

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: North Side Historic District

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Area roughly bounded by Kolstad, N. Perry, W. Green, and N. Conrad

CITY OR TOWN: Palestine

VICINITY: N/A

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

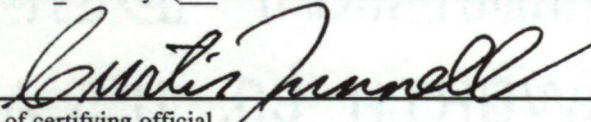
STATE: Texas CODE: TX

COUNTY: Anderson

CODE: 001 ZIP CODE: 75801

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

  
Signature of certifying official

25 May 1998  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

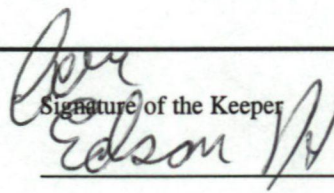
   determined eligible for the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain) :

  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

7-1-98



## 5. CLASSIFICATION

**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private; Public - local

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** District

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	135	41 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	7	0 STRUCTURES
	1	0 OBJECTS
	143	41 TOTAL

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 2

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** Historic and Architectural Resources of Palestine, Texas

## 6. FUNCTION OR USE

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** DOMESTIC/single dwelling; DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling; DOMESTIC/secondary structure

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** DOMESTIC/ single dwelling; DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

## 7. DESCRIPTION

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Late Victorian: Queen Anne  
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements:  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival, Tudor Revival

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION BRICK; WOOD; CONCRETE  
WALLS WOOD; BRICK  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER GLASS; STONE

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-13)



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

The North Side Historic District encompasses approximately 22 city blocks of historic residential development immediately north of downtown Palestine, Texas. The district contains a significant concentration of late 19th and early 20th century single-family dwellings. No individual style or form prevails in the neighborhood, resulting in an eclectic architectural character reflective of nearly a century of evolution. Virtually all properties within the district lie on individually developed parcels, creating irregularly shaped lots and blocks that distinguish this neighborhood from the grid patterns in surrounding areas. Most historic properties in the district face north-south streets, although a few face east-west thoroughfares such as Kolstad and Pine. The earliest properties in the district are modestly scaled frame dwellings built traditionally on center-passage and L- plan vernacular forms. Turn-of-the-century mansions designed in the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles also contribute to the neighborhood's historic character, with bungalows and period revival cottages scattered among these earlier residences. A few duplexes, institutional properties and historic landscape features such as cast iron fencing and concrete sidewalks and curbs complete the neighborhood. With 145 of 186 resources classified as Contributing, the district retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The North Side Historic District is in the northern section of historic Palestine, northwest of the original town site and due north of Palestine's downtown area. Wells Creek extends in a southeasterly direction along the southern portion of the district, causing the surrounding landscape to slope toward the southeast. Single-family dwellings occupying irregularly shaped lots comprise most of the historic district, although the district also contains a historic church and a historic school. Historically, the dwellings in the neighborhood have been occupied and kept in good condition, and they continue to be well maintained at present.

All residences in the district are set back from the streets, leaving each property owner with a small area for landscaping (Photo 2). Few of the past or present landowners have undertaken major landscaping efforts, although some property owners have planted rows of trees in front of their houses (Photo 1). Lawns usually consist of St. Augustine grass and a variety of ornamental shrubs. Grassy parkways line the district's streets, yet street landscaping remains inconsistent. Only one street in the district is lined with trees, although many mature trees and shrubs planted generously on private property achieve a wooded effect that pervades the neighborhood. The development of streetscapes and landscapes within the district paralleled the evolution of the neighborhood. As smaller in-fill houses began to appear, so did modest plantings. The recurrent juxtaposition of large and small lots throughout the district created a corresponding mix of landscaped properties. Large trees and shrubs tend to occur on expansive lots, while smaller plantings fill lots of more modest size.



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North Side Historic District  
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Historic landscape features include portions of original cast iron perimeter fencing (see Map-28). Low rock and concrete retaining walls also occur along a portion of E. Pine between N. Cedar and N. Link (see Map-29). The fencing and walls appear original to the construction of the existing dwellings and streets, and generally follow lot lines associated with the corresponding parcels.

Concrete sidewalks and curbs (c. 1920), some with corner steps, occur at random throughout the district and remain in good condition. Other historic infrastructure (see Map-29) includes an at-grade drainage course and an unnamed U-shaped water drainage course (c. 1890). This U-shaped, brick lined water course is in fair condition and either discharges its flow into Wells Creek or connects to another drainage line. Wells Creek becomes an underground stream where it crosses N. Tennessee just north of W. Kolstad and historic concrete drainage culverts and pipe rail barricades mark its location above ground. These elements are in fair condition and date from around 1925. A water trough (c. 1900) is located on the north side of E. Ezell between N. Sycamore and N. Fowler. Constructed of stone and concrete in two sections, the structure is currently filled with soil and in poor repair. Various historic water main and cast iron storm sewer manhole covers and debris grates (all c. 1920) occur throughout the district and remain in good condition.

The layout of the district's streets, lots, and blocks constitutes an important and distinguishing feature of the district's physical character. Unlike surrounding areas, the North Side Historic District consists of parcels of varying sizes, and the irregular layout of streets and blocks diverges from the rigid, grid-like pattern just beyond the district's boundaries. Most properties in the district lay within original or very early outlots that have been subdivided over time. The district is densely developed, with no parks, squares or other planned open spaces. A few empty lots mark the sites of razed or destroyed historic properties, yet disruption of the historic character and ambiance of the district has been minimal.

Although they are a minority, the oldest buildings in the district are 1-story frame residences erected in the mid 19th century. Most have been substantially altered over time and no longer appear in their original form. The Greenwood House (315 E. Kolstad), for example, appears to have been constructed about 1903, but was actually built in the 1870s; a 1903 remodeling completely obscured the original house. Detached, wood-frame dwellings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries comprise the majority of buildings in the North Side Historic District. Most of these dwellings are modestly scaled and detailed 1-story buildings, although several large, architect-designed houses occur in the district. Typically, houses in the district display stylistic embellishment applied to an established, traditional house form.



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L-plan houses, built from the 1880s to the early 1900s, often exhibit Queen Anne porch details such as turned wood porch supports and jigsawed brackets. Many of these have been modified over the years and some exhibit a layering of architectural embellishment. Modified L-plan houses date from the late 1890s to the early 1910s and the oldest examples also exhibit Queen Anne stylistic features. Most of those constructed during the early 20th century reflect the Classical Revival style and display more restrained ornamentation.

Interspersed among existing, older properties are newer Craftsman and Revival style bungalows. The majority of the district's bungalows are modest in size and display typical Craftsman embellishment, including triangular knee braces in gable ends and exposed rafters along the eaves. Craftsman bungalows date locally from the mid 1910s and remained popular into the 1930s. Some of these dwellings are deceptively large and are among the city's premier examples of this nationally popular house form. A total of 60 properties in the district display Craftsman details. The Tudor Revival style gained favor in Palestine during the late 1920s and 1930s, and examples within the North Side Historic District, such as the Lacey House at 905 N. Cedar (Photo 15), tend to be small and often were built from plans found in pattern books available at local lumber yards. Unlike most historic buildings in the district, Tudor Revival houses typically display brick exterior finishes. Distinctive physical features of Tudor Revival style include steeply pitched, multi-gabled roofs, single round-arched front door openings and exterior chimneys on the building's facade. The district also contains houses in other architectural styles and plan types including several Colonial Revival (Photo 12, 303 E. Kolstad) and Foursquare houses (Photo 13, 1025 N. Mallard).

After undergoing various renovations over the years, many homes in the North Side Historic District exhibit more than one architectural style. This fusion of styles, evident on the Kolstad House at 1005 N. Queen (Photo 8) which blends Italianate and Queen Anne details together, creates a distinctive architectural fabric and enhances the district's eclectic late 19th and early 20th century character.

While the majority of houses can be regarded as vernacular or popular, many grand and opulent mansions also occur in the district (for a detailed discussion of property types, see the associated historic context, *Community and Regional Development in Palestine, Texas: 1846-1945*, pages F42-F48). Most of these large scale houses exhibit characteristics of the Queen Anne style, which is known for its ornate detailing, an asymmetrical emphasis and composite wall surfaces. Distinguishing Queen Anne characteristics visible on many homes in the North Side Historic District include round or polygonal towers, bay windows, and imbricated shingles. Porches often display delicate turned balustrades and ornate brackets and spindlework. A total of 47 properties with Queen Anne characteristics occur in the neighborhood. One of the best examples of the Queen Anne style is the Edwin and Eva Link House at



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925 N. Link (Photo 6). The asymmetrical facade, patterned shingles, delicate porch supports and round corner tower are all indicative of the style. A number of other large houses in the district feature detailing characteristic of the Classical Revival style, which became popular during the first decades of the 20th century. With its symmetrical facade and full-height entry portico graced with Ionic columns, the A.B. Hodges House (601 E. Hodges Street; Photo 9) is an outstanding example.

Since the district encompasses some of the oldest development in Palestine and includes several mid 19th century houses, the potential for historic archeological investigations exists. No archeological investigations or studies have been conducted within the district.

### DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES

**CONTRIBUTING.** Properties in this category include buildings that add to the district's overall historic character. To be included in this category, a building ordinarily must have been built before 1945 and retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to the district's period of significance. A Contributing property need not be completely unaltered to be included in this category. In fact, few buildings in the district survive in their original state. Most property owners have made alterations and have added rooms, replaced rotted woodwork, or installed new siding on their historic houses. Some have modified porches using materials compatible with the original scale and materials of the dwellings. However, when these changes have not obscured the original form, massing or overall visual appearance of the building, and were undertaken during the district's period of significance, such modifications minimally detract from the neighborhood's overall historic character and sense of time and place. Such changes reflect the area's ongoing viability throughout the period of significance and are considered noteworthy. Thus, when a property closely resembles its pre-1945, but not necessarily original, appearance, it is classified as Contributing to the historic character of the district.

Although alterations may detract from the original character of a building, age and relative rarity of plan type or style were mitigating factors when classifying buildings with such alterations as Contributing. For example, the house at 407 E. Kolstad has been considerably modified by the alteration of the porch and the replacement of some original windows. Despite the alterations to the house, it remains recognizable to the district's period of significance. The age of the house, the relative rarity of this particular house type in the North Side Historic District, and the home's unaltered massing, form and visual appearance add to the district's overall historic character and ambiance. Because of these qualifications, the house is classified as Contributing.



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**NONCONTRIBUTING.** Properties in this category are those that detract from the district's historic character and ambiance. The majority are historic properties severely altered through a combination of changes that have greatly modified their original form, massing or overall visual appearance or that have removed or compromised original distinguishing design features. These buildings exhibit few or none of the characteristics that distinguish the historic district and are considered intrusive. The kinds of changes that can be insensitive to a property's historic character include, but are not necessarily limited to, the installation of vinyl, asbestos or aluminum siding over original sheathing materials, the construction of new rooms, the removal of original porches and trim, the replacement of original windows, the alteration of the original size of window and door openings and the addition of design elements incompatible with the building's original form, massing and detailing. By themselves, these alterations do not always warrant classification of a historic property as Noncontributing, but collectively they greatly diminish a property's ability to convey a sense of time and place, especially when the building is not a rare surviving example of a once common plan type or architectural style. For example, buildings of more recent construction altered with a combination of changes to windows, porches and siding, such as the dwelling at 811 N. Fowler (Photo 17), have lost their character-defining elements and their ability to convey a sense of time and place that contributes to the district's overall historic character. This category also includes properties built after the district's period of significance (post-1945).

Historic buildings currently classified as Noncontributing can be reclassified as Contributing if owners undertake sensitive restoration efforts that adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. Owners should review these guidelines carefully before any restoration work is undertaken and request comment from Texas Historical Commission staff. Copies are available from the Texas Historical Commission in Austin.



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## INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES - NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following list includes all historic and non-historic properties within the district's boundaries. Organized by address, the list identifies each building and includes the most vital physical information about that property. Dates are estimated in five-year increments, except when an exact or factual date is known. An asterisk (\*) by the *Category* designation indicates a historic (pre-1945) property that has been severely altered and is currently classified as Noncontributing. The property may be considered for re-classification as Contributing if restoration/rehabilitation work is completed that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Address	Date	Property Type / Plan Type	Stylistic Influence	Category
104 E Camden	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
110 E Camden	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / L-Plan		Contributing
112 E Camden	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman/Col.Rev.	Contributing
114 E Camden	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
901 N Cedar	c. 1895	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage		Noncontributing*
905 N Cedar	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Contributing
909 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
910 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
914 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Noncontributing*
915 N Cedar	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
921 A N Cedar	c. 1900	Domestic: Single	Classical Revival	Contributing
921 B N Cedar	c. 1900	Domestic: Auxiliary		Contributing
922 N Cedar	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Contributing
1002 N Cedar	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor/Colonial	Contributing
1008 N Cedar	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1012 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1014 N Cedar	c. 1925	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
1015 N Cedar	c. 1960	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
1016 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Classical Revival	Contributing
1017 N Cedar	c. 1945	Domestic: Single		Contributing
1019 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1020 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
1025 N Cedar	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1026 N Cedar	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Prairie	Contributing
1101 N Cedar	1911	Institutional / Educational	Classical Revival	Contributing
1102 N Cedar	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Class.Rev./Prairie	Contributing
1106 N Cedar	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1000 N Church	c. 1975	Commercial		Noncontributing
1015 N Church	c. 1980	Commercial		Noncontributing
916 N Conrad	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Contributing
926 N Conrad	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / L-Plan		Contributing
102 E Ezell	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
103-05 E Ezell	c. 1950	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
104 E Ezell	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
106 E Ezell	c. 1965	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
805 N Fowler	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
807 N Fowler	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
808 N Fowler	c. 1905	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing*
809 N Fowler	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
811 N Fowler	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Noncontributing*



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Address	Date	Property Type / Plan Type	Stylistic Influence	Category
1004 N Fowler	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Noncontributing*
1015 N Fowler	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Contributing
412A W Green	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
412B W Green	c. 1910	Domestic: Auxiliary		Contributing
414 W Green	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
416 W Green	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Classical Revival	Contributing
420 W Green	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Classical/Craftsman	Contributing
503 E Hodges	1896	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
504 E Hodges	c. 1965	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
517 E Hodges	1895	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
518 E Hodges	c. 1950	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
601 E Hodges	1910-11	Domestic: Single	Classical Revival	Contributing
101 E Kolstad	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
105 E Kolstad	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
107 E Kolstad	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage	Classical Revival	Contributing
109 E Kolstad	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Classical Revival	Contributing
115 E Kolstad	1914	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Tudor Revival	Contributing
201 E Kolstad	c. 1900	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
303 E Kolstad	c. 1900	Domestic: Single	Colonial Revival	Contributing
305 E Kolstad	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
315 E Kolstad	c. 1903	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
407 E Kolstad	1848	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage		Contributing
501 E Kolstad	c. 1970	Commercial: Office Building		Noncontributing
605 E Kolstad	c. 1930	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing*
111 W Kolstad	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
115 W Kolstad	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan		Contributing
117 W Kolstad	c. 1920	Domestic: Single	Craftsman	Contributing
119 W Kolstad	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Classical Revival	Contributing
201 W Kolstad	1927	Domestic: Single	Tudor Revival	Contributing
211A W Kolstad	1916	Institutional / Religion	Classical Revival	Contributing
211B W Kolstad	c. 1947	Institutional / Religion		Noncontributing
211C W Kolstad	c. 1990	Institutional / Religion		Noncontributing
305 W Kolstad	c. 1955	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
403 W Kolstad	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Noncontributing*
922 N Link	1913	Domestic: Single	Classical Revival	Contributing
925 N Link	1897	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
1002 N Link	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1003 N Link	1852	Domestic: Single	Classical Revival	Contributing
1004 N Link	c. 1970	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
1006 N Link	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1007 N Link	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1008 N Link	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1009 N Link	c. 1950	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
1010 N Link	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1101 N Link	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
1104 N Link	c. 1940	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
1106 N Link	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Noncontributing*
1108 N Link	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
1111 N Link	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1115 N Link	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
1116 N Link	c. 1925	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
901 N Mallard	c. 1985	Industrial		Noncontributing
917 N Mallard	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
919 N Mallard	c. 1950	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing
1000 N Mallard	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing



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Address	Date	Property Type / Plan Type	Stylistic Influence	Category
1003 N Mallard	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
1006 N Mallard	c. 1900	Domestic: Single	Classical Revival	Contributing
1007 N Mallard	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1010 N Mallard	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Classical Revival	Contributing
1018 N Mallard	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
1025 N Mallard	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Prairie School	Contributing
909 N Perry	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
913 N Perry	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Col. Rev./Craftsman	Contributing
915 N Perry	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
921 N Perry	1849	Domestic: Single		Contributing
1007 N Perry	c. 1925	Domestic: Single	Spanish Col. Revival	Contributing
1009 N Perry	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
1011 N Perry	1851	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage	Greek Revival	Contributing
105 E Pine	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Auxiliary	Col. Rev./Craftsman	Contributing
106 E Pine	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
107 E Pine	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
109 E Pine	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Classical Revival	Contributing
110 E Pine	c. 1908	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
111 E Pine	c. 1914	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan		Contributing
115 E Pine	c. 1895	Domestic: Single / L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
116 E Pine	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
120 E Pine	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
121 E Pine	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
122 E Pine	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
201 E Pine	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Noncontributing*
205 E Pine	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan		Contributing
209 E Pine	c. 1905	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage	Classical Revival	Contributing
116 W Pine	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Tudor Revival	Contributing
202 W Pine	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
210 W Pine	1887	Domestic: Single / L-Plan		Contributing
901 N Queen	c. 1890	Domestic: Single / L-Plan		Contributing
911 N Queen	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Noncontributing*
918 N Queen	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
919 N Queen	c. 1910	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne/Stick	Noncontributing*
920 N Queen	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
922 N Queen	c. 1940	Domestic: Single		Contributing
923 N Queen	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Foursquare	Prairie School	Contributing
926 N Queen	c. 1930	Domestic: Multi / Duplex	Tudor Revival	Noncontributing*
927 N Queen	c. 1895	Domestic: Single / L-Plan	Q. Anne/Craftsman	Contributing
931 N Queen	c. 1895	Domestic: Single / L-Plan		Contributing
935 N Queen	c. 1895	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
1005 N Queen	1880	Domestic: Single	Italianate/Q. Anne	Contributing
1007 N Queen	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
901 N Sycamore	c. 1905	Domestic: Single	Queen Anne	Contributing
911 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
914 N Sycamore	c. 1930	Domestic: Multi / Duplex	Tudor Revival	Contributing
915 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
916 N Sycamore	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
918 N Sycamore	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
920 N Sycamore	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
921 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
922 N Sycamore	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
925 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
928 N Sycamore	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
929 N Sycamore	c. 1901	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing



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Address	Date	Property Type / Plan Type	Stylistic Influence	Category
930 N Sycamore	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
932 N Sycamore	c. 1935	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Noncontributing*
1002 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
1008 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single		Contributing
1014 N Sycamore	c. 1910	Domestic: Single		Contributing
1020 N Sycamore	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
800 N Tennessee	c. 1970	Domestic: Single /		Noncontributing
814 N Tennessee	c. 1920	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Noncontributing*
816 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
818 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
819 N Tennessee	c. 1910	Domestic: Single	Colonial Revival	Contributing
820 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
822 N Tennessee	c. 1910	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Colonial Revival	Contributing
824 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
825 N Tennessee	c. 1935	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing*
826 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
827 N Tennessee	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
828 N Tennessee	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
830 N Tennessee	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
831 N Tennessee	c. 1880	Domestic: Single / Center-Passage		Contributing
834 N Tennessee	c. 1930	Domestic: Single		Noncontributing*
835 N Tennessee	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Noncontributing*
838 N Tennessee	c. 1915	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
839 N Tennessee	1893	Domestic: Single / L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
840 N Tennessee	c. 1930	Domestic: Single / Bungalow		Contributing
843 N Tennessee	c. 1913	Domestic: Single / Bungalow	Craftsman	Contributing
847 N Tennessee	c. 1900	Domestic: Single / Modified L-Plan	Queen Anne	Contributing
various	1890	Landscape Elements: Iron Fencing		Contributing
various	1920	Infrastructure: Concrete Sidewalks and Curbs		Contributing
various	c. 1920	Infrastructure: Concrete and Stone Retaining Walls		Contributing
800 blk N Tennessee	c. 1920	Infrastructure: Concrete Culvert and Pipe Rail Barricade		Contributing
E/900 blk N Sycamore	c. 1890	Infrastructure: Brick-lined Drainage Course		Contributing
100 blk E Ezell	c. 1900	Infrastructure: Concrete and Stone Water Trough		Contributing
various	c. 1920	Infrastructure: Iron Manhole and Utility Meter Covers		Contributing
various	c. 1920	Infrastructure: Iron Storm Sewer Debris Grates		Contributing



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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

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

**CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Architecture; Community Planning and Development

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1848-1945

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1848 1851 1872 1892 1911

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Brook, James F.; Miller, Theo

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-14 through 8-25)

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** See bibliographic references for the associated historic context, *Community and Regional Development of Palestine, Texas: 1846-1945*.

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

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

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

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



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North Side Historic District  
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Occupying the northwest area of Palestine's original town site, the North Side Historic District encompasses a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings. Settlement began in the neighborhood soon after the city's founding in 1846, with several properties from this initial period surviving to contribute to the district's historic character. Despite dramatic changes in the local economic, social, and cultural fabric wrought by the inauguration of rail service in 1872, the neighborhood remained an enclave of the community's old guard families. As a result, its development patterns diverge greatly from those found in other areas of the community. Generations of family members typically subdivided large parcels amongst themselves over an extended period of time and few areas were ever formally platted. The distinctive character that resulted nevertheless reflects the broad historical and architectural trends that shaped the community's history. Evaluated within the context of *Community and Regional Development in Palestine, Texas: 1846-1945*, the district is nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The North Side Historic District encompasses an area immediately north of Palestine's downtown and northwest of the courthouse square. In the mid 1840s Palestine consisted of a 24-block area centered on the courthouse square, although the earliest homes in the district were built outside this formally developed area. Many of the residents involved in the development of the district lived on large parcels of land just beyond the town limits. Pine Bluff Road (now Pine Street), which roughly bisects the district running east-west, was one of the first thoroughfares in this part of the city. Palestine's earliest surviving homes, such as the 1848 Mallard-Alexander House (407 E. Kolstad Street), the 1849 McClure-McReynolds-Fowler House (921 N. Perry Street, Photo 11), and the 1851 George and Cornelia Howard House (1011 N. Perry Street, N.R. 1993, Photo 3), can be found within the boundaries of the district. Most of these early structures have undergone extensive renovations, however, and only the Howard House retains its mid 19th century character.

The extant historic dwellings within the North Side Historic District boundaries provide valuable information about early community development in Palestine. The evolution of the north side was strikingly different from the planned, orderly settlement that occurred south of the courthouse square and downtown. Together, the two areas illuminate changing land-use patterns and the vastly different ways in which Palestine residents chose to develop their land in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

During Palestine's early development, outblocks in the northern part of town remained large, in contrast to railroad-owned property to the west and southwest. Prior to the arrival of the railroad into Palestine, a few families and individuals owned large tracts of land in the area now known as the North Side Historic District. An 1875 map of the city, prepared three years after the railroad reached Palestine, identifies these early property owners. Among those noted include Dr. Henry H. Link, a physician who



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owned most of the land between the League Line (marking the boundary between the Snively and Wells surveys) and Link Street; George R. Howard, a merchant and local politician who owned several large tracts just east of Mallard Street; Alexander Joost, considered Palestine's first merchant, who held title to most of the large amount of land east of Tyler Road (now Head Street) and north of E. Calhoun Street; and John H. Reagan, former Postmaster General of the Confederacy and U.S. Senator from Texas, who owned the land immediately northeast of the original Palestine town site.

After the establishment of the railroad's general offices in the city in 1874-75, Palestine's old guard continued to reside in the city's north side. These long-time residents remained mindful of the hardships they had endured during Reconstruction and tried stubbornly to maintain a distinction between themselves and the new arrivals who came with the railroad. The newcomers, many of whom were Northerners, chose to live in the southern portion of town, closer to the New Town commercial area, the depot and various railroad shops and offices. The old guard continued to patronize the merchants of Old Town, and strove to keep their northern neighborhoods separate and distinct from the new neighborhoods south of the tracks. Even after the old guard began to appreciate the differences between the railroaders and the carpetbaggers, they still tried to maintain their distance. They clung to their city's old neighborhoods and traditional downtown long after the railroad attempted to relocate the entire city to the area near the depot.

Unlike other residential areas of town, development of the North Side Historic District occurred gradually, as early residents transferred property to their descendants over a period of many years. As a result of property owners subdividing large lots to accommodate children and their families, irregular lot sizes developed. The development of land owned by the Link and Kolstad families provides insight into the residential expansion in this area.

Dr. Henry Harnsbarger Link (1820-1890) and his wife Hypatia built a small house on their property (1003 N. Link Street) in the mid 1850s. As Dr. Link's medical practice flourished, they gradually enlarged their house. Their eldest son, Dr. Henry R. Link, inherited the house in 1912 and proceeded to carry out extensive renovations, transforming it into the grand 2-story Classical Revival dwelling that stands today. In 1895 another of Dr. H.H. Link's sons, Dr. Edwin W. Link, built an impressive house in the Queen Anne style (N.R. 1980) across the street on land original to the Link family homestead (925 N. Link, Photo 6). Although the two Link houses remain the dominant landmarks on the street, the family sold other parts of their property to individuals who subsequently built their own residences. The resulting streetscape typifies this part of Palestine: a number of grand old mansions, some of which predate the railroad and often reflect the changing architectural tastes of different generations of the same family, intermixed with modest late 19th and early 20th century dwellings and a scattering of post-1945 infill houses.



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Also represented in the district are three generations of houses owned by members of the Kolstad family. Soren and Ingeborg Sophie Kolstad were the first members of the family to settle in Palestine. Mr. Kolstad, a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in Texas in 1853, founded Kolstad's Jewelry Store (still in operation and managed by his descendants) in the 1850s. In 1875 he owned a large L-shaped parcel of land north of Kolstad Street and south of Pine Bluff Road (now Pine Street). He had purchased this land from Elijah J. Debard in the 1860s and proceeded to build a house there, approximately ten years before the railroad reached Palestine. When the dwelling burned, the couple moved in with one of their daughters, Louisa Kolstad Malloy, who lived in a 1-story frame house on family owned land (210 W. Pine Street) with her husband, D.C. Malloy, directly in front of the original Kolstad home.

Several other extant houses originally belonging to the Kolstad's children include the 1880 Queen Anne and Italianate P.A. and Mollie Kolstad House (1005 N. Queen, Photo 8), and the circa 1900 modified L-plan McKenna House (925 N. Sycamore, Photo 7). Luckett Kolstad, son of P.A. Kolstad and grandson of Soren and Ingeborg, built the Craftsman bungalow at 1007 N. Queen. Located on land originally held by Soren and Ingeborg Kolstad, these residences represent three generations of lineal property development. They are not isolated, however, but are surrounded by other homes built at varying times over the last years of the 1800s and throughout the 20th century, including some that post-date 1945. These later dwellings usually were constructed by individuals who purchased land directly from the Kolstad family. The area as a whole was never formally subdivided into orderly blocks and lots, and today retains a mixture of small and large lots as well as modest and grand homes.

While much of the development of the North Side Historic District occurred when families gave land to their descendants, a few of the district's landowners subdivided their lands in a more typical fashion. John Mallard and P.W. Ezell both formally dedicated parcels of their land as small, single block additions with consistently sized lots. The Mallard Addition encompasses much of Judge John Mallard's land, as noted on the 1875 map of Palestine. County records include the plat map, but the date of its filing is unknown. The Mallard House, built in 1848, survives at the southern end of the Mallard Addition at 407 E. Kolstad. However, the building has been severely altered and appears to have been constructed in the 1950s. P.W. Ezell lived in a house on Cedar Street and dedicated the nearby Ezell Addition in 1892.

By the first thirty years of the 20th century, prominent families had ceased the practice of subdividing their large parcels and smaller vernacular and popular houses began to appear as infill. These small scale buildings provided housing for middle and working class residents in the years following World War I. Favorable economic conditions combined with the proliferation of standardized house plans and pre-cut kits available from magazines and local lumber yards contributed to the housing boom. Examples of this type of development include the Craftsman style Lloyd F. and Lucille Bailey



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House at 1012 N. Cedar (Photo 14) and the Tudor Revival style Frank P. and Nellie Lacey House at 905 N. Cedar (Photo 15). The presence of these dwellings in the district reflects the social and economic conditions and architectural tastes of the first third of the 20th century and further delineates the significance of the North Side Historic District within the general trends of Palestine's history and architectural development.

Representative of domestic architecture throughout Palestine, the North Side Historic District contains the city's finest collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture. Just as the district represents nearly a century of domestic architectural types and styles, it also runs the gamut of vernacular, popular and high style houses. The prevailing architectural character conveys a strong sense of the period from 1880 to 1910.

The Queen Anne is the dominant stylistic influence throughout the district and reflects Palestine's most prosperous period of development during the late 19th century. This era saw rapid industrialization throughout the United States, as the network of railroads began to expand across the country. The proliferation of the Queen Anne style in Palestine, with its ornately turned spindlework, bay windows and tall towers, serves as a visual symbol of the economic prosperity and technological advances brought by the railroad. The elaborate Queen Anne detailing of the 1895 Edwin and Eva Link House at 925 N. Link (Photo 6), with its round corner tower, stained glass windows, gingerbread encrusted gables, cut-out brackets and delicately turned porch supports, reflects the continuing affluence of the family, even after the initial railroad-inspired boom. With the railroad came greater access to ideas and resources from other parts of the country, while transportation of mass-produced building supplies such as doors, windows, siding and decorative detailing became rapid and inexpensive. Architects and builders took advantage of this simplified access to information and materials, and a large number of Queen Anne houses resulted. Before the railroads arrived in Palestine only the very wealthy could afford such elaborate architecture, but rail access increased accessibility to the Queen Anne style and even vernacular houses began to take on modest Queen Anne detailing, evident on the house at 839 N. Tennessee (Photo 4).

The district also contains the best pre-railroad era architecture in Palestine, most notably the Howard House, built in 1851 in the Greek Revival style (1011 N. Perry, Photo 3). Renovations during the district's period of significance of both the 1-story, vernacular 1849 McClure-McReynolds-Fowler House (renovated c. 1890, Photo 11) and the 1848 Mallard House (renovated c. 1940), however, resulted in the loss of their original, pre-railroad appearance.

The district's few Classical Revival houses reflect Palestine's continued expansion during the early 20th century, but their small numbers suggest a declining rate of growth in both Palestine and the



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North Side District after the boom years of the late 19th century. The remodeled Link House at 1003 N. Link and the A.B. Hodges House at 601 E. Hodges (Photo 9) are superb examples of the Classical Revival style. While the Hodges House has a symmetrical facade and a full height portico with Ionic columns, the Link House, originally built with Queen Anne characteristics, underwent a 1912 renovation in the Classical Revival style. Although it has an asymmetrical facade characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the renovations imposed a balanced and formal Classical Revival portico on the building, completely changing the character of the house. Smaller houses also reflect the style, although in a much less imposing manner.

Both of the architecturally significant institutional buildings in the district date from the 1910s and were built in the Classical Revival style. The style is fitting for these two buildings, for its straight lines and classically inspired detailing exude a sense of order. Hallmarks of the style include the pedimented main entry and brick pilasters on the facade of the Alamo School (1101 N. Cedar Street). Built in 1911, the building served as an elementary school through the 1980s, but has since been converted into the city's public library. Builder Will Pheifer constructed Grace Methodist Church in 1916 in this same style after a split occurred in the local Methodist congregation (one of the City's oldest, in existence since 1850). The projecting entry pavilions, elliptical-arch brickwork and a mix of rectangular and elliptical windows in Grace Methodist Church exemplify the Classical Revival style. Constructed in response to the growing residential population in the district, these institutional buildings provided facilities needed to create a cohesive neighborhood.

Homes of middle and working class Palestine residents, often characterized by their plan type rather than architectural styling, occur throughout the district. These dwellings exhibit L, Modified-L, Center Passage, Bungalow and Foursquare plans distinguished with Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Craftsman and Tudor Revival stylistic elements. Many built after World War I occur throughout the district as in-fill buildings. Several dwellings display a mixture of two or more styles and still others are the sole representatives within the district of a particular style. Two modest multi-family residences, defined with simple Tudor Revival stylistic features such as steeply pitched roofs on front facing gables, also occur in the district. These dwellings provided yet another form of affordable housing and reflected the national Tudor Revival trend within the district.

Infill housing includes primarily Craftsman-influenced bungalows, some of which are among the earliest and most noteworthy examples in Palestine. Constructed for middle class residents after World War I, these properties tend to be smaller in scale and less ornate than earlier buildings in the district. By the 1920s the railroad boom was winding down and the cotton industry was reaching its peak years and would soon begin to decline. The middle class population began to surpass the number of wealthy citizens in Palestine. To accommodate this growing segment of the population, Craftsman, Tudor



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Revival and Colonial Revival homes began to appear on small parcels of land, wedged between older houses. These new residents did not have the economic means to buy large tracts of land or build expansive mansions, and had no need for the servants their neighbors employed in their large houses. The Tudor Revival house at 905 N. Cedar (Photo 15) exhibits minimal amounts of stylistic detailing and is a good example of a popular house type. Craftsman-influenced, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival bungalows serve as visual reminders of the developmental history of the North Side Historic District. Bungalows fulfilled the demand for affordable, middle class housing and represent the last important phase in the protracted development of the district.

Despite the large number of popular and vernacular houses in the district, the character of the neighborhood depends largely on the remarkable number of Queen Anne houses that retain their integrity. Built to impress, these houses tend to be large in scale, ornately detailed and set on large tracts of land. They reflect the booming economy of the railroad era and the attitudes toward style in turn-of-the-century Palestine. Wealthy property owners built these large, imposing homes to portray an image of power and importance. Architecture and its embellishment, whether mass-produced or hand-carved, symbolized affluence, and owners who desired this image embellished their large homes in a grand manner. The old guard families living in the North Side District in the late 19th and early 20th centuries stubbornly maintained their distance from newcomers associated with the railroad, even as these new residents constructed increasingly elegant houses south of the railroad tracks. Because the original old guard families felt a certain attachment to their old customs and pre-railroad Palestine, these families may have been motivated to construct elaborate homes in reaction to the railroad barons' mansions in the southern part of town. The outstanding collection of grand Queen Anne houses that characterize the North Side Historic District was the result.

**HIGHLIGHTS - NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**GEORGE & CORNELIA HOWARD HOUSE**

1011 N. Perry

Date: 1848-51

Photo: 3

The George & Cornelia Howard House is Palestine's premier example of a center passage dwelling with Greek Revival stylistic features. Many similar houses occurred throughout the city's neighborhoods during the middle of the 19th century, but only a handful survive. The Howard House exemplifies the modification of a vernacular house form. With the application of Greek Revival architectural detailing, the simple center passage home achieved a sophisticated and stylish appearance. The Howard House retains its historic character and integrity to an exceptional degree. Reuben A. and Sarah Reeves built the oldest portion of this house in 1848; Reeves later became a justice of the Texas Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the New Mexico Territory. Colonel George Robert Howard



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(1818-1900) purchased the house and surrounding property several years later, making several small additions to the house. A North Carolina native, Howard arrived in Palestine in 1848, and moved into this house in 1851 following his marriage to Cornelia Ann Cox (1829-1909). A prominent local merchant and landowner, Howard also held several elected offices, including County Treasurer, County Clerk, District Clerk, Representative to the Texas Legislature, and Mayor of Palestine. After his death in 1900, his son Thomas S. Howard (1870-1927), a manager for the *Houston Chronicle* and daughter-in-law Gertrude Pugh Howard, principal of the Alamo School, moved into the dwelling. The city now owns the building and since 1964 it has functioned as a historical museum (NR 1993).

**GRANT-BRANCH HOUSE** 839 N. Tennessee Date: 1893; altered 1955 Photo: 4

This 1-story frame residence is one of Palestine's premier examples of an L-plan house. Widely built during the late 19th century in American cities and towns, the L-plan house was well suited to embellishment with Queen Anne detailing. The rectangular span of the front porch contained within the arms of the L provided the ideal space for the application of decoratively sawn and lathe-turned elements such as brackets and spindlework characteristic of Queen Anne style design, while the large wall surfaces permitted variations in siding patterns and texture. Few other examples of Queen Anne architecture have such a high degree of craftsmanship and intricate woodwork. Particularly noteworthy elements include the bay window on the facade and the bargeboard in the gable end. Rear additions not easily visible from the street impact the building's integrity only minimally. Built in 1893, the Grant-Branch House is architecturally significant as a simplified variation of the district's dominant Queen Anne style and reflects a nationally popular trend in architectural design and its impact on the physical and aesthetic development of the district.

**JOHN AND EMMA HEARNE HOUSE** 503 E. Hodges Date: 1896; altered c. 1902 Photo: 5  
Architect: Luther McKlemurry Builder: Scott and Sammons

Built on land given as a marriage gift, the John and Emma Hearne House provides a good illustration of the development of the North Side by Palestine's old guard. This house is one of three grand residences on the north side of Hodges Street and is among the finest local examples of the Queen Anne style. The round corner tower with its conical roof dominates the facade and a 2-tiered porch with turned balusters wraps around the first level of the house. The property retains its integrity to a remarkable degree. Born in Robertson County, Texas, John Randolph Hearne (1854-1930) moved to Palestine in 1876 after the I&GN railroad relocated its headquarters. An active local businessman, Hearne operated retail drug stores in both Palestine and Dallas, and helped organize and served as president of the Palestine National Bank. Hearne's parents invested heavily in real estate along the Brazos River; the town of Hearne is named after the family, which donated the acreage upon which that town now stands. This house was



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built in 1896 on land given to Hearne as a wedding present by Colonel George R. Howard, when Hearne married Howard's daughter Emma in 1883. Howard himself lived nearby at 1011 N. Perry. Hearne personally selected the pine and oak lumber used in the construction of the house; the red brick veneer was added in 1902. San Antonio architect Luther McKlemurry designed the house; the firm of Scott & Sammons served as contractors. The house still belongs to the Hearne family.

**EDWIN W. & EVA LINK HOUSE**      925 N. Link      Date: 1897      Photo: 6  
Architect: Theo Miller

This property is one of the most significant in all of Palestine for its outstanding Queen Anne architecture and historical associations (NR 1980). The house retains its integrity to a high degree, exhibiting remarkably few alterations and exceptional craftsmanship as evidenced in the intact cut-out porch brackets, stained glass windows, gable embellishment, patterned shingles and lathe-turned porch supports. Much of the original cast iron fence remains on the property and provides a record of aesthetic and historic security devices utilized during the district's period of significance. Prolific local architect Theo Miller designed this house for Dr. Edwin W. and Eva Link in 1897. The son of pioneer East Texas physician Dr. Henry Harnsberger Link, E.W. Link (1858-1937) practiced medicine as well. He received instruction from both his father and professional medical schools and maintained a medical practice with his brother, Dr. H.R. Link. Active in the social and religious life of Palestine, E.W. Link served on the board of trustees of the local public schools and as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. The land on which this house stands is part of the old Link family homestead; the elder Dr. Link's original house still stands across E. Pine at 1003 N. Link. The Link family was also responsible for the construction of several other notable historic buildings in Palestine, including the Gregg-Link Building at 101 W. Spring and the Link Building at 521 N. Church.

**DAVID & LULA MCKENNA HOUSE**      925 N. Sycamore      Date: c. 1900      Photo: 7

Despite the application of vinyl or metal siding over portions of the building, this 1-story frame dwelling exemplifies a modified L-plan house with Queen Anne details and represents a locally popular house form in Palestine during the 1890s and 1900s. The most noteworthy architectural feature is the polygonal tower at the southeast corner of the front porch. David B. and Lula McKenna were the earliest known owners of this house, and they lived here from as early as 1926. This house represents a third generation of homes built by the Kolstads on family land, for Lula McKenna was the daughter of Richard and Kia Kolstad, and granddaughter of Soren and Ingeborg Kolstad. Ironically, as a member of an old guard family, Lula McKenna married a man who worked as a general car foreman for the I&GN Railroad, and later for Missouri Pacific. By the time the third generation owned property, it seems that much of the old guard's animosity toward the railroad had dissipated.



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Palestine, Anderson County, Texas**P.A. & MOLLIE KOLSTAD HOUSE**

1005 N. Queen

Date: 1880

Photo: 8

This 2-story frame dwelling, built in 1880, exemplifies the house type many of Palestine's more affluent families built during the late 19th century. Stylistically, the house is a hybrid of the Italianate and the Queen Anne, both of which were popular in Palestine during the Victorian era. The pedimented architraves above the windows and the bracketed eaves reflect an Italianate influence, while the turned woodwork of the porch is associated with Queen Anne architecture. The original owners of this house were Peter Andrew Kolstad (1856-1922) and his wife Mollie Groth Kolstad (1860-1945), members of one of Palestine's most prominent early families. Mr. Kolstad was the son of Soren and Ingeborg Kolstad, Norwegian immigrants who settled in Texas around 1853, while Mrs. Kolstad was a native of Galveston.

**JOOST-OZMENT HOUSE**

922 N. Link

Date: (c. 1870) 1913

Photo: 10

Builder: William Kraus

In contrast to the asymmetrical forms and eclectic character of many houses of the Victorian era, residences of the 1900s and 1910s typically exhibited balanced and orderly exteriors. This 2-story frame house provides a vivid illustration of this trend in residential architectural expression. This house was originally built as a small 1-story dwelling in the 1870s by Albert A. Joost, the son of Palestine's first merchant. Tennessee-native James Wisdom Ozment (1842-1918) bought the house around 1910 and hired builder William Kraus to move the original building back from the street and substantially enlarge it into a grand 2-story dwelling with a classical facade. The facade presents an unusual porch structure, with a full-height entry porch as well as a lower, full width porch. This double porch likely resulted from the 1910 renovations. The 1910 building remains virtually unaltered, with its historic character and integrity intact. Ozment was an extremely important figure in mid to late 19th century Palestine. As a member of the first city council, he played an instrumental role in restoring power to local citizens in the aftermath of the Civil War and the occupation of Palestine by the carpetbaggers. He was also the first president of Palestine National Bank, which opened in 1890. Ozment operated a dry goods store on the courthouse square and had substantial real estate holdings. In addition, he worked to expand the city's first telephone service and spearheaded successful efforts to secure Palestine's first gas, water, and electric companies. Towards the end of his life, Ozment and his family suffered financial setbacks. Local historians claim that after their father's death, Ozment's unmarried daughters burned their fine furniture to keep warm during the winter because they were too proud to ask for help.



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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 23 North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas**McCLURE-McREYNOLDS-FOWLER HOUSE**

921 N. Perry

Date: (1849) 1890

Photo: 11

In its present configuration, the McClure-McReynolds-Fowler House has an H-shaped plan; however, it originally was a center-passage dwelling similar to the George & Cornelia Howard House at 1101 N. Perry. Additions during the late 19th century changed the overall appearance and reflect the property's architectural evolution. The house retains its historic character and integrity and is among the most significant examples of vernacular architecture in the city. Tennessee-native Judge Alexander Ewing McClure (1815-1870) built this house in 1849. After arriving in Texas in 1840 and residing for several years in Fort Houston, Judge McClure moved to Palestine, becoming the first district clerk for Anderson County, co-owner of the *Trinity Advocate* (the region's first newspaper), and one of the area's most prominent lawyers. Zachariah Aycock McReynolds (1846-1928), a native of Georgia and a Confederate veteran, purchased the house in 1884. He held several local elected offices during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including district clerk, county clerk, county judge, tax collector, and postmaster. He remodeled this house around 1890, reusing the original timber. In 1934 Colonel Godfrey Rees Fowler (1876-1958) retired to this house with his wife, Ella Sue McReynolds (Z.A. McReynold's daughter). A grandson of John H. Reagan, Fowler's military career included action during the Spanish-American war and World War I. The house remains in the McReynolds family.

**303 E. KOLSTAD**

Date: c. 1900

Photo: 12

The regularity of form typifies the early 20th century Colonial Revival style, and residences with this kind of volumetric massing are often referred to as a "Classic Box." This Colonial Revival house is virtually intact and displays cube-like massing articulated by a symmetrical facade. A centrally placed Greek Revival entry and a 1-story full-width porch with a roof balustrade grace the facade and a bay window projects from the center of the second floor. Centrally placed hipped dormers pierce the front and sides of the pyramidal roof, and a simple belvedere embellishes the front dormer. Rectangular, wood-frame, double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights occur throughout the house and fixed pane transoms distinguish the first floor windows on the main elevation. Similar in form, massing and detailing to Classical Revival style houses, this house lacks the 2-story porch most often associated with that style. Both styles were popular nationally during the first third of the 20th century, and many were built in the North Side Historic District in large impressive versions. The Colonial Revival remained popular in Palestine through the 1940s and was expressed through simplified elements applied to bungalows as well as in smaller scale residences of non-bungalow design.



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 24 North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

**GEORGE BURKITT HOUSE** 1025 N. Mallard Date: 1910 Photo: 13

This house exemplifies the foursquare plan, which was built nationally from around 1900 to 1920 and gained popularity in Palestine beginning about 1910. Its cube-like massing and hipped roof typify this plan. A 1-story porch gives the house a feeling of horizontality, although one end of the porch has been partially enclosed. Despite this modification, the original house remains largely intact. George Burkitt, a descendant of the John and Emma Hearne, built this house on family-owned land west of the John and Emma Hearne House. Significant as a local example of a Prairie dwelling designed for habitation by Palestine's middle class residents, this house reflects the interpretation of a broad national architectural trend at the local level.

**LLOYD F. AND LUCILLE BAILEY HOUSE** 1012 N. Cedar Date: 1915 Photo: 14

This 1-story frame residence is an exceptional local example of a Craftsman bungalow. Distinctive Craftsman features include the wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces in the gable ends and porch supports consisting of box columns set on brick piers. The house retains its historic character and integrity to a remarkable degree. Lloyd F. and Lucille Bailey lived here from at least 1926 through the early 1940s, according to Palestine city directories. Mr. Bailey was the proprietor of the Bailey Furniture Company, located at 111-113 E. Main. The house is significant as an outstanding example of a modest Craftsman bungalow, a style popular in Palestine and throughout the nation between 1910 and 1930. Constructed as infill housing in an area developed from large estate grounds, this house and others like it provided fashionable home ownership for Palestine's middle class.

**FRANK P. AND NELLIE LACEY HOUSE** 905 N. Cedar Date: 1930 Photo: 15

The Tudor Revival style gained popularity in Palestine during the late 1920s and early 1930s, and this modest dwelling is an intact example of a bungalow with Tudor Revival detailing. Relatively unaltered, the property retains much of its historic character and integrity. The steeply pitched, multi-gabled roof, the single round-arched opening at the front door and the exterior chimney on the facade typify the style. Significant as a representative example of popular middle and working class housing in the North Side Historic District, the Lacey House reflects a local interpretation of an early 20th century national architectural trend.



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Continuation Sheet**

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North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

**1007 N. PERRY**

Date: 1930

Photo: 16

As the lone representative of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in the North Side Historic District, this house reveals an awareness of the broadening spectrum of architectural design popular in the 1920s, but at the same time emphasizes its limited local impact. This house is larger than most of the new housing constructed in the area during the 1920s, when a large number of dwellings were small bungalows simply adorned with Craftsman, Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival elements. The 2-story, vertical mass is stepped down in front by a 1-story, flat roofed room, extended on the north by an arcaded wing wall and topped by asymmetrical curved parapets on two sides. To the south of the room is a partial width entry porch, enclosed by curved walls. Decorative brickwork and a massive chimney further adorn the dwelling. Although a stylistic anomaly, the building reflects the popular Revival movement of the early 20th century and the continued vitality of the district in this period. This was the last house to be built on this side of Perry.



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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** approximately 90 acres

**UTM REFERENCES**

		Zone	Northing	Easting			Zone	Northing	Easting
1	14	250200	3517720		3	14	251360	3517520	
2	14	251380	3517980		4	14	250220	3517300	

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

(see continuation sheet 10-27).

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

(see continuation sheets 10-26 through 10-27).

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY** (with assistance from Amber Degn, THC Historian)

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**NAME/TITLE:** David Moore (Project Director), Matt Goebel (Historian), Diane Elizabeth Williams (Architectural Historian)

**ORGANIZATION:** Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates      **DATE:** February 1994/April 1998

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1414 West Sixth Street      **TELEPHONE:** (512) 478-8014

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin      **STATE:** TX    **ZIP CODE:** 78703

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see continuation sheets Map-28 through Map-29)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheets Photo-30 through Photo-31)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** N/A

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** A list of property owners is on file at the Texas Historical Commission

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1511 Colorado      **TELEPHONE:** (512) 463-6006

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin      **STATE:** TX    **ZIP CODE:** 78701



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

### Boundary Justification - North Side Historic District

The North Side Historic District includes a mostly residential area north of the downtown and northwest of the courthouse square. The boundaries generally include land in either the Wells or Snively surveys, outside of large subdivisions that otherwise dominate the rest of the city. Land development patterns in the district differ greatly from those areas surrounding the district. Some of Palestine's earliest citizens owned land within the district and often subdivided the property for the children and their families. As a consequence, the district contains numerous small groupings of houses associated with a single family. Additional in-fill housing was created during the first third of the 20th century on small vacant parcels throughout the district. These houses were typically developed by those with no connection to the large land owners responsible for the early development of the district.

The east boundary of the district extends along N. Perry Street, and the history and physical character of the neighborhood to the east differentiates it from the North Side Historic District. Houses to the east tend to be smaller and many have been significantly altered. In general, these properties do not relate aesthetically or historically to houses in the district. When the district was initially considered for nomination, Mallard Street was proposed as the east boundary because it is a major artery within the city and frontage property has been zoned for commercial or office use. But plat maps and deed records on file at the county courthouse show that developmental and land-use patterns within the area bounded roughly by N. Mallard Street, E. Pine Street, N. Perry Street, and Palestine Avenue are consistent with those within the North Side Historic District and justified the area's inclusion in the district. Sanborn maps confirm that single-family residences occupied lots and lots where modern (post-1945) commercial buildings now stand. Another concern regarding the eastern part of the district (i.e., territory east of Mallard Street) is the extension of N. Church Street. A city zoning map of 1946 shows that N. Church Street ended at E. Kolstad Street. The street now extends north to connect with Palestine Avenue (U.S. Highway 79). Like Mallard Street to the west, N. Church Street has become an important and busy thoroughfare. Traffic on Mallard Street is directed to the south, while N. Church Street is a one-way thoroughfare for traffic headed north. N. Church Street extends through the back portions of those properties fronting on Mallard Street to the west and N. Perry Street to the east.

The houses south of Kolstad Street are smaller in scale and do not retain their integrity to such a notable degree as those historic properties in the district. Therefore, Kolstad Street serves as the southern boundary of the district. However, several individually significant houses south of Kolstad should be considered for separate listing in the National Register.



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

The west and north borders appear irregular, but actually extend along the boundaries of the Debard addition and Green's North Hills additions, both of which follow a grid pattern and have more consistently sized and delineated lots. The character of these two additions differs from that of the North Side Historic District, and they were thus excluded. Both areas, however, contain significant concentrations of historic properties and may be eligible for listing in the National Register as historic districts.

**Verbal Boundary Description - North Side Historic District**

Beginning at the intersection of W. Green Street and N. Conrad Street, continue south along the centerline of N. Conrad Street until reaching a point parallel to the southwest corner of the property line for 825 N. Tennessee. Thence east across N. Conrad Street and continuing east along the rear (south) side of said property until reaching a point that is the same as the northeast corner of the 819 N. Tennessee. Thence along the rear (west) and south property line of 819 N. Tennessee until reaching the centerline of N. Tennessee Street. Thence south along N. Tennessee until reaching the intersection of W. Kolstad Street. Continue east along the centerline of Kolstad Street until reaching the intersection of E. Kolstad and N. Perry Street. Thence north along the centerline of N. Perry Street until reaching the intersection of N. Perry Street and E. Hodges Street. Thence east along the centerline of E. Hodges Street until reaching the southeast corner of the property line for 601 E. Hodges Street. Continue north along the east border of said lot and then west along the rear (north) property lines of 601, 517 and 503 E. Hodges until reaching the centerline of N. Mallard Street. Thence south along N. Mallard Street until reaching a point parallel to south property line of parcels facing Palestine Avenue. Continue west along said south property lines until reaching the centerline of N. Fowler Street. Thence south along N. Fowler Street until reaching a point that is parallel to the centerline of E. Camden Street. Continue west along E. Camden Street until reaching the centerline of N. Sycamore Street. Thence south along N. Sycamore Street until reaching a point that is parallel to the centerline of 1101 W. Pine Street. Thence west along W. Pine Street until reaching the centerline of N. Queen Street. Thence north along N. Queen Street until reaching a point parallel with the south property line of 1101 N. Queen Street and 842 N. Tennessee Street, thence west to the centerline of N. Tennessee Street. Thence north along the centerline of N. Tennessee Street until reaching its intersection with W. Green Street, thence along the centerline of W. Green Street to its intersection with N. Conrad Street, the point of beginning.



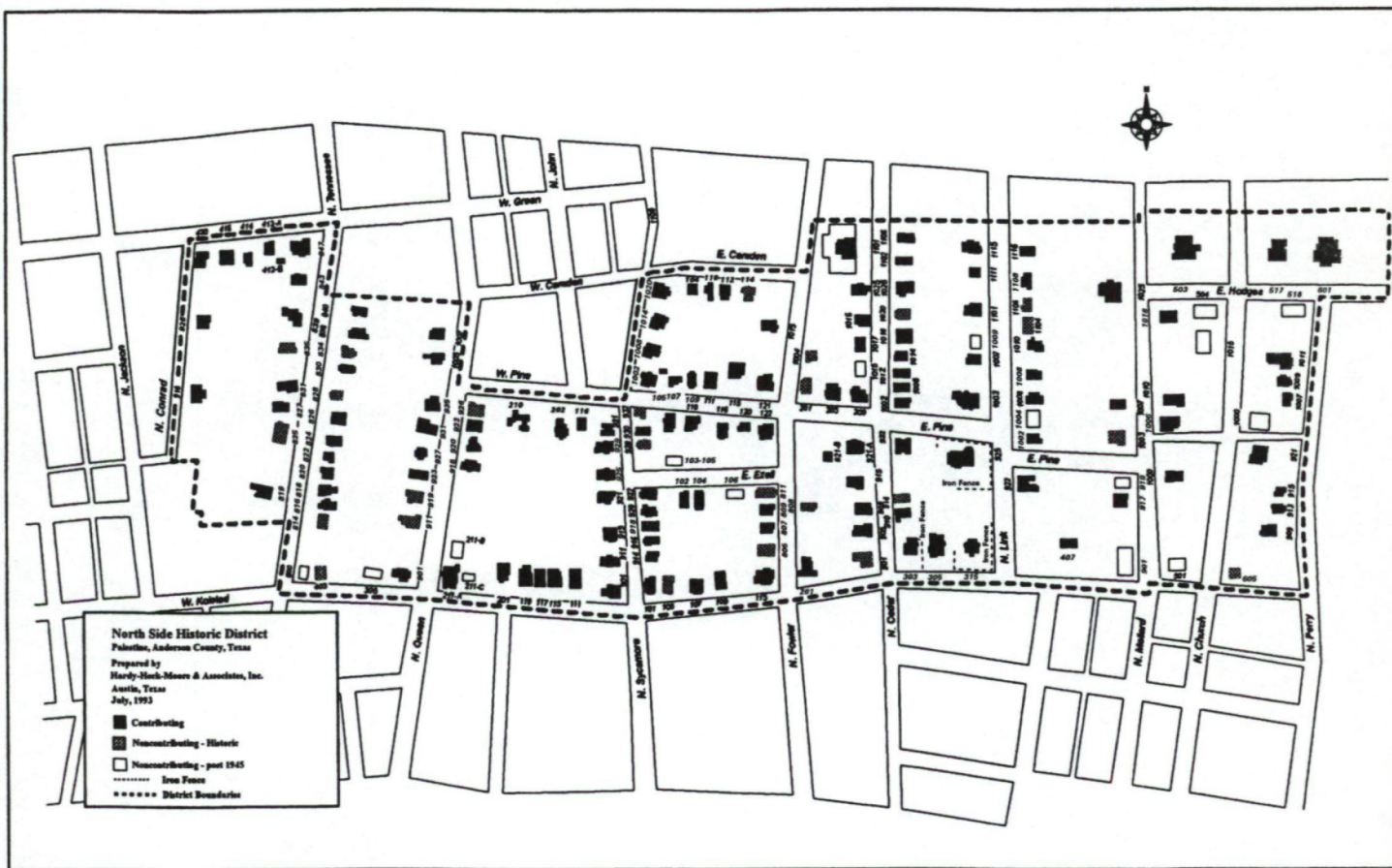
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

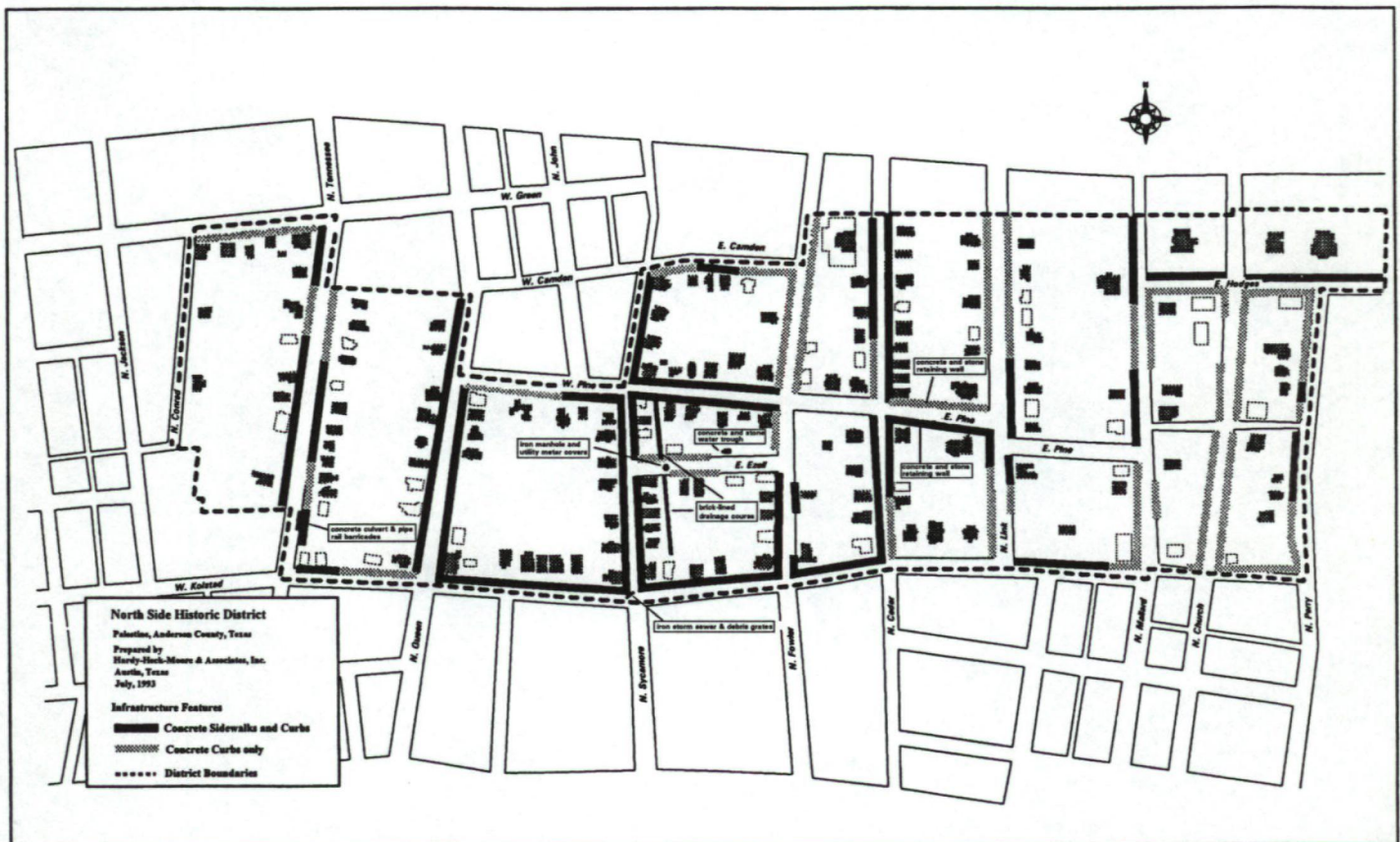
## MAP OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES





North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

## MAP OF INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section PHOTO Page 30

North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

**PHOTO INVENTORY**

**NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

AREA ROUGHLY BOUNDED BY KOLSTAD, N. PERRY, W. GREEN AND N. CONRAD STREETS

PALESTINE, ANDERSON COUNTY, TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPHER - RON EMRICH (EXCEPT AS NOTED)

FEBRUARY 1994

ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

- PHOTO 1 - 900 block N. Sycamore View, camera facing northwest (Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 2 - 800 block N. Fowler View, camera facing northwest (Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 3 - 1011 N. Perry Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 4 - 839 N. Tennessee Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 5 - 503 E. Hodges View of south elevation, camera facing north
- PHOTO 6 - 925 N. Link Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 7 - 925 N. Sycamore Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest  
(Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 8 - 1005 N. Queen Oblique view of north and east elevations, camera facing southwest  
(Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 9 - 601 E. Hodges Oblique view of south and west elevations, camera facing northeast  
(Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 10 - 922 N. Link Oblique view of north and west elevations, camera facing southeast  
(Matt Goebel)
- PHOTO 11 - 921 N. Perry Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 12 - 303 E. Kolstad Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- PHOTO 13 - 1025 N. Mallard View of east elevation, camera facing west



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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section PHOTO Page 31

North Side Historic District  
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

PHOTO 14 - 1012 N. Cedar	Oblique view of south and west elevations, camera facing northeast
PHOTO 15 - 905 N. Cedar	Oblique view of north and east elevations, camera facing southwest
PHOTO 16 - 1007 N. Perry	Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
PHOTO 17 - 811 N. Fowler	Oblique view of south and east elevations, camera facing northwest



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY North Side Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Palestine, Texas MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Anderson

DATE RECEIVED: 6/05/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/15/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/01/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/20/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000825

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.1.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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







900 BLOCK N. SYCAMORE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 17







800 BLOCK N. FOWLER  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 17







HOWARD, GEORGE & CORNELIA, HOISE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 17







GRANT-BRANCH HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 17







HEARNE, JOHN & EMMA, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 17







LINK, EDWIN & EVA, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 17







McKENNA, DAVID & LULA, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 17







KOLSTAD, P.A. & MOLLIE, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 17







A. B. HODGES HOUSE

NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 17







JOOST-OZMENT HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 17







MCCLURE - MCREYNOLDS - FOWLER  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 17







303 E. KOLSTAD  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 12 of 17







BURKITT, GEORGE, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 13 of 17







BAILEY, LLOYD F. & LUCILLE, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 17







LACEY, FRANK P. & NELLIE, HOUSE  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 15 of 17







1007 N. PERRY  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 16 of 17







811 N. FOWLER  
NORTH SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PALESTINE, ANDERSON CO. TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 17 of 17



