and the railroad. By 1930, U.S. Highway 90 had been built, and several south-side men were employed by the highway department.

A wave of expected tourism, following the construction of U.S. Highway 90 through Marathon in 1927 and the opening of Big Bend National Park in 1944, never transpired. The lack of tourism to Marathon may have been (and still be) due to the distance between the town and Big Bend National Park: 78 miles to the Chisos Mountain Lodge. Starting in December 1942 and continuing through the end of World War II in 1945, gasoline and tires were rationed, and the nationwide “Victory Speed limit” was set at 35 miles an hour. Unnecessary travel was heavily discouraged.²⁴ State Highway 225 (now US 385), which connects Big Bend to U.S. Highway 90 in Marathon, was not paved until 1947, and the quality of roadways inside the park was variable (Figure 1).²⁵ A 1949 news article notes that visitors passed through

²⁰ Also in 1940, the Monroe Payne and Francisco Payne families were identified as “Negro” for the first time; in the past, they had been classified as “White.”

²¹ Marilyn Dell Brady, “The Paynes of Texas,” *Black Cowboys of Texas*, Sarah Massey, ed. (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2009), 267.

²² Wedin and her husband Frank lived on the southeast side of Marathon, in the Anglo section east of the Original Townsite plat. The factory would briefly reopen in 1925 before closing again in 1926. *The Big Bend of Texas* (Brooklyn, New York: Albertype Co. 192X), 42, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>.

²³ Kohout, “Marathon, TX,” *Handbook of Texas Online*.

²⁴ Sarah Frohardt-Lane, “Promoting a Culture of Driving: Rationing, Car Sharing, and Propaganda in World War II,” *Journal of American Studies* 46(2), 2012: 337–55. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23259140>.

²⁵ Streng, Evelyn Fiedler. “Road From Marathon and Chisos Mountains,” photograph, 1951; University of North

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the town but spent their vacations inside the park, and quotes a local pharmacist and native of Marathon, Mr. Thomas, who said about the tourism prospects for his hometown: “No offense, please, but Marathon is asleep and has been too long. Not just Marathon, but the whole Big Bend area.”²⁶

After 1950, the total population in Marathon remained around 500, with the exception of a brief increase to about 800 in the late 1960s. An economic decline in the 1960s and 1970s began to be reversed with the revitalization and reopening of the Gage Hotel (NRHP 2020) and the acquisition and rehabilitation of other commercial buildings by Houston businessman J. P. Bryan and his wife Mary Jon. The Bryans, who owned the Chalk Draw Ranch near Big Bend National Park, purchased the Gage Hotel in 1978.²⁷ Today, much of Marathon’s economy is driven by tourism and its population is around 400, of whom about half are Hispanic. Although both the north and south sides of town contain Anglo and Hispanic residents today, the “Mexican” appellation is still colloquially used to describe the south side.

Businesses on the South Side²⁸

Many businesses were located throughout the south side neighborhood; sometimes these were in dedicated buildings, but entrepreneurial residents often operated businesses out of their homes. Some of these businesspeople included:

- Tomas Flores, merchant (1900–?)
- Domenio Jimenez, butcher (1900–?)
- Sebastia Castro and Concepcion Gonzales, carpenters (1900–?)
- Ms. Miguela Millan, laundress (1900–?)
- Demacio Aleman and his daughter Isabel ran a grocery store (1910–?)
- Gil Santos owned a grocery store (1910–?)
- Tomas Aguilar and his son George, blacksmith shop (1910–1930?); Aguilar also owned a pool hall, which was managed by Enuelano Divisas
- Lazaro Rodriguez, general store (1910–?)
- Bentura Pettus, shoemaker (1910–1930?)
- Gregorio Garcia was a schoolteacher at “a private school,” perhaps in his home or the Hidalgo School (Site 128), which opened that year (1910–?)
- Julio Ramos, self-employed musician (1910–?)
- Florencio Rodriguez, barber (1910–1930?)
- Teodoro Moreno, barber (1910–?)
- Tomas Carrasco, bakery (1910–?)
- Ms. Tomasa Calderon, restaurant (1910–30?)
- Lazaro and Petra Ornelas and their daughter Paz operated a grocery and dry goods store (1910–1942) at the corner of South 3rd and South Avenue E. They primarily served ranch and railroad workers, receiving orders via mail and delivering goods by automobile.

Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, crediting Texas Lutheran University,
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapht860209>.

²⁶ “Marathon News,” *Alpine Avalanche*, page 6, August 19, 1949.

²⁷ Kathryn Jones, “Marathon Man,” *Texas Monthly*, July 1998, <https://www.texasmonthly.com/travel/marathon-man-2/>.

²⁸ This information comes from Wedin, 39–145. Perhaps because Marathon was unincorporated or just very small, none of the typical archival sources of information (city directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, telephone books, etc.) are available.

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- Laraso Rodriguez, grocery store (1920–?); his son-in-law was Gregorio Terrazza
- Gregorio Terrazza's Grocery and drygoods store (ca. 1920–1929) located between South 3rd and South 4th Streets, south of the Ornelas store; Terrazza also operated a taxi service.
- Teodosio Aldavaz, cobbler (1920–?)
- Ventura Perez, cobbler (1920–?)
- Ms. Ignacia Rodriguez, laundress (1920–?)
- Ms. Cimona Nunez, laundress (1930–?)
- Ms. Pascuala Santiago, restaurant (1930–?)
- Lazaro Rodriguez, general store (1930–?)
- Miguel "Mike" Urrabasto Schodts' grocery business (ca. 1950–1958, Site 38), on South 4th Street East, was cut short by his death at the age of 60.
- Ms. Lupe Hernandez built a grocery store and meat market in the 1940s at South 4th Street East (Site 61). Son Sirilio purchased the store in the 1950s and operated it until the 1980s.
- Ms. Lisa Aguilar opened a store in the Eusibio Aguilar residence (Site 101) in 1975.

Freestanding commercial businesses developed facing the railroad tracks on both the north and south sides, and two of those historic buildings remain standing today. These are:²⁹

- Ritchey Brothers Store (1930), South 1st Street West (Site 2). Feron and Louie Ritchey operated a grocery and dry goods store there until 1945.
- The Collins Hotel, now known as the Chambers Hotel (1891–1929), South 1st Street East (Site 8). This was the first hotel in Marathon. Built in 1891, the original one-room adobe structure contained a kitchen and dining area and sleeping areas, separated by curtains. It was quickly expanded and by 1901, a wooden shell was constructed around the adobe walls.

The State of Texas prohibited alcohol sales and consumption from May 1919 through 1935.³⁰ Several grocery stores on the south side were enlarged to add saloons after Marathon ceased to be "dry."³¹

Hidalgo (Mexican) School (Sites 128-129)

The original two-room adobe schoolhouse (Site 128) was constructed in 1910; a third room was added in 1932. In 1938, a second, adjacent building (Site 129) was constructed.³² These buildings exclusively served Mexican children; white students attended school on the north side of town. Both buildings are currently unoccupied and privately owned.

Baseball Field (single contributing structure, Site 1)

Marathon fielded a baseball team, the Marathon Meteors, from at least 1910 through the 1920s. The baseball field in the South Side Historic District was probably constructed around 1950. It presumably was used by high school teams, as well as by later community teams of white and/or Mexican residents. Baseball was a popular sport for Americans of Mexican descent in the mid-20th century, and Southern

²⁹ This information about commercial buildings historically located on the South Side Historic District comes from Wedin, 39–145.

³⁰ K. Austin Kerr, "Prohibition," *Handbook of Texas Online*, tshaonline.org.

³¹ Wedin, 69.

³² Wedin, 196.

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Pacific Railroad had its own employee teams, sometimes using the opportunity to play baseball as a recruitment tool.³³

Criterion C: Architecture

The South Side Historic District contains a large proportion of adobe buildings in the Mexican American Rural Vernacular style, constructed between 1900–1974; 67% of the buildings on the South Side are adobe. These buildings are almost all relatively small, one-story in height, and generally linear in plan, with some massed and L-plan examples. Two buildings are two stories in height. Early examples were one or two rooms wide and one room deep, although many of these have been expanded in order to provide occupants with additional bedrooms and, later, modern conveniences. The district also includes a few commercial buildings; most of these are also made of adobe and relatively small, although they are easily identified by the presence of storefronts below tall parapets.

These buildings can be evaluated under the historic context documented in the Texas Department of Transportation Historical Studies Report No. 2008-02, *Adobe in Texas*,³⁴ which studied adobe construction in El Paso County, Texas, as well as all known adobe buildings previously documented in the Texas Historical Commission's Historic Sites Atlas and the Historic American Building Survey. This Historical Studies Report includes a methodology for evaluation based on the identification of "major clusters of adobe buildings in cities that were extant during the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries" — a condition found in Marathon. Historic resources survey photographs from 1984, located through the *Portal to Texas History* digital repository at the University of North Texas, include several images of piles of adobe bricks and adobe-making forms in Marathon, indicating that this method of construction was still being practiced at that time (Figures 2 and 3).³⁵

Adobe masonry construction was commonly used by people of Mexican descent throughout South and West Texas. Francisco Uviña-Contreras, an architect and senior lecturer on the faculty of the University of New Mexico School of Architecture, indicated that many Mexican people preferred masonry construction because of the fire hazard associated with wooden buildings. Adobe bricks were often made with local mud and other materials, sometimes combined with an asphalt emulsion or Portland cement for stability. Exact proportions were determined by the maker, but the bricks were generally 4 inches tall and twice as long as they were wide. For example, adobe bricks were often 10 inches long by 20 inches long during the colonial period, or 8 inches wide by 16 inches long during the "American period."³⁶ Photographs from 1984, which show adobe bricks and brickmaking forms in Marathon, indicate that at that time the adobe being produced was closer to square (Figures 4 and 5).³⁷

³³ Alex Nuñez, "Switch Hitting: Mexican Diaspora, Whiteness, and Tucsonense Baseball, 1903-1954," *Journal of Arizona History* 62, No. 4, Winter 2021, 574.

³⁴ Ralph Newlan, "Adobe in Texas," prepared for the Texas Department of Transportation, 2008, 13: <https://ftp.dot.state.tx.us/pub/txdotinfo/env/toolkit/420-01-gui.pdf>

³⁵ Texas Historical Commission, "Historic Property, Photograph 414-01" and "Historic Property, Photograph 414-04," photographs, February 1, 1984; University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph916145/> and [/metaph918046.](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph918046/))

³⁶ ZOOM interview with Francisco Uviña-Contreras, October 24, 2022.

³⁷ Texas Historical Commission, "Historic Property, Photograph 414-02" and "Historic Property, Photograph 415-11," photographs, February 1, 1984; University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph914745/> and [/metaph917530.](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph917530/))

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In the 1870s and 1880s, the expansion of railroad networks across Texas brought dimensional lumber, corrugated metal, and shingles into parts of the state that previously had been limited to using local materials or those which could be brought in via wagon. This enabled the construction of larger buildings and the use of pitched (gabled or hipped) roofs in primarily-adobe communities, instead of the flat roofs traditionally found in Spanish Colonial or Territorial architecture. Portland cement also was being manufactured in Texas by 1885 and quickly supplanted traditional mud or lime plaster surface coatings on adobe buildings.³⁸ Stucco coatings on some buildings in the South Side Historic District appear to be made with Portland cement, and have cracked and spalled, leaving the underlying adobe bricks exposed.³⁹ This condition appears to be a maintenance issue for many property owners and is particularly common to unoccupied buildings in the district.

In urban neighborhoods in other cities, and on the north side of Marathon, it was common for adobe buildings to incorporate popular Anglo architectural styles of the early 20th century, including Craftsman, Queen Anne, and various Revival styles.⁴⁰ However, in the South Side Historic District, the more modest Mexican American Rural Vernacular style is predominant. This district is also relatively unusual in that adobe buildings continued to be constructed there even after the 1930s and 1940s, when adobe had largely fallen out of favor. Significantly, only four buildings on the south side of Marathon appear to utilize concrete masonry units (CMU), which became the primary construction material in West Texas during the latter half of the 20th century.⁴¹

Rosalio Guzman and Other Builders

The person most likely to have been responsible for adobe buildings in Marathon, based on occupational data reported in the U.S. Census over many decades, was Rosalio Guzman (c.1840-1937), a stone mason and adobe builder.⁴² Guzman was born in Mexico in the 1840s and came to the United States in the early 1880s; he married his wife, Placida Rios, around 1899.⁴³ They apparently married later in life and did not have had children together. The Guzmans were living in Marathon by 1900, and he worked in adobe construction there through at least 1930.

Other builders and the years they are known to have been residing in Marathon include:

1910

Nicolas Alvarez, stone mason and builder
Jesus Ramides, stone mason
Federico Trevinio, stone mason
Mani Blas, stone mason
Francisco Perez, house carpenter

³⁸ Newlan, 16–17.

³⁹ Payne, et al, 22.

⁴⁰ Newlan, 17–20.

⁴¹ Newlan, 19–20.

⁴² Both Rosalio and Placida's names are spelled variously in Census records, but the author believes that the spellings used here are correct. Neither of the Guzmans spoke English, and the information provided to Census enumerators — including their ages, immigration years, etc. varied widely.

⁴³ U.S. Census Records, 1910, Brewster County Precinct 3, enumeration district 6, sheet 5. Guzman and Rios reported being married in early Census records. It is possible that their marriage was not recognized in the United States, because they re-formalized it in 1919. Brewster County marriage records, February 15, 1919.

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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1920

Lanterio Hernandez, adobe maker

1930

Canuto Andvayes, adobe builder

1940

Jose Cordova, carpenter

Juan Cordova, carpenter

Cruz Cordova, carpenter,

Ladislado Cordova, carpenters, building houses, and a contractor

Rudolph Henri, Pascuala Aleman's son-in-law, carpenter

More recent U.S. Census records are not currently available.

Conclusion

The South Side Historic District in Marathon, Texas, is significant as an intact collection of early 20th-century adobe buildings in the Mexican American Rural Vernacular style. Although clay has been formed into bricks for building for millennia, particularly by the Puebloan peoples of the American Southwest, this form of construction in the modern era is specifically associated with people of Mexican descent. The use of adobe construction in Marathon is significant for its aesthetic characteristics, energy efficiency due to wall mass, low cost, and versatility. Although most houses in this district are in the Mexican Rural Vernacular style, the size of homes could be easily customized (and later enlarged) without losing the character-defining features of the style or disguising the method of construction. Adobe is still being used to construct buildings in Marathon today, emphasizing the importance of adobe in maintaining Mexican cultural identity and building traditions. Unlike other adobe-centric National Register historic districts, this one contains no original Spanish Colonial or Territorial architecture. Many of these buildings were constructed before 1930, although adobe continued to be used throughout the 20th century; this is unusual since concrete block had largely replaced adobe in masonry construction throughout Texas by 1930. The district is also unlike the rest of Marathon, in that properties in the South Side are smaller, more densely sited, and generally face north or south. Even though most of the buildings in this neighborhood are residential, occupants conducted a wide variety of businesses from their homes. This unique district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic and under Criterion C for Architecture, both at the local level.

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Werner, George C. "Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway." *Handbook of Texas Online*, tshaonline.org.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 96.6 acres

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 1. | 30.206443° | -103.248886° |
| 2. | 30.205440° | -103.243671° |
| 3. | 30.199102° | -103.243679° |
| 4. | 30.199029° | -103.247208° |
| 5. | 30.200442° | -103.246866° |
| 6. | 30.201055° | -103.250193° |

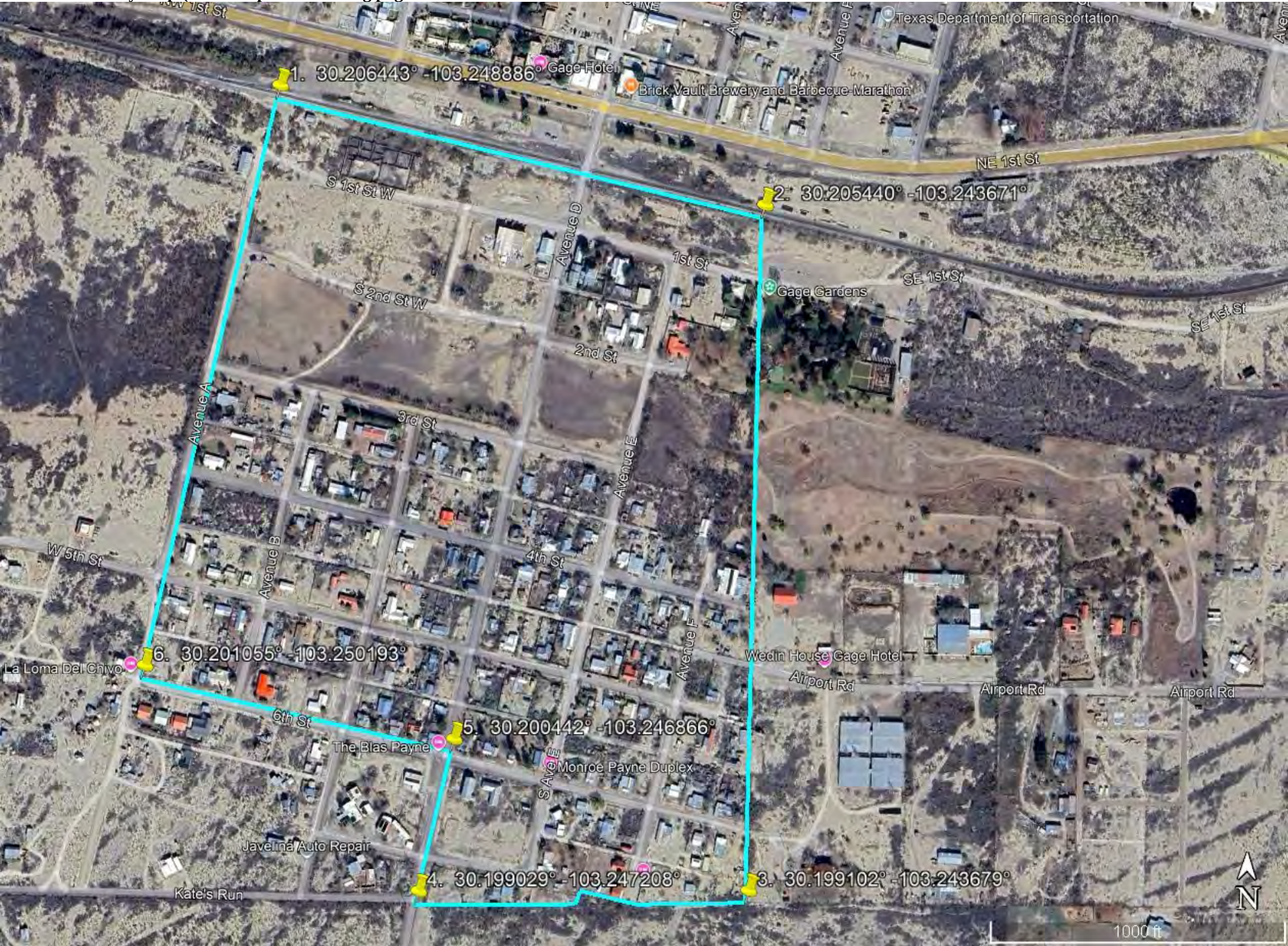
Verbal Boundary Description: The property is on a scale map (continuation sheets Section 10-54 through 10-57).

Boundary Justification: The South Side Historic District comprises the entirety of the Original Townsite Marathon (south side) and the Hess Addition. Properties located outside this boundary were constructed well after the period of significance and represent modern building materials and styles.

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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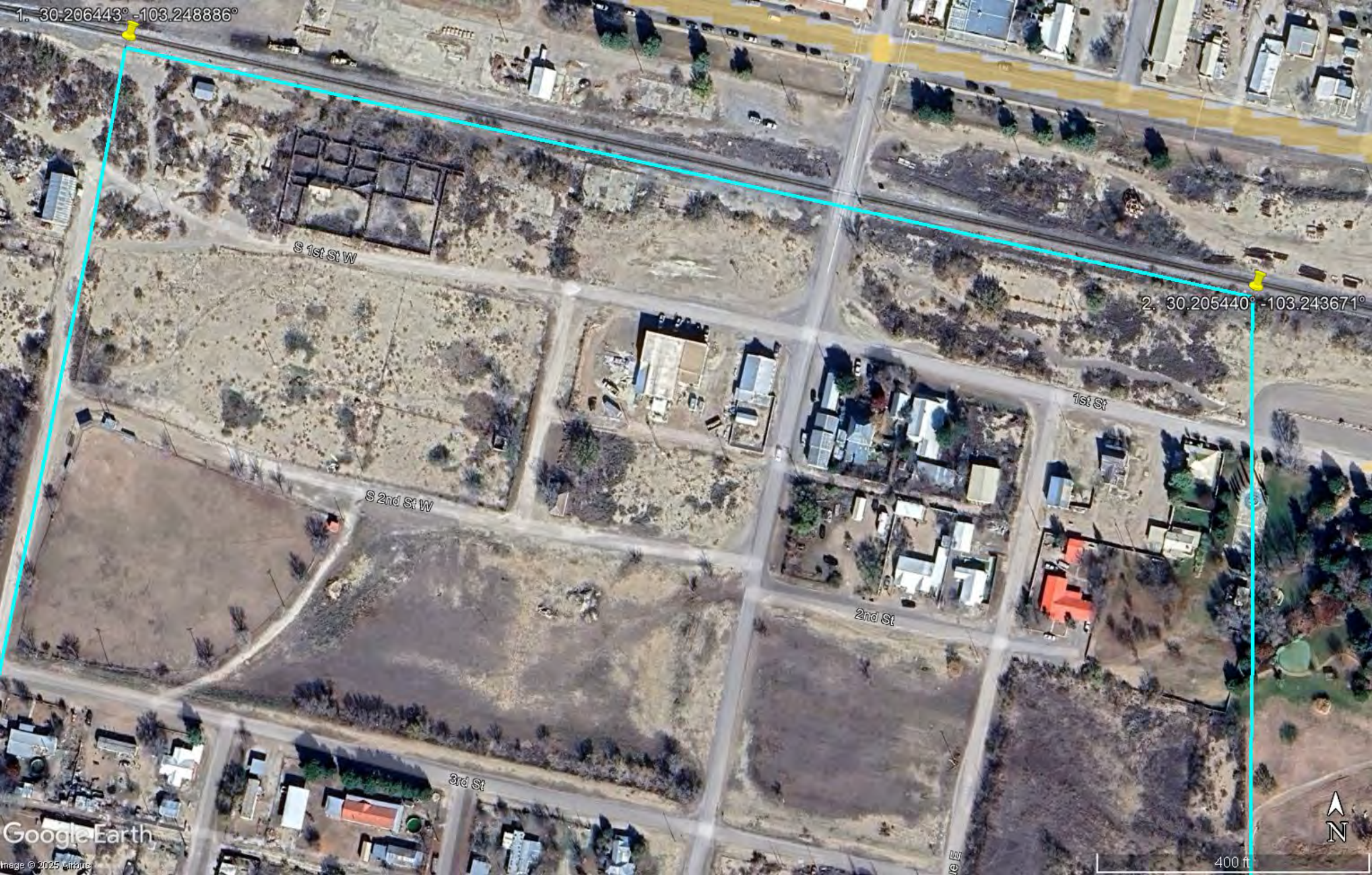
District Boundary Map (Scale Maps on following pages.



South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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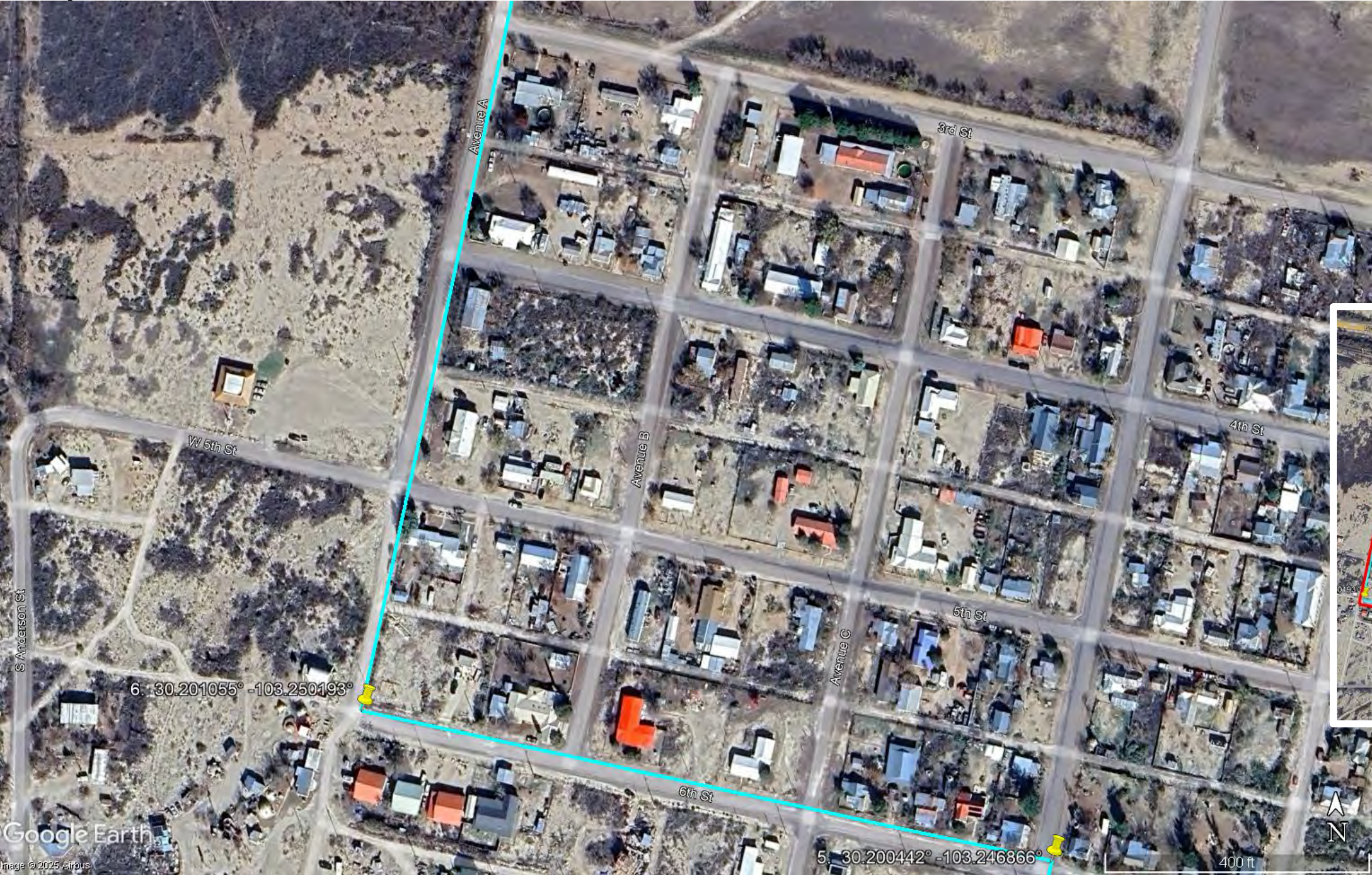
Scale Map 1 of 4



South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Scale Map 2 of 4



South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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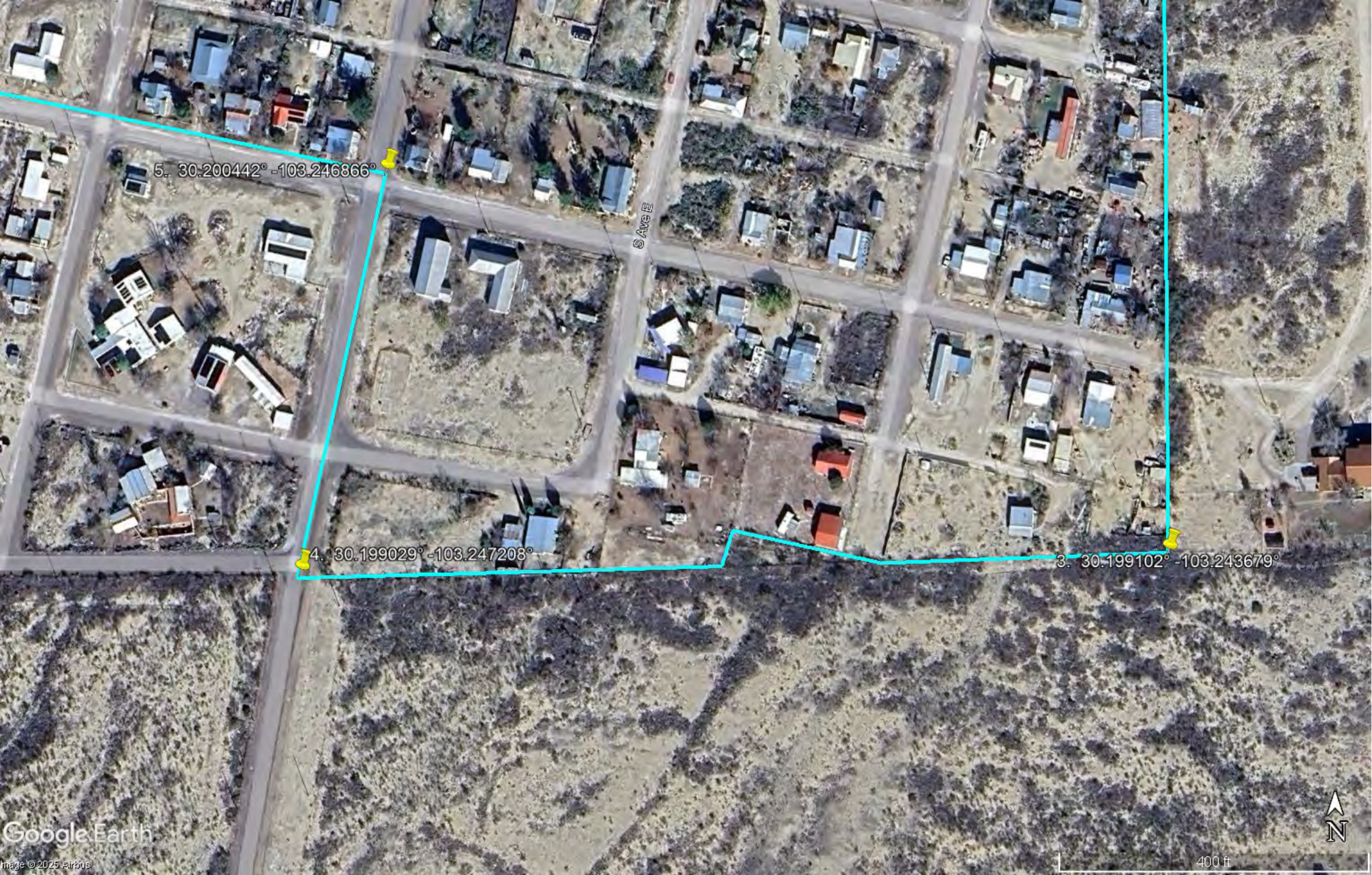
Scale Map 3 of 4



South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Scale Map 4 of 4



South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Steph McDougal, principal consultant, and Jenn Beggs, associate consultant
Organization: McDoux Preservation LLC
Street & number: 2219 Brae Lane
City or Town: League City State: Texas Zip Code: 77573
Email: steph.mcdougal@mcdoux.com
Telephone: 281-755-2144
Date: April 5, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: see continuation sheets MAP-63 through MAP-66

Figures: see continuation sheets FIGURE-67 through FIGURE-78

Photographs: see continuation sheets PHOTO-79 through PHOTO-112

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
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Photographs

Property: South Side Historic District

Location: Marathon, Brewster County, Texas

Photographers: Steph McDougal and Kelly Little, McDoux Preservation LLC

Dates: October 2021 and January 2023

The applicant confirms photographs reflect the district's current appearance as of 2025.

Photo 1. Blas Payne House (Site 104), corner of Avenue D South and South 6th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 2. Aguilar House (Site 101), 109 South Sixth Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 3. Monroe Payne House (Site 113), corner of Avenue E South and South 6th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 4. Garcia House (Site 110) with cistern and windmill, northeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 5. Hernandez Meat Market (Site 61), South 4th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 6. Former Mike Schodt's grocery store (Site 38), now a residence, South 4th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 7. House at 108 South 4th Street East (Site 70), 2021 (see Figure 12)

Photo 8. Abandoned adobe house, 108 South 4th Street East (Site 70), second building on property, 2021 (see Figure 13)

Photo 9. Hidalgo School (Site 128), southeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 10. Hidalgo School Recreation Hall (Site 129), southeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 11. Evans Gallery (Site 5), southeast corner of South 1st Street East and South Avenue D, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 12. Ritchey Brothers Building (Site 2), South 1st Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 13. Baseball Field (Site 1), southeast corner of South Avenue A and South 2nd Street West, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 14. Livestock chute and stock pens (Site 141), South 1st Street East, 2021 (contributing)

Photo 15. Modern (1980) house at southwest corner of South Avenue D and South 4th Street West (Site 62), 2021 (noncontributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Photo 16. Ca. 1900 historic adobe house (Site 121) severely altered to add faux vigas, new parapet, and screened-in porch, southeast corner of South Avenue F and South 5th Street East, 2021 (noncontributing)

Photo 17. The same house (Site 121), oblique view to show the purposefully exposed adobe and white vinyl windows on the north side of the building

Photo 18. House on the south side of South 5th Street E (Site 107), 2021 (contributing)

Photo 19. House at 606 Avenue E South (Site 135), 2021 (contributing)

Photo 20. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing east, January 2023

Photo 21. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing north, January 2023

Photo 22. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing west, January 2023

Photo 23. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing east, January 2023

Photo 24. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing north, January 2023

Photo 25. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing south, January 2023

Photo 26. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing west, January 2023

Photo 27. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing east, January 2023

Photo 28. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing south, January 2023

Photo 29. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing north, January 2023

Photo 30. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing west, January 2023

Photo 31. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing east, January 2023

Photo 32. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing south, January 2023

Photo 33. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing north, January 2023

Photo 34. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing west, January 2023

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Maps
Map of Contributing/Noncontributing Resources

South Side Historic District, Marathon, Texas
February 2024



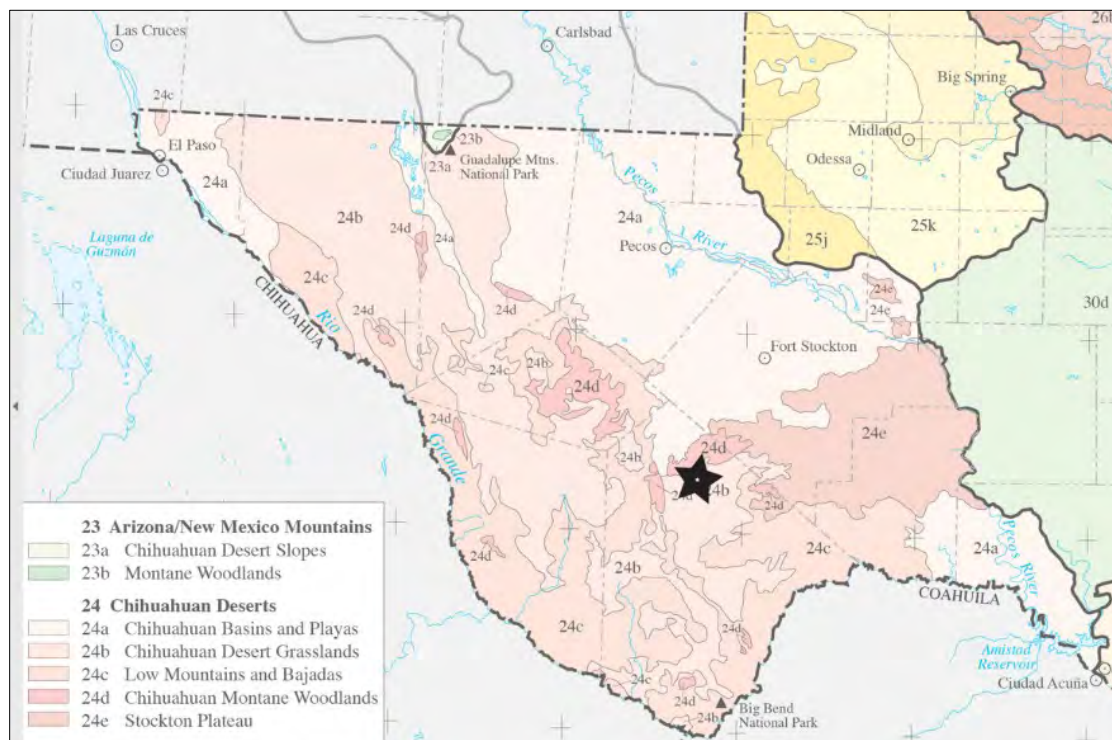
South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Map 1. The Trans-Pecos region (shaded) includes Marathon (indicated with the white star) in the northern part of Brewster County. (Wikipedia; annotated by the authors)



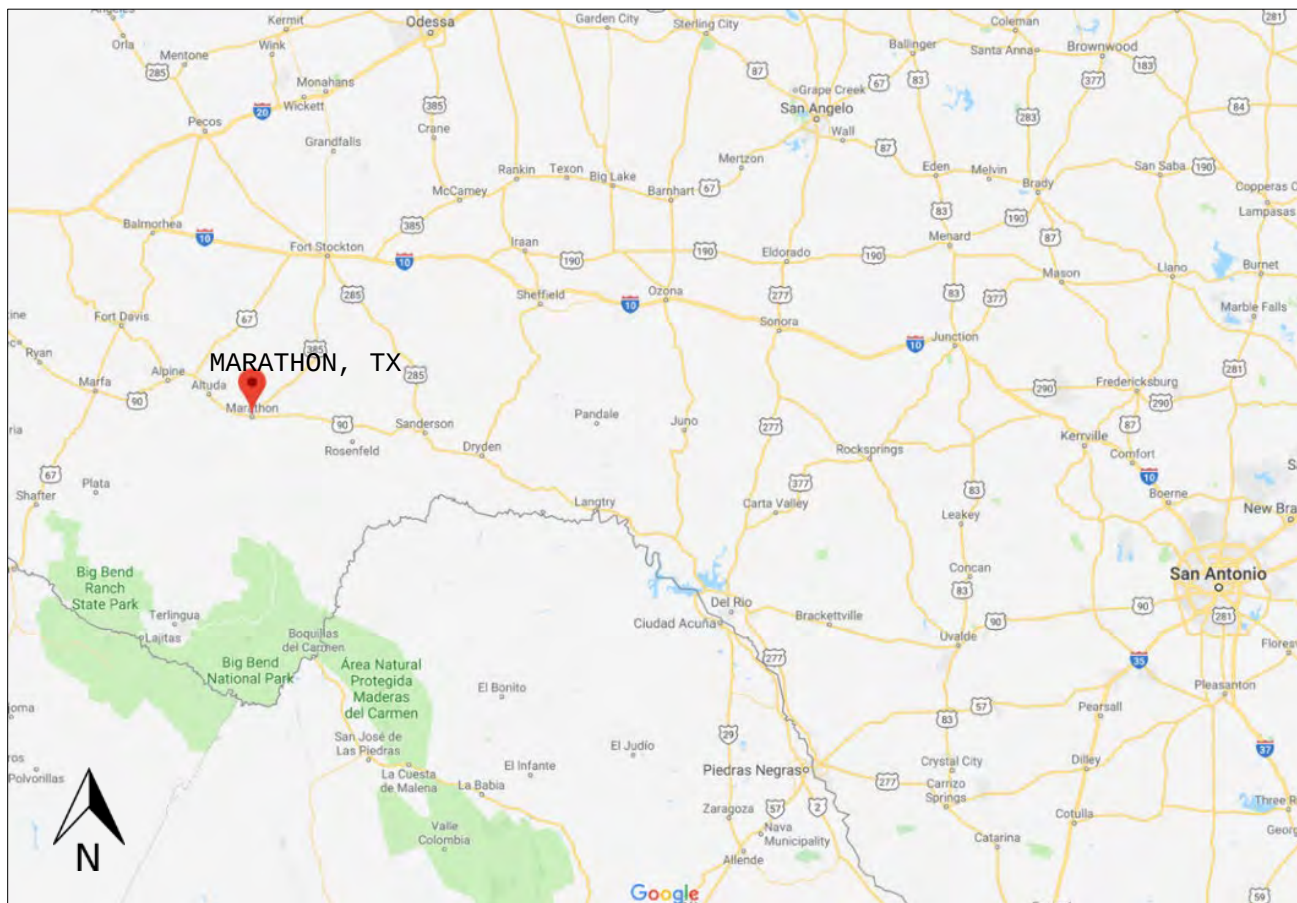
Map 2. Excerpt from map of Texas ecoregions, showing Trans-Pecos region, with approximate location of Marathon indicated by a star (G. E. Griffith, S. A. Bryce, J. M. Omernik, J. A. Comstock, A. C. Rogers, B. Harrison, S. L. Hatch, and D. Bezanson, 2004, Ecoregions of Texas, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Corvallis, OR)



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Map 3. The location of Marathon, Texas, at the intersection of U.S. Highway 90 West and State Highway 385, which provides access to Big Bend National Park (Google)



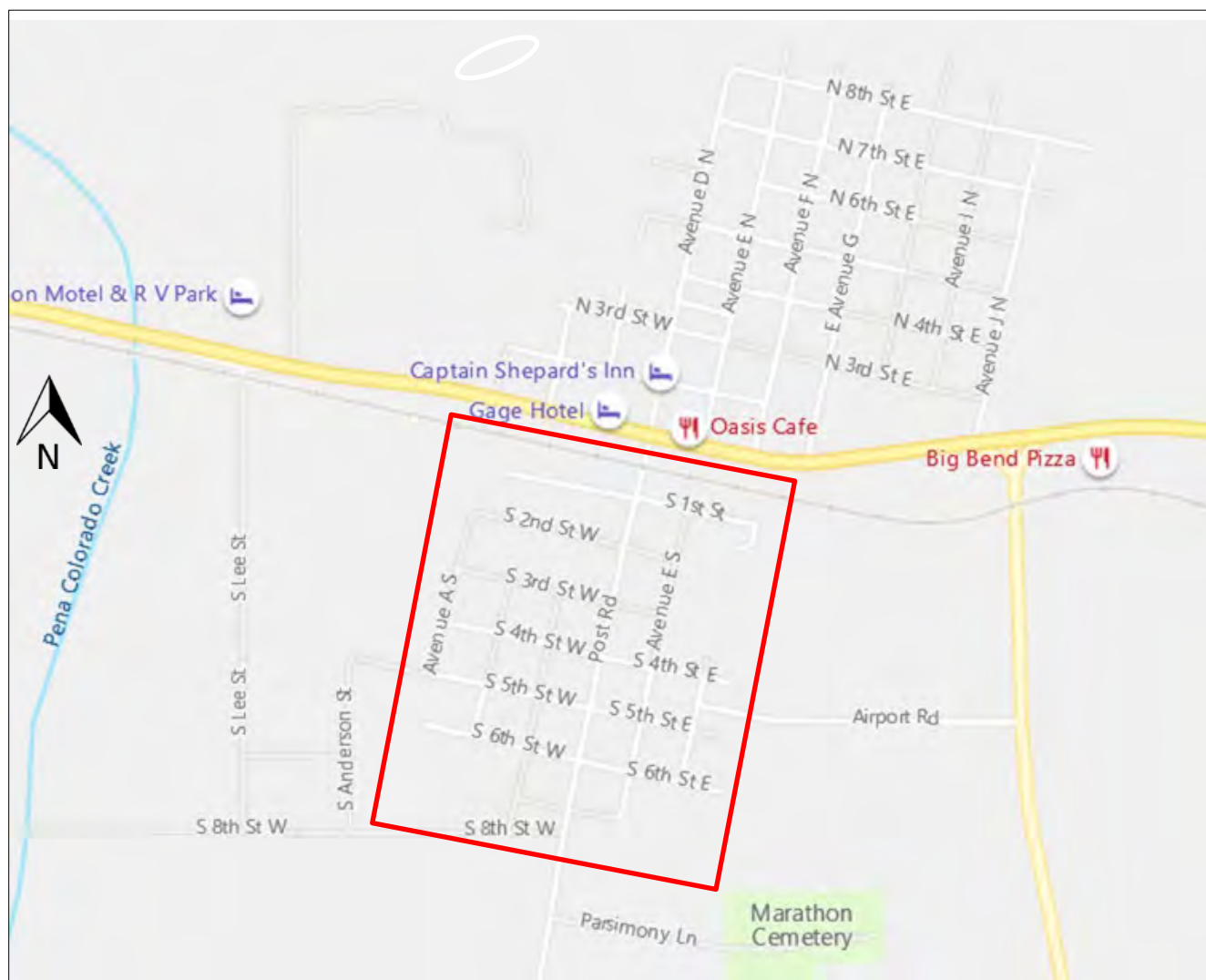
South Side Historic District, Marathon

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Map 4 The general location of the South Side Historic District within Marathon, Texas. (Bing, annotated by the authors)



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Figures



Figure 1. Road from Marathon and Chisos Mountains in Big Bend National Park, 1951 (Evelyn Fiedler Streng, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 2. Adobe bricks stored for future use in Marathon, Texas, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

South Side Historic District, Marathon

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Figure 3. Adobe bricks stored for future use in Marathon, Texas, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 4. Adobe bricks and brickmaking forms in Marathon, Texas, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 5. The Chambers Hotel (Site 8), South Third Street just west of Avenue D, as it appeared in 1978 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 6. Stock pens (Site 141), south of the railroad track on the west side of Marathon, 1978 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 7. Streetscape, location unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 8. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 9. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 10. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 11. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 12. House at 108 South Fourth Street East, as it appeared in 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 13. House at 108 South 4th Street West, second building on property, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 14. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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Figure 15. House with collapsed roof and walls, address unknown 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)



Figure 16. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

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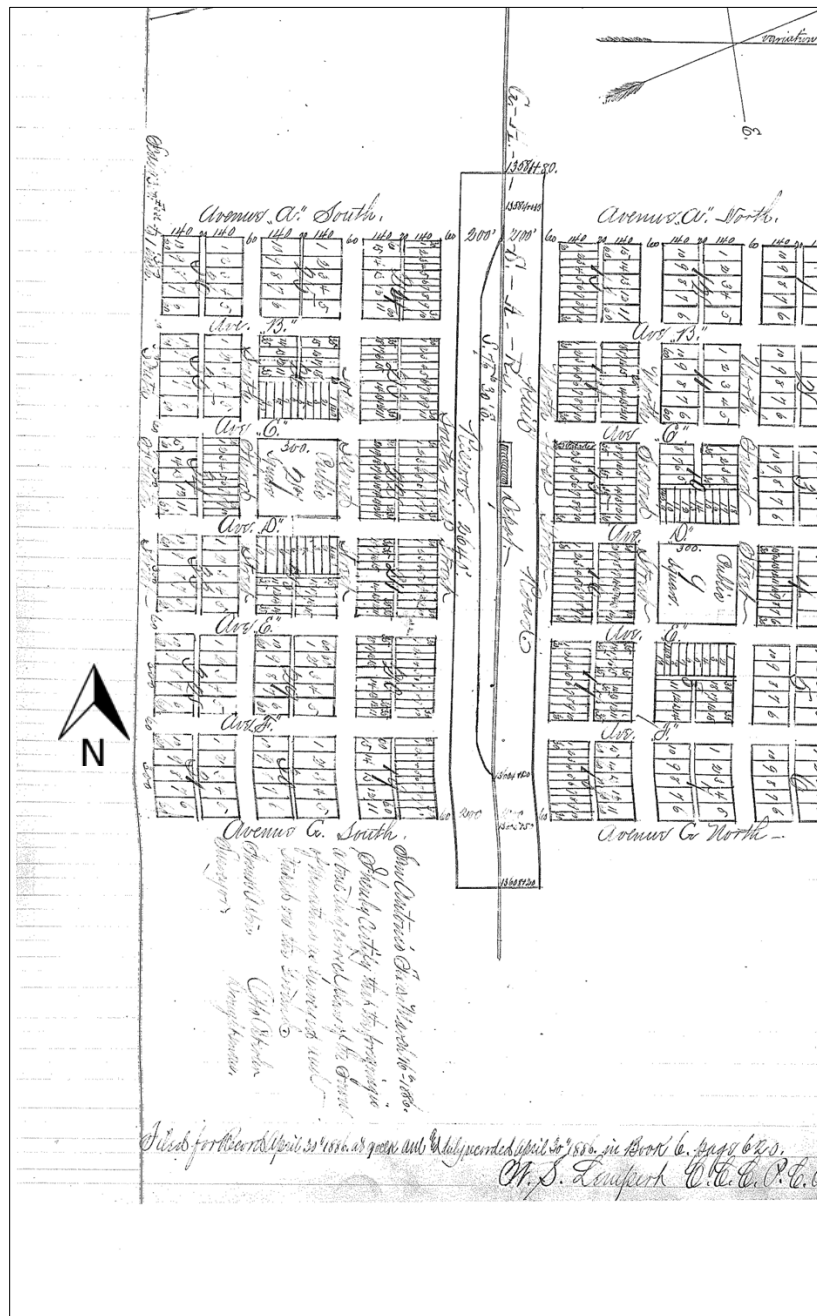


Figure 17. House, address unknown, 1984 (Texas Historical Commission, Portal to Texas History)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Figure 18. Original townsite plat of Marathon, Texas, 1886 (Brewster County deed records)



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Figure 20: Excerpt of the 1961 Marathon, Texas, plat map, showing the original configuration of the plats for the Original Townsite Marathon and Hess Addition, which today make up the South Side Historic District (Brewster County; photo by Michelle West)



South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
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Photographs

Property: South Side Historic District

Location: Marathon, Brewster County, Texas

Photographers: Steph McDougal and Kelly Little, McDoux Preservation LLC

Dates: October 2021 and January 2023

Representative Photographs: Contributing Resources



Photo 1. Blas Payne House (Site 104), corner of Avenue D South and South 6th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
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Photo 2. Aguilar House (Site 101), 109 South Sixth Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 3. Monroe Payne House (Site 113), corner of Avenue E South and South 6th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 4. Garcia House (Site 110) with cistern and windmill, northeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 5. Hernandez Meat Market (Site 61), South 4th Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Photo 6. Former Mike Schodt's grocery store (Site 38), now a residence, South 4th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 7. House at 108 South 4th Street East (Site 70), 2021 (see Figure 12)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 8. Abandoned adobe house (Site 70), 108 South 4th Street East, second building on property, 2021 (see Figure 13)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 9. Hidalgo School (Site 128), southeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 10. Hidalgo School Recreation Hall (Site 129), southeast corner of South Avenue D and South 6th Street East, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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County and State



Photo 11. Evans Gallery (Site 5), southeast corner of South 1st Street East and South Avenue D, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 12. Ritchey Brothers Building (Site 2), South 1st Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 13. Baseball Field (Site 1), southeast corner of South Avenue A and South 2nd Street West, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 14. Livestock chute and stock pens (Site 141), South 1st Street East, 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State

Representative Photographs: Noncontributing Resources



Photo 15. Modern (1980) house at southwest corner of South Avenue D and South 4th Street West (Site 62), 2021 (noncontributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 16. Ca. 1900 historic adobe house (Site 121) severely altered to add faux vigas, new parapet, and screened-in porch, southeast corner of South Avenue F and South 5th Street East, 2021 (noncontributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 17. The same house (Site 121), oblique view to show the purposefully exposed adobe and white vinyl windows on the north side of the building.

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Representative Properties: Vacant Houses



Photo 18. House on the south side of South 5th Street E (Site 107), 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 19. House at 606 Avenue E South (Site 135), 2021 (contributing)

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Representative Photos: Streetscapes



Photo 20. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing East, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
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Photo 21. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing North, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
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Photo 22. Streetscape, South 3rd Street at South Avenue B, camera facing West, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 23. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing East, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 24. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing North, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 25. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing South, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 26. Streetscape, South 4th Street at Avenue E, camera facing West, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 27. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing East, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 28. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing North, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 29. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing South, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

Brewster County, Texas
County and State



Photo 30. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue C, camera facing West, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 31. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing East, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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Photo 32. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing North, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 33. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing Souty, January 2023

South Side Historic District, Marathon
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Photo 34. Streetscape, South 6th Street at Avenue D, camera facing West, January 2023

- end -