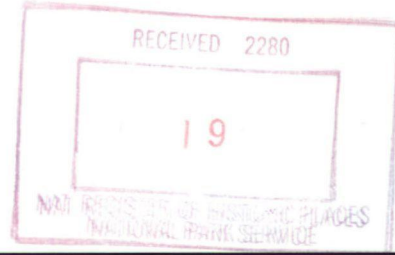


(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



122

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Preslar-Hewitt Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 321-323 N. Main
CITY OR TOWN: Taylor
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Williamson **CODE:** 491 **ZIP CODE:** 76574
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

JANUARY 21, 2003

Signature of certifying official

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): _____

low
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beal

Date of Action

5/1/03

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

| NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY: | CONTRIBUTING | NONCONTRIBUTING |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 0 BUILDINGS |
| | 0 | 0 SITES |
| | 0 | 0 STRUCTURES |
| | 0 | 0 OBJECTS |
| | 1 | 0 TOTAL |

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/specialty store

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/specialty store; DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: two-part commercial block

MATERIALS:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| FOUNDATION | CONCRETE; BRICK |
| WALLS | BRICK |
| ROOF | ASPHALT |
| OTHER | |

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Description

The Preslar-Hewitt Building is located at 321-323 North Main Street in Taylor, Williamson County, Texas. It is a two-story commercial building completed in 1914, a time when Taylor was well established as a regionally important commercial center and shipping point. The brick building is a two-part commercial block, with primary elevation on Main Street and secondary elevation on Fourth Street (formerly Olive). The building design incorporates Classical Revival elements such as pilasters, capitals and symmetrical composition. The Preslar-Hewitt Building has hosted a variety of retail businesses in its history. It is an intact example of a two-part commercial block at the core of Taylor's central business district.

Setting

Taylor, Texas is in the southeast portion of Williamson County, about 30 miles northeast of the state capital, Austin. The city is at the intersection of the Missouri Pacific (MoPac) and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MKT) Railroads. U.S. Highway 79 and State Highway 95 also intersect in town. Taylor lies in the fertile Blackland Prairie of Texas, so named for the dark, rich soil that runs north and south in a narrow band in the east central portion of the state. The surrounding land is a gently rolling section of the coastal plain, with an average elevation of 600 feet above sea level.

The Preslar-Hewitt Building occupies Lot 6 of Block 16 of the original plat of Taylor, and is sited at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main Streets. This location is also near the crest of a hill that peaks a short distance to the north on Main Street. Main Street also serves as State Highway 95, a regional highway that extends from Temple (40 miles north) to Shiner (90 miles south). Fourth Street is also designated Business U.S. 79, an interstate road that leads from Round Rock (18 miles west) to Bowling Green, Kentucky. U.S. Highway 79 is also serviced by a loop that bypasses Taylor to the south. The historic sections of Taylor were filled in rather quickly as the city gained population rapidly. Most recent commercial and residential development has been to the north along Highway 95.

Main Street, extending north from the Missouri Pacific rail lines, has been the home of Taylor's banks and major retail commercial enterprises since the city's founding. The Preslar-Hewitt Building, three blocks north of the MoPac tracks and six blocks west of the MKT, is diagonally opposite the City Hall and public square of Taylor. The intersection has been a center of commercial, civic and social activity historically, and continues to be today. Other buildings in Block 16 date from about 1890 to about 1940, some with later storefront level alterations. Immediately adjoining the Preslar-Hewitt Building on the south is a one-story brick structure whose interior was gutted by fire. To the west along Fourth Street, a two-story building dating from about 1915 adjoins the Preslar-Hewitt Building and obscures most of its western elevation. The Preslar-Hewitt Building anchors the block as a tall two-story building among a mixture of one- and two-story businesses.

Concrete sidewalks appearing to date from the historic period surround the commercial buildings, and there are no other landscaping features surrounding the Preslar-Hewitt Building. Landmark buildings in adjacent blocks include the Eikel-Prewitt Building directly across the street at 316 N. Main (built 1893, Recorded Texas Historical Landmark 1985), Taylor Post Office at 202 W. Fourth Street (built 1929, RTHL 1992), and Taylor National Bank at 200 W. Main (built 1894, RTHL 1980).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Exterior

The Preslar-Hewitt Building is a rectangular, two-story building, measuring 44 feet across the primary (east) elevation, and 65 feet across the secondary elevation (north). The building features load bearing masonry construction, with a flat roof that is pitched slightly toward the rear. The exterior façade is mostly light brown bricks, with lighter tan bricks in details around the windows, pilasters and cornice. In the main body of the building, the brick is laid in a common bond pattern. The overall form of the building is a two-part commercial block, nearly symmetrical vertically in the primary façade.

An entablature with dentil course and a plain parapet with short brick posts on either end cap the primary (east) elevation. The primary façade also includes pilasters on either end, with another in the middle that divides the elevation into two bays vertically. The pilasters are topped with stylized capitals and geometric T designs in lighter tan bricks. Each bay on the second story of the primary elevation includes 4-over-2 windows flanked by 3-over-1 windows, with the wood trim painted green. Lighter tan bricks surround the windows on all sides, with the sills extending into a string course that is broken by the engaged pilasters. Transom lights top the storefront level, with each bay exhibiting three vertical lights flanked by four lights on either side. The storefront level is nearly symmetrical, with recessed entries and large panes of glass for display windows. The left entry (321 North Main) has one entry door, while the right entry (323 North Main) has two doors. Black and cream colored tiles highlight the storefront entries. A flat metal awning with exposed rafter tails beneath divides the transom level windows from the storefront level. The awning, replicated from historic photographs, is attached to the brick with chains extending from floral escutcheons.

Six pilasters divide the secondary (north) elevation into five unequally spaced bays. The three middle bays are of equal width, while the first bay is slightly wider. The last bay is the narrowest, and houses a stairway entry to the second floor. The parapet along the secondary elevation is broken by short brick posts which correspond with the pilasters and extend above the coping. Only the second pilaster from the right (on the left of the stairway entrance) does not have a corresponding brick post. The pilasters on this elevation have column caps of lighter tan brick. The entablature again features a dentil course. In the middle three bays, the second story windows are paired 3-over-1 lights. The first bay has a 3-over-1 window flanked by 2-over-1 windows. The fifth bay has a smaller 2-over-1 window. All windows on the second floor are surrounded with the lighter tan bricks. On the first floor, the three middle bays include paired 3-over-1 windows that align with the windows above. The first bay features a storefront window, black decorative tiles, suspended awning and 4-light transom design which wrap around from the primary elevation. The fourth bay includes an entry door. The fifth bay includes a 3-light transom over its entry. A second awning, also attached to the brick with chains from floral escutcheons, provides shelter over the fourth and fifth bays. The awnings were recently replicated from historic photographs. A concrete band runs along the base of the secondary elevation. A single downspout is at the northwest corner of the building, to the right of the stairway entry door.

The rear (west) side of the building only has the upper floor exposed and it is plaster over a brick façade with no penetrations. The south elevation also has only an upper floor exposed over a one story roof on the adjacent building. Windows are 4-over-1 design, and the brick is more red-orange in color, stopping as it reaches the front façade and its tan fire brick. The south parapet also features short brick posts with white caps. Star-shaped tie rod caps are seen along the second story of the south elevation, above the second story windows.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Interior

The first floor of the building was designed as commercial space and has stayed that way through the years. The floors are concrete poured in 4' x 4' sections, approximately five inches thick with no reinforcing. These were poured between the exterior walls, which are load bearing brick and plaster with the footings of brick extending two feet into grade. A pressed tin ceiling is intact on one side, with a sheetrock ceiling on the other side. A plaster wall divides 321 and 323 North Main into two separate commercial spaces.

A stairway to the second floor is accessed through a side entrance on 4th Street. The upstairs is divided into offices with a central corridor providing access. The entire upper floor ceiling and the partitions are finished in beadboard. Pivoting windows in the corridor walls allow for cross ventilation from the exterior double hung windows. The pivoting windows and door panels feature frosted glass. The original 1" x 4" yellow pine floors were found to be in good shape beneath later masonite and asbestos tile.

Changes since 1914

Like many commercial buildings, the Preslar-Hewitt Building went through many interior and exterior changes over the years, as a number of different tenants occupied the building. However, the historic material was largely intact, and much material which had been covered was found to be in good condition when revealed. Bathrooms and HVAC systems were also added after the historic period. Renovations in 1999-2001 sought to bring the building back to its historic appearance. The storefront awnings, which had been removed, were replicated to complete the exterior appearance. Transom windows were uncovered and reworked, and exterior windows were removed, repaired and placed back in their openings. Interior plaster walls were redone and a rising damp problem was addressed. The existing pressed tin ceiling was cleaned, and a new ceiling was installed where sheetrock had been installed. Accessible restrooms were added on the lower floor to make the lower commercial spaces more functional.

The current owners converted the upper floor, which had housed a number of commercial and office tenants, into a single large living area. This loft apartment has been featured in historic Taylor tours, and on television programs about adaptive reuse of historic buildings. The existing beadboard wall was left intact and living, sleeping, kitchen and bath spaces were worked into the layout. The entire building received a new roof, new electrical wiring, plumbing, HVAC, cabinets, and light fixtures. Nonhistoric floor materials were removed, and the original floor was refinished and restored. Trim and walls inside and out were repainted. Structurally, the Preslar-Hewitt Building retains a large percentage of its original form and materials, therefore retaining its historic and architectural integrity.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC 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: COMMERCE; ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1914-1952

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1914

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-10).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-11).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The 1914 Preslar-Hewitt Building in Taylor represents a type of commercial building that became popular in the early 20th Century as this rural community grew into a small town through increased agricultural yields, development of industries and access to the railroad. The Preslar-Hewitt Building is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, at the local level of significance. As a multiple tenant commercial building in the core of Taylor's central business district, the Preslar-Hewitt Building has contributed to the economic development of the city since its construction. The building is also nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. This two-part commercial block incorporates elements of Classical Revival style, and is the most prominent building on its block. The building retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling to a high degree.

Development of Taylor

Permanent settlement in southeast Williamson County began by 1840. The county was created and organized in 1848, being separated from Milam County. Post Oak Island (9 mi. southeast of Taylor), Shiloh (8 miles southwest) and Circleville (5 miles north) were among the early communities in this section of the county. The county population grew steadily, from 1,568 in 1850 to 4,529 in 1860 and 6,368 in 1870. The population boomed with the arrival of the International and Great Northern Railroad (I&GN) in 1876. Besides linking the county to larger markets to the east, the railroad created new towns and shifted settlement patterns. Along with the Texas and New York Land Company, the I&GN developed townsites in Williamson County as quickly as the rails could be laid. In rapid succession, Stiles Switch (later Thrall), Taylorsville (later Taylor), Hutto Station (later Hutto) and Round Rock were established, in a string from east to west.

Taylorsville was named for Edward Moses Taylor, an official with the I&GN Railroad. Lots were first sold in the new town on June 1, 1876, even before the railroad had arrived. The town flourished, boasting 1,000 people and 32 businesses within two years of its founding. Twenty-nine of those wooden buildings were destroyed in a disastrous fire on February 25, 1879. Most of the replacement buildings were built of brick, and some of the city's oldest commercial buildings date from this period of rebuilding. The railroads brought a steep rise in Williamson County population, from 6,368 in 1870 to 15,155 in 1880.

In 1882 the Missouri, Kansas and Taylor Railroad (MKT) extended its lines and intersected with the Missouri Pacific at Taylor. This assured the city's development as a regional shipping point, and surged Taylor past Georgetown as the largest city in the county. Taylor's population surpassed that of Georgetown, the county seat, within fourteen years of Taylor's founding. By 1890 Taylor boasted 2,584 citizens, outstripping Georgetown's 2,447. Taylor would remain the largest city in the county until 1980. In the 1880s, Taylor incorporated as a city, established public schools, and welcomed large financial institutions such as the Taylor National Bank. Williamson County, and the Taylor area in particular, became great producers of cotton and related products. The county was ranked in the top ten cotton producers in the state every year from 1885 to 1930. In 1899, Williamson County produced more bales than any other county in the United States. Taylor billed itself as the largest inland cotton market in the world, and Main Street was lined with banks and commercial enterprises. Besides the raw material, Taylor cultivated a number of related cotton industries. The city's

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

first gin began in 1877 on the present site of Taylor Bedding Company, which has been in operation since 1903. The Taylor Compress Company began in 1892. Other major industries included the Diamond Roller Mills, which were producing 250 barrels of flour per day in the 1900s. In 1908 Main Street was laid with wooden blocks, which served the purpose until 1916, when most of the city streets were paved with asphalt over concrete base.

The corner of Fourth and Main has seen a variety of commercial enterprises over the years. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Taylor show a combination grocery, tinware and crockery store at the southwest corner of Olive (Fourth) and Main in 1885. This building extended to the midpoint of the block, and occupied where 323 North Main now stands. 321 North Main was vacant at the time. By 1889, the corner store was a grocery, and a small building housing a meat market was at 321 North Main. In 1893, 323 North Main was a bakery with an oven built to the rear, and 321 was listed as a Chinese laundry. Also by this time, Olive Street was being referred to as Fourth, and the postal name of Taylorsville had been officially shortened to Taylor. In 1898, the bakery was still in operation, and the laundry building was a gunsmith. In 1912, a tailor's shop and a combination bicycle repair shop and confectionery occupied the buildings.

Preslar-Hewitt Building History

In 1914, T.W. Marse owned Lot 6 of Block 16, as well as parts of Lots 7-12 along the west half of the block. Marse had the largest department store in town. By September of that year, ownership of the land had transferred to Hugo Hunke. Construction of the building appears to date from this period. The 1912 Sanborn map shows two separated buildings of differing depths. The 1914 tax rolls show an increase in value to \$7,000, up from \$5,000 the year before. An entry in the county Mechanic's Liens for 1916 also assesses 126' of corner frontage to Henke; this distance corresponds to the measurement along the perimeter of the sidewalk around the building. The 1916 Sanborn map is the first to show this building as two parts of a commercial block of equal depth. The lower floor has always been divided into two commercial spaces, and the upper floors have housed as many as seven different retail and professional tenants.

The first recorded occupants in 321 North Main were J.H. Strand Tailors in 1914. This men's clothing shop occupied the building until approximately 1928. From that year until about 1930, A.M. House Jewelry and Optical was the tenant. Between 1930 and 1940, a number of businesses moved in and out, with none staying more than a couple of years. Rose Marie Shoppe, a lady's clothing store, moved in from 1940 to 1947 and was succeeded by Gearity's Ladies Ready to Wear and Millinery. Gearity's also stayed for about seven years. Various businesses occupied the space over the following years, notably Vira's Dress Shop, which moved into both 321 and 323 North Main between 1963 and about 1975. The present owners bought the building in 1999.

The right (north) half of the building, 323 North Main, was first occupied by Thomas B. Menefee Grocery in 1914. Menefee stayed until 1929 and was succeeded by Preslar-Hewitt Drugs. The Preslar-Hewitt Pharmacy stayed until 1954, and to this day most Taylorites refer to the two-part commercial block as the Preslar-Hewitt Building. Needham Pharmacy was a tenant in 323 North Main for just one year, and from 1955 to 1963 Zoblotsky's Shoes occupied the ground floor. Vira's Dress Shop used both parts of the building for the next twelve years. After various tenants occupied the building for a short time each, the present owners bought the building in 1999. The variety of retail shops on the ground floor has been a hallmark of this building since its construction.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Architectural style

The two part commercial block is the most common composition for small (two- to four-story) commercial buildings built in the period 1850-1950. Divided horizontally into two zones, the ground floor of two-part commercial blocks typically feature storefronts and other public space; upper floors are devoted to more private spaces, such as offices or apartments. Buildings of this type usually feature regular fenestration and ornament. The use of columns and piers allow for open floor plans, making such buildings adaptable for warehouse, commercial, or office use. Numerous brick warehouse and retail establishments built in Texas through the first half of the 20th century follow this 2-part arrangement.

The two-part commercial block form is adaptable to include elements of many popular styles. For example, Classical Revival elements such as columns, pilasters, dentils and cornices can be adapted for the two-part commercial block. This is the case with the Preslar-Hewitt Building, which includes adapted entablatures, pilasters, column caps, and dentils. Window arrangements in the second story of the building include larger central windows flanked by smaller ones (4-over-2 windows flanked by 3-over-1, for example). This arrangement of larger central windows flanked by two smaller ones is a hallmark of the Chicago window that was popular at the time of the building's construction. Overall, the building has the form of a two-part commercial block, with the adapted ornamentation of Classical Revival style. It is a distinctive landmark in the historic central business district of Taylor.

Conclusion

The 1914 Preslar-Hewitt Building is a noted landmark in the heart of historic downtown Taylor. The block is surrounded today by City Hall, the public square, banks, theaters, retail establishments, and restaurants, as it has been historically. The corner is the intersection of the two major roads through the city. The building meets Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, as an example of a multiple tenant commercial building that has contributed to and reflected the economic well-being of the city through much of its history. The building meets Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact two-part commercial block with few architectural changes in its history. The building retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling to a high degree.

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National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 11

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

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Williamson County Tax Rolls. Available on microfilm at Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 14 652500 3382860

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 16 Lot 6, original town of Taylor (plat recorded 1876).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Jim Recek, RA, AIA, Austin, Texas)

NAME/TITLE: Bob Brinkman

ORGANIZATION: Texas Historical Commission

DATE: August 9, 2002

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 12276

TELEPHONE: (512) 463-8769

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 78711

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS (see FIGURE-13 through FIGURE-19)

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see PHOTO-12)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Calvin and Anna Jayroe

STREET & NUMBER: 104 W. 4th Street

TELEPHONE: (512) 365-5403

CITY OR TOWN: Taylor

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 76574-3581

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 12

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Photographs

Preslar-Hewitt Building
321-323 North Main Street
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas
Negatives on file at Texas Historical Commission

East elevation
Camera facing west
Photographed by Jim Recek, November 2002
Photograph 1 of 2

North elevation
Camera facing south
Photographed by Bob Brinkman, January 2003
Photograph 2 of 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 13

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 1. Preslar-Hewitt Building, no date. Historic photograph from collection of Taylor Main Street office. Available on the internet at <http://www.taylormainstreet.com/photos/jayroe.jpg>.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 14

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 2. Linen postcard showing Preslar-Hewitt Building on right, circa 1950.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 15

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 3. Preslar-Hewitt Building, east elevation before restoration, 1998. Photo by Jim Recek.



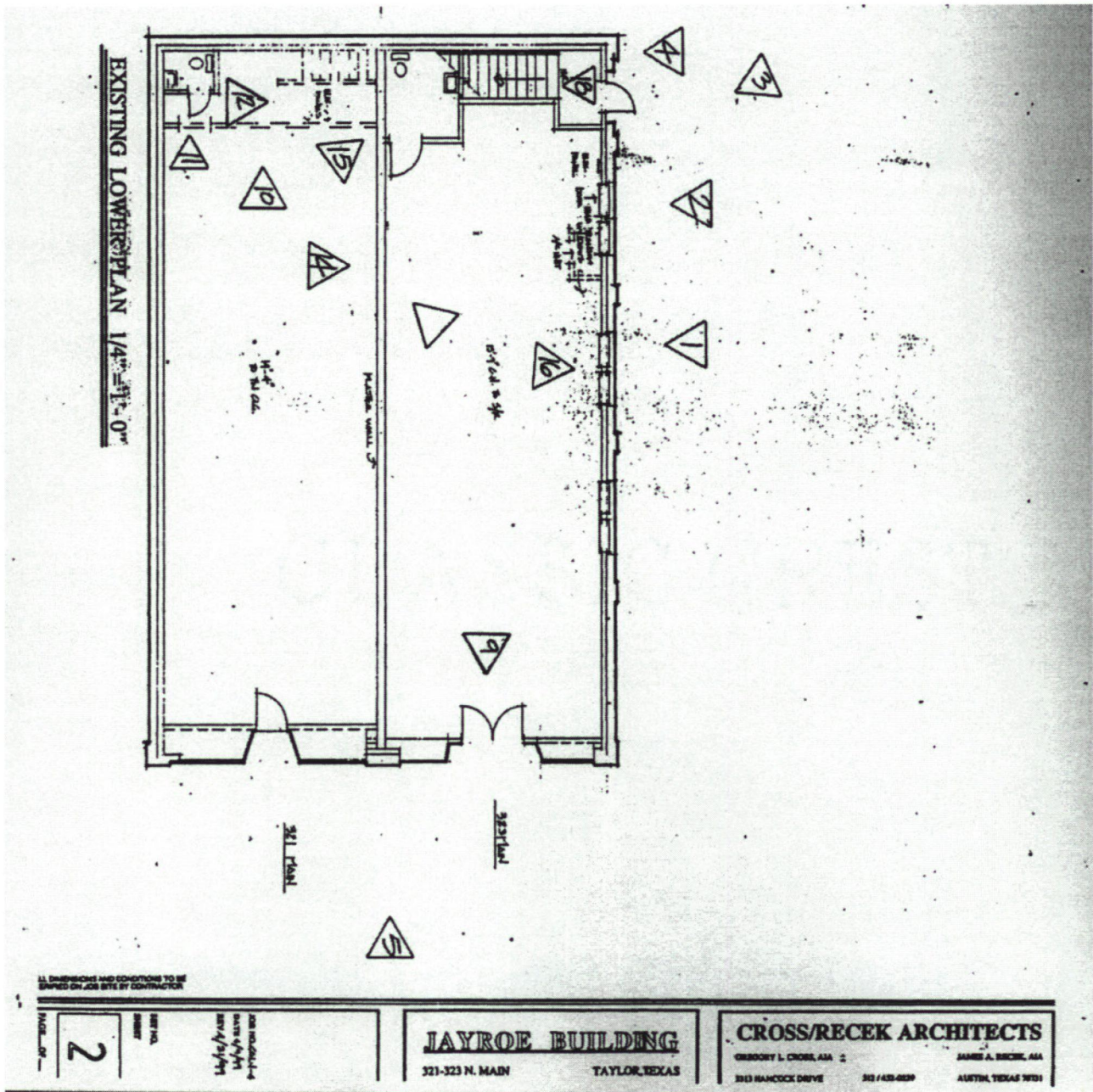
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 16

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 4. Preslar-Hewitt Building, first floor plan. North at right. Plan courtesy Jim Recek.



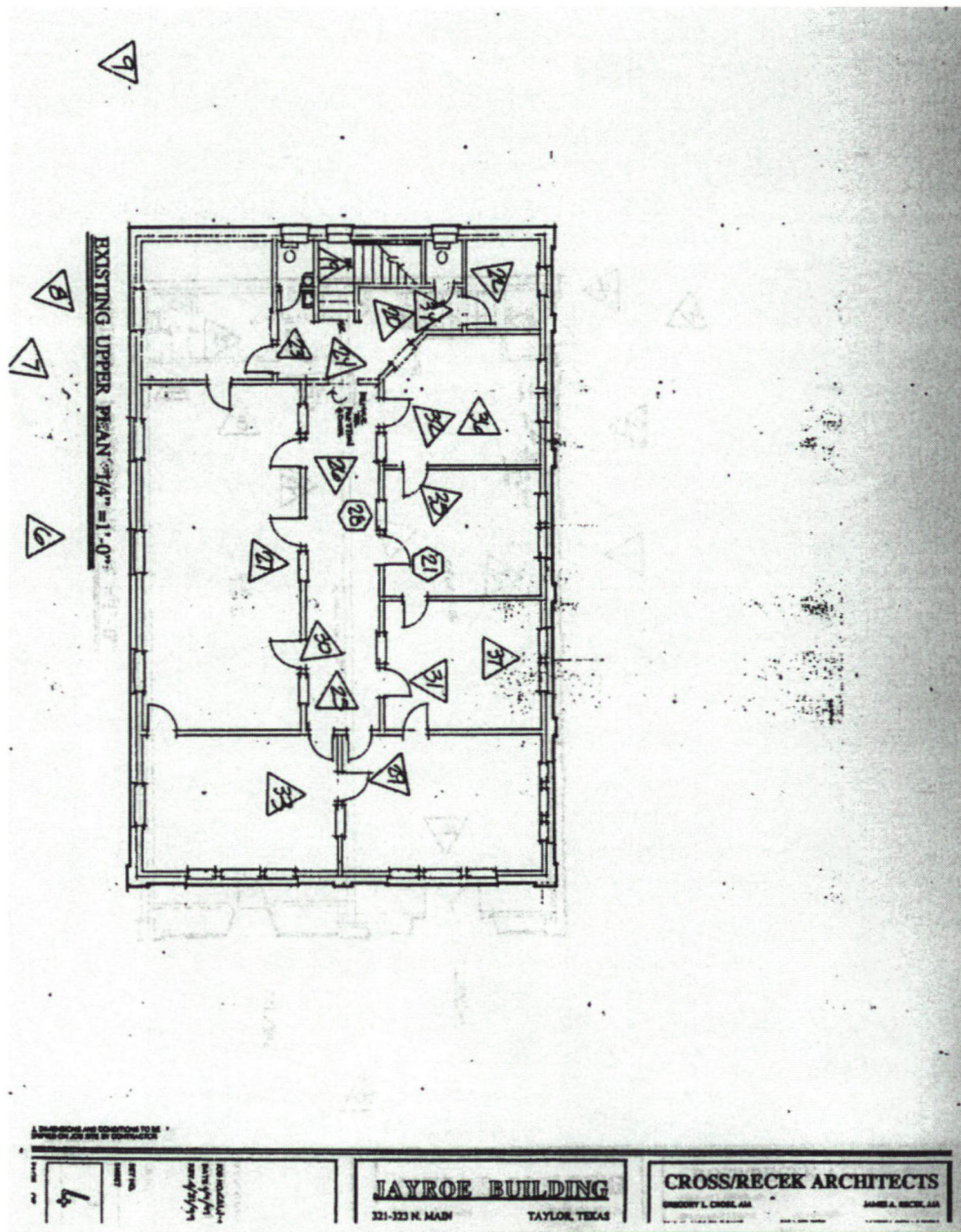
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 17

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 5. Preslar-Hewitt Building, second floor plan. North at right. Plan courtesy Jim Recek.



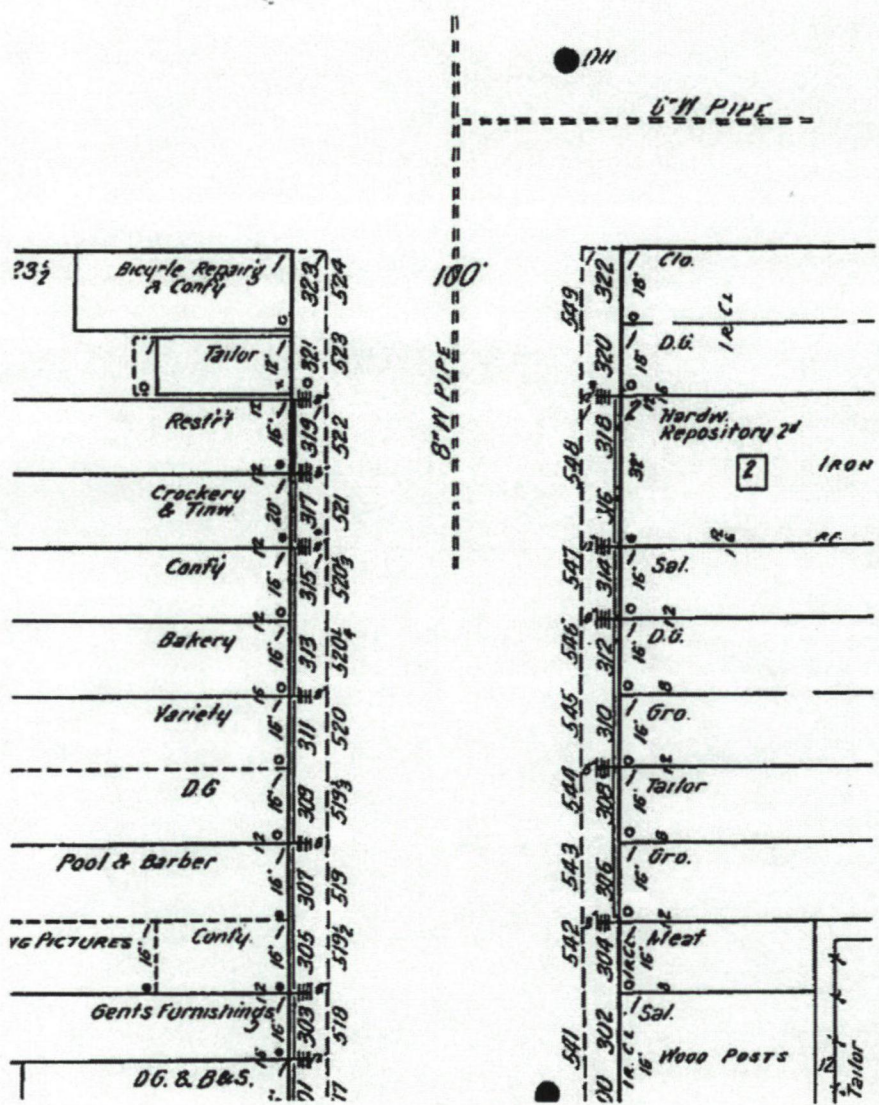
United States Department of the Interior
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Section FIGURE Page 18

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 6. Sanborn fire insurance map of Taylor for 1912, including portion of Block 16. Stores labeled "Bicycle Repair'g & Conf'y" and "Tailor" at upper left are at site of Preslar-Hewitt Building.



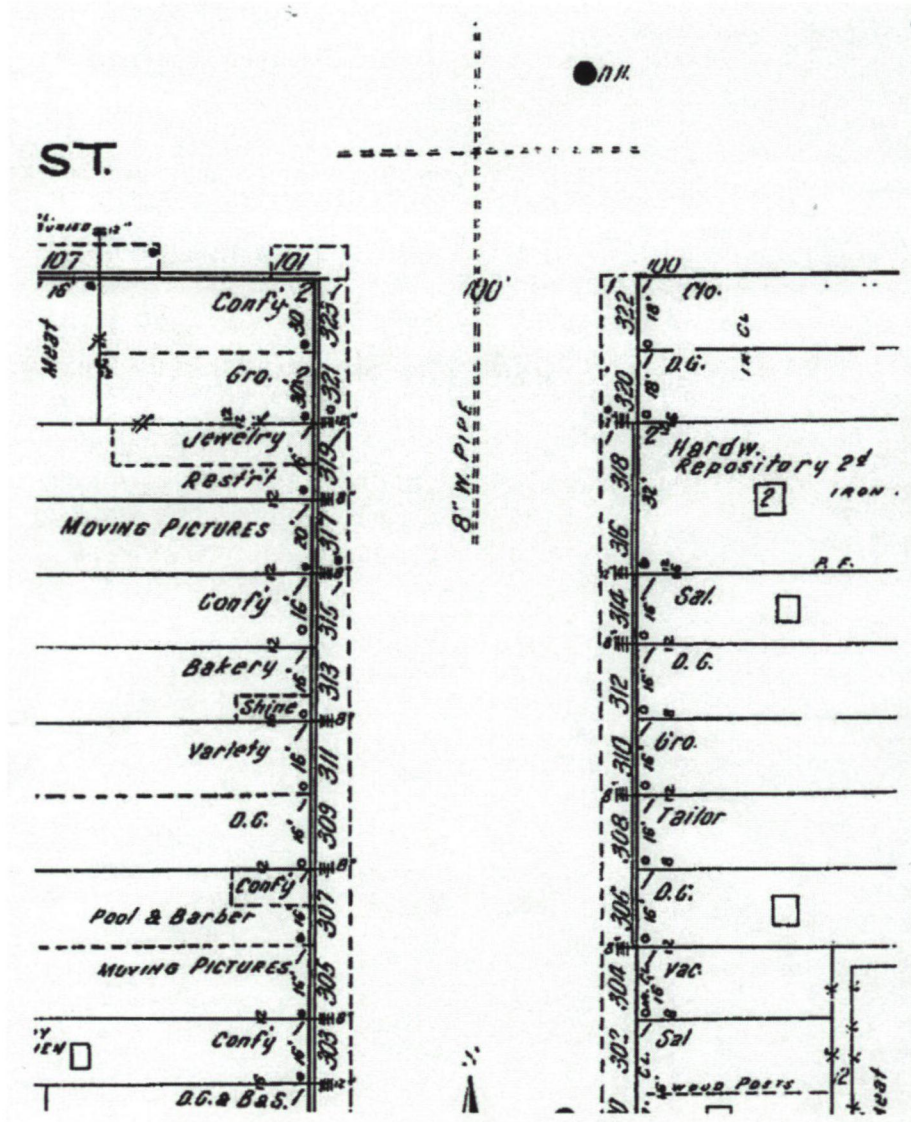
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 19

Preslar-Hewitt Building
Taylor, Williamson County, Texas

Figure 7. Sanborn fire insurance map of Taylor for 1916, including portion of Block 16. Stores labeled "Conf'y" and "Gro." at upper left are Preslar-Hewitt Building.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Preslar--Hewitt Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Williamson

DATE RECEIVED: 3/19/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/02/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/18/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/03/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000331

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 5/1/03 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



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uding Drink
s a Week

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PRESLAR-HEWITT BUILDING

321-323 NORTH MAIN STREET

TAYLOR, WILLIAMSON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 2

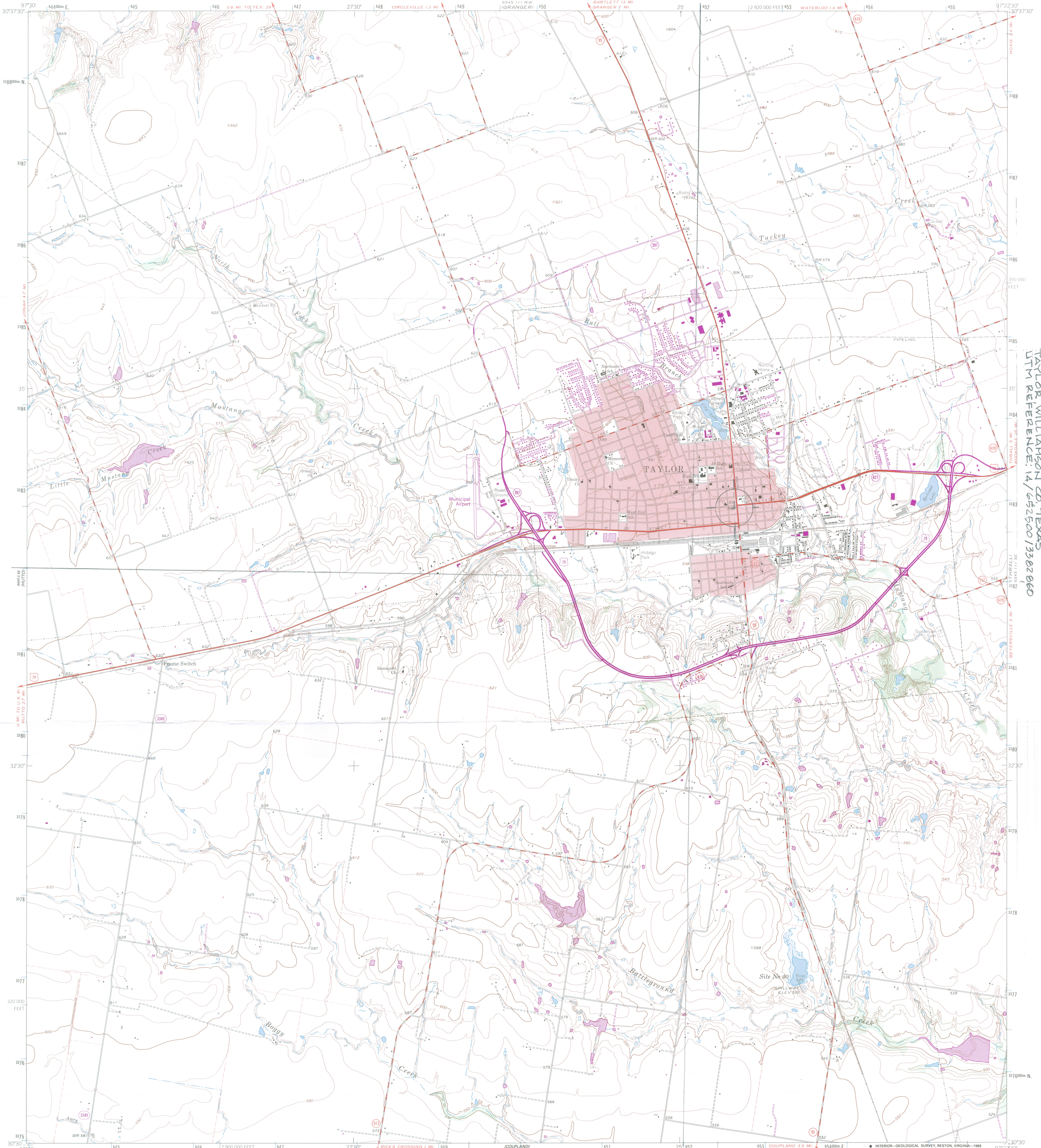


PRESLAR-HEWITT BUILDING

321-323 NORTH MAIN STREET

TAYLOR, WILLIAMSON CO., TEXAS

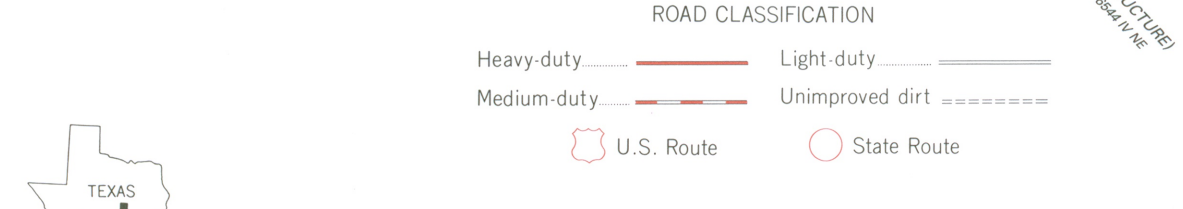
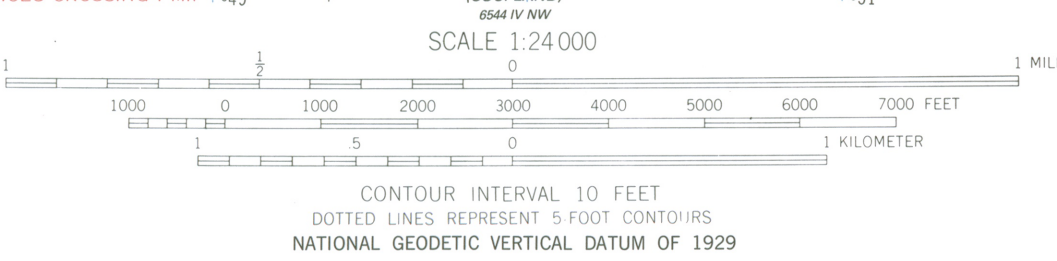
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 2



PRESLAR-HEWITT BUILDING
321-323 NORTH MAIN STREET
TAYLOR, WILLIAMSON CO. TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/652500/3302060

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964
Polyconic projection 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, central zone 1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 17 meters south and 27 meters east as shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Areas covered by dashed light-pattern are subject to controlled inundation

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1989



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

TAYLOR, TEX.
30097-E4-TF-024

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DMA 6545 III SW—SERIES V882

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