

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received **MAR 29 1984**

date entered **AUG 14 1984**

Cover 5/2/84

1. Name

historic Galveston Central Business District ^{MRA} Downtown, Historic Resources of

and or common same

2. Location

Galveston Central Business District; see individual
street & number site forms for specific locations.

N/A not for publication

city, town Galveston N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Galveston code 167

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership; see site forms for individual properties

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state Texas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk's Office, Galveston County Courthouse

street & number 722 Moody

city, town Galveston state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) Historic American Buildings Survey (see continuation sheet)
title (2) Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no
(1) 1966 (1) federal (2) state ☐ county ☐ local
date (2) 1984 ☒ federal ☒ state

depository for survey records (1) Library of Congress
(2) Texas Historical Commission

(1) Washington
city, town (2) Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The multiple resource area for the Galveston Central Business District (CBD) represents the governmental and business core of the city. The City Hall and County Courthouse are among its prominent structures, as are numerous commercial buildings. The CBD is an area of mixed use; it contains five churches, the historically important Rosenberg Library, and notable early apartment buildings. Most of its buildings date from the middle nineteenth century to the early twentieth, and reflect the range of styles of that lengthy period: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and simple but interesting vernacular forms. Although there are vacant buildings in the area today, renovations are taking place and a healthy business environment is developing. Twenty-two properties are nominated herewith.

Boundaries

The overall boundaries of the Galveston Central Business District (CBD) Multiple Resource Area coincide with the planning unit defined by the City of Galveston as the Central Business District. Excluded from the multiple resource area but included in the planning unit are the blocks that form the Strand Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. Northern boundaries of the CBD Multiple Resource Area (see map) are Water (A) Street on the outside blocks on each side and the alley between Mechanic (C) and Market (D) streets from 20th Street to 25th Street. The eastern boundary is 19th Street; the southern boundary is Broadway or Avenue J; and the western boundary is 26th Street. The area is arranged on a grid pattern and encompasses 46 full city blocks and seven (7) half blocks. Seven properties in this area have previously been listed on the National Register and 22 more are included in this nomination, making a total of 29.

Present Appearance

Two streets, Broadway and 25th Street, are major thoroughfares with landscaped medians. The intersection of the two streets, sometimes called the crossroads of Galveston, forms the southwestern corner of the multiple resource area. It is distinguished by the Texas Heroes Monument, with a 22-foot bronze figure of Victory (property no. 1).

Along with the Strand Historic District, the multiple resource area is the governmental, business, and cultural core of the city, a fact that is visually obvious. Both the Galveston City Hall (no. 2) and the Federal Post Office cover city blocks that front 25th Street; the Galveston County Courthouse complex covers two city blocks (see map) between 19th and 21st streets, and Ball (H) and Winnie (G).

Commercial and business buildings in the multiple resource area are concentrated along the south side of Market (D) to the north side of Church (F) between 20th/21st and 23rd streets. These two blocks are distinguished by a pedestrian mall, an uninterrupted building line, and no vacant lots. Commercial rows are scattered on other blocks in the area, including the north side of the 2300 block and the south side of the 2400 block of Market (D), both sides of the 200 block of Postoffice (E), and the north side of the 2200 block of Church (F).

The cultural center of the community, the Rosenberg Library (no. 7), is located on Sealy (I) between 23rd and 24th streets. Another structure, the 1894 Grand Opera House (listed 1974) on Postoffice (E), is being renovated for cultural activities.

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title: (3) Texas Historical Commission

date: 1969, state survey

depository: Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas

title: (4) Galveston Architectural/Historical Survey

date: 1974-1975, local survey

depository: Galveston Historical Foundation, Galveston, Texas

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The CBD, both as a planning unit and a multiple resource area, is a mixed-use area. Residential structures are evident outside the commercial core, and serve as visual transitions to the adjoining residential neighborhoods. Several blocks are dominated by a church or church-related structures. Five denominations--Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Catholic, and Baptist--have major complexes in the CBD. Large and small office buildings, rooming houses, apartment buildings, bars, restaurants, service-related businesses, and fraternal institutions are found in the area.

There is a considerable amount of open space, much of it created by the demolition of structures, particularly west of 23rd Street. There always has been, however, a degree of open space due to the mixture of uses and the subsequent relationship of different types of buildings.

Historical Description

The patterns of use and development in the Galveston CBD Multiple Resource Area were established in the nineteenth century. As the town grew, commercial interests expanded from Galveston Bay to the south. By 1871, when the first bird's-eye view was drawn, the predominant building type from the bay through Postoffice (E) was commercial. An 1885 Sanborn map and an aerial view of the same date show that large commercial buildings existed on both sides of Market (D), similar to those on Mechanic and the Strand. South of Market (D), many of the commercial buildings were still of frame construction.

Whereas commission and wholesale businesses concentrated along the Strand (B) and Mechanic (C), Market (D) and Postoffice (E) became the retail strips. Postoffice and eventually Church (F) were in a state of flux during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small frame buildings gradually were replaced by larger brick structures; it was a streetscape that evolved over a period of time and was constantly changing, a process that has continued into the twentieth century.

The construction of rows of commercial buildings never advanced south of Church (F). The east-west boundaries for the concentration of commercial activity always have varied from 19th to 21st streets on the east, and from 23rd to 26th streets on the west.

Traditionally, the blocks surrounding the commercial core have exhibited a variety of uses and building types. Residential buildings were mixed with institutional ones such as churches, the city high school (now part of the American Indemnity Insurance building), and government structures. Early maps and views illustrate that there was considerable construction on these blocks, as well as those in the commercial core, during the late nineteenth century. In many cases, institutions gradually consumed surrounding buildings and tracts, and either incorporated existing structures, as did Trinity Episcopal Church (listed 1979), or replaced them as did the Baptist Church. Other institutions moved from their early locations but stayed within the general area. Thus City Hall (no. 2) was moved in 1916 from 20th to 25th Street. The Post Office, originally located in the 1858-61 Federal Building on 20th, moved to a new site on 25th Street in 1893-94. Customs remained in the older building.

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Architectural Styles and Forms

Extant structures in the multiple resource area represent the major building periods in the history of Galveston. They also reflect a considerable range of styles and forms.

There are examples of simple, frame vernacular structures from the late nineteenth into the early twentieth centuries. This includes the double-gallery house and the corner store. In contrast, two of the most elaborate residential structures built in Galveston are located on Broadway; Ashton Villa was built in 1859 (listed 1969) in the Italianate style for J.M. Brown, and Open Gates was put up in 1887-1890 (listed 1969) in the Romanesque Revival style for George Sealy.

In addition to Ashton Villa, the area includes other antebellum buildings, including the Customs House (1858-61), St. Mary's Cathedral (1847-48) (listed 1973), Trinity Episcopal Church (1854-57) (listed 1979), and the Pix Building (no. 15), a brick commercial structure built in 1858 on Postoffice (E). Two Greek Revival houses at 2310 Ball (H) and 2102 Sealy (I) may be pre-Civil War, but have not been nominated because of relatively recent alterations.

Two commercial buildings constructed shortly after the Civil War are of interest. The Central Hotel Building (now Winston's), built at the corner of Market (D) and 24th Street in 1870, is probably the oldest and certainly the largest early frame commercial building remaining in Galveston. In contrast, the vernacular hotel building built by jeweler T.E. Thompson at the same time and just one block to the east is a three-story masonry structure in the Neo-Renaissance style. Both buildings have been substantially altered, however, and are not included in this nomination.

Many of the most distinguished commercial structures in the multiple resource area date from the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. They are brick, sometimes with a stucco finish, two to five stories in height, and can be described as late Victorian in style. Included in this list are the Star Drug Store (no. 8), the E.S. Levy & Co. or National Hotel Building, the Jacob, the Texas (no. 10), the Marschner (no. 22), and the Merrimax (Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph) buildings, the Grand Opera House (listed 1974). Unfortunately, many of these structures were altered, and are presently not eligible for the National Register.

Commercial buildings dating from the 1920s represent one of the most distinguished periods of construction in the multiple resource area. The U.S. National Bank (no. 11), the City National Bank (no. 12), and the Scottish Rite Cathedral (no. 14) all exhibit various revival styles. Until very recently, the skyline of downtown Galveston was dominated by the U.S. National Bank and two other 1920s buildings, the Jean Lafitte Hotel (no. 13) and the Medical Arts Building.

Numerous institutional buildings throughout the multiple resource area reflect a definite consciousness of style. Various phases of the Gothic Revival are represented by the Trinity Episcopal Church and the accompanying Eaton Memorial Church, the First

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Evangelical Lutheran Church (no. 5), and the Masonic Temple, originally the B'Nai Israel Congregation. Other styles are represented or suggested. The Rosenberg Library (no. 7), built in 1902-04 in the Beaux Arts style, is one of the most sophisticated structures in the city. A clear expression of the Spanish Colonial Revival style was the Y.W.C.A., built in 1923-24 but currently undergoing a rehabilitation that alters its appearance. The Galveston City Hall (no. 2) borrowed details from the Neo-Classical and the Second Renaissance Revival when built in 1915-16.

Developments after 1930

The period of 1930-1960 saw only a limited amount of major construction, although the appearance and development of the multiple resource area were changed by other factors. Structures were adapted to service the automobile. Post-World War II saw a shift from residential to commercial uses for properties along Broadway. The number of rental properties in the core area increased, largely due to a growth in multiple heirs and aging owners. A considerable amount of demolition took place on Market (D) and on the western edge of the area.

Other changes occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. Owners continued to make alterations to a number of structures. In some cases, entire facades were covered; in others, alterations were confined to the first floor or to minor details. In 1970, the first block of the mall was opened on Postoffice (E) between 22nd and 23rd streets, and was extended one block east in 1974. The 1970s also saw the construction of large complexes by financial and insurance institutions, specifically the First Sealy-Hutchings National Bank (1970-72) and the 22-story ANICO Tower (1968-72).

Even with these changes, the character and use of the multiple resource area, especially east of 23rd Street, remain much as they were in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. The eastern edge along 19th Street provides a transition to the adjoining residential East End Historical District, now a National Historic Landmark. Postoffice Street has survived relatively intact as the core of the Central Business District. The original pattern of streets and alleys remains throughout the area.

Although the CBD Multiple Resource Area obviously needs an economic boost, as evidenced by a number of vacant buildings, there are examples of renovations and of healthy business activity. Continuing renovation projects include the Grand Opera House, the Y.W.C.A., the Shaw Building at 2427 Market (D) (no. 6), the Moser House at 509 19th Street (no. 19), and Open Gates or the Sealy Mansion which is being adapted as the Faculty Club of the University of Texas Medical Branch.

Other adaptive uses in the area have already proven successful. Two have been completed by Galveston County: the City National Bank (no. 12) is now the Galveston County Historical Museum, and a small frame house at 613 19th Street serves as offices for the county Parks Department.

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Survey Methods

In conjunction with the nomination of the Galveston CBD Multiple Resource Area, approximately 300 buildings and sites, including every primary structure, were surveyed within the defined boundaries. Within the area, there are seven (7) sites presently listed on the National Register: Ashton Villa, Open Gates or the Sealy House, the First Presbyterian Church, St. Mary's Cathedral, Trinity Church, the Grand Opera House, and the Custom House. The north side and parts of the east side of the multiple resource area abut districts that are designated National Historic Districts, specifically the Strand Historic District and the East End Historic District.

The basic field work and photography for the 300 buildings and sites were accomplished in late spring and summer of 1982. All the buildings and sites were checked and roughly dated by using the Sanborn Insurance Maps for Galveston that begin in 1885, and the 1871 and 1885 aerial views of the city. More extensive research was conducted on 104 buildings and sites that had one or more of the following broad characteristics:

1. exceptional or typical qualities of a particular architectural style, form, or type;
2. exceptional or typical qualities or a regional or local interpretation of a particular architectural style or building type;
3. association with significant individuals or with social or ethnic groups;
4. identification with specific events, broad movements of historical, cultural, and/or economic importance, and/or local associative value; and
5. visual importance as dominating and/or anchor or pivotal building (included large new structures built by financial institutions).

Of the 104 buildings and sites, 22 are being nominated herewith as part of the present multiple resource nomination. They exhibit architectural and/or historical significance, and maintain their overall architectural integrity. Although some of these buildings have been altered, the changes are reversible, and it is believed that their level of importance outweighs the effect of the alterations. Eiband's Department Store is an example. The historical significance of the Eiband's building far exceeds its architectural importance. Although the treatment of the canopy and the first-floor windows repeats earlier patterns, different materials were used. Also, the current paint selection does not enhance the upper three floors. Early photographs such as those for Eibands' and the Robinson Building were utilized in selecting buildings that should be nominated.

Some buildings were eliminated because alterations were extensive, even though they may be reversible in certain instances. Examples are the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Building and the YWCA. Structures like the YWCA, that were undergoing major alterations during the time of the survey, will be restudied. It is hoped that such major alterations can be prevented or reversed, and that more properties will eventually qualify for the National Register.

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All the survey materials are filed at the Galveston Historical Foundation. Included are photographs and negatives for approximately 300 buildings and sites, as well as copies of the Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms for 104 buildings and sites. The originals of the forms and prints of the photographs have been filed with the Texas Historical Commission.

The following list includes the buildings and sites that are being nominated (see locational map):

- (1) Texas Heroes Monument, intersection Broadway (J) and 25th Street
- (2) City Hall, 823 25th Street (Rosenberg)
- (3) Model Laundry, 513-23 25th Street (Rosenberg)
- (4) 2528 Postoffice (E)
- (5) First Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2401 Winnie (G)
- (6) M.W. Shaw Building, 2427 Market (D)
- (7) Rosenberg Library, 2310 Sealy (I), and 823 23rd Street (Tremont)
- (8) Star Drug Store, 510 23rd Street (Tremont)
- (9) Eiband's, 2201 Postoffice (E)
- (10) Texas Building, 2200 Postoffice (E)
- (11) U.S. National Bank, 2201 Market (D)
- (12) City National Bank, now Galveston County Historical Museum, 2219 Market (D)
- (13) Jean Lafitte Hotel, 2105 Church (F)
- (14) Scottish Rite Cathedral, 2128 Church (F)
- (15) Pix Building, 2128 Postoffice (E)
- (16) 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2123 Sealy (I)
- (17) I.O.O.F. Building, 505 20th Street
- (18) Robinson Building, 2009-11 Postoffice (E)
- (19) Moser House, 509 19th Street
- (20) 1921 Market (D)
- (21) 1925-27 Market (D)
- (22) Marschner Building, 1914-16 Mechanic (C)

Additional buildings have the potential of being nominated later. In other cases, new research may disclose that a building or site is eligible. In certain instances, an appropriate renovation may make it possible for a building to be nominated, especially where extensive alterations have been made. Age will eventually increase the importance and value of other structures.

Applying the above criteria, the following is a list of buildings that are considered to have the potential of being nominated to the National Register:

Residential structures:

- 2020 Broadway (J)
- 2205-07 Sealy (I)
- 910 23rd
- 2115 Ball (H)
- 2117 Ball (H)

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2310 Ball (H)
1907 Postoffice (E)
2406 Church (F)
2518 Church (F)
1902 Postoffice (E)

Religious structure:

B'nai Israel Congregation, now Masonic Temple
816 22nd Street

Commercial structures:

Model Dairy, 2325 Winnie (G)
2401-03 Church (F)
Martini Theatre, 524 21st
Harmony Club Building, 2109-11 Postoffice (E)
Beissner Building, now McCrory's, 2127 Postoffice (E)
Merrimax Building, originally Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Building,
521-527 22nd
Levy's, 2227 Postoffice (E or Central Plaza)
Levy Building or National Hotel Building, 2221 Market (D) and 402 23rd Street
Jacob Building, northwest corner Postoffice (E) and 21st Street (Moody)
Schmidt Carriage Factory, 515 24th, northwest corner Church (F) and 24th
Bruning Building, 2024 Postoffice (E)
T.E. Thompson Building, now Schwartz's, 401 23rd
Central Hotel, now Winston's, 2401 Market (D) and 405 24th
Farmers Marine Copper Works, Inc., 1909-11 Strand (B)
Walker Smith & Co. Building, 1921-27 Water and 102-112 20th

Finally, parts of the Galveston Central Business District Multiple Resource Area may eventually qualify as a district, if the number and quality of renovations in the area increase.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates see individual sheets **Builder/Architect** see individual sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Central Business District Multiple Resource Area in Galveston, along with the Strand Historic District (which is included in the CBD planning unit of the City of Galveston), embraces what was the governmental, cultural, and business center of Galveston and the region from the late nineteenth century to the 1950s. The area remains the identifiable core of Galveston and includes the downtown retail area, major financial, religious, and educational organizations, and the primary municipal, county, and federal institutions. Historically, these activities have been located in the area since their beginning, and some continue to function in original or early buildings. Structures from each phase of development have survived in the multiple resource area, and reflect the historical and architectural evolution of the city, and the way it has responded to growth and changing economic pressures. A number of the buildings are of particular architectural importance because of age, type, style, and/or because of their identification with an architect of note.

Historical Development

Early business and commercial activities in Galveston were oriented toward Galveston Bay, and were concentrated along the Strand and Mechanic. By the mid-1880s, businesses on these streets were primarily commission and wholesale houses, shipping companies, and other interests that reflected Galveston's position as a major financial and shipping center. By the 1970s and 1880s, these businesses were located in substantial multistoried brick buildings.

Retail trades tended to be located to the south, especially along Market and Post-office streets. At first these businesses were housed in frame structures, but historic photographs and maps illustrate that most of these had been replaced with larger brick structures by the late 1880s. The same transformation was occurring to some degree on Church Street. It was during the late nineteenth century that the blocks from Market to Church, and from 20th/21st to 24th/25th streets, became identified as the retail and commercial core of downtown Galveston.

The number of pre-1880 commercial buildings in the multiple resource area are few. One pre-Civil War structure has survived. The Pix Building (no. 15) at 2228 Postoffice (E) was built in 1858-59 by Charles Hodgson Pix, an English merchant and ship broker who exemplifies the entrepreneurs who settled in Galveston in its early years. This building is the oldest commercial structure in the area.

The 1880s was an active period of growth throughout the city, and reflected a jump in population from 13,818 in 1870, to 22,248 in 1880. It was during this decade that the commercial core changed its appearance. Many small frame structures were replaced by two- and three-story brick buildings. Examples of the latter are the Star Drug Store (no. 8) at 510 23rd Street, the Bruning Building at 2024 Postoffice (E), and the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Drie, C. "Bird's-Eye View of the City of Galveston, Texas," 1871.

Galveston City Directories, Rosenberg Library.

(see continuation sheet)

Galveston Commercial Association. "The Port of Galveston; Handbook of Information."

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see individual site forms

Quadrangle name Galveston, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5
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3	2	5	4	0	0
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3	2	4	3	1	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	5
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3	2	6	1	8	0
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3	2	4	3	3	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	5
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3	2	5	6	6	0
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3	2	4	2	2	6	0
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D

1	5
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3	2	6	4	4	0
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3	2	4	2	4	8	0
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E

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F

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The southern boundary of the Galveston Central Business District Multiple Resource Area is the south side of the median strip of Broadway or Avenue J. The western boundary is the east side of 26th Street to Santa Fe Place where it goes one block east to 25th Street or Rosenberg Avenue. (see cont. sheet)

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Beasley

organization Galveston Historical Foundation

date April 29, 1983

(Mailing Address for Beasley-

street & number 2016 Strand, P.O. Drawer 539

telephone (409) 765-7834

city or town Galveston

state Texas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Carole J. Turner

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 19 March 1984

For NPS use only

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

Beth Grosvenor
Keeper of the National Register

date 5/3/84

Attest: *See Continuation sheet for listings*
Chief of Registration

date

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buildings at 1921 (no. 20) and 1925-27 (no. 21) Market (D). Typically these structures were built to combine commercial utilization on the first floor with other uses such as professional office, residences, and club activities on the upper stories.

Other pre-1880 commercial buildings which, however, have been altered are the Central Hotel, now Winston's, at 2401 Market (D) and T.E. Thompson Jewelry store at 401 23rd Street (both built in 1870); the M.W. Shaw Building at 2427 Market (D) (built in 1979), and the Schmidt Carriage Factory building at Church and 24th Street (built before 1880).

By the late 1890s, Galveston was well established not only as a major port but as a regional retail center. Substantial department-store projects in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries attest to this position. In 1896-97, E.S. Levy & Co., a men's and boys' clothing store founded in 1888, built a four-story structure at Market and 23rd to include retail space on the street level and 84 offices on the upper floors, and to which a fifth floor was added in 1900. In 1895, Garbade, Eiband & Co. opened a department store in a small building at 22nd and Postoffice, but by 1914 undertook a major expansion program that included adding a fourth floor and renovating three adjoining buildings. This is essentially the same building in which the store operates today (no. 9). In 1905-06, the already established Fellman's Department Store constructed a five-story building on Postoffice Street that was connected to its earlier structure on Market. All three businesses had a major impact on downtown Galveston both economically and visually, although only Eiband's has maintained its historic integrity.

Commercial construction continued in the multiple resource area at a considerable rate during the 1890s. The September 1, 1896, trade edition of the Galveston Daily News noted that building in the city "has not been equalled in any previous 12-month period." Between 1890 and 1900, population grew from 29,084 to 37,788 people, obviously creating a larger retail market.

In 1895-96, the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Co. built their headquarters at the corner of 22nd Street and Church (F). It was declared the finest telephone building in the west at the time, and serviced the 500 telephones in the city. The Grand Opera House (listed 1974) and Hotel were built in the 2000 block of Postoffice, in 1894, as a commercial venture. They are now owned by a nonprofit cultural organization, the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council, Inc.

After taking a few years to recover from the 1900 storm, construction resumed in downtown Galveston. At a cost of \$59,000, Fellman's Department Store was among the largest of the projects. The three-story Robinson Building (no. 18), built in 1907 at 2009-11 Postoffice (E) for \$11,000, exemplifies the simpler commercial buildings that were built to accommodate service businesses, in this case Robinson & Witt: contracting plumbers, gas and steam fitters, electricians, and dealers in fixtures. Numerous buildings were identified with businesses and services that would become obsolete, such as the now-altered structures built by J. Levy & Bros. on Church Street in 1906 for their established livery (and undertaking) business.

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The years 1910-1920 were a period of mixed economic activity in Galveston, as witnessed by the annual trade editions of the local newspaper, the Galveston Daily News. Commercial projects and activities naturally were affected by these events. The September 1910, edition reported that the past year had been one of the hardest because of a short cotton crop and general depression in shipping. Merchants who depended on local trade suffered, but retailers were helped by the large number of summer visitors. Completion of the causeway, that would provide a direct railroad and vehicular route between the island and the mainland, was anticipated to help commercial activity throughout the city.

In 1913, the newspaper reported a good year for retailers, who were helped by the recent campaign for electric signs in the downtown district. The same edition stated that the amount of construction was once again unprecedented, and cited among the major projects the \$500,000 American National Building built at 21st Street and Market (demolished in 1972). Also receiving attention was construction of the Model Laundry (no. 3) on the western edge of downtown. It was the only steam laundry in Galveston at the time, and was considered one of the most up-to-date laundry plants in the region.

In 1914, the newspaper stated that one of the most favored districts for business structures was east of 23rd Street and north of Avenue F. In this section the "hammer and saw" were constantly at work. The expansion of Garbade, Eiband & Co. was among the projects mentioned.

In 1916, the annual trade edition referred to the previous building spurt, but commented that things were slowing due to the war and the subsequent shrinkage of the shipping business, the removal of the troops, and a hurricane in August 1915. The coming of the troops had resulted in an unprecedented demand for rental properties, with the city exceeding normal increases in residential and business buildings. Construction, the paper predicted, would be slow until the population caught up. The 1900 hurricane accounted for the drop from 37,788 inhabitants in 1900, to 36,981 in 1910. By 1920 the population had risen to 44,255.

During the 1920s, port activities in Galveston remained important but were wavering. Other business interests were growing, including the expansion of medical and insurance facilities. Major private commercial projects in the multiple resource area that were constructed during this period reflect the shift. Interests of the Moody family completed the City National Bank (no. 12) at 2219 Market (D) in 1920, then proceeded to construct two of the largest buildings in Galveston: the Medical Arts Building (1927-29), and the Jean Lafitte Hotel (1927) (no. 13). The latter provided the downtown with much needed hotel facilities convenient to the business center and competitive with beach hotels. Kempner family interests also contributed to Galveston's position as a financial center with construction of the U.S. National Bank (no. 11) in (1923-25) at the corner of Market and 22nd streets.

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By the 1920s downtown Galveston supported a number of the major chain stores, including Woolsworth's, Kress's, Grant's, Penney's, McCrory's, and Sears as well as locally owned businesses. The area survived as a relatively healthy retail and commercial center through the Depression, but the local newspapers hint that merchants had to work at it. The April 12, 1931, issue of the Daily News reported \$100,000 in improvements on Market Street, including lighting standards and street widening. The value of the improvements was shown by the "recent petition presented to the board of city commissioners by Post-office Street merchants, asking that the thoroughfare from 21st to 23rd be illuminted under the same plan as Market was improved." Street-widening projects already had been completed on parts of Postoffice and Church.

A growth in absentee ownership and multiple heirs also affected the downtown properties. Many heirs chose to make money on cheap rent rather than continue family businesses; and decisions may have been influenced, in part, by the gambling activities in Galveston. It is difficult to document the number of downtown businesses and buildings that were associated with, or controlled by, gambling interests. "Postoffice Street" or the red-light district on the western edge of downtown being one of the most notorious sections.

Although the most definable core of the multiple resource area is the commercial part, many noncommercial uses were also established in the nineteenth century. Originally the major federal, state, county, and municipal offices were situated in a strip between 19th and 21st streets.

The Old Galveston Customs House on 20th Street between E and F was built in 1858-61, and housed Federal functions including the Post Office. The Post Office was moved in 1893-94 to a larger facility at the corner of 25th Street and Church (F). In 1935-37, this building was replaced by the present Post Office which covers an entire city block.

County offices that were located on 20th Street between Ball (H) and Winnie (G) eventually developed into the present two-block complex between 19th and 21st streets. The early structures have been replaced, but the county has retained, in a somewhat altered form, Central Park in the block between 20th and 21st streets. This block has always been a designated public space.

In 1916, Galveston City Hall (no. 2) moved from its location on 20th Street between Mechanic (C) and Market (D), where it had shared facilities with the City Market, to a new and much larger facility on 25th Street, where it remains today.

In addition to the governmental buildings, the most important publicly owned structure in the multiple resource area is the Rosenberg Library (no. 7). It has served as a primary educational and cultural center in Galveston since its construction in 1902-04, and was the first major public library in Texas. Its benefactor, Henry Rosenberg, was a Swiss-born banker and merchant who became Galveston's most generous philanthropist in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His library gift included construction of the building and its endowment.

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Rosenberg is responsible for another publicly owned landmark in the multiple resource area: the Texas Heroes Monument at the intersection of 25th Street and Broadway (no. 1). Built in "memory of the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836," the monument was dedicated on April 21, 1900. The bronze statue of Victory was created by the noted sculptor Louis Amateis, and has become a symbol of the city that is recognized by Galvestonians and visitors, and is the only monumental sculptural grouping of its type or period in the state.

Several of the earliest religious congregations to be established in Galveston are located within the multiple resource area. Five of the congregations remain on their original sites: the First Presbyterian Church (listed 1979), St. Mary's Cathedral (listed 1973), Trinity Episcopal Church (listed 1979), the First Evangelical Lutheran Church (no. 5), and the First Baptist Church. The first three congregations continue to utilize their restored nineteenth-century structures. The Lutheran church has a new church building, but also maintains a 1915 structure that incorporates two earlier buildings. The First Baptist Church, after adapting a variety of earlier buildings, now operates a new plant. A sixth religious group located in the area, the B'Nai Israel Congregation, sold its nineteenth-century synagogue to the Masonic Temple Association in 1953.

The headquarters for a large percentage of social, quasireligious, and fraternal organizations in Galveston have been located within the multiple resource area since the nineteenth century. In some cases the organizations maintained floors and/or rooms in structures that they owned or rented, but which were used for other purposes as well. There are several examples remaining in the area: 505 20th Street (no. 17) was built in 1899-1900 and adapted in 1910-11 by the I.O.O.F., who continue to meet on the second floor; the second floors of 1921-23 and 1925-27 Market (no. 21) provided meeting space for numerous groups on different days; and 2109-11 Postoffice was built in 1896 as the Harmony Club Building, with club activities on the second and third floors. The last building was owned and financed by Joe Levy, a prominent Galveston businessman who owned extensive real-estate holdings throughout downtown. In other instances, organizations built their own headquarters: the only pre-1930 example that survives is the Scottish Rite Cathedral (no. 14) at Church (F) and 22nd Street, built in 1928-29.

The multiple resource area has always exhibited a variety of uses including residential. Detached residences were interspersed with commercial, governmental, and institutional buildings, even along the retail strips, well into the 1890s. Residential buildings were concentrated on the edges of the commercial core and provided the transition into the surrounding neighborhoods. Few blocks within the multiple resource area, however, were ever solidly residential except south of Ball (H).

There is a wide range of residential structures in the area. This includes Open Gates or the George Sealy House (listed 1969), and Ashton Villa or the J.M. Brown House, which were among the elegant residences built along Broadway by prominent families. Also included are more modest structures and smaller houses built by speculators, such as those with double galleries at 2017, 2021, and 2023 Sealy (I) (no. 16). Records suggest that several of the larger frame structures were built as boarding houses, if

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not, they were adapted to that use soon after completion. After the early twentieth century, the demand for detached housing helped spread such residences westward on the island, and residential properties in the CBD took the form of apartment buildings.

Architectural Development

Architecturally, the multiple resource area contains a group of buildings that represent a wide range of styles, forms, and dates, and it therefore reflects the architectural evolution of the community. There are major architectural statements and representative works of noted architects. At the same time, there are also many vernacular buildings. Heretofore, the post-1910 buildings in the area have received little attention, largely because the city has such a remarkable assemblage of nineteenth-century structures.

Examples of the Greek Revival style are the Old Galveston Custom House and the Pix Building (no. 15), which were constructed at the same time. Hendley Row on the Strand and the Pix Building are the oldest commercial structures in Galveston. There are several examples of Greek Revival residences in the area, such as 2310 Ball and 2102 Sealy. Another pre-Civil War building is the Italianate residence called Ashton Villa, built in 1859 by J.M. Brown.

One of the most important groupings in the area is made up of six religious structures. All represent various forms of the Gothic Revival style with the exception of the Romanesque Revival First Presbyterian Church. St. Mary's Cathedral (1847-48) and Trinity Episcopal Church (1855) are the earliest religious structures, although both have experienced later alterations. In 1870, the B'nai Israel Temple was built, and in 1878-81 Trinity constructed Eaton Memorial Chapel to honor Rev. Benjamin Eaton, one of Galveston's early church leaders. Nicholas J. Clayton, the most important architect to practice in Galveston, was primary architect only for the Eaton Memorial Chapel, but he served as architect for later alterations to the remaining four structures. The sixth edifice, the First Evangelical Lutheran Church (no. 5), represents a later interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. Its 1915 facade and tower encase two earlier structures. The evolution of the building reflects the history of the church, which continued to be used as the main sanctuary until 1957.

The most important vernacular structure that dates before 1880 is the frame Central Hotel Building of 1870, now known as Winston's. The exterior has been covered with asbestos but early photographs document that the form of the building and of the openings has remained intact. It represents a form which was common in Galveston at one time: a two- or three-story frame commercial building with a smaller rear extension and gable on the front elevation.

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Residential buildings were built in the vernacular idiom, as exemplified by the houses at 2528 Postoffice (no. 4), 509 19th Street (no. 19), and 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023 Sealy (no. 16). The house at 509 19th Street evidences classical details and is unusual in Galveston because of its proportions and siting on the lot. It shows a definite European influence and contrasts with the frame, tropical architecture that is otherwise typical of Galveston. It was built in 1886-88 by Mrs. Eliza (Elisabeth) Moser, widow of Peter Moser a real estate agent. Generally masonry construction in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Galveston was reserved for larger buildings.

More typical of Galveston are the four frame, double-gallery dwellings built in the 2000 block of Sealy in the early 1890s, apparently as speculative real estate. The house with double gallery in single and multiple arrangements was common throughout the city, but this almost identical foursome is now unique and an important document, since all four retain their original details. At one time, the southern boundary of the multiple resource area along Broadway was lined with elaborate dwellings. Only two are left, Ashton Villa and Open Gates, which have been mentioned previously.

Architecturally, the commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century now being nominated in the multiple resource area typify late-Victorian styling. They are multistoried brick structures that evidence embellishments such as cornice and opening details. Smaller examples include the Star Drug Store (no. 8), the M.W. Shaw Building (no. 6), the Marschner Building (no. 22), and the structures at 1921 and 1925-27 Market (no. 21).

There is a second grouping of commercial buildings that dates from the same period but is characterized by simpler decoration. This includes the I.O.O.F. Hall (no. 17), the Robinson Building (no. 18), and the 1914 expansion of Eiband's (no. 9).

The most important public building to be constructed between 1900-1910 was the Rosenberg Library (no. 7), which is distinguished by its Beaux Arts style. It was designed by the St. Louis firm of William C. Eames and Thomas C. Young, who were also architects of the San Francisco U.S. Customs House.

The selection of an out-of-town architectural firm for the Rosenberg Library was a portent of the future for Galveston. Dallas architect C.D. Hill designed the Galveston City Hall (no. 2), built in 1915-16. Although the structure exhibits elements of the Neo-Classical and the Second Renaissance Revival styles, function was the primary concern of the city fathers, not design. The building was successful and continues to house the city's administrative offices.

A clear and compact expression of the Neo-Classical Revival in architecture is the City National Bank (no. 12), now the Galveston County Historical Museum. Designed for Moody family interests by the Chicago firm of Weary and Eiford, and built in 1919-20, it is one of the most sophisticated structures in downtown Galveston. The building is virtually unaltered, and preserves the interior lobby with its barrel-shaped ceilings.

In the same block, and providing an interesting contrast to the City National Bank, is the eleven-story U.S. National Bank (no. 11) of 1923-25. It was designed by Alfred

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C. Blossom, a New York-based architect who also designed the Magnolia Building in Dallas. Associate architects were Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick of Fort Worth. Contemporary descriptions of the building noted that it was in the "Italian Renaissance" style, and was the tallest of Galveston's three skyscrapers.

Two buildings in the multiple resource area were designed by noted Houston architect Alfred C. Finn: the Scottish Rite Cathedral (no. 14) (1928-29), and the U.S. Post Office (1935-37). The former has a slight Mediterranean flavor with its arched arcade, although its primary decorative element (as on the "Federal" style post offices), is the flat, stylized carving characteristic of the "modernistic" style. The interiors of the Cathedral were considered especially notable. Finn was a member of the Scottish Rite order.

Andrew Fraser, who came from Scotland to the United States in 1909 and settled in Galveston in 1926, was one locally based architect who designed several major buildings during this period. Two of his largest projects were for Moody interests: the Jean Lafitte Hotel (no. 13) and the Medical Arts Building. At the time of the opening of the hotel, a local newspaper described it as "carrying out the architectural motifs of the renaissance period with the American colonial style." The main importance of the Jean Lafitte Hotel is historical, not architectural, although it is a commanding structure in downtown Galveston.

During the two decades 1910-30, many smaller functional buildings devoid of decoration were built in the multiple resource area. Included are several apartment buildings as well as commercial structures. The Model Laundry (no. 3) is an example of a building for which function was the primary consideration, although surface variation and interest were achieved through the choice of materials.

Architecturally, the multiple resource area changed little between 1930 and 1955. Larger construction projects such as Sears and Southwestern Bell were located on the edges of downtown, rather than in the commercial core. One exception was the Martini Theatre, built in a modified modernistic style in 1937-38. Once an active movie and vaudeville theatre, it is now vacant and for sale.

Since the nineteenth century, downtown owners and merchants have adapted their buildings to new uses and modernized their features. Unlike their counterparts on the Strand, who did not rely on a predominately local retail market, many CBD owners and merchants felt it necessary that their buildings be kept "up-to-date" in their efforts to attract customers. In response to a dwindling market, there has been a trend towards modernizing many of the structures in recent decades. To compete with outlying shopping centers, a pedestrian mall was created on Postoffice (E) between 22nd and 23rd streets in 1970, and was extended to 21st Street in 1974.

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Property values have continued to decrease. Buildings have been demolished to provide parking space and/or because of the limited demand for retail and office space in these dated downtown structures. The construction of the Moody National Bank in the early 1960s, the ANICO Tower in 1968-72, and the First Sealy Hutchings National Bank in 1970-72 offered modern office places.

Presently there is a renewed interest in the Galveston Central Business District. The downtown merchants, the Galveston Historical Foundation, outside and local investors, and the City of Galveston are attempting to coordinate development and revitalization. Designation of the CBD as a "Tax-increment financing zone" is presently under consideration. The success of the Strand serves as a model for the community.

In addition to the historical and architectural significance of the CBD, Galvestonians associate the area with local history, and feel that it is important because of its past. It is the core or the heart of the community and has been since the nineteenth century. The buildings of the area are tangible documents of the city's development, growth, and change as a governmental, cultural, and business center, both on a local and regional level. The buildings and sites that are nominated here to the National Register reflect the range of activities and interests that have been, and continue to be, part of the everyday functioning of the community.

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Galveston Sanborn Maps. Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1885, 1889 corrected to 1894, 1899 corrected to 1906, and 1912 corrected to 1961.

Graham, Samuel B., ed. Galveston Community Book, A Historical and Biographical Record of Galveston and Galveston County. Galveston: A.H. Cawston, Managing Editor and Publisher, 1945.

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"Map of Galveston, Texas, Showing the Rebel Line of Works," undated, Rosenberg Archives.

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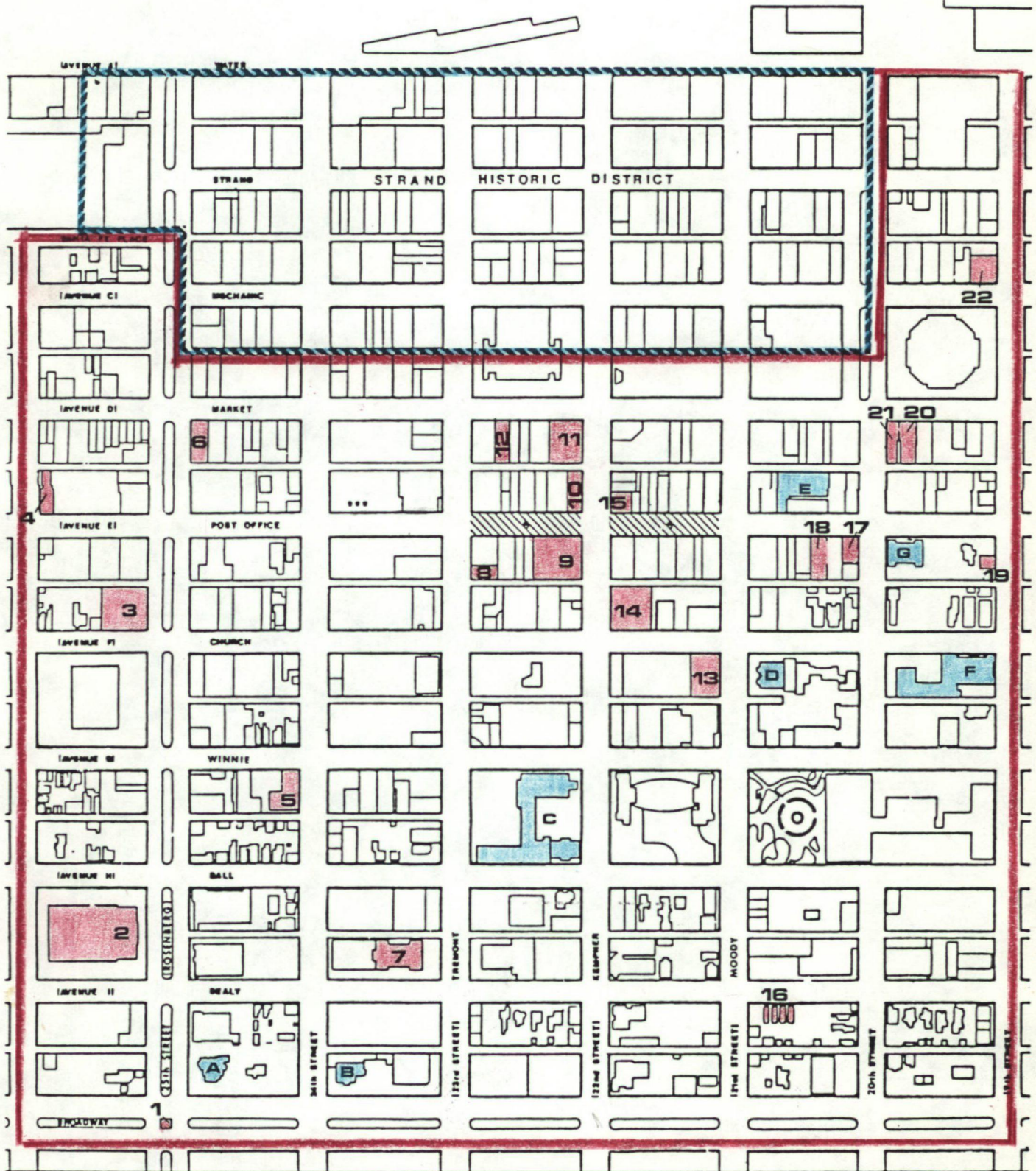
At this point, it cuts back to the south on 25th Street to the alley between Mechanic (C) and Market (D) where it runs east to 20th Street. At 20th Street it extends north to Water (A) where it goes one block east to 19th Street. The eastern boundary is the west side of 19th Street to Broadway (J). The area that is excluded between 25th and 20th Streets and north of the alley between Mechanic and Market, is the Strand Historic District. The boundaries of the Galveston Central Business District Multiple Resource Area along with the Strand Historic District are defined and treated as the planning unit of the Central Business District by the City of Galveston.

GALVESTON CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

SPRING-1983

1-22 BUILDINGS and SITES NOMINATED
A-G LISTED on the NATIONAL REGISTER



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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 1
City Galveston UTMs 15/325740/3242300
Name Texas Heroes Monument (GOOD MRA) Date: factual unv. 4/21/1900 Est. _____
Address intersection 25th and Broadway Architect/Builder sculptor Louis Amateis, Wash.
D.C. (cont'd) * Contractor _____
Owner City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779 Style/Type _____
Galveston, Texas 77553 Original use monument
Address ATTN. Mayor Gus Manuel Present use monument
Present condition _____

Block/Lot _____

Description 22-foot bronze figure of Victory looking to the North, one hand on hilt of a battle sword, other extends crown of laurel; stands on four granite columns; at base of columns are figures of Defiance, Peace, and 2 groupings; four bronze panels in high relief depict the defense of the Alamo, the Massacre at Goliad, the charge of Houston's troops that won the Battle of San Jacinto, and Santa Anna before General Houston at San Jacinto.

Significance Galveston businessman and generous philanthropist Henry Rosenberg gave \$50,000 for monument in "Memory of the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836." Wish carried out by executor, Major A.J. Walker. Louis Amateis was considered a noted sculptor in the country. Dedication ceremonies on April 21, 1900, were attended by thousands. Citizens of Galveston have strenuously objected to periodic suggestions that the monument be moved to simplify traffic at one end of the town's major inter-sections. It is the major monument in the city, and represents the only monumental example of Beaux Arts sculpture from this period in the state.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe at main inter-section of Galveston; placed in center.

Bibliography Rosenberg Library Historical Informant _____
Mount File. Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * granite portion by J.F. Manning & Co., Monumental Architects, Wash- ington, D.C.; bronze figures cast by Bruno & Co. and Nelli & Co., both of Rome, Italy.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 1
City Galveston UTMs 15/325740/3242300; less than 1 acre
Name Texas Heroes Monument (C.C.D. MRA) Date: factual unv. 4/21/1900 Est.
Address intersection 25th and Broadway Architect/Builder sculptor Louis Amateis, Wash.
D.C. (cont'd) * Contractor
Owner City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779 Style/Type
Galveston, Texas 77553 Original use monument
Address ATTN. Mayor Gus Manuel Present use monument
Present condition

Block/Lot

Description 22-foot bronze figure of Victory* looking to the North, one hand on hilt of a battle sword, other extends crown of laurel; stands on four granite columns; at base of columns are figures of Defiance, Peace, and 2 groupings; four bronze panels in high relief depict the defense of the Alamo, the Massacre at Goliad, the charge of Houston's troops that won the Battle of San Jacinto, and Santa Anna before General Houston at San Jacinto.

Significance Galveston businessman and generous philanthropist Henry Rosenberg gave \$50,000 for monument in "Memory of the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836." Wish carried out by executor, Major A.J. Walker. Louis Amateis was considered a noted sculptor in the country. Dedication ceremonies on April 21, 1900, were attended by thousands. Citizens of Galveston have strenuously objected to periodic suggestions that the monument be moved to simplify traffic at one end of the town's major inter-sections. It is the major monument in the city, and represents the only monumental example of Beaux Arts sculpture from this period in the state.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe at main inter-section of Galveston; placed in center.

Bibliography Rosenberg Library Historical Informant Mount File. Recorder Ellen BeasleyDate Nov. 1982

Continuations: * granite portion by J.F. Manning & Co., Monumental Architects, Wash- ington, D.C.; bronze figures cast by Bruno & Co. and Nelli & Co., both of Rome, Italy.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 1
City Galveston UTMs 15/325740/3242300; less than 1 acre
Name Texas Heroes Monument Date: factual inv. 4/21/1900 Est. _____
Address 25th and Broadway Architect/Builder sculptor Louis Amateis, Wash.
D.C. (cont'd) Contractor _____
Owner City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779 Style/Type _____
Galveston, Texas 77553 Original use monument
Address ATTN. Mayor Gus Manuel Present use monument
Present condition _____

Block/Lot 37'7" Square in the center of the intersection of 25th & Broadway bounded by *
Description 22-foot bronze figure of Victory looking to the North, one hand on hilt of
a battle sword, other extends crown of laurel; stands on four granite columns; at base
of columns are figures of Defiance, Peace, and 2 groupings; four bronze panels in high
relief depict the defense of the Alamo, the Massacre at Goliad, the charge of Houston's
troops that won the Battle of San Jacinto, and Santa Anna before General Houston at
San Jacinto. Granite portion of present monument is by J.F. Manning & Co., Monumental
Architects, Washington, D.C.; bronze figures were cast by Bruno & Co. and Nelli & Co.,
both of Rome, Italy.

Significance Galveston businessman and generous philanthropist Henry Rosenberg gave
\$50,000 for monument in "Memory of the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836." Wish
carried out by executor, Major A.J. Walker. Louis Amateis was considered a noted
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that the monument be moved to simplify traffic at one end of the town's major inter-
sections. It is the major monument in the city, and represents the only monumental
example of Beaux Arts sculpture from this period in the state.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site x Describe at main intersec-
tion of Galveston; placed in center.

Bibliography Rosenberg Library Historical Informant

Mount File.

Recorder Ellen Beasley

Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * the outer edge of the curb

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 2
City Galveston UTM's 325640/3242430
Name City Hall Date: factually 1915-16; 1965 Est.
Address 823 25th St. Architect/Builder C.D. Hill of Dallas; cont'd *
Contractor Gross Construction Co.
Owner City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779 Style/Type elements of Neo-Classical Revival
Galveston, 77553 Original use City Hall
Address ATTN: Mayor Gus Manuel Present use City Hall
Present condition good

Block/Lot 265/1-14

Description Four-story buff brick building, rectangular, with low-pitched hip roof; wide eaves shield simple cornice; first floor has rusticated appearance; slight projection to facade plane gives emphasis to entrance; slightly recessed set of triple doors framed by four Doric columns support architrave surmounted by balustrade with a center shield; center section on second level also rusticated; third- and fourth-story windows in center joined by Doric pilasters from which arches spring; other window openings are plain; stone trim and details contrast with brick. Later two-story addition to rear not visible from front, and is not considered a contributing element to the property.

Significance The building has served as the Galveston City Hall since its completion in 1916. It is the third city hall in the history of the city. The structure originally included a large public auditorium. The latter was badly damaged by Hurricane Carla in 1962 and replaced by a new two-story office addition in 1965. Early photographs indicate that the front portion of the original structure is virtually unchanged. Administrative office and City Council chambers are located in the building. City Hall is a landmark of major local importance and fronts 25th Street, one of the most heavily traveled roads in the city.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Entire block filled by City Hall building, including police and fire facilities; on major street.

Bibliography Galveston Historical Informant Betty Hartmen, researcherFoundation files (Hartman) Recorder Ellen BeasleyDate Nov 1982Continuations: * R.R. Rapp and Associates of Galveston designed the 1965 addition.

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Address 823 25th St. Architect/Builder C.D. Hill of Dallas; cont'd*
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Owner City of Galveston, P.O. Box 779 Style/Type elements of Neo-Classical Revival
Galveston, 77553 Original use City Hall
Address Attn: Mayor Gus Manuel Present use City Hall
Present condition good

Block/Lot 265/1-14 area: 2 1/4 acres

Description Four-story buff brick building, rectangular, with low-pitched hip roof; wide eaves shield simple cornice; first floor has rusticated appearance; slight projection to facade plane gives emphasis to entrance; slightly recessed set of triple doors framed by four Doric columns support architrave surmounted by balustrade with a center shield; center section on second level also rusticated; third- and fourth-story windows in center joined by Doric pilasters from which arches spring; other window openings are plain; stone trim and details contrast with brick. Later two-story addition to rear not visible from front, and is not considered a contributing element to the property.

Significance The building has served as the Galveston City Hall since its completion in 1916. It is the third city hall in the history of the city. The structure originally included a large public auditorium. The latter was badly damaged by Hurricane Carla in 1962 and replaced by a new two-story office addition in 1965. Early photographs indicate that the front portion of the original structure is virtually unchanged. Administrative office and City Council chambers are located in the building. City Hall is a landmark of major local importance and fronts 25th Street, one of the most heavily traveled roads in the city. Its Italian Palazzo form also represents an extremely fine example of the Renaissance Revival mode of Beaux-Arts Classicism.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site x Describe Entire block filled by City Hall building, including police and fire facilities; on major street.
Bibliography Galveston Historical Informant Betty Hartmen, researcher
Foundation files (Hartman) Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * R.R. Rapp and Associates of Galveston designed the 1965 addition.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994-231 Survey site no. 3
City Galveston UTM's 325570/3242700
Name Model Laundry Date: factual 1913-14; 1915 Est.
Address 513-23 25th St. Architect/Builder _____
2502 F & 2514 F Contractor Eubank & Dibrell (cont.*
Owner Joe Celli Style/Type Commercial
Original use Laundry
Address 2420 Avenue C Present use Paint and body shop
Galveston Present condition good

Block/Lot 445/8-11: Less than 1 acre

Description 2-story reinforced concrete commercial structure with brick and tile facing; square shape with flat roof; shaped parapets define corners; facades divided into sections by groupings of 3 windows or 3 doors (latter on lower level) with flat pilasters; openings divided into smaller, usually vertical, panes; corbeling along roofline; contrasting tile brick frame, openings; colored diamond- and square-shaped tiles used as decoration; attached canopy on east facade; later rear addition of yellow brick also has slight variation in window treatment.

Significance Building represents type of later commercial architecture not common in Galveston. Also identified with laundry business that was considered progressive for the period. Sanborn Maps say "built in 1913" while tax records note improvements in 1914 with additional improvements in 1915. First listing of Model Laundry and Dry Works at address is in 1913 City Directory; same directory refers to "Our New Fire-Proof Home." Was only steam laundry in Galveston at time. Building continued in laundry-related use through 1970 directory. Wm. A. Johnson, responsible for building the structure, was known nationally in the laundry business. He came to Galveston back in 1909 to take over Model Laundry and Dye Works, a business dating back to 1888 but in a deteriorated state. Johnson was elected two terms as president of the Laundryowners' National Association of the U.S. and Canada. Model Laundry was first laundry in Texas and among first industrial institutions to provide life insurance for all employees.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe on busy street; major street into downtown, on corner across from Federal Building/Post Office
Bibliography Sanborn Maps; County Tax Informant
Records, City Directories; S.C. Griffin, Recorder Ellen Beasley
History of Galveston, Texas: Narrative Date Nov. 1982
and Biographical, 1931.

Continuations: * Contractor: (1915 rear addition)

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 4
City Galveston UTMs 325480/ 3242800
Name House at Date: factual Est. 1886
Address 2528 Postoffice St. Architect/Builder _____
Contractor _____
Owner Alonia Brooks Style/Type wood vernacular
Original use residence
Address 2528 Post Office Present use residence
Galveston Present condition fair

Block/Lot 505/14 less than 1 acre

Description 2-story wooden residence; rectangular with low-pitched hipped roof; two interior chimneys; S. facade is 2-bay with paired windows and recessed entrance; attached porches on first floor, separate one over door; W. facade has centered entrance with 2-story porch with pediment and remnants of bracketed cornice on side; windows are all shuttered; house rests on brick piers. Although this building, as pictured, has not been painted in many years, it has just been repainted and now stands in good condition.

Significance This is the last house remaining in area that was the famous Postoffice red-light district during Galveston's gambling years. It is the only surviving document of the strip. Tax records indicate that it was built about 1886 by a Mollie Walters.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site x Describe located on northeast corner; area is fragmented with many vacant lots; yard.

Bibliography Galv. Co. Tax records; Informant _____
city directories; oral interviews. Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994-231 Survey site no. 5
City Galveston UTM's 325740/3242600
Name First Evangelical Lutheran Church Date: factual 1868; 1915 Est.
Address 2401 Avenue G Architect/Builder Murdock in 1915
Contractor
Owner First Lutheran Church, Style/Type Gothic Revival
ATTN: Rev. Vernon Rabel Original use church
Address 2401 Ave. G. Present use gymnasium
Galveston 77550 Present condition good

Block/Lot 324/1-7. Area less than 1 acre
Description One-story brick church structure; rectangular shape with small addition on southwest corner; both sections with hipped roofs; front facade dominated by square tower with steeple and double entrance at the base; north facade has centered entrance with roundel window; buttresses with octagonal shape; pinnacles define corners and divide side facades; arched openings with leaded and colored glass.

Significance Church founded in 1850 in Galveston by German immigrants as First German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Frame Gothic church built in 1868. Prior to construction congregation met in nearby Lyceum Hall, which was purchased by church in 1885. In 1915 the church attached the hall building to the older church, encased them in brick veneer, and added the tower. New church built in 1957 but the older structure continues in use for church functions.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site x Describe Part of half-block complex owned by church, surrounded by mixed uses, row of houses directly across.
Bibliography HABS Survey Form 1966; Informant
Rosenberg Library Archives File Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 6
City Galveston UTM 325570/3242870
✓ Name M.W. Shaw Building Date: factual _____ Est. c. 1878
✓ Address 2427 Avenue D Architect/Builder _____ Contractor _____
Owner H.M. Ausherman Style/Type Victorian Commercial
Original use commercial
Address Box 8834, Present use commercial/residential
Orlando, Fla. 32856 Present condition good
Block/Lot 504/1. Less than 1 acre
Description 2-story stuccoed, brick, commercial structure; rectangular with flat roof; corbeled cornice and frieze; street level consists of brick piers supporting an arcade of semicircular arches with hood molds; 6 bays on Market Street side; upper story 4/4 window openings are spanned by segmental arches with brick hood molds.

Significance One of the earlier brick commercial structures remaining intact outside the Strand district. Appears to have been built by 1879, perhaps by an R.F. Martin. Purchased in early 1890s by M.W. Shaw who owned building for long period. Shaw was a jeweler as well as vice president of the Galveston Trust and Safe Deposit Co., neither located in this building. Building housed wide variety of retail businesses over the years.

Building has served as landmark along 25th Street. It also anchors west corner of block. Winston's or the Central Hotel, the oldest frame commercial building in downtown Galveston, is on the east corner.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Covers corner lot along major street leading to downtown; on edge of Central Business District.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant _____

City Directories _____

Recorder Ellen BeasleyDate Nov. 1982

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 7
City Galveston UTMs 325870/3242480
Name Rosenberg Library Date: factual 1902-04; 1971 Est.
Address 2310 Sealy St. Architect/Builder William S. Eames & Thomas C. Young/St. Louis Contractor Harry Devlin
Owner City of Galveston Style/Type Second Renaissance Revival
ATTN: John Hyatt Original use public library
Address 2310 Sealy Present use public library
Galveston 77550 Present condition excellent
Block/Lot 263/8-14. Less than 1 acre
Description Multistory rusticated brick and stone structure; modified I-shape with low-pitched tiled, hipped roof; wide cornice and frieze; 3 bays on 23rd St. or main entrance facade; primary openings are 2-story arches with pediment and complete entablature; open book carved in each pediment; arched transom with carved spandrels; entrance on south or Ave. I side opens onto balustraded landing. "Rosenberg Library 1902" carved in frieze on 23rd St. side. Decorative panels carved with names of authors flank primary openings. Statue of Henry Rosenberg in center of 23rd St. side. Later addition is light-stone rectangular structure with low-pitched, hipped roof; plain, smooth surface; entrance placed at connection point of original building and addition. This later addition is not a contributing element of the nomination.

Significance Rosenberg Library has served as the Galveston public library since its dedication on June 22, 1904. Henry Rosenberg, the Swiss-born banker and merchant, gave the funds for what was the first major public library in Texas. Architects were William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young of St. Louis, also architects of the San Francisco U.S. Customs House. In May 1901, the Directors of the Rosenberg Library Association purchased the site; the cornerstone was laid on October 18, 1902. On August 22, 1971, the Moody Memorial Wing was dedicated. As a public institution, the library is of major importance in Galveston. Architecturally, the original building is unique among early Galveston buildings and is the most intact public building representing the early twentieth century. The archival collection of the library is of importance locally and state-wide.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Fills half of block; surrounded by mixed uses, most on sizeable tracts (churches, Ashton Villa, etc.)
Bibliography HABS Survey Form (1966); Galveston Daily News, 6/21/1974; library subject files. Informant Ellen Beasley
Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * Architect/Builder - Thomas M. Price, architect of wing.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 8
City Galveston UTM 325850/3242820
Name Star Drug Store Date: factual Est. c. 1886-87
Address 510-23rd St. Architect/Builder _____
Galveston Contractor _____
Owner Fran Nicodemus Fashions Style/Type Victorian commercial
Original use commercial
Address 1302 Antigua, Present use commercial
Houston 77058 Present condition good, alterations reversible
Block/Lot Blk. 443, S. 43 ft. of lots 1-2. Less than 1 acre.
Description Two-story, stuccoed, brick, commercial structure; rectangular with flat roof; carved capitals and other classical details decorate cornice topped with small pediment; street level has two recessed double entrance doors flanked by display windows; single entrance on northwest corner; canopy attached below transoms; second story sectioned by pilasters; primary focus is triple window in segmental arch opening flanked by round-headed windows; secondary facade with three windows on northwest corner.

Significance Business and building are landmarks in Galveston; facade is distinguished among structures in the mall area. Location of one of Galveston's oldest businesses from 1906-1982.; C.J. Michaelis established drug store in 1890 and moved to this site in 1906; rebuilt structure for use; various partnerships, all evolving through original owner of business. Tax records indicate original building was built c. 1886-87 by Mrs. Olympia Freybe. This is substantiated by Sanborn Maps for 1885 and 1889.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe On alley side of downtown mall block; major traffic area, both vehicular and pedestrian.

Bibliography Galveston Daily News;

Informant _____

Galveston County Tax Records

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/331 Survey site no. 9
City Galveston UTM 325920/3242880
Name Eiband's Date: factual 18[70]; 1914 Est. _____
Address 2001 Central Plaza Architect/Builder Greene and Finger, 1914 enlarg.
Contractor _____
Owner M.A.S. Realty Style/Type commercial
Original use commercial
Address 2201 Central Plaza Present use commercial
Galveston Present condition good, alterations minor and
Block/Lot 442, lots 5, 6, 7. Less than 1 acre easily reversible
Description 4-story, stuccoed, masonry commercial structure; virtually square with
flat roof; some delineation to parapet; cornice consists of rectangular panels; modernized
street level devoted to recessed entrances and display windows protected by canopy;
upper floors dominated by evenly spaced windows with molded hoods. Windows now enclose
entrance corners emphasized with rusticated quoins and pilasters terminating in modified
pinnacles.

Significance Eiband's is the oldest continuing business in its original location in
downtown Galveston. The building and the business are landmarks to Galvestonians.
Firm was formed by Henry A. Eiband, Henry Garbade, and Thomas McCrea; formally opened
in September 1895 as Garbade, Eiband, & Co., in small building at present site. In
1914, they acquired all buildings on three lots, consolidated and remodeled them along
with addition of fourth floor. Original core of building dates from 1870.

Business split in 1922, at which time Garbade received the building and Eiband
became owner of the business.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe On major corner
of downtown mall

Bibliography files of Eiband's; Galveston Informant

newspaper files at Rosenberg Library;

Recorder

Ellen Beasley

City Directories; interview with

Date

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Robert Albright, President of Eiband's.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 11
City Galveston UTMs 325880/3242960
Name U.S. National Bank Date: factual 1923-25 Est. _____
Address 2201 Ave. D Architect/Builder Alfred C. Blossom, New York;*
associate (cont.) Contractor Westlake Construction
Owner United States National Bank Style/Type commercial, described at time (cont.)**
Original use bank and offices
Address P.O. Box 179 Present use same
c/o F.A. "Andy" Odom, Pres. Present condition good

Block/Lot 502/6 & 7; less than 1 acre.

Description 11-story, granite-faced commercial structure; rectangular with angled corner that denotes entrance; flat roof with wide eaves; molded cornice; first story consists of commercial spaces with display windows and entrances on street; second story consists of elongated, arched windows separated by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; bank entrance with pediment; simple entablature separates 2 lower levels from 9 upper floors; window arrangement repeated on each floor; interior lobby and main room retain many original details. Steel supports and reinforced concrete.

Significance U.S. National Bank is a major financial institution in Galveston and traces its history back to 1874, with founding of Island City Savings Bank. In 1902, Kempner family bought controlling interest and changed name to Texas Bank and Trust Co., present name adopted in 1923. In 1971, a registered bank holding company acquired majority ownership of U.S. National Bank. Building was described as third modern, skyscraper, office building in Galveston. Blossom was engineer and architect trained in London; designed Magnolia Building in Dallas. U.S. National Bank Building represents a major financial and architectural landmark in Galveston. It was the most important private building to be constructed in the 1920s.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe One of dominant buildings in downtown Galveston; on major corner; part of important streetscape (cont.)***
Bibliography Galveston Tribune, 3/19/25 Informant _____
Galveston Daily News, 6/22/72 Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * Architect/Builder - architects Messrs. Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick of Fort Worth; Westlake construction Co., Ft. Worth and St. Louis. ** Style/Type - as "Italian Renaissance." *** along 22nd from F to D.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 12
City Galveston UTMs 325830/3242950
Name City National Bank Date: factual 1910-20 Est. _____
Address 2219 Ave. D. Architect/Builder Weary and Eiford Co., Chicago
Contractor M.C. Bowden
Owner Galveston County Style/Type Neo-Classical Revival
Attn: Judge Ray Holbrook Original use bank
Address 722 Moody Present use county museum
Galveston, Texas 77550 Present condition good
Block/Lot 502/E 18ft. 10in. of lot 2 & W. 16ft. 6in. of lot 3; less than 1 acre
Description Rectangular commercial structure of dressed stone; pedimented portico with Corinthian columns; elaborate entrance approached by center stairs; doorway with complete entablature; decorative bronze urns placed between columns; "CITY NATIONAL BANK" carved on frieze.

Significance City National Bank was founded by W.L. Moody, Jr., in Dec. 1907. Moody was major business figure in Galveston. In 1911, bank took over assets of Galveston National Bank. Structure built specifically for City National Bank. Features a Neo-Classical exterior, not a common style in Galveston, and an interior lobby with a barrel-shaped ceiling. Interior remains as intact a document as exterior. Public reception for opening of \$200,000 structure was held August 12, 1920. Bank changed name to Moody National Bank in 1953, and in the early 1960s moved to a new building. Moody's daughter, Mrs. Mary Moody Northern, gave the building to Galveston County for use as a county museum.

Architecturally, building is one of most sophisticated structures in downtown Galveston.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe On block with E.S Levy Building and U.S. National Bank.

Bibliography Galveston Daily News, Aug. 22 & 29, 1920; Rosenberg Library Archives Informant _____
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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 13
City Galveston UTM's 326060/3242800
Name Jean Lafitte Hotel Date: factual 1927 Est.
Address 2105 Ave. F. Architect/Builder Andrew Fraser, Galveston
Contractor Bellows Maclay (cont.) *
Owner Henry L. Schulle Style/Type commercial (cont'd) **
2425 West Loop South Original use hotel
Address Suite 420 Present use hotel
Houston, Texas 77027 Present condition good, lower level altered;
Block/Lot 381/6-7; less than 1 acre windows on 4 floors replaced.
Description Ten-story brick hotel structure; rectangular with flat roof; street level
faced with dressed stone. Most openings on street level enclosed; single main entrance
on north side protected by arched brick canopy; rectangular window openings on upper
floors are single or paired; windows on second level have carved swags in face of
arch; carved stone band separates lower 8 floors from upper 2.

Significance Built as the major downtown hotel at time when Galveston was resort, port,
and gambling center. Provided (and provides) downtown hotel "for business and commercial
visitors and for tourists." Had 204 rooms each with private bath. W.L. Moody, Jr. is
credited with originating idea of building hotel. Property was purchased from Elks.
Galveston citizens subscribed the funds under a "buy a room" plan to sell stock; 127
rooms "sold" for \$1,000 and "drummer suites" with combined bedrooms and sample suites.
Opened October 1927. Andrew Fraser, architect, was originally from Scotland; came
to U.S. in 1909, and to Galveston in 1926. He designed several major Galveston buildings.
The Jean Lafitte Hotel was the most up-to-date hotel in downtown Galveston.
Construction was initiated by a major Galveston businessman. Commercially and
economically, it was an important addition to the city; a visual landmark, it is one
of the largest structures in the downtown and serves as an anchor to this area.
There is a complete set of plans for the original building which the owner will
utilize in the renovation of the hotel.
Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe On corner in
downtown; across from St. Mary's Cathedral and half block from county courthouse.
Bibliography Galveston Daily News, Informant
10/29/1927 and 10/1/1927 Recorder Ellen Beasley
Date Nov. 1982

Continuations: * Contractor - Construction Co. of Dallas.

** Style/Type - described as "carrying out the architectural motifs of
the Renaissance period with American colonial style."

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/213 Survey site no. 15
City Galveston UTM 325930/3242920
Name Pix Building Date: factual 1858-59 Est.
Address 2128 Postoffice St. Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Pix Properties Style/Type commercial
c/o Iris Mahula Original use commercial
Address Rt. 1, Box 144 Present use same
Adkins, TX 70101 Present condition good, alterations reversible

Block/Lot 501/13 & 14. Less than 1 acre.

Description 3-story brick commercial structure; rectangular with flat roof; corbeled brick cornice; street level faced with black tile; multiple door openings and display windows; 6/6 windows with 6 windows on Postoffice side and 4 on 22nd St. side; molded window heads.

Significance One of oldest (pre-Civil War) commercial buildings remaining in Galveston, and oldest in downtown Mall; built by Charles Hodgson Pix, English merchant who came to Galveston in early period; started business on Strand as Pix and Burney, Shipbrokers. In 1858-59, Pix built this building, and maintained business at location through 1896-97 City Directory. Served as location of Galveston Tribune, 1906-1924. Michael's Jewelry first listed at this address in 1938 directory.

Building distinguished by age and architectural simplicity. Serves as anchor to this corner of mall.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe On major corner of downtown mall.

Bibliography HABS Survey Form, Files of Informant
Galveston Historical Foundation Recorder Ellen Beasley
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✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 14
City Galveston UTMs 325980/3242820
Name Scottish Rite Cathedral Date: factual 1928-29 Est.
✓ Address 2128 Church St. Architect/Builder A.C. Finn, Houston
Contractor M.C. Bowden, Gal.
Owner Scottish Rite Cathedral Style/Type eclectic
Original use Scottish Rite Cathedral
Address 2128 Church Present use same
Galveston 77550 Present condition good
Block/Lot 441/12-14

Description 2-story limestone and brick structure with raised basement; square shape with flat roof; three-story section on northwest side serves as entrance to auditorium; roofline on primary sides encircled by double cornice with low relief carved ornamentation; the top bank is pierced with repeated needle shape; lower band is foliated rinceau; double eagles are placed at the front corners of the cornice, primary entrance on southwest corner is defined by two-story arch on which four emblems of the order are carved; on southeast side is arcade with a side stairwell that serves as another entrance area; varied windows treatment, some with "art glass"; 1929 newspaper accounts include description of elaborate interior.

Significance Galveston is the "mother of Scottish Rite Masonry in Texas." It was established on May 15, 1867 and named San Felipe Lodge in honor of Austin's colony. This particular site has been associated with Scottish Rite activities since 1902 when it was acquired by the lodge. At that time, Harmony Hall, a building erected in 1881 and associated with a Jewish organization, was on the site. It burned in February, 1928. The lodge hired noted Houston architect and Scottish Rite member, A.C. Finn, to design the new cathedral. The latter is unique architecturally in Galveston as noted at the time of its dedication in 1929. Elaborate interiors were also noted. The contractor, M.C. Bowden, built many of the major buildings in Galveston during this period.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe On highly visible downtown block; half block from mall.

Bibliography RTHL Marker; The Masonic News, Oct., 1929.

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✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 14
✓ City Galveston UTMs 325980/3242820
✓ Name Scottish Rite Cathedral Date: factual 1928-29 Est.
✓ Address 2128 Church St. Architect/Builder A.C. Finn, Houston
Contractor M.C. Bowden, Gal.
Owner Scottish Rite Cathedral Style/Type eclectic
Original use Scottish Rite Cathedral
Address 2128 Church Present use same
Galveston 77550 Present condition good

Block/Lot 441/12-14. Less than 1 acre.

Description 2-story limestone and brick structure with raised basement; square shape with flat roof; three-story section on northwest side serves as entrance to auditorium; roofline on primary sides encircled by double cornice with low relief carved ornamentation; the top band is pierced with repeated needle shape; lower band is foliated rinceau; double eagles are placed at the front corners of the cornice, primary entrance on southwest corner is defined by two-story arch on which four emblems of the order are carved; on southeast side is arcade with a side stairwell that serves as another entrance area; varied windows treatment, some with "art glass"; 1929 newspaper accounts include description of elaborate interior.

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Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe On highly visible downtown block; half block from mall.

Bibliography RTHL Marker; The Masonic News, Oct., 1929.

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 16
City Galveston UTM's 326600/3242520
Name Houses at 2017 - 2023 Ave I Date: factual _____ Est. early 1890s
Address 2017 Ave. I Architect/Builder _____ Contractor _____
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
Original use residence
Address 3007 Ave. Q Present use residence
Present condition good, vegetation getting out
Block/Lot blk 200-4 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub. of lots 2-3. of hand.
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hip roof; inset double gallery
with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining
in Galveston. The vernacular form was built in Galveston from the 1870s into the
20th century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired examples
throughout Galveston, but this foursome is now unique.

Exact construction date is undetermined, but Sanborn maps indicate they were
built between 1889 and 1900.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four simple structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant _____

City Directories.

Recorder Ellen Beasley

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 16
City Galveston UTM's 326600/3242520
Name Houses at 2017 -2023 Ave. I Date: factual Est. early 1890s
Address 2017 Ave. I Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
Original use residence
Address 3007 Ave. Q Present use residence
Present condition good, vegetation getting out of
Block/Lot blk 200-4 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub. of lots 2-3; less than 1 acre and hand.
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hip roof; inset double gallery
with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining
in Galveston. The vernacular form was built in Galveston from the 1870s into the
20th century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired examples
throughout Galveston, but this foursome is now unique.

Exact construction date is undetermined, but Sanborn maps indicate they were
built between 1889 and 1900.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four simple structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant

City Directories.

Recorder Ellen Beasley

Date Nov. 1982

Continuations:

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

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

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Page 17

✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 16
 ✓ City Galveston UTMs 326100/3242520
 ✓ Name 2019 Ave. I Date: factual early 1890s
 ✓ Address 2019 Ave. I Architect/Builder _____ Contractor _____
 Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
3007 Ave. Q Original use residential
 Address _____ Present use residential
 Present condition good; vegetation getting out
 Block/Lot blk.200-3 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub of Lots; less than 1 acre. of hand.
 Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned
balusters; two-bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining
in Galveston. The vernacular form was built in Galveston from the late 1870s into
the 20th century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired
examples throughout Galveston, but this foursome is now unique.

Exact construction date is undetermined, but Sanborn maps indicate that they
were built between 1889 and 1900.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant _____

City Directories _____

Recorder Ellen Beasley

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Page 17

✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 16
✓ City Galveston UTMs 326100/3242520
✓ Name House at Date: factual Est. early 1890s
✓ Address 2019 Ave. I Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
3007 Ave. Q Original use residential
Address Present use residential
Present condition good; vegetation getting out
Block/Lot blk.200-3 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub of Lots. of hand.
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned
balusters; two-bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining
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the 20th century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired
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were built between 1889 and 1900.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant

City Directories

Recorder Ellen Beasley

Date Nov. 1982

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✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994-231 Survey site no. 16
 ✓ City Galveston UTMs 326200/3242520
 ✓ Name House at Date: factual Est. early 1890s
 ✓ Address 2021 Ave. I Architect/Builder _____ Contractor _____
 Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
 Original use residence
 Address 2021 Ave. I Present use residence
 Present condition good; vegetation getting out
 Block/Lot B1. 200-2 Rainbow Row Site Plan, Sub of lots 2-3; less than 1 acre. of hand.
 Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two-bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining in
Galveston. The vernacular form was built in Galveston from the 1870s into the 20th
century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired examples
throughout Galveston, but this foursome is now unique.

Exact construction date is undetermined but Sanborn maps indicate that they
were built between 1889 and 1900.

Relationship to site: Moved ___ date ___ or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant _____

City Directories _____

Recorder Ellen Beasley

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994-231 Survey site no. 16
City Galveston UTM's 326200/3242520
Name House at Date: factual Est. early 1890s
Address 2021 Ave. I Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
Original use residence
Address 2021 Ave. I Present use residence
Present condition good; vegetation getting out
Block/Lot B1. 200-2 Rainbow Row Site Plan, Sub of lots 2-3. of hand.
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two-bay front with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of the simple double-gallery house remaining in
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Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant

City Directories

Recorder Ellen Beasley

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Page 19

✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/321 Survey site no. 16
✓ City Galveston UTMs 326200/3242520
✓ Name House at at Date: factual Est. early 1890s
✓ Address 2023 Ave. I Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
Original use residence
Address 3007 Ave. Q Present use residence
Present condition good; vegetation getting out of
Block/Lot blk 200, 1 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub. of lots. Less than 1 acre. of land.
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two-bay with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of simple double gallery houses remaining
in Galveston. The vernacular form was built in Galveston from the 1870s into the
20th century, often as speculative real estate. There are single and paired examples
throughout Galveston, but his foursome is now unique.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant

City Directories

Recorder

Ellen Beasley

Date

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✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/321 Survey site no. 16
✓ City Galveston UTMs 326200/3242520
✓ Name House at Date: factual Est. early 1890s
✓ Address 2023 Ave. I Architect/Builder Contractor
Owner Frances Jane Guy Style/Type Double-gallery vernacular
Original use residence
Address 3007 Ave. Q Present use residence
Present condition good; vegetation getting out
Block/Lot blk 200, 1 Rainbow Row Site Plan - Sub. of lots. of hand
Description Two-story frame residence; rectangular with hipped roof; inset double
gallery with arches supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; turned balusters;
two-bay with single entrance door and paired windows.

Significance This is the best grouping of simple double gallery houses remaining
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Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe Part of row of
four nearly identical structures; mixed-use area.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant
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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/321 Survey site no. 17
City Galveston UTMs 326150/3242920
Name I.O.O.F. Lodge Date: factual Est. 1899-1900
Address 505 20th Street Architect/Builder _____ Contractor _____
Owner I.O.O.F. Lodge Style/Type commercial
c/o Gus F. Jud Original use commercial and lodge hall
Address P.O. Box 624 Present use same
Galveston, TX 77553 Present condition structurally good, alterations
Block/Lot 440/N. 80 ft. of lot 7 exactly; less than 1 acre easily reversible
Description Two-story brick commercial building; rectangular with flat roof; parapet
with center projection; corbeled cornice; facades divided into sections separated
by pilasters; two store entrances flanked by store windows on street level of north
or main facade; suspended canopy protects entrances; segmental-arch windows; rear
portion of building may be later addition.

Significance Location of Galveston I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows Lodge) since 1910-11. Still
used for that purpose. Built by C.F. Rhode who bought property about 1894. C.F.
Rhode & Co., proprietors of Island City Cigar Factory, were listed at this address
in 1899-1900 directory. The building was remodeled for lodgeroom purposes on the
second floor for \$5,000, according to 1910 newspaper account.

Building has long-term association with fraternal organization. Serves as
corner anchor to commercial row that faces Grand Opera House.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site ☒ Describe On corner lot
and part of commercial row; faces Grand Opera House.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Records Informant _____

Galveston City Directories, Galveston Recorder Ellen Beasley

Daily News 9/1/1910 Date Nov. 1982

Continuations:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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all

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✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/321 Survey site no. 18
 ✓ City Galveston UTMs 326100/3242910
 ✓ Name Robinson Building Date: factual 1907 Est.
 ✓ Address 2009-11 Postoffice St. Architect/Builder
 Contractor
 Owner Thomas C. Brennan III Style/Type commercial
1980 Post Oak Boulevard Original use commercial
 Address Suite 1595 Present use bar and residential
Houston, Texas 77056 Present condition good, alterations reversible
 Block/Lot 440/5. Less than 1 acre.
 Description Three-story brick commercial building; rectangular with flat roof; parapet with center projection; band in parapet originally exhibited "19 GEO. E. ROBINSON 07"; corbelled cornice; front facade divided into three sections separated by pilasters; street level enclosed, although original outline of single center door flanked by angled entrances and large display windows remain obvious; segmental-arch windows are 2/2; fire escape now attached to upper floors.

 Significance Built by George E. Robinson, who was of Robinson and Witt, contracting plumbers, gas, steam fitters, and electricians (as well as dealers in fixtures). Other plumbing businesses located here also. 1907 newspaper article stated that cost of building was \$11,000. Building is an example of the simple, early 20th-century, commercial structure built to house service business. It is the largest structure in the row that faces the Grand Opera House. Its renovation and continued use is essential to stabilizing the row.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site X Describe in row of commercial structures; faces the Grand Opera House.

Bibliography Galveston Daily News,
Sept. 1, 1907.

Informant

Recorder

Ellen Beasley

Date

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 20
City Galveston UTM's 326180/3243030
Name _____ Date: factual 1889;1912 Est. _____
Address 1921 Ave. D & 1921½ Ave. D Architect/Builder _____
Contractor 1912-Janssen & Zempter
Owner George O. Gillespie Style/Type Renaissance Revival
Original use Commercial
Address 630 Hunters Grove Present use Commercial
Houston, Texas 77024 Present condition fair, structurally sound

Block/Lot 499/2 less than 1 acre

Description 2-story stuccoed brick commercial building; rectangular shape with flat roof; plain parapet not original; cornice created by molded rectangular sections with quatrefoil-shaped openings; door openings on lower level consist of 6 sets of double doors with transoms; doors are separated by cast-iron columns; three sets of paired and arched windows on the second level supported by carved columns.

Significance Building has interesting architectural details. Wegner Bros. bought land in 1885 (tax records) and built substantial improvements in 1889; by 1890-91 directory, John and Ernest Wegner, groceries and liquors, listed at address. Wegner family remained in business here through 1909-10; by 1913, the Schaefer Bros. Bakery and Confectionery at address, 1912 deed indicates that \$5,000 of improvements and repairs were made by Frank J. Schaefer, then owner. Galveston Daily News, Sept. 1, 1910, indicates that Schaefer Brothers had begun remodeling. This served as Schaefer's main store; they had branches in other parts of Galveston.

This property and the adjoining property at 1925-27 Market form an important visual and architectural link between the Strand Historic District and the Grand Opera House.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Across from ANICO tower; within half block of 1860 Customs House and Grand Opera House.

Bibliography County Deed Records Informant _____
Galveston Historical Foundation Files; Recorder Ellen Beasley
City Directory; Galveston Daily News, Date Nov. 1982
9/1/1910 & 1913

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Item number all

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County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 21
City Galveston UTM's 326020/3243150
Name BUILDING AT Date: factual 1889 Est. _____
Address 1925-27 Market Architect/Builder _____
20th Contractor _____
Owner Orson Clay, Anico Style/Type Victorian Commercial
Original use commercial
Address One Moody Plaza Present use vacant
Galveston, 77550 Present condition fair; structurally sound
Block/Lot 499/1 area less than 1 acre

Description Two-story stuccoed brick commercial structure; rectangular shape with flat roof; simple parapet interrupted by extensions of columns that divide facade into sections; openings are paired; many of the arched door openings on first level now enclosed; cast-iron columns that divide openings remain in place on first level; on second level paired 4/4 windows are placed under single arch; face of arch is carved with foliated and cross motifs; corbeling creates cornice.

Significance Building has interesting architectural details. Built by Catholic Diocese of Galveston, although specific church use not documented. By 1898, Newson and Gottheil (the Model Market) were listed at address. Market remained here into 1920s. The property and the adjoining property at 1921 Market form an important visual and architectural link between the Strand Historic District and the Grand Opera House.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Corner lot in downtown; across from ANICO Tower; within half block of 1860 Customs House and Grand Opera.
Bibliography County Deed Records; Galv. Informant _____
Historical Foundation Files; City Recorder Ellen Beasley
Directories. Date Nov. 1982

Continuations:

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 25

✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 22
✓ City Galveston UTMs 326180/3243180
✓ Name Marschner Building Date: factual 1905 Est.
✓ Address 1914-16 Mechanic St. Architect/Builder
Contractor
Owner Jack A. Hall II Style/Type commercial/late Victorian
Original use commercial (bottling works)
Address P.O. Box 3066 Present use commercial
Galveston 77552 Present condition good with minor alterations
Block/Lot 619/11. Less than 1 acre easily reversed
Description 2-story brick commercial structure; rectangular with stepped flat roof; corbeled cornice, facade divided into 3 sections by pilasters terminating in pinnacles; 5-bay front on lower level with large arched opening (now enclosed); 6 bays on second story, 2/2 openings with hood moldings; "C.F. Marschner/1905" on front.

Significance Good architectural details; building intact. Also well-documented regarding construction. C.F. Marschner owned property in 1904 but died during time building was being built. Ownership passed to his wife Marie, and three children. The 1908-09 City Directory lists, for the first time, Texas Bottling Works at this address. Marie Marschner is proprietress of company, manufacturers of soda, sassafras, gingerale, sassafras beer, and "celebrated Iron Brew." A separate advertisement indicated that they were dealers in soda apparatus. They also solicited "family trade," and shipped to any part of the state. Ownership of the business changed as did the name of the business which in the 1941 City Directory was the Triple XXX Bottling Company. Building remained in use as bottling company through 1964.

In addition to architectural distinction for a small brick structure, building has long identification with type of business for which it was built. Presently pending sale to owner who plans restoration.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site x Describe In middle of row of buildings; directly across from ANICO Tower; anchors center of block; backs up to Strand.

Bibliography Galveston County Tax Record Informant City Directories Recorder Ellen BeasleyDate Nov. 1982

Continuations:

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date entered JAN 24 1985

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(Central Business District MRA)

✓ County Galveston USGS Quad 2994/231 Survey site no. 23
✓ City Galveston UTM's 326930/3243800 (Zone 15)
✓ Name Merimax Building Date: factual 1895-96 Est. _____
✓ Address 521-22nd Street Architect/Builder Alfred Muller
Contractor _____
Owner Brenda A. Donaloio & William D. George Style/Type Romanesque Revival/Commercial
Original use Telephone exchange
Address 2104 Strand - #3C Present use Commercial office
Galveston, 77550 Present condition Under rehabilitation, good.
Block/Lot 442/lots 8 and East 1/2 of lot 9 (see attached survey) less than one acre
Description 4-story stuccoed masonry commercial structure; rectangular with flat roof; first floor features recessed entrances and wood-frame shop-front windows with transoms. Principal entrance on 22nd Street defined by stuccoed round arch. Upper floors divided into bays by stucco pilasters; windows set in groups of three 1/1 sash units. Third-floor window bays framed by broad round arches. The 22nd Street entrance bay rises above the building's cornice line to emphasize the primary entrance. Entry bay framed by half-round pilasters on upper stories. Building originally finished in brick, stuccoed over in the 20th century with loss of some details. Rehabilitation plans call for reinstallation of these missing elements, with the recessed panels of the original cornice being fabricated in fibreglass.

Significance Built by, and used as, Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company building from 1896 until 1938. Referred to as the "Telephone Building" for many years. Architect Alfred Muller was a major architect in Galveston; this is his sole surviving commercial building there. Claimed to be the "finest telephone building in the west." Listed by its present name, Merimax Professional Building, for first time in 1947 directory. Galveston was the home of the first telephone exchange in Texas. By 1896, there were approximately 500 telephones in Galveston. Prominent site with relationship to mall and 22nd Street.

Relationship to site: Moved _____ date _____ or Original site X Describe Site forms the southeast corner of the block

Bibliography Galveston Daily News Informant _____
9/1/1895; 8/21/1979. City Directories Recorder Ellen Beasley (Brenda A. Donaloio)
Date 1982 (1984)

Laurel J. Russell
State Historic Preservation Officer

21 Nov. 1984
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Central Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Galveston County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Building at 1921--1921-1/2
Avenue D

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

2. Building at 1925--1927 Market
Street

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

Substantive Review

3. City Hall

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor - 8/14/84

Attest

4. City National Bank

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

5. Eiband's

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

6. First Evangelical Lutheran
Church

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

7. House at 2528 Postoffice St.

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 8/14/84 T+S

Attest

8. Houses at 2017--2023 Avenue I

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

9. I.O.O.F. Lodge

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

10. Jean Lafitte Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 8/14/84

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Page 2 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Central Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Galveston County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Marschner Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

12. Model Laundry

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvener 8/14/84

Attest

13. Moser House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

14. Pix Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

15. Robinson Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

16. Rosenberg Library

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

17. Scottish Rite Cathedral

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvener 8/14/84

Attest

18. Shaw, M. W., Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

19. Star Drug Store

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

20. Texas Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/14/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Central Business District Multiple Resource Area

State Galveston County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Texas Heroes Monument

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Groover 8/14/84

Attest

22. U.S. National Bank

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Sharon Byers 8/14/84

Attest

23. Merimax Building

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Groover 1/24/85

Attest

24.

Keeper

Attest

25.

Keeper

Attest

26.

Keeper

Attest

27.

Keeper

Attest

28.

Keeper

Attest

29.

Keeper

Attest

30.

Keeper

Attest

Cover

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Central Business District MRA
Galveston County
TEXAS

Working No. MAR 29 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/85
Date Due: 4/26/84 - 5/13/84
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 5/2/84
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Cover

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

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

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Accept
Reviewer Green
Discipline Historian
Date 5/2/84
_____ see continuation sheet

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- ☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

X Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

UTM References

Should have included acreage of MRA, but other geographic info is very precise.

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



THROBBING HEART OF THE BIGGEST LITTLE CITY.

Galveston Central Business District,
Multiple Resource Nomination
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Photo from Galveston Daily News, Oct. 1, 1915;
archives of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston.

View of 23rd and Postoffice streets, looking NE.

Photo 1 of 32

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Galveston Central Business District,
Multiple Resource Nomination
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Photo late 1920s; on file, Rosenberg Library,
Galveston.

Looking NE at downtown

Photo 2 of 32

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Galveston Central Business District
Multiple Resource Nomination
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Photo 1930s; photo on file, archives of Rosenberg
Library, Galveston

Looking NW towards downtown

Photo 3 of 32

**ROSENBERG LIBRARY
GALVESTON, TEXAS**

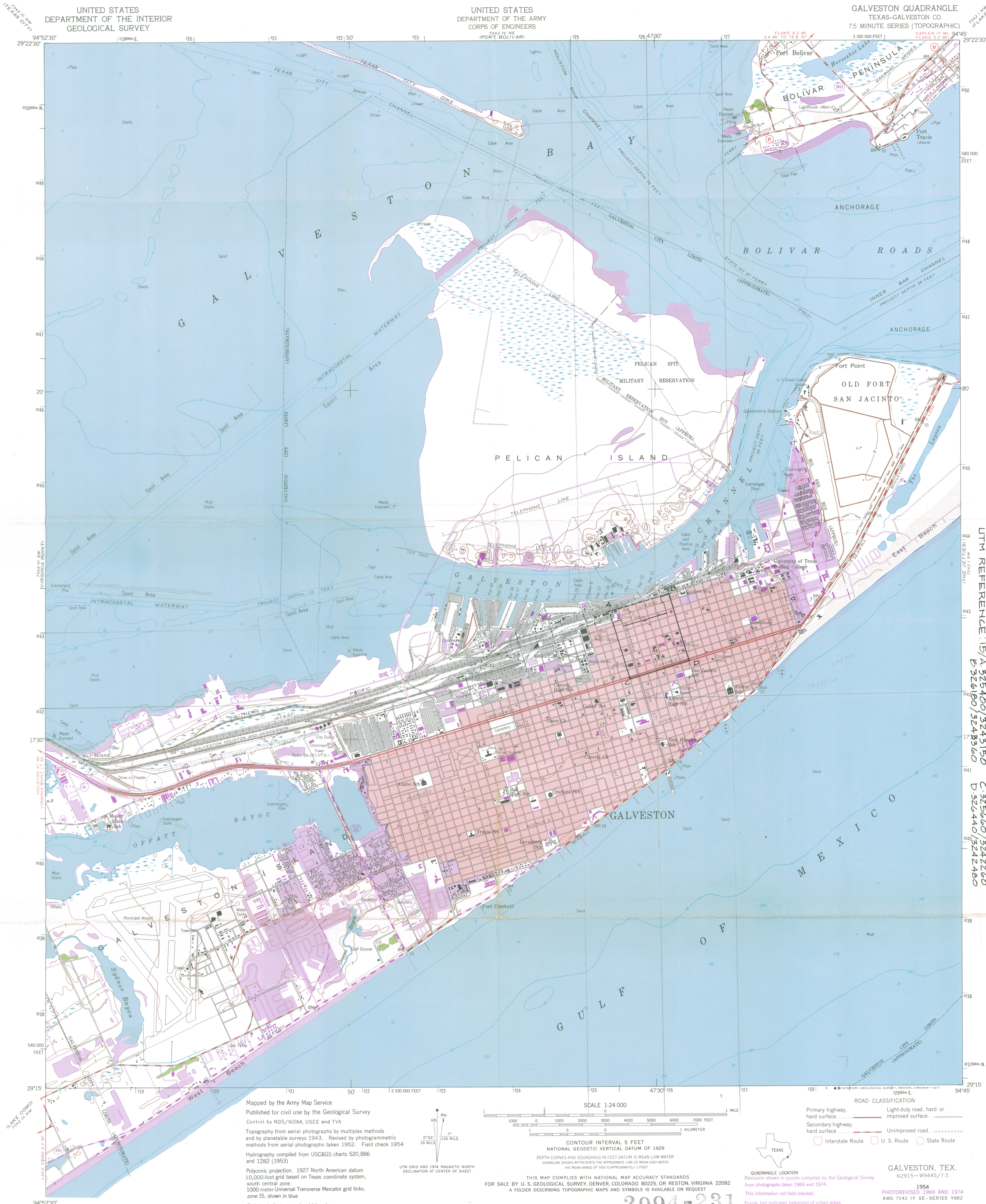


Galveston Central Business District
Multiple Resource Nomination
Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Photo by Ellen Beasley, April 1983; neg. on file,
Texas Historical Commission, Austin

22nd (Kempner) Street: row includes Southwestern
Telephone and Telegraph Building, Eiband's, Texas
Building, and U.S. National Bank; looking N from
22nd and Church.

Photo 5 of 32



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

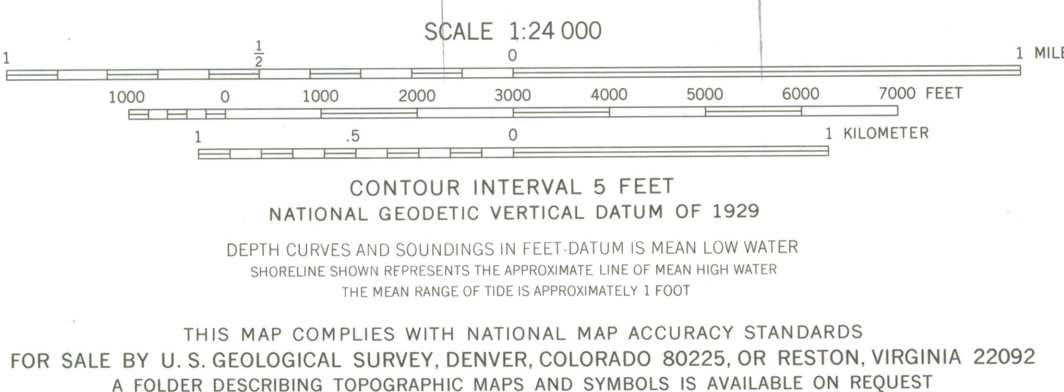
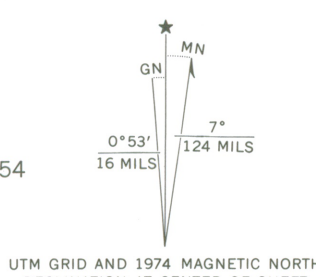
GALVESTON QUADRANGLE
TEXAS-GALVESTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by NOS/NOAA, USCE and TVA

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
and by planetable surveys 1943. Revised by photogrammetric
methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954
Hydrography compiled from USCGS charts 520,886
and 1282 (1953)

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
south central zone
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey
from photographs taken 1969 and 1974.
This information not field checked.
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GALVESTON, TEX.
N2915-W9445/7.5
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1974
AMS 7042 IV SE-SERIES V882

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF THE GALVESTON CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
GENERALLY BETWEEN THE MARKET & WATER, & BETWEEN
20th & 26th STS.
GALVESTON, GALVESTON CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 15/A 325400/3243150
E 326180/3242360
C 325660/3242260
D 326440/3242480

2994-231

GALVESTON CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

Key to map showing sites and buildings being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places:

Site No.

1. Texas Heroes Monument, intersection Broadway (J) and 25th Street
2. City Hall, 823 25th Street (Rosenberg)
3. Model Laundry, 513-23 25th Street (Rosenberg)
4. 2528 Postoffice (E)
5. First Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2401 Winnie (G)
6. M.W. Shaw Building, 2427 Market (D)
7. Rosenberg Library, 2310 Sealy (I), and 823 23rd Street (Tremont)
8. Star Drug Store, 510 23rd Street (Tremont)
9. Eiband's, 2201 Postoffice (E)
10. Texas Building, 2200 Postoffice (E)
11. U.S. National Bank, 2201 Market (D)
12. City National Bank, now Galveston County Historical Museum, 2219 Market (D)
13. Jean Lafitte Hotel, 2105 Church
14. Scottish Rite Cathedral, 2128 Church (F)
15. Pix Building, 2128 Postoffice (E)
16. ^{Hummer at} 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023 Sealy (I)
17. I.O.O.F. Building, 505 20th Street
18. Robinson Building, 2009-11 Postoffice (E)
19. Moser House, 509 19th Street
20. 1921 Market (D)
21. 1925-27 Market
22. Marschner Building, 1914-16 Mechanic (C)

On the National Register:

- A. Open Gates/George Sealy House: listed 1969.
- B. Ashton Villa/J.M. Brown House: listed 1969.
- C. Trinity Episcopal Church: listed 1979.
- D. St. Mary's Cathedral: Listed 1973.
- E. Grand Opera House: listed 1974.
- F. First Presbyterian Church: listed 1979.
- G. Old Galveston Custom House: D of E.

