

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



602

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Holden Properties Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Adobe Row

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 3103, 3105, 3105A, 3105B, 3107, 3109, 3111 20th Street
CITY OR TOWN: Lubbock
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Lubbock CODE: 303
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 79410

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.)

Laurie J. Jernell
Signature of certifying official

4-15-98
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):

Edson H. Beal
Signature of the Keeper

5/29/98
Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	5	2 BUILDINGS
	1	0 SITES
	2	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	8	2 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 1

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

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

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: single dwelling; multiple dwelling; secondary structure

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Pueblo Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS ADOBE
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER WOOD; GLASS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-18).

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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

The Holden Properties Historic District, also referred to as "Adobe Row," stands as a unique collection of 1930s residences built in the Pueblo Revival style. In a residential neighborhood just south of the Texas Tech University campus in Lubbock, Lubbock County, the district features a mix of prominent adobe residences with smaller apartments, some attached to the major buildings and others free-standing. Common features of the buildings include adobe construction, flat roofs, vigas, and varying roof heights which provide visual continuity and form a distinctive historic district where the character of the original complex of buildings remains intact. The district consists of a total of seven buildings, with five considered Contributing. Noncontributing buildings have sustained alterations or were constructed outside the period of significance. A system of adobe walls that links the network of buildings, a small well, and the landscaping elements constitute the district's other Contributing resources. The buildings of the Holden Properties Historic District display characteristics typical of the Pueblo Revival style and remain in good condition, retaining a high degree of integrity.

General Description

Lubbock County lies in the southern portion of the high plains of Texas, in the South Plains portion of the state. Lubbock (1997 est. population 195,367), the county seat, follows a strict grid pattern of alphabetically named avenues that run north and south with numbered streets laid out east to west. Two blocks south of the Texas Tech University campus about two miles west of downtown, the neighborhood of the Holden Properties Historic District consists of various Period Revival dwellings that have remained substantially complete and enduring since the 1950s. The neighborhood is popularly known as Tech Terrace, which denotes its proximity and integral relationship of the area to Texas Tech University.

Tech Terrace is in the University Place Addition. Originally platted in 1925, the 39.1 acres of land is describe in the deed of conveyance from J.W. Kerley to N. L. Peters and S. B. Haynes "as being the N. E. Quarter of the N. W. Quarter of Section (13) thirteen in Block letter "B" in Lubbock County, Texas." The plat follows the previously established rectangular grid of the original City of Lubbock plat. Prior to continuing the street names as numbers, the plat map shows planned street for 20th, 21st and 22nd to be Rubio Place, Crockett Place and Paso Robles Place, respectively.¹ Many residents of the vicinity are students, professors, or employees of the University. In this residential area, the complex of adobe buildings that makes up the Holden Properties Historic District faces north, sprawling across most of a block face on 20th Street just west of Flint Avenue (Map-33).

1. Deed of Original Conveyance, July 28, 1925. J. W. Kerley. Lubbock Abstract Company archives.

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The Holden Properties Historic District contains a variety of dwelling sizes and arrangements built over a period of approximately four decades. There are two large residences, another smaller free-standing residence, and four 1-bedroom apartments of varied configurations, all retaining the Pueblo Revival theme. A series of walls and gates (a Contributing structure) link the properties together and retain continuity with the buildings in terms of materials and style (Photo 6). A wood and adobe well in the yard behind Casa Grande is considered a Contributing structure (Photo 7).

Similar plans, materials, and style give this unique assemblage of buildings their distinctive character. The plans are either modified U-plans or simple rectangles. The construction materials consist primarily of earth colored adobe, vigas, and vigittas (colloquial term for lattias), and light wood framing with some later additions of pumice concrete block. The foundations are concrete and the roofs are flat with a hot mopped asphalt coating as is customary. Parapets rise above the roof to contribute to the Pueblo Revival appearance. Adobe was used in all of the buildings constructed prior to 1962. After that time, beginning with the construction of the Casa Alan additions, pumice concrete block was substituted as the primary construction material.

All of the district buildings share a unified stucco appearance consistent with the Pueblo Revival style. The roofs are flat with parapets of varying heights, but the roofs of El Patio and the workshop have been repaired with slightly pitched roofs covered with asphalt shingles for easier maintenance. The main houses, Casa Grande and Casa del Gallo y Sirena, are larger and taller than the apartments, suggesting hierarchy. The complex maintains the rounded adobe corners on the buildings and with the wooden frames painted the traditional virgin (turquoise) blue. The interior walls are finished with a cement plaster with an antique white paint finish which is consistent through out district's buildings. All of the buildings are 1-story, although full basements exist under La Casita and Casa del Gallo y Sirena. A small basement also exists beneath Casa Grande. In these three buildings there are two small windows for cross ventilation on opposite basement walls. A seven foot high adobe wall shelters the houses and yards from the alley on the south. The wall provides each of the houses and apartments with private courtyards or patios. At the locations of the gates the wall steps up and sometimes curves. The concrete driveways for Casa Grande were built in 1931 and for La Casita in 1937.

Exterior details also add to the overall appearance and continuity of the Pueblo Revival style. Over the alley gate in the back patio of Casa del Gallo y Sirena, in an arched opening, hangs an iron bell purchased the Thieves market in Mexico City (Photo 6). The exterior gates, doors and the trim around the windows and doors are painted virgin (turquoise) blue. A flower bordered walkway leads along the wall to the entrances of El Patio and El Chico/ La Chica from the north parking area. The walkway opens to a private courtyard area for the two apartments to share. On the wall next to the east gate for Casa del Gallo y Sirena, the date 1940 can be seen etched into the stucco finish.

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To date, there has been no measured inspection to test for deterioration in the adobe walls. There are signs of bulging walls and cracking, but the Holdens always maintained the properties well with cooperation from the other residents. The roofs have been recently inspected and repaired.

Building Locations in Adobe Row

The largest residence, the William Curry and Olive Price Holden House (1930-31), also known as Casa Grande (3109), was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. This building sits in the western half of the district, in between Casa del Gallo y Sirena to the east and La Casita to the west. Casa Alan (3107), an apartment built in 1931 and modified in 1962, sits south of Casa Grande at the rear of the Holden lots. La Casita (3111), built in 1937, stands nestled against the western edge of the Holden lots. The second largest dwelling, Casa del Gallo y Sirena (3105) is southeast of Casa Grande and features an attached apartment called El Chico/ La Chica (3105B), built in 1939. A small workshop building built in 1940 sits behind Casa del Gallo y Sirena and on the west side of Casa Chiquita (3103). Casa Chiquita unit faces east with its own private patio and parking, next to the alley. This small house sits to the south and east of Casa del Gallo y Sirena and was built partially in the mid 1930s with additions in 1972. El Patio (3105A) sits just west and south of Casa del Gallo y Sirena (3105) and was constructed in 1972 (Map-34).

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Casa Grande, 3109 20th St.

The 1930-31 William Curry and Olive Price Holden House (NR 1994) is a 1-story Pueblo Revival dwelling with a series of flat roofs with parapets in a modified U-plan. The foundation is concrete, the walls are earth-colored adobe and the roof is asphalt. There is a small basement which serves as the furnace room. Centered on two lots facing north on 20th Street in University Addition, a residential section of Lubbock, the house is just a few blocks south and west of Texas Tech University. The building is in good condition and retains its integrity to a high degree. See 1994 National Register nomination (Holden, William Curry and Olive Price, House) for complete description and photos.

Casa Alan, 3107 20th St.

Casa Alan is near the southeast corner of Casa Grande and the southwest corner of Casa del Gallo y Sirena, along the alley to the rear (Map-34; Photo 2). Dr. Holden built the original part of this apartment in the

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same year as Casa Grande in 1931. The massing is a simple rectangular shape with a flat roof. The main entry faces north with a wide side-light attached to the west side of the entry. A clerestory window to the west of the front entrance allows light into the living area. On the east elevation is a high horizontal window that allows light into the living area. Other windows around the building are simple 6/6 double hung wooden windows.

It took several years for Casa Alan to reach its current form. Dr. Holden first built this building as a 1-room building with a small bathroom. The building went through the same construction process as Casa Grande using adobe as the main building material. Mexican workmen made the adobe with the sandy soil obtained in the excavation for the foundation. The drawings for this building were credited to Mrs. Olive Holden and James Atcheson, an architecture student at Texas Tech University.

Casa Alan functions as a simple apartment unit. Its flat roof and irregularly rounded massive walls, traditional bright blue trim around windows and minimal decorative details reflect characteristics of the Pueblo Revival style. A gateway in the common wall between the Casa Alan patio and the Casa Grande patio provides access between these two buildings to the alley through the patio (backyard) of Casa Grande. Casa Alan also shares a common wall with the "El Patio" apartment on the east.

Dr. Holden decided to enlarge the 1-room Casa Alan in 1962 and added a large living room, kitchen and bathroom. The construction process for these added rooms used pumice concrete block. Manufactured in Texas, the block provided an adequate substitute for the adobe brick since it was available in the same sizes and shapes of the original adobe bricks with both square and rounded corners. The block functioned compatibly with the adobe brick and provided suitable insulation. There have been no other changes to the building over the past thirty-five years. The kitchen and bathroom that were added in 1962 helped to modernize and add comfort to the small apartment. The kitchen and living area are an open plan configuration with the bathroom opening directly off the living space and is in the southwest corner of the building. The kitchen contains L-shaped cabinets of standard undistinguished materials. A skylight located in the kitchen ceiling brings natural lighting into the space. The bedroom is located along the north wall of the building. There are no other distinguishing characteristics in the building. The historic integrity has been in part compromised by these additions although the apartment retains visual continuity with the rest of the complex. The building should be considered a Contributing building to the historic district.

La Casita, 3111 20th St.

The building built in 1937 at 3111 20th Street, "La Casita," represents the third adobe building constructed in the district (Photo 3). La Casita is the western most of the Holden properties. The 1-story dwelling with a full basement sits at the rear of the lot immediately south and west of Casa Grande. The walls

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are completely adobe construction. The building is significantly smaller than Casa del Gallo y Sirena and Casa Grande, the other main houses of Adobe Row. La Casita presents the narrow end of its primarily rectangular massing toward the street. The north facade, which presents a taller dominant shape toward the street, contains a large picture window. A lintel beam spanning the opening is exposed above the windows. The main entry faces east and is protected by a shed porch roof (portal) that is supported by three columns made from natural tree logs. Vigas and lattias form the roof of the porch which is paved with field stone. One wooden 5/1 double-hung window punctuates the wall. The remaining masses of the bedrooms and kitchen recede and step down back from the north facade. The carport is supported by pipe columns and shelters the sliding glass doors that replaced the original garage doors. These doors provide entry into the living/dining room and face toward the north. The east elevation contains the porch entry and a pair of 5/1 wooden double-hung windows in the bedroom. The south elevation of the bedroom contains three wooden 1/1 double-hung windows and a 2/2 wooden kitchen window.

Extending back from the bedroom wing, the original garage has been enlarged and enclosed to create another bedroom. The east elevation of the garage wing contains a back door and a small rectangular bathroom window. The west elevation contains no windows. The roofs are flat with parapets of varying heights with the living room rising as the tallest roof. The exterior finish of La Casita has rounded adobe corners and windows painted the traditional virgin (turquoise) blue. The extended rear portion of the house that includes the bedroom addition is also constructed with adobe bricks.

A seven foot high adobe garden wall divides the site into a small landscaped patio leaving a large open greenspace to the street. A small gate allows passage and is painted the same turquoise blue. The landscaping at La Casita and throughout Adobe Row create a distinctive Southwestern atmosphere within the properties.

Upon entering the house from the east into the living room, the original plan divides into the master bedroom/bathroom area to the southeast and kitchen with a small dining area to the southwest. The living room and entry spaces rise as the tallest portion of the house. The ceiling, constructed of Douglas fir, and Aspen vigas, adds to the Southwestern feel of the house. On the west wall a small adobe corner fireplace separates the living room from the kitchen and creates a small library area. Through the kitchen one finds another room, originally a small garage, now adapted and used as the den/dining area. To the south of this room is the 1940 bedroom and bathroom conversion of the 1937 garage. The bedroom occupies the southeast corner of the house with large windows opening to the enclosed patio. A basement beneath the entire original portion of the house contains the furnace, mechanical and storage spaces. There are two small windows for cross ventilation.

La Casita has several decorative features of significance. Noteworthy elements include the hand-carved front door, carved cabinetry details, and tile work in the kitchen. The front door carving portrays Pueblo dancers similar to those found on the front door of Casa Grande. The hand-carved medallion of a sunflower

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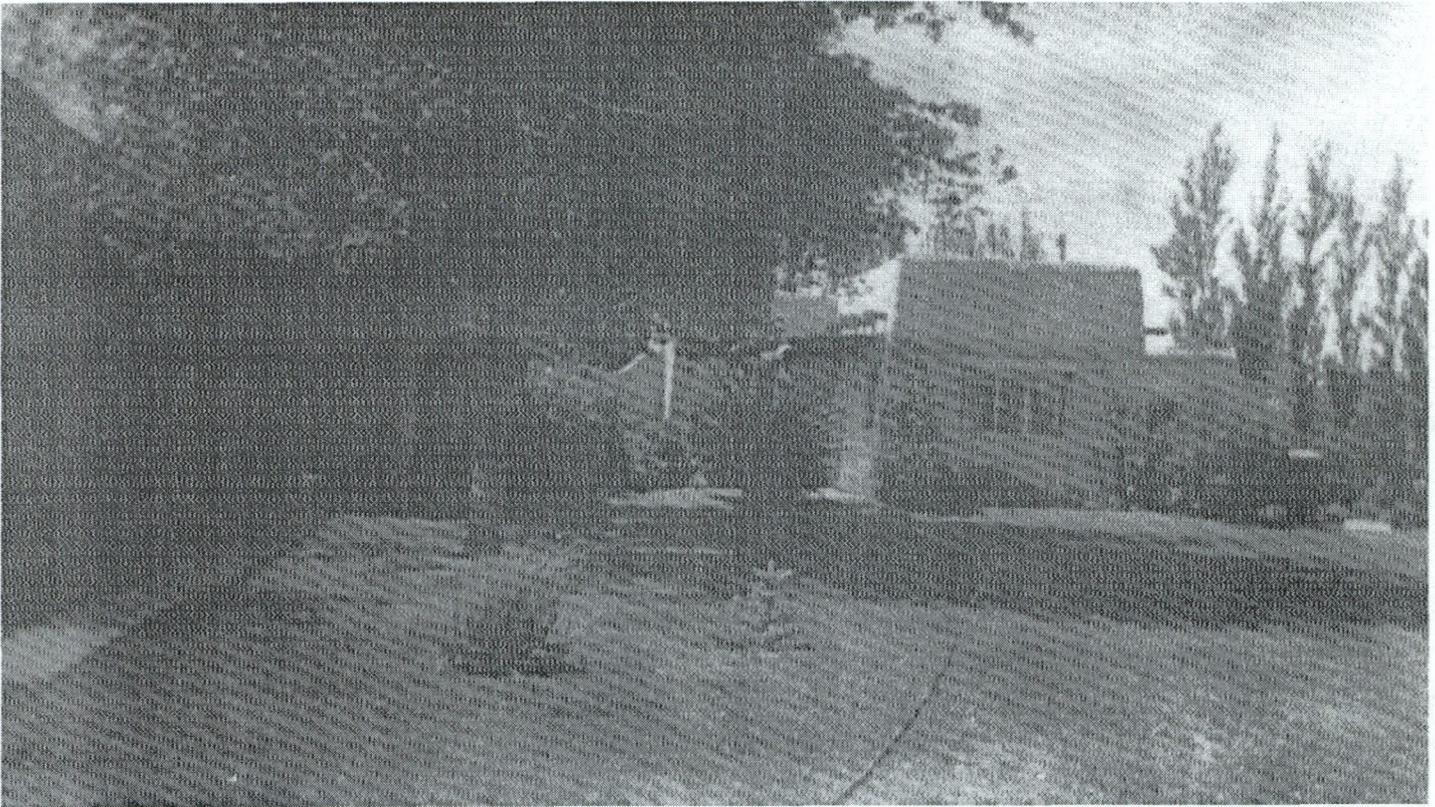
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FIGURE 7-1

La Casita, early 1940s

Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Holden Papers



100% COTTON FIBER
VISIT TO HONORARY
PAROLEMENT & BUREAU

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motif with a leather thong in the center of the woodwork adorns the bedroom drawers and dressing table. These pieces of furniture are built-in and form an integral part of the building. In the kitchen, a mosaic eagle of Southwestern design was originally laid in the tile floor but has since been replaced. All of the tile work in the kitchen and bathroom originated in Mexico further contributing to the Southwestern theme of the property.

Casa del Gallo y Sirena/El Chico/ La Chica, 3105 20th St./3105B 20th St.

The front facade of Casa del Gallo y Sirena faces north and presents a collection of rectangular masses towards 20th Street (Photo 4). The central rectangular mass rises several feet above the remaining portions of the building and establishes dominance. It is flanked by two building wings that are recessed back from the street. Large vigas that support the roof and protrude to the east and west of the upper portion of the wall in true Pueblo Revival style. The plan is a 1-story modified U-plan with a full basement and rear terrace. All of the ground floor windows are 5/1 wooden and double-hung except for the terrace. The large central mass contains the living room and dining room. A large wooden lintel spans the opening for the three 5/1 wooden windows that punctuate the main facade. The concrete porch steps up three risers to the main entry, which faces east. Heavy rough hewn timber columns support the adobe parapet porch roof. A pair of windows grace the wall under the porch. Distinctive corbelled adobe capitals terminate the timber columns.

The east wall of the porch has an arched window opening that offers a perfect backdrop for photographing guests. There are six windows spaced along the east wall to allow light into the two bedrooms and two bathrooms organized along the east elevation. A concern for passive thermal design prompted Dr. Holden to include air-way windows on the east and west basement walls to allow cross ventilation. The central air-way window allows light into the guest bathroom located at the basement stair landing. The casement windows in the east basement wall are still used to allow light into the bathroom and two basement studies. The light wells on the west wall were later filled with concrete to eliminate the water infiltration into the basement probably caused by the addition of the carport slab.

The south elevation contains two windows for the master bedroom, two air-way windows in the basement wall with light wells, the south sunroom window wall and the front facade of El Chico/ La Chica, the west apartment. The large terrace is covered by lattice and connects the two rear wings of the house. Square wooden columns with corbelled wooden capitals support the latticework. The south wall of the sunroom contains two 5 foot by 7 foot wood framed picture windows in the center with double wooden patio doors at either end. Two 1/1 windows and the main entry into El Chico/ La Chica grace the remaining portion of the south facade (Photo 5). The small covered porch at the main entrance anchors the southwest corner of the building.

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Originally constructed as an apartment for Dr. Holden's mother, Mrs. Grace Holden, the attached apartment El Chico/ La Chica forms the southwest corner of Casa del Gallo y Sirena. The south elevation contains two double-hung 1/1 window and the entrance into a small living room (Photo 5). The west facade contains two 1/1 windows and one high casement window that allows light and ventilation into the bathroom. The interior contains a small kitchen that contains a rear entrance out to the west patio walkway. The doorway has a small covered porch with one step. In true Pueblo Revival style, climatic considerations determine the size of the openings on the west elevation. The west elevation contains only minimal openings with three windows, and a second entry to El Chico/ La Chica with a small concrete porch that runs along the walkway to El Patio.

The carport, built partially in 1972 and also in 1973, extends to the north of the workroom. It is supported by 4 x 4 inch wooden columns and has metal roofing. The first portion was eight by ten feet and the second addition was an eight by twenty foot carport.

Casa del Gallo y Sirena consists of a more complex plan than La Casita. The L-shaped living and dining area in the north section leads into the kitchen to the west or sunroom to the south. The hallway to the east opens off of the living room and the sunroom. It connects the two bedrooms, two bathrooms and the basement stairs. The basement mimics the upper plan and is divided into three large rooms, two of which are now utilized for studies and the other is a large bedroom and dressing room. The basement bedroom contains two small air-way windows while the dressing room and closet have one air-way window. The dressing room is the same size as the bedroom above. A large furnace room and storage is also in the basement. Later, modifications in 1971 occurred to convert the basement recreation room into Dr. Holden's study. He also added closets along the west and east walls for storage, and bookshelves to the entire north wall of the study. The west wall of the study contains a mock adobe fireplace.

The sunroom, which faces south to capture maximum winter sun, is the gathering place of the home. There are two steps down into the sunroom from the rest of the residence. There is access to the bedroom wing through an east hallway and then the kitchen, living and dining areas are to the north and west. A working fireplace, on the north wall of the sunroom, acts as the central focal point of the room. A kitchen entrance is to the west of the fireplace. The opening on the west wall leads through a small hallway to the workroom/utility room and the carport. The original access to El Chico/ La Chica was also located through the west hallway, but later became a semi-permanent sealed access when the apartment became a rental unit. Directly north of the apartment is the workroom. These spaces were converted from the original garage. The workroom addition was noted as approved by the city of Lubbock on December 17, 1971. The garage door openings were infilled with concrete block and finished to match the rest of the building. Rectangular windows provide natural lighting through the north wall.

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The interior character of the Casa del Gallo y Sirena successfully captures the essential qualities of the Pueblo Revival style with its faithful recreation of traditional Pueblo Revival architecture. The herringbone ceiling pattern in the sunroom of the main house is constructed of vigas made of Ponderosa pine and lattias made of aspen which is somewhat unique to adobe roof design (Photo 8). Several of Dr. Holden's students volunteered to help chop and peel the logs during construction. The architecture of Taos and Santa Fe inspired their construction. The interior walls are finished with a cement plaster with an antique white paint finish. The wooden trim of the windows and doors is stained a light gray to simulate the naturally weathered color of wood. All of the interior doors and lintels consist of exposed pine beams with prominent wood graining (Photo 8). There are rounded edges on all corners and openings which reveal the one foot thick walls. The oak floor finish is throughout the living/dining rooms, the two first floor bedrooms, hallway and the stair-way to the basement. The floor of the sunroom is saltillo tile to compliment the authentic atmosphere of the residence.

Inside the main dwelling are four fireplaces modeled with typical Pueblo Revival style details such as rounded edges and stepped forms along their sides, similar to the one seen in a historic photo of Casa Grande (Figure 7-2). The stepped niches contain books, artwork and statuary. The two fireplaces in the basement and the one in the living room were not designed as operable fireplaces and serve decorative purposes only. However, the fireplace in the sunroom was successfully built by Dr. Holden as the only working fireplace in the entire complex. Fixtures seen in the La Fonda hotel in Santa Fe acted as the model for the living/dining room's colorful lighting elements. The sunroom light fixtures are made to look like Indian drums are constructed with parchment paper in wrought iron frames. Also interesting to note is the repeated corbel detail used to hold the stair handrail, the curtain rod, and for the capitals of the wood columns around the sunroom windows and on the front porch.

Some alterations occurred to the Casa del Gallo y Sirena property. An earthen berm with a covering of concrete around a portion of the northwest side of the house was added to prevent leakage into the basement and into the adobe walls in 1971 as noted in city permits. Renovations to the kitchen in 1978 included special storage and drawers for a Mexican pottery and glassware collection. Frances Holden also created a grocery pass through connecting the back entry hall to the kitchen when she custom designed the kitchen.

Workshop/Storeroom, Behind 3105

Built with the same adobe bricks made on site, the workshop was constructed soon after the completion of Casa del Gallo y Sirena in 1939. The 2-room adobe building with a slightly pitched asphalt shingled roof sits directly west of Casa Chiquita. It is an L-shaped building with the interior divided into two spaces with a door connecting the workshop to the storeroom that is aligned along the alley. It is in good condition and is still used for its original purpose. There are no other distinguishing characteristics. There are two entrances, both

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FIGURE 7-2

William Curry and Olive Price Holden in front of a fireplace in Casa Grande
Historic photo from the Texas Tech University yearbook, *La Ventana*, 1934



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accessible from the backyard patio of Casa del Gallo y Sirena. The walls are finished in matching earth colored concrete that blend harmoniously with the remaining complex of buildings.

Casa Chiquita, 3103 20th St.

Although originally built in the 1930s, Casa Chiquita now displays more of its 1972 appearance when the Holdens decided to double the living space and add a modern kitchen and bath. The original adobe brick walls are finished in the matching earth colored concrete to allow ease of maintenance as are the concrete block walls of the later addition.

Casa Chiquita's interior layout is simple, with one bedroom and an open living/dining area and kitchen. In the southwest corner of the living/dining area is a small tile finished bathroom. The entrance to Casa Chiquita is sheltered by a wooden portal that spans the entire front of the building. A wooden fence surrounds this patio, creating a private courtyard that is adjacent to a 2-car parking area on the east side.

With the addition of the kitchen, bathroom and living room, the original character of the building has been significantly changed from that of a simple one-room building. The addition of the fence and covered portal gives the appearance of a habitable building rather than that of a storeroom or garage as was its original use. Because of critical alterations to the property outside of the period of significance, this building is considered a Noncontributing resource to the historic district.

El Patio, 3105A 20th St.

The exterior of El Patio is consistent with the other buildings of the Adobe Row complex. Constructed in 1972, the small apartment sits just west and south of Casa del Gallo y Sirena. The construction consists of concrete masonry units (concrete block) finished in stucco to blend with the context of the district. An L-shaped plan, the entrance is recessed back toward the south with a secondary mass that holds the bedroom creating a sheltered entrance to the apartment. The roof is pitched with asphalt shingles. The south elevation forms an alley wall. The entrance is a smaller version of the portal of Casa del Gallo y Sirena porch and is surrounded by adobe walls and roofed with vigas.

The north elevation contains the portal entrance and one 6/6 wooden window. The east elevation contains one four foot by 6 foot wooden window that allows light and ventilation into the living/bedroom. The kitchen/dining contains two windows 1/1 double hung wooden windows on the south elevation along the alley.

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The apartment appears to have incorporated this garden wall in its structure. In the kitchen closet of El Patio, the height of the wall is apparent.

El Patio has two large rooms, a bath, and storage closets. One room is approximately 14 x 14 feet and the other approximately 12 x 16 feet. El Patio is not considered a Contributing building because it was built in 1972; however, because of its compatible scale, materials, and style, it does not significantly detract from the historic integrity of the district as a whole.

Unique Exterior Features - The Connecting Walls, The Barbecue Pit and the Well.

Following the completion of the Casa Grande (3109) in 1931, adobe walls were built around the rear yard to enclose the property. The walls are approximately six feet tall to give privacy and are a double width of adobe brick making them approximately one foot thick. As other properties were added to the complex, first Las Casita (3111) then Casa del Gallo y Sirena (3105), the walls were also added around the rear yards. The walls provide visual continuity between the buildings of the historic district. The adobe monoliths act as physical barriers between the buildings of the complex, but more importantly between the residences and the alley. The wall material is adobe.

A built-in barbecue pit stands at the southwest corner of the rear yard of Casa Grande (3109). It is built of the same adobe bricks as the wall and is integrated into the fence walls. It was built in 1931 at the same time as the wall. The pit was used for outdoor cooking for family and friends by the Holden's.

The well was built in the rear yard of Casa Grande (3109) at the same time as the adobe walls. It serves purely as a visual feature and never operated as a water well. It is six feet in diameter and the side walls are four feet tall. There are two wooden posts on opposite sides of the well that support a cross beam, ostensibly to hold the rope and water bucket. It has a wooden cover.

Major Vegetation and Landscaping

Major landscaping has been done with a Southwestern flavor to create a proper setting for the adobe houses (Photo 1). Marking the northwestern edge of the properties, four large Margenta Sahuaro specimens (also Suguaro or Suwarro of the genus *Phragmites*) stand near 20th Street (Map-34). The sahuaro is an arborescent cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*) that has a tall columnar simple or sparsely branched trunk and attains a height of 60 feet or more. It seasonally bears white flowers and edible fruit. On an earthen berm that separates La Casita from Casa Grande, a Piñon pine tree, a red yucca and a "Spanish Dagger" cactus are planted. Pampas

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grass, red yucca and another "Spanish Dagger" cactus are also found in both the front and the back patio of La Casita. A wisteria vine covers the south gate.

Just inside the east gate of Casa del Gallo y Sirena stands an apricot tree. Carrizo Canes, a reed grass, brush the roof top next to the large rear terrace. The purple wisteria vine climbs over the gates in the adobe walled patio at Casa del Gallo y Sirena and La Casita.

A large blue Spruce next to the work shop was planted in 1941. On the northeast side of the property is an impressive Ponderosa pine, planted in 1918 by the Holdens' former neighbor, E. Nail. This tree acted as the stopping point when Dr. Holden considered building another house on the eastern edge of the property. Along the north elevation of Casa Grande a Pyracantha and Butterfly bush grow alongside honeysuckle vines. At the entrance to Casa Grande, two large Margenta Sahuaro cacti and Yucca plants mark the porch steps. In the center of a built-up flower bed located between El Patio and the patio of Casa del Gallo y Sirena grows a desert willow tree selected because its roots grow straight down and therefore would not endanger the adobe walls.

The landscaping plays a significant role in the character and context development of the Holden Properties as a historic district, and is therefore classified as a Contributing site. The landscaping displays the Holden's original intention to capture the setting of the Southwest and Pueblo Revival architecture. To stay faithful to the qualities of the original inspirations for their adobe complex, the Holden's carefully monitored new plantings and the placement of major landscape features, always cognizant of the impacts of each contribution to the holistic fabric of the complex appearance. Original plants remain remarkably intact, and any major vegetation losses were replaced by like plants.

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Holden Properties Historic District
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INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Casa Grande	3109 20th St.	1930-31	Building	Contributing
Casa Alan	3107 20th St.	1931/1962	Building	Contributing
La Casita	3111 20th St.	1937	Building	Contributing
Casa del Gallo y Sirena/ El Chico/ La Chica	3105/3105B 20th St.	1939-1940	Building	Contributing
Workshop/Storage	Behind 3105	1940	Building	Contributing
Casa Chiquita	3103 20th St.	1930s/1972	Building	Noncontributing
El Patio	3105A 20th St.	1972	Building	Noncontributing
Wall system/ Barbecue Pit	N/A	various	Structure	Contributing
Well	N/A	1931	Structure	Contributing
Landscaping	N/A	various	Site	Contributing

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: Architecture; Education

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1930 - 1940

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1930-31 (Casa Grande; Casa Alan) 1937 (La Casita) 1939 (Casa del Gallo y Sirena/ El Chico/ La Chica) 1940 (Workshop)

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: Holden, William Curry

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Atcheson, James; Holden, Olive Price; Holden, William Curry; Holden, Francis Mayhugh

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-19 through 8-30).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-31 through 9-32).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register (*William Curry and Olive Price Holden 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 (*Texas Tech University, Southwest Collection*)
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Holden Properties Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holden Properties Historic District encompasses a unique collection of Pueblo Revival domestic buildings built in the 1930s by Lubbock professor, historian, and archeologist William Curry Holden. Holden's arrival in Lubbock and the development of the district grew out of the rapid expansion of Lubbock immediately following the 1923 establishment of Texas Tech University, then called Texas Technological College. Holden and his first wife, Olive Price, began building their adobe home in 1930 as a reflection of their admiration for Native American culture and their interest in the Pueblo Revival architectural style, popular in the Southwest during this period. With his second wife, Frances Mayhugh, Holden continued development of the other properties through the 1970s with six additional buildings. The clustered irregular massing, flat roofs, heavy appearance, sloped walls, and exposed wood lintels characterize the adobe construction of the district's buildings, making it one of a few good examples of Pueblo Revival dwellings in Texas and a unique example in Lubbock. Retaining a remarkable degree of historic and architectural integrity, the Holden Properties Historic District supports Criterion B in the area of Education at the state level of significance for its associations with the life of Dr. Holden and his contributions to the academic fields of Texas history and archeology. As a notable local example of Pueblo Revival architecture, the district also supports Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

Development of the Holden Properties

Lubbock County, organized in 1891, remained a remote ranching and farming region of West Texas until the 1909 incorporation of the City of Lubbock and the arrival of the Santa Fe Railway that same year. During the 1920s the community experienced boomtown growth, indicated by a 408 percent increase in population during the decade. This phenomenal growth is not only credited to agricultural success but also to the 1923 establishment of Texas Technological College (now Texas Tech University) and the 1928 expansion of the Fort Worth and Denver South Plains Railway into Lubbock, escalating the community's significance in the region.

William Curry Holden came to Lubbock in 1929 with his wife, Olive Price Holden, to teach history and anthropology at the newly established Texas Technological College. Following their marriage in 1926, Dr. Holden and Olive became interested in Pueblo Revival architecture as the result of a course on Pueblo Indians that Olive took at the University of Texas at Austin. The couple decided to build a Pueblo Revival style home to reflect their admiration for Native American culture, bringing a unique type of architecture to Lubbock. They worked together on plans for the house which they financed with \$5000 that Olive received from her grandmother's estate.

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Holden Properties Historic District
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The Holdens employed James Atcheson, then a senior architecture student and later principal of local architectural firm Atcheson Cartwright, to help with plans for the house. He and Olive traveled to Santa Fe where they spent two days sketching details from Pueblo Revival dwellings, creating detailed drawings for the house they would call "Casa Grande."

By June 1931, the walls for Casa Grande were in place. Dr. Holden was away most of the summer, teaching a field course in archeology at San Geronimo Station, New Mexico, and serving as a visiting professor at the University of Texas at Austin. During his absence, Olive supervised construction with Dr. Holden's father. Olive and their daughter, Jane, moved into the house in mid-July 1931. Casa Alan was constructed as a separate apartment shortly after Casa Grande in 1931 to comfortably accommodate a nanny to care for Jane.

Casa Grande served as headquarters for students who accompanied Dr. Holden on archeological expeditions to Mexico and New Mexico, particularly during the excavation of Arrowhead Pueblo. The college's Ko Shari Club (now Pi Beta Phi sorority), which Olive helped found and sponsor, also met at the house. Many nationally important scholars were guests in the Holden home where meetings that influenced Texas Tech's future were frequently held.

Olive Holden died unexpectedly in 1937. Unable to live in Casa Grande following the death of his first wife, Dr. Holden constructed La Casita, "the little house," in 1937. Two years later, Dr. Holden married Frances Mayhugh, a former Texas Technological College archeology and history student. Together, Dr. Holden and Frances continued the development of the Holden properties, beginning the construction of their home, Casa del Gallo y Sirena and its attached apartment El Chico/ La Chica in 1939, completed in 1940. As the property and surrounding neighborhood continued to develop, the original house became the center of a complex of adobe buildings and structures. Also in 1940, the Holdens built an adobe workshop and two small apartment buildings along the rear alley, El Chico and Casa Chiquita. Often referred to locally as "Adobe Row," all the buildings on the Holden property were unified by their similar adobe construction and Pueblo Revival stylistic characteristics.

To meet ever increasing housing demands in the college town, Dr. Holden converted one of the adobe buildings, Casa Chiquita, into an efficiency apartment in 1972. This building became the first rental unit of the complex, setting a pattern for later uses. That same year Dr. Holden constructed the most recent addition to the district, El Patio, also as a rental property.

During the development of their property, the Holdens added personal touches to the landscaping and details of the buildings. Dr. Holden brought the Carizzo Canes from the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico, after his first ethnological field trip in 1934. He also transplanted the Margenta Sahuaros from the desert near El Paso to the front yard of La Casita in 1938. The apricot tree was a Valentine's day gift to Dr. Holden from

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Frances. Frances Holden hand carved the decorations on the front door and cabinetry work of La Casita. Many of the light fixtures in Casa De Gallo y Sirena were designed by Frances Holden.

Stenciled just below the ceiling in the kitchen of Casa del Gallo y Sirena, around the stove vent hood are the words: *En La Casa del Gallo Y Sirena El Es Ella Y Ella Es El*. This translates as "In the house of the Rooster and the Mermaid, he is she and she is he." Dr. Holden acquired the rooster as his insignia from his only historical novel, *Hill of the Rooster*, about the Yaqui Indians, said to be the only unconquered tribe on the North American continent, and from the Peter Hurd painting of the same name that hangs in the sunroom. Frances Holden became known as the mermaid from her collection of mermaids. She also later discovered that the mermaid belonged to her mother's Patterson family crest. Both of these symbols are echoed in sculpted wrought iron that is attached to the privacy wall near the front entrance to Casa del Gallo y Sirena. Across the main beam separating the living and dining areas reads: *Esta Casa Fue Construida en el ano 1940 por Guillermo Curry y Francesca M Holden* which translates as "This house was constructed between 1939 and 1940 by William Curry and Frances M. Holden." Four circled stars follow these words representing each of the Holden's four grandchildren.

Specialty tiles collected and brought back from Taxco, Mexico, added to the special quality of the interior of Casa del Gallo y Sirena. Hand laid by Dr. Holden, the tiles line the backsplash below the cabinets. Above the sink is a scene from the plaza of Taxco, Mexico. Finished on Christmas in 1941, the tile work provided the final touch to the kitchen.

During the establishment of the Ranching Heritage Center in the late 1960s, Frances Holden collected stones from the planning committee member ranches as she visited. Today these stones, properly branded, are placed in the pavement near the front entrance steps of Casa del Gallo y Sirena.

Today, the buildings of the Holden Properties Historic District remain in possession of the Holden family. Jane Holden Kelley, Dr. Holden's daughter from his first marriage, a graduate of Harvard University and a professor of archeology at the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada, now owns Casa Grande. Frances Mayhugh Holden continues to live in Casa del Gallo y Sirena.

Dr. William Curry Holden

Born on July 19, 1896 in Coolidge, a small town just northeast of Waco, Texas, William Curry Holden was one of three sons of Robert Lee and Grace (Davis) Holden. The family moved to Colorado City in West Texas with his family in 1899. In 1907, the family moved to Rotan, just northwest of Abilene, where he graduated from high school seven years later in 1914. William C. Holden completed a teaching certificate at Stamford Junior College the following summer but was considered "too young and spindly" to find a teaching

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position. He persevered in his desire to teach and secured a job in the Pleasant Valley one-teacher school, with forty-seven students in nine classes. Expanding the experiences of the students became a lifelong goal of Holden that he began in this small school when he added a literary club and basketball teams. His students soon competed in an Interscholastic meet, entering every event and winning county championships.

Holden's love of history was inspired by Professor Joseph A. Hill who lectured on Texas history while at Stamford Junior College. Professor Hill later presented other speeches attended by Holden at the West Texas Normal College (now West Texas A & M University) during the summers of 1917 and 1918. During this time period, Holden also served in the 86th Infantry at San Antonio.

Holden's next position came as principal at Rotan High School, but he soon entered the University of Texas History Department in 1920 to continue his formal education. Fortunately, while at the University Holden's mentors became noted Texas historians Eugene C. Barker and Walter Prescott Webb. Between 1923 and 1929, Holden alternated between the roles of teacher and student. He taught history at the University of Texas in 1924, 1927, and 1929 and briefly at Southwest Texas State Teachers College. He took graduate courses at the University of Colorado and the University of Chicago during the summers of 1925 and 1927, respectively. Dr. Holden completed his formal education with three degrees from the University of Texas: B.A. (1923), M.A. (1924) and Ph.D. (1928).



FIGURE 8-1 Dr. William Curry Holden
From the *Houston Post*, Sunday December 18, 1938.

During his collegiate experience, Dr. Holden assumed a leadership role in the documentation and study of Texas history. Not yet finished with his own education, his influence and teaching skills led Holden to encourage students to collect and preserve family and regional historical resources, including newspapers, for a "History Factory" and a small museum. His dissertation, published as *Alkali Trails* in 1930, was the definitive

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work on West Texas frontier history up to that time and drew upon the collections he begun. At McMurry College in Abilene, Holden chaired and organized the history department in 1923. He also started a course in the field of archeology and took students to sites along the Canadian River. Holden co-founded the West Texas Historical Association in 1924 and the Texas Archaeological Society in 1928. In 1929, Dr. Holden joined the faculty of the newly opened Texas Technological College (later Texas Tech University) where he taught history and anthropology. His notable career at Texas Tech spanned four decades.

While in Lubbock, Dr. Holden became an active and influential educator who built student interest in history and anthropology with dynamic lectures and annual field schools. His 1930 and 1931 excavations in the Panhandle documented the pueblan architecture of Saddleback and Antelope Creek phase ruins on the Canadian River. In 1932 he directed a field school at the Tecolote ruin near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and in 1933, 1935, and 1937 he uncovered the Arrowhead Ruin, including a rare D-shaped kiva. Holden's students excavated and restored this Early Glaze-period pueblo ruin just east of Santa Fe. Holden led archeological field trips to Mexico in 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1940.

In the spring of 1934, Holden took students on an ethnohistorical expedition to study the warlike Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico. In 1935 Texas Tech sponsored a second expedition which resulted in a report published by Holden, *Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico*, in 1936. Basically an ethnographic account, it contained articles by the expedition's specialists in related fields. Holden's expeditions led to five papers about the Yaqui that touched on marriage, child-rearing, education, household economy and Fiesta de Gloria Easter ceremonies. His experiences with the Yaqui also played a prominent role in later publications.

Holden also investigated prehistoric sites across far-western Texas. In 1937 he found evidences of Southwestern prehistoric culture at Murrah Cave on the lower Pecos River. In 1938 he investigated Blue Mountain Cave west of Odessa. In 1940 he probed Fingerprint Cave in Borden County. In 1950, he directed excavations at the Bonnell Site near Ruidoso, on a mesa ruin similar to the Antelope Creek Site on the Canadian River.

Holden's most significant archeological discovery, however, occurred near his home in Lubbock. In 1937 in Yellow House Canyon on the bank of a small natural lake that the city was dredging to open an ancient spring, two students found a flint point which Holden recognized as of Paleo-Indian Age. Holden quickly took on a crucial role to preserve and investigate the site, a struggle that lasted some 50 years. Subsequent excavations there established benchmarks that tied human culture to natural history in the geologic strata. In 1989 the site was designated the Lubbock Lake National Historic Site and State Archeological Landmark.

Holden also collected a substantial legacy for Texas Tech in the fields of Southwestern art history and indigenous culture. The fledgling history museum at Tech became a distinguished regional institution know as the Museum of Texas Tech University under his guidance. In 1935 he organized the West Texas Museum

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Association and sought funds from the Texas Centennial Commission for a regional museum on the Tech campus. He led supporters from 67 West Texas counties on a "march on Austin" with a petition for \$160,750 (\$25,000 was allocated) for the development of a museum. With private funds and university matching, the building was dedicated in 1950, coincident with Tech's 25th anniversary celebration. The museum focused on the Southwest region with exhibits on history, science, and art. Artist Peter Hurd was commissioned in 1952 to paint a fresco in the entrance rotunda, depicting life on the South Plains, 1890 - 1925. In 1955 Holden and other supporters organized the Southwest Collection and Archives, which contained West Texas ranch records he had collected over the years and other valuable materials. In 1965 Holden launched plans for a new museum complex including a Science Training program, the Ranching Heritage Center, and Windmill Plaza. Dr. Holden and his wife, Frances formulated the concept of the Ranching and Heritage Center and co-chaired the planning committee for the 14-acre complex of authentic ranch buildings.

Throughout his career, Dr. Holden authored or co-authored more than twelve books (see Appendix A) and 42 articles and pamphlets in professional and commercial journals. Four of his major works focused on the lifestyles and cultural patterns of the Yaqui Indians. *Hill of the Rooster* (1956), which illustrates the life of a woman called Chepa during the Yaqui rebellion of 1926-27, was his only novel. Yaquis praised the book as the most accurate portrayal of Yaqui life at that time. Holden's Yaqui interpreter, Rosalio Moises, recounted his life for *A Yaqui Life* (1971), which Holden and his daughter, Jane Holden Kelley, co-authored. Holden also wrote *Teresita* (1978), which describes the life of Teresa Urrea, a Mexican folk healer. Other influential works by Holden focused on the economic conditions and ranching industry of Texas and the Southwest, such as *Alkali Trails* (1930), *Rollie Burns* (1932), and *Spur Ranch* (1934).²

Before his retirement from Texas Tech in 1970, Dr. Holden served as Chairman of the Department of History and Anthropology from 1936 until he was named dean and director of anthropological, historical, and social-science research. He also served as Dean of the Graduate School from 1945 - 1950 and established four accredited doctoral programs at the college.

Dr. Holden received many honors for his contributions to the study of Texas history and archeology before his death in April of 1993. During his lifetime, local newspapers noted his contributions both to the study of Texas history and to the local community and university (see Figures 8-2, 8-3). In 1972 Texas Tech named the first museum building Holden Hall, the first such honor accorded a living member of the faculty. A bronze bust of Holden by Lubbock's Glenna Goodacre was unveiled in the rotunda."³ He received the Distinguished Faculty Emeritus Award of the College of Arts and Sciences and was also named the

2. Ron Tyler, ed., *The New Handbook of Texas*, Vol. 3 (Austin, Texas State Historical Association, 1996) 659.

3. *Ibid.*, 659-670.

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FIGURE 8-2
The Houston Post, December 18, 1938

AMUSEMENTS

THE HOUSTON POST

GARDEN CLUBS

SUNDAY MORNING

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Let's Know Leading Texas Educators

William Holden Fought Way From Rural School Post to Fame as Historian, Author at Texas Tech

Young Teacher Had Ambition to Leave Farm

Editor's note: This is one of a series of sketches of leading educators of Texas and the schools with which they are identified, the purpose being to show the progress of education in the state and to acquaint readers with something of the work of at least a few of these most helpful in its development.

By WILL H. MAYER

William Curry Holden—historian, archaeologist, explorer, professor of history and archeology, head of department of history and archeology, director of archaeological research, curator of West Texas museum, dean of archeological, historical and social science research at Texas Technological college. That, summarized, is part of his record of occupations, but only a part, from *Who's Who in America*.

He was born near Coolidge, Texas, July 5, 1896, son of Robert Lee and Grace Eleanor (David) Holden. His family moved to West Texas when he was 3 years old and lived in Mitchell county until 1907, when they moved to Fisher county. William Curry, after attending several country schools, was graduated from the Rotan high school in 1914.

He is a most ungainly appearing chap, six feet tall, angular, and has a slouch in his walk. But he inherited a nervous, restless energy from his mother, along with a sort of blind ambition to do something that would get him off the farm.

On graduation from high school, he was, according to his own admission, an ignorant as any of the other graduates. The school terms had been short and the instruction poor. None of the teachers had more than high school qualifications themselves, and all had obtained their certificates through the examination route in the days when there were such things as first and second grade certificates.

Hunting a School
He wanted to teach, so he took a four-week normal course at Stamford college, at the close of which he took the state examination and secured a four-year teacher's certificate, and set out in August to get a job. He drove in a buggy two weeks through four counties, investigating every vacancy in a one-teacher school he could hear of. Always the same story: He would get the trustees together, make his application; they would look him over

and say, "Son, we have got a mighty tough bunch of boys in this neighborhood; a number of them are older and bigger than you are, and we just don't believe you can handle them." And they would relate how they had been run off in the past. Although there were plenty of vacancies, nobody would take him. So that fall he picked cotton and gathered the crop, as usual.

The next summer, 1915, the trustees of the one-teacher school at Pleasant Valley, in Fisher county, decided to give him a trial. The term was to be six months and the salary \$60 a month. The school started in December with a heavier enrollment than usual, 37 students in nine classes. He started teaching at sunrise and taught till sundown. He would leave home at daylight, walk two miles through the sand, and leave the schoolhouse at dark, walking back.

Interscholastic League Meet

In addition to teaching the nine classes, he organized a literary society, which put on a program every other Friday afternoon and a play once a month. By Christmas he was getting ready for the interscholastic league contests which were to come in April. From his 37 students he began coaching someone to take part in every event. Also, he had a boys' basket ball and a girls' basket ball team, with match games once a week. And there were benefits to be held to raise money to buy playground equipment; pie suppers, box suppers—each with a "program" arranged.

When the time for the interscholastic league came to meet at the county seat 12 miles away, he had to provide transportation for the 30-odd students whom he had coached to participate. There was not a single automobile in the community. The people were poor; he could not afford even to buy the meals for the children while at the county seat. He had a big farm wagon, hitched four horses to it and loaded the students on, each carrying with him enough food in a sack to do until he got back. He had driven to the county seat the day before and gotten permission to sleep part of the students in the jury room at the court house, part in the jail, and the rest in the wagon yard.

The next morning the delegations from the several towns arrived by automobile. That day Pleasant Valley participated in every event, literary and athletic. The contestants were for the most part poor in their parts and indifferent, but whether

due to merit or to default, Pleasant Valley won the county meet, competing against one town of 2000 population. The students rode home in the farm wagon with a new sense of self-importance.

School Interest Picks Up

During the winter practically every unmarried person had started attending the school. More than a dozen of them were older than the teacher. Inasmuch as the school had become the community center, to attend was about the most entertaining thing they could do. The next year a second teacher was added. And a third year, a third teacher. New taxes had been voted, additions had been made to the school building, the term had been lengthened to eight months.

Then came the war. For six months young Holden was in the Eighty-six Infantry on the San Antonio front. In 1919-20, he was principal of the Rotan high school. He insists that he "still did not know anything, but neither did any of the rest of the teachers or students." He entered the University of Texas

in September, 1920; took a B. A. degree in June, 1923; an M. A. in 1924.

He helped organize McMurry college in 1923, and was head of the history department from 1923 to 1929. While there, he started a branding iron collection which grew into a general museum movement. There was nowhere to house the collection and no funds for a building. Holden secured the interest and cooperation of a boys' club at the college, borrowed a truck, went to the country and hauled in stone. With the help of the boys, he built a museum from native materials, all except the cement, which he got the local citizens to contribute.

Also while at McMurry, he began collecting newspaper files on West Texas. From these he started tracing out the social and economic movements in the western part of the state. From this date, he wrote "Alkali Trails," with the sub-title "Social and Economic Movements in West Texas," published in 1930. Archaeological Expeditions

He received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Texas in 1928, and went to Texas Technological college in 1929 as professor of history. He became interested in the so-called "buried" city in the Texas panhandle, organized an expedition and excavated it. This was the beginning of his archaeological interest. Here is what followed:

- 1930—Excavated the Antelope Creek ruins in the Texas panhandle;
- 1931—Excavated Tecolote ruin near Las Vegas, N. M.;
- 1932—Excavated Saddle Back ruin near old Tascosa, Texas, in the panhandle;
- 1933—Excavated Arrow Head ruin near Santa Fe, N. M.;
- 1934—Led a joint expedition of Texas Tech and Harvard university;

among the war-like Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico;

1935—Did additional work on the Arrow Head ruins;

1936—Led an archaeological expedition to Oaxaca, Mexico;

1937—Excavated Murray cave on the lower Pecos river;

1938—Excavated Blase Mountain cave near Odessa, Texas.

In 1935, Dr. Holden began sponsoring a museum movement at Texas Tech, organized the West Texas Museum association and secured the first unit of the building from the Centennial appropriation. He is now conducting a campaign to finish this building. The museum now has a technical staff, is sending scientific expeditions to all parts of the southwest and is sponsoring a scientific publication.

In 1938 he conducted an expedition through Europe and the same year became head of the department of history and anthropology at Texas Technological college. He was made curator of West Texas museum in 1937, and in 1938 dean and director of archaeological, historical and social science research at Texas Tech.

Dr. Holden is a member of the State Historical association, Southwestern Social Science association, West Texas Historical association, Texas Archaeological and Paleontological association, West Texas Museum association and Texas Institute of Letters.

He is a Democrat, Episcopalian, author of three books: "Alkali Trails," 1930; "Rollie Burns," 1932; "Spur Ranch," 1934; joint author of "Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico," 1935; and author of some 40 technical articles dealing with archeology and history in various scientific publications.

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FIGURE 8-3
The Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, July 21, 1940

PAGE SIX— THE LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

Lubbock, Texas, Sunday

Dr. W. C. Holden Is Driving Force Behind Tech Museum; He's Recognized Historian

OUT on the campus of Texas Technological college there stands an unpretentious basement building. To the casual visitor at the college it is hardly noticed, yet during the past year an average of 1,400 persons from 32 states and seven countries visited it.

It houses the collections of the West Texas Museum and is one of the most interesting spots in Lubbock.

The building is as it was constructed in 1936. Steps lead from the ground to where the first floor should be and there you walk along a board catwalk to the rear of the building where you enter the basement.

Completed In Dreams And Hopes
The building is far from being completed but in the dreams and hopes of one man, it is complete in every detail and stands several stories high. That man is Dr. William Curry Holden, professor of history and anthropology, who is founder and curator of the museum since its establishment.

The museum collections contain everything from an old buckboard to fine etchings in its exhibits but in the storeroom and rarely visited by the public are its most interesting collections. They are archeological and anthropological artifacts which Dr. Holden has collected here and there over the Southwest in the past eleven years. They represent links of the past with the present and in them may be found, if they are studied closely, data on civilization dating hundreds of years ago.

Wants Room For Collections
These collections are one of the driving forces behind Dr. Holden's hopes of completing the museum. The completed museum will have ample space for these collections where dust of ancient days of Southwestern civilization may be brushed away for an enlightened people.

Anthropology and archeology have been fields of Dr. Holden's hobby since 1929 when an ex-student of McMurry college, Abilene, wrote him a letter about a reputedly buried city near Perryton on Wolf creek. The letter arrived a few days after Dr. Holden had read an article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly concerning a route taken by Coronado 400 years ago.

Been "Digging Ever Since"

The article and the letter tremendously intrigued the history professor and a few days later he was found digging in the Perryton ruins. He's been digging ever since in ruins here and there over the Southwest.

The ruins at Perryton turned out to have no connection with Coronado's expedition but it developed they were of the Panhandle-Plains slabstone structures of Indians who is has been determined were in this area more than 100 years before Coronado.

William Curry Holden was born in Cooleidge, Texas, July 19, 1896, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Holden. A brother, Tom Holden, lives at Littlefield, the only other surviving member of the family.

A Teacher 25 Years
His father was a building contractor and in later years a farmer. When young Holden was two years old the family moved west to Colorado City where he attended elementary schools. Later they moved to Rotan where Holden graduated from high school. In 1915, young Holden took up the teaching profession and for three years was the teacher in the Pleasant valley rural school near Rotan and principal of Rotan High school for a year before joining the army in 1917.

He was a member of the 86th infantry at Camp Travis during the remainder of the World war.

In 1920 the young teacher entered the University of Texas and three years later he had received his A.B. degree. A year later he was awarded a master's degree from the same institution.

Formerly At McMurry
He was appointed professor of history and head of the department at McMurry in 1923, a position he held until 1927 when he returned to the university for a year as instructor in history.

He was married, Aug. 9, 1926 to Miss Ira Olive Price of San Antonio. Mrs. Holden died, June 2, 1937. A daughter, Jane, will be a student in Lubbock Junior High school next semester.

In 1928, the young professor was awarded a doctor's degree from the University of Texas and in 1929 he came to Texas Tech as professor of history. He has since been made director of anthropological and archeological research of the department.

Much of Dr. Holden's spare time is spent in his hobby of 'digging in ruins.' The famous Arrowhead ruin near Santa Fe, N. M., has been visited by four summer field expeditions. Four summer field trips have been made to Mexico City where ruins of ancient Mayan civilization have been studied.

Conducted Yaqui Expeditions
In the spring of 1934, Dr. Holden headed an expedition into the Yaqui Indian territory of Sonora, Mexico. A second expedition was conducted into the same area that fall and in March of 1928 and 1940 similar trips have been made to observe the unique Easter ceremonies held there by the Indians.

The Murrah cave on the lower Pecos in Val Verde county where prehistoric basket-making culture was uncovered was visited by a field trip and a year later the Blue Mountain cave, 20 miles northwest of Odessa was visited by a Tech field party headed by Dr. Holden. Numerous smaller expeditions to ruins over this section have been visited.

Dr. Holden is recognized as one of the most active historians and archeologists of the nation and is among those listed in Who's Who in America. He is a member of the Texas State Historical association, the Southwestern Social Science association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the West Texas Historical association and the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society.

Author Of Four Books
His club affiliations at Tech include the Faculty club and the Questors. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and a Democrat.

He is the author of four books,

"Alkali Trails," published in 1930; "Rollie Burns," published in 1932; "The Spur Ranch," published in 1934; and "Studies of Yaqui Indians," published in 1935. He also has between 30 and 40 articles on his archeological expeditions published in various publications.

Indian culture being one of his interests, Dr. Holden is now constructing the third unit of an Indian pueblo in the 3100-block of Twentieth street. The first house, constructed entirely of adobe and plaster with the exception of floors and roof, was built in 1931 at 3109 Twentieth. A second unit immediately west, joined by an adobe wall, was built in 1937 and the present unit to the east is under construction. It will have eight rooms.

Outside of his archeology and adobe house building, he spends all his "extra time and money" in farming and has two farms, one near Littlefield and another near Wolforth. On one he maintains a small herd of Hereford cattle.

March 26, 1939, he was married to Miss Frances Mayhugh, who is his constant companion on field trips now.

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Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Distinguished Director Emeritus of the Museum at Texas Tech University (1937 - 65). Dr. Holden also received the Amon G. Carter Award from the Texas Institute of Letters and the Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. In 1972, the Texas Legislature honored the Holdens for their "numerous contributions to the betterment of the state." They received the Ruth Lester Award for Meritorious Service in Historic Preservation in 1974 from the Texas Historical Commission and the Cultural Achievement Award from the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. They were awarded the Distinguished Alumni award in 1988 and have had the Holden Reading Room dedicated to their honor in the new Southwest Collection Building on the Texas Tech University campus. Other state and local organizations have recognized the Holdens for their individual and joint accomplishments.

Frances Mayhugh Holden authored and contributed two books focusing on the founding families and the history of the Lambshead Ranch in central Texas. They are entitled *Lambshead before Interwoven*, Texas A&M Press, published in 1982, and the introduction to *Lambshead Legacy, the Ranch Diary of Watt R. Matthews*, also published by the Texas A&M press. She assisted in production of several documentary films describing the Yaqui Indians, as well as documentation of the Peter Hurd mural in the original Texas Technological College Museum. Mrs. Holden served as the Associate Director of the Tech Museum from 1945-1965 and the Founder of the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association. Always working together on research and publications, the Holdens produced a remarkable legacy that greatly contributed to the historical documentation of Texas, the Southwest, and the Lubbock community.

Architectural Significance

The distinctive Pueblo Revival architecture that defines the Holden Properties Historic District is simultaneously a reflection of architectural trends in the Southwest during the early 20th century as well as the influence this region had on the life and work of the Holdens. When Dr. Holden visited Santa Fe with his wife Olive to make plans for their 1930-31 Pueblo Revival dwelling, they visited a city that intentionally promoted the use of Pueblo Revival to create a sense of stylistic uniformity appropriate to the city's environment. During the first decades of the 20th century, a small group of Santa Feans, led by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, advocated the development of a uniquely regional style of architecture, one different from the classicism prominent in the rest of the nation or the Spanish Colonial and Mission Revival movements in California. They desired a style with the distinctive stamp of New Mexico upon it, in part to encourage tourism,⁴ and also to counter the "Anglicization" of the city that had been occurring at a rapid pace due to the economic growth brought on by

4. Carl D. Sheppard, *Creator of the Santa Fe Style: Isaac Hamilton Rapp, Architect* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988) 75.

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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

the establishment of the railroad.⁵ The buildings of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, designed by architect Edward B. Cristy under President William George Tight during the first decade of the 20th century, were some of the first examples of such a style.⁶ The buildings integrated shapes and details from the Indian pueblos and Spanish villages of the upper Rio Grande valley into buildings suited for contemporary needs. In 1912, the style became known as the “Santa Fe Style” when the city adopted it under their 1912 comprehensive city plan, developed by the city’s planning board which included Hewett and archeologist Sylvanus Morley. Under the guidance of the Santa Fe movement, Colorado architects Isaac Hamilton Rapp and William Morris Rapp drew from vernacular pueblo models in their design of the 1914 New Mexico Building for the Panama-California exposition in San Diego which served to identify New Mexico with the new style. Rapp and Rapp followed with the 1917 design for the Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Fine Arts in Santa Fe. When prestigious architecture handbooks featured this building, it served to establish Pueblo Revival as the national example of Southwest regional architecture.⁷

By the 1920s, Pueblo Revival became the trend for all types of buildings in New Mexico—residences, hotels, commercial buildings, even churches—and examples of the style had spread west into Arizona. It was also in 1920 that John Gaw Meem came to Santa Fe, primarily to cure a tuberculosis ailment, but quickly became interested in the city’s unique architecture and landscape. With a background in civil engineering, Meem began working in Santa Fe as an amateur architect, eventually establishing his own practice. His informal training gave his designs a spontaneity and organic quality that naturally lent itself to Pueblo Revival style buildings.⁸ Meem’s designs coupled functionalism and traditional Southwestern forms with modern technology and led the way in using Pueblo Revival in single family residences. His firm received more than 600 commissions for residences, churches, commercial buildings, hotels and education facilities, including buildings for the University of New Mexico, from 1924 to the time of Meem’s retirement in 1959.⁹ His prolific designs, sometimes referred to as Territorial for their mix of Spanish and Pueblo elements, further distinguished Pueblo Revival as the “Santa Fe style” and the defining architectural trend of the Southwest.

The Holdens’ selection of the Pueblo Revival style for their personal residences seems a natural choice based on Dr. Holden’s numerous archeological expeditions to the Southwest, which most likely exposed him to prominent examples of the style—hence the Holdens’ decision to travel to Santa Fe to get design ideas for their

5. Bainbridge Bunting, *John Gaw Meem: Southwestern Architect* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983) 5.

6. Sheppard, 76.

7. *Ibid.*, 84.

8. Bunting, 14.

9. *Ibid.*, 159.

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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

own house. In addition, this style reflected the Holdens' extensive studies of the history and culture of the Southwest which so heavily influenced their later work and numerous publications that continue to contribute to our understanding of the region. Besides the characteristic adobe construction, typical features of the Pueblo Revival style found in the buildings of the Holden Properties Historic District include flat roofs, rounded parapet walls, projecting wood vigas, unfinished tree trunks used as posts, and stepped, corner fireplaces. These elements reflect the development of the Pueblo Revival style as an architectural trend in the Southwest during the early 20th century, as well as making the Holden Properties some of the best and most distinctive examples of Pueblo Revival architecture in Lubbock.

The impact of the Holden buildings' unique design to this area of Texas is evident in the interest their construction sparked in Lubbock during the 1930s, when Olive wrote to Dr. Holden (in Austin at the time), "The people still come out to look thru [sic]--about half come in, the rest just look in from the street or yard." So many people asked them to explain how to build with adobe that Professor Holden wrote a pamphlet published by Texas Technological College entitled "Why Use 'Dobe?" Although these types of buildings might seem out of place in the environment of Lubbock, the Holdens' admiration of the Southwest and of Native American culture led them to incorporate distinctive elements of reflecting the natural setting of the Southwest to create a proper environment for their property in Lubbock.

Today, the Holden Properties Historic District maintains a high degree of integrity, with eight out of ten resources classified as Contributing (Map-35). The buildings sustain very little alterations and continue to be used as residences. The yard also retains significant original landscape elements designed by the Holdens to reflect a proper Southwest setting and environment for these Pueblo Revival residences. Through its associations with the life and works of prominent historian and archeologist William Curry Holden and as a reflection of Dr. Holden's work and influences, the Holden Properties Historic District supports listing under Criterion B in the area of Education at the state level of significance. As a locally outstanding and unique collection of buildings that display distinctive characteristics of Pueblo Revival architecture, the Holden Properties Historic District also supports National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

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Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF MAJOR WORKS BY WILLIAM CURRY HOLDEN

- 1924 *Santa Maria, Vicente de*
Thesis (M.A), Austin: University of Texas
- 1928 *Frontier Problems and Movements in West Texas, 1846-1900*
Thesis (Ph.D.) Austin: University of Texas
- 1930 *Alkali Trails; or, Social and economic movements of the Texas frontier, 1846-1900*
Dallas: The Southwest Press
- 1932 *Rollie Burns, or, An account of the ranching industry on the south Plains*
Dallas: The Southwest Press
- 1934 *Spur Ranch: A study of the inclosed ranch phase of the cattle industry in Texas*
Boston: Christopher Publishing House
- 1936 *Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico*, by W. C. Holden et al.
Lubbock, Tex.: Texas Technological College
- 1956 *Hill of the Rooster*
New York: Holt
- 1971 *The Tall Candle: The personal chronicle of Yaqui Indian*, by Rosalio Moisés, Jane Holden Kelley, and William Curry Holden. Introduction by Jane Holden Kelley.
Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press
- 1972 *The Flamboyant Judge: James D. Hamlin. A biography as told to J. Evetts Haley and Wm. Curry Holden*
Canyon, Tex.: Palo Duro Press
- 1975 *Alton Hutson: Reminiscences of a south plains youth*
San Antonio: Trinity University Press
- 1976 *A Ranching Saga: The lives of William Electious Halsell and Ewing Halsell*
San Antonio: Trinity University Press
- 1978 *Teresita*
Owings Mills, Md.: Stemmer House Publishers

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National Park Service

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Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

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City of Lubbock Building and Certificate of Occupancy Permits for 3105 20th Street.

Permit Number 3566. Enclosing attached garage. 12-17-71.

Electric Permit Number 5520. 2-29-72.

Plumbing Permit Number 5055. 2-16-72.

Permit Number 7302. Carport addition. 20' x 20'. 5-1-72.

Permit Number 17335. Carport addition 20' x 8'. 4-18-73.

Deed of Original Conveyance, July 28, 1925. J. W. Kerley. Lubbock Abstract Company archives.

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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

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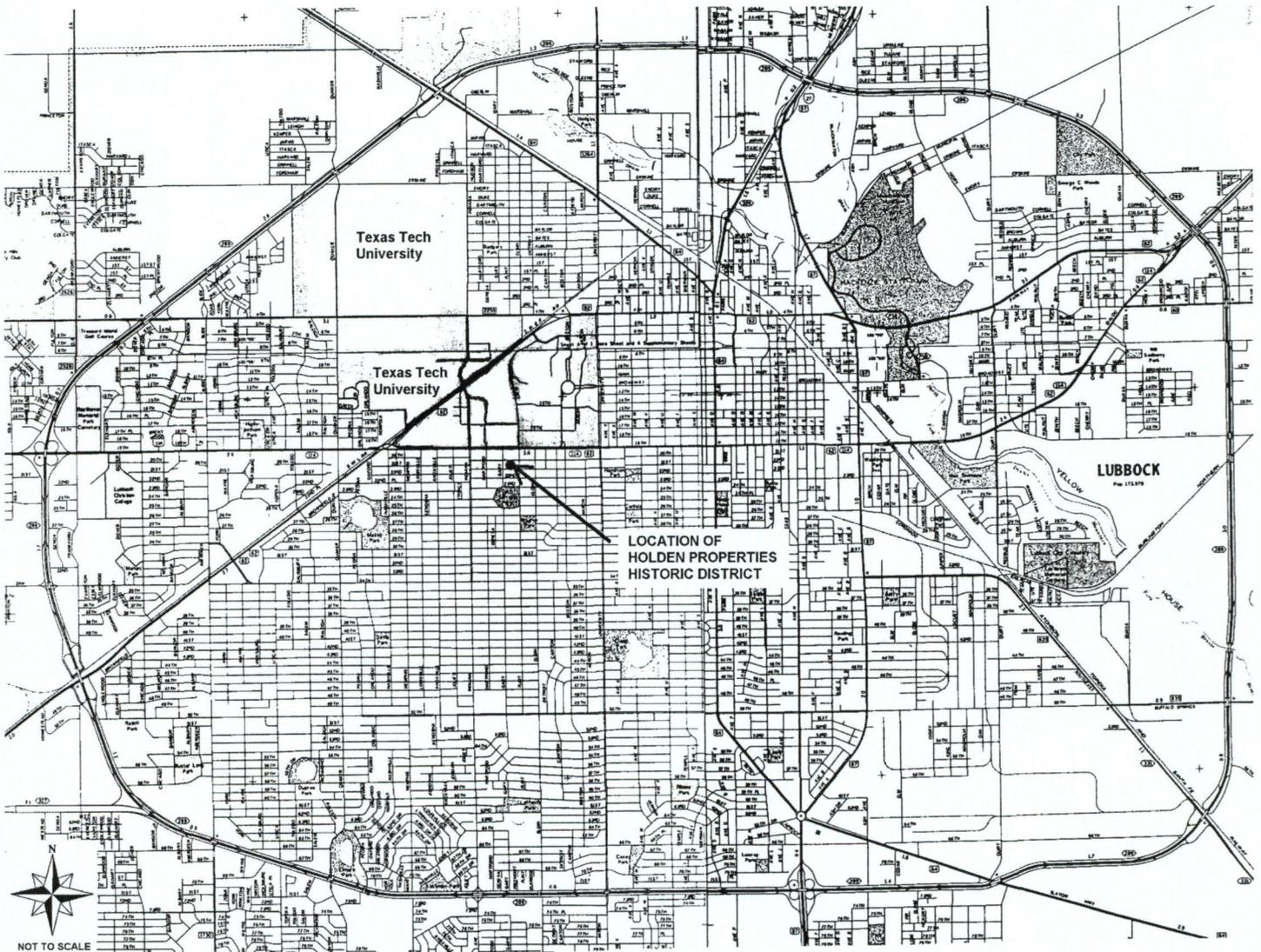
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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
Showing location of Holden Properties Historic District



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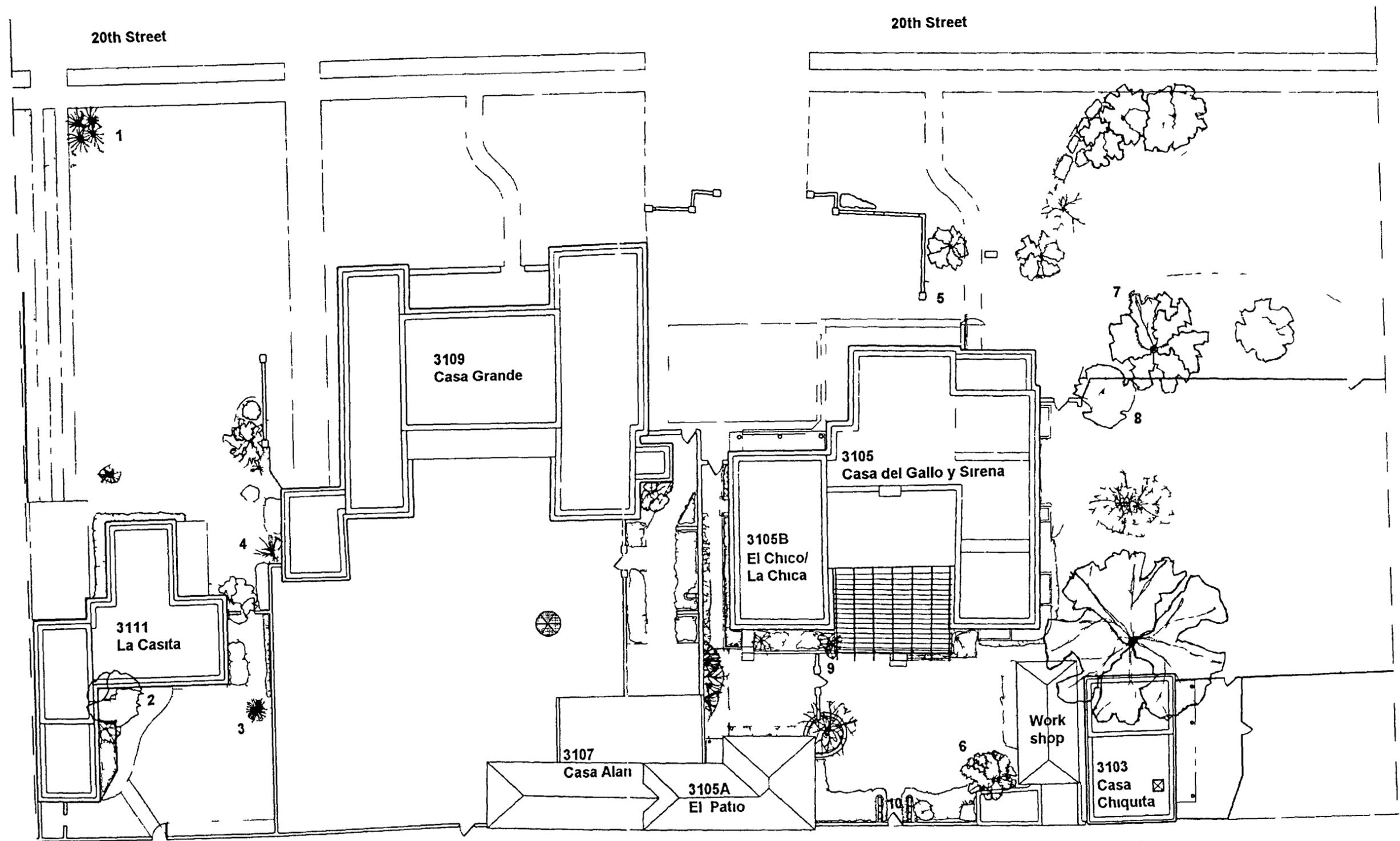
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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock Lubbock County Texas

SITE PLAN OF HOLDEN PROPERTIES HISTORIC DISTRICT (see reverse)
Measured documentation by Nathan Raugh Lori Koch Cengiz Gultek Elizabeth Louden 1995

LANDSCAPE KEY

- 1 Margenta Sahuaro
- 2 Piñon pine
- 3 Spanish Dagger
- 4 Pampas grass
- 5 Ranch stone pavers
- 6 Blue Spruce
- 7 Ponderosa
- 8 Apricot
- 9 Carrizo Canes
- 10 Alley gate with bell



— Adobe walls

— Gates

⊗ Well

Alley



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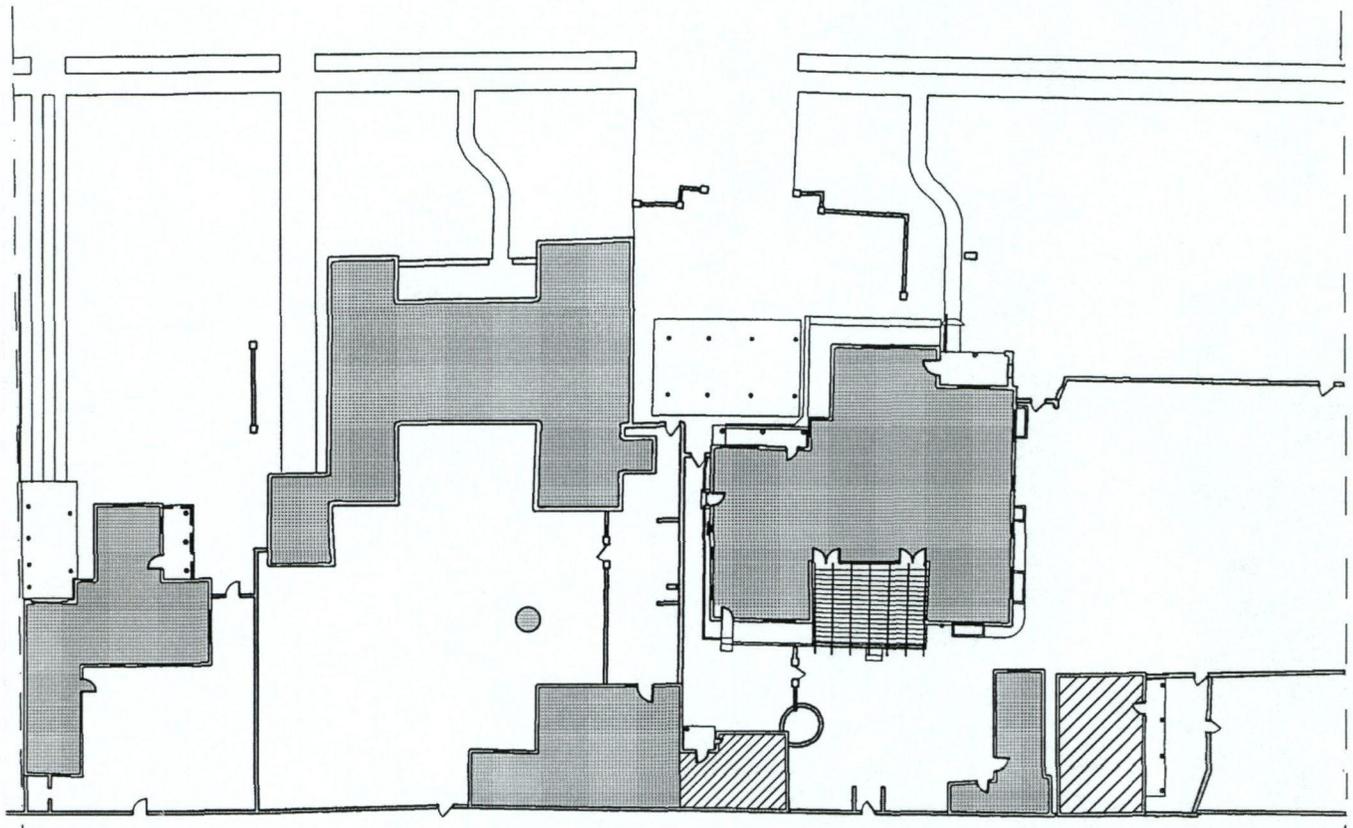
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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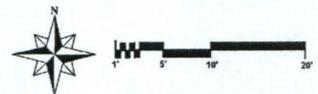
Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES*

*excludes landscape elements



-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NONCONTRIBUTING



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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

PHOTO LOG

Holden Properties Historic District
3103, 3105, 3105A, 3105B, 3107, 3109, and 3111 20th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas
Photographed by M. Cengiz Gultek, September and December, 1995
Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas

Casa Del Gallo y Sirena
3105 20th Street
North facade, camera facing south
Photograph 1 of 8

Casa Alan
3107 20th Street
Northwest facade, camera facing southeast
Photograph 2 of 8

La Casita
3111 20th Street
North facade, camera facing south
Photograph 3 of 8

Casa Del Gallo y Sirena
3105 20th Street
North facade, camera facing southeast
Photograph 4 of 8

El Chico/ La Chica
3105B 20th Street
South facade, camera facing north
Photograph 5 of 8

Alley gate
Camera facing south
Photograph 6 of 8

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Holden Properties Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Adobe well
Camera facing south
Photograph 7 of 8

Casa Del Gallo y Sirena
3105 20th Street
Interior view of sunroom doorway to hall, camera facing east
Photograph 8 of 8

PARCLEMENT DEED
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.
100% COTTON FIBER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Holden Properties Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Lubbock

DATE RECEIVED: 5/01/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/13/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/29/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/15/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000602

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 5/29/98 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



CASA DEL GALLO y SIRENA
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3105 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 8



CASA ALAN
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3105 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 8



LA CASITA
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3111 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 8



CASA DEL GALLO Y SIRENA
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3105 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 8



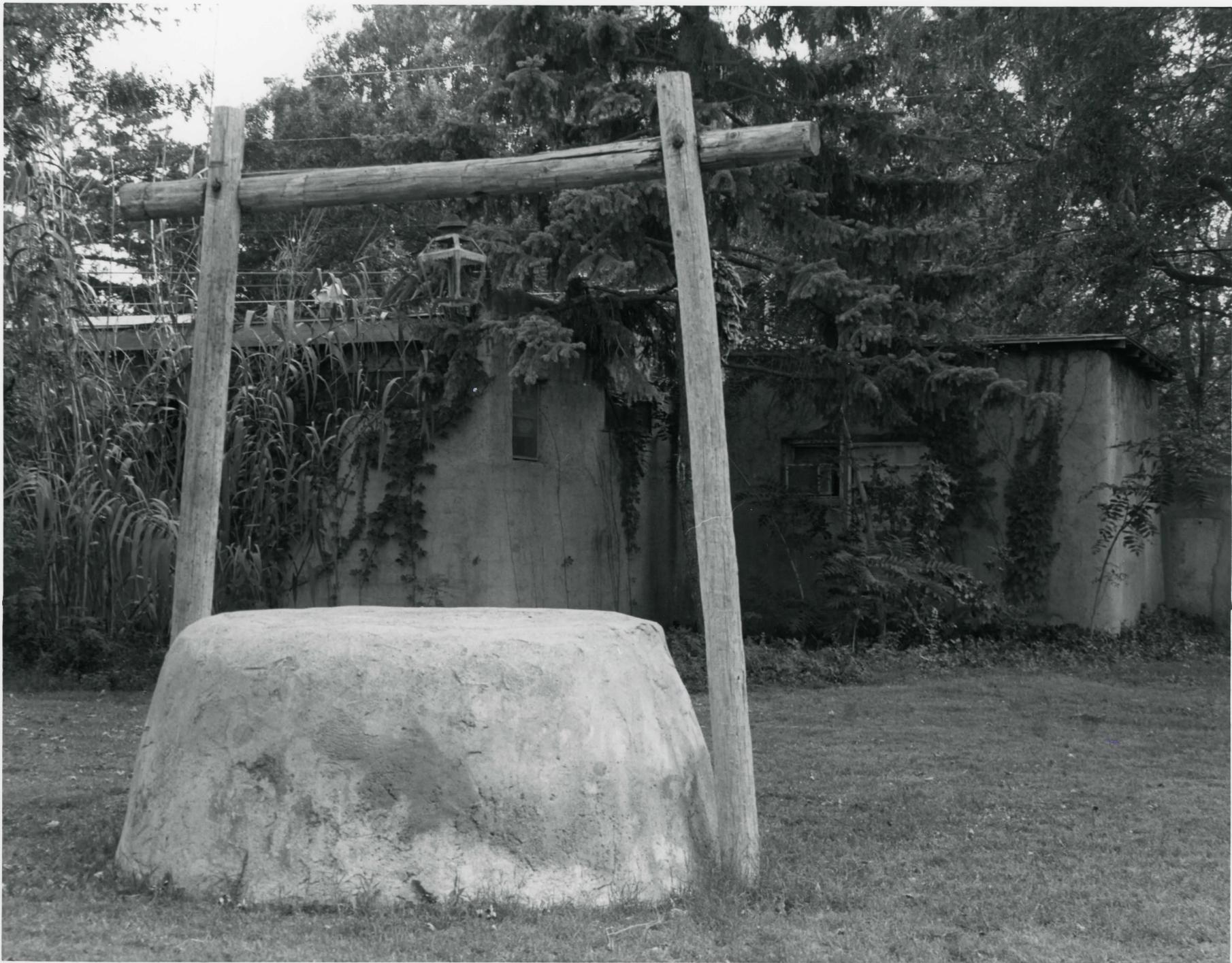
EL CHICO/LA CHICA
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3105 B 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 8



ALLEY GATE

HOLDEN PROPERTIES H. D.
3105 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS

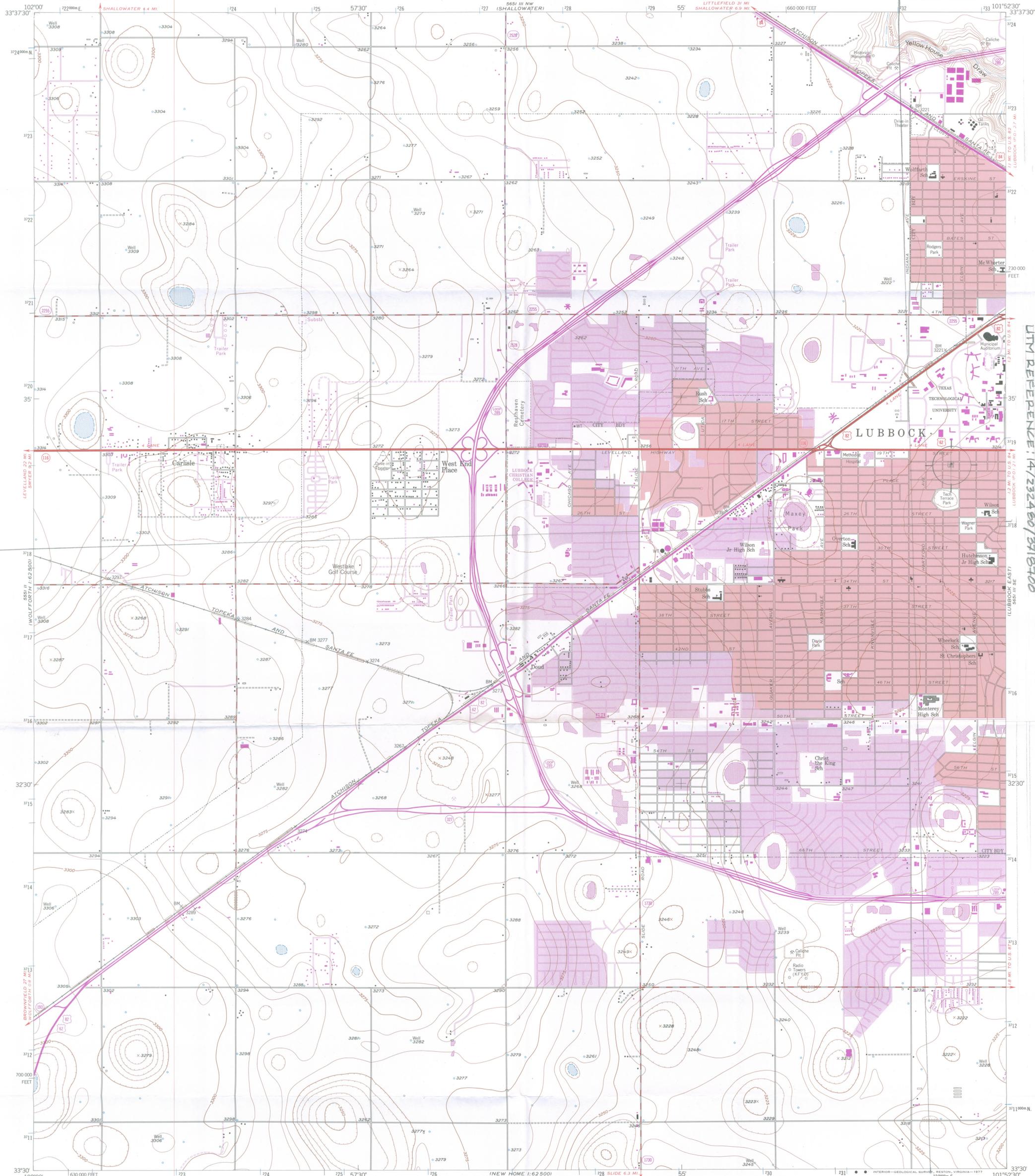
PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 8



ADOBE WELL
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H.D.
3109 20TH STREET
LIBBOCK, LIBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 8

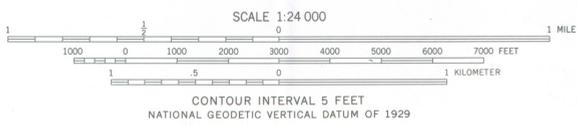
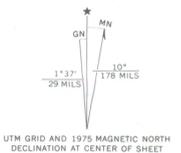


CASA DEL GALLO y SIRENA
HOLDEN PROPERTIES H. D.
3105 20TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 8



HOLDEN PROPERTIES HISTORIC DISTRICT
3103, 3105, 3105A, 3105B, 3107, 3109, 3111, 20TH ST.
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14T/232480/318700

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1957
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970 and 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



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

LUBBOCK WEST, TEX.
SW4 LUBBOCK 15' QUADRANGLE
N3330—W10152.5/7.5
1957
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
AMS 5651 III SW—SERIES V882

3301-322