NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

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

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

615

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Olive Street Historic District
Other name/site number:
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Georgetown, Texas (1986)

2. Location

Street & number: Olive Street between E. University Ave. and 17th St., and a portion of E. 15th St. east of Olive Street
City or town: Georgetown State: Texas County: Williamson
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ 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 at the following levels of significance:
☐ national ☐ statewide ☑ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☑ A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D

Mark Wolfe — State Historic Preservation Officer — 6/24/13
Signature of certifying official / Title **Date**

Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting or other official **Date**

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

for Edson H. Beall — 8.20.13
Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

X	Private
	Public - Local
	Public - State
	Public - Federal

Category of Property

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	8	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
23	8	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current Functions: Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman, Prairie Style
Modern Movement: Ranch, Minimal Traditional

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick, stone, wood, stucco

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 8 through 24)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

X	**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.
X	**C**	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance: c.1880-1960

Significant Dates: c.1880

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: Belford, Charles S.; unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 25 through 29)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheet 30)

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

Primary location of additional data:
- **x** State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*, Austin)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- _ Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 14.4 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (see page 31)

Verbal Boundary Description: The contiguous district is located south of Southwestern University and includes properties along East University Avenue, Olive Street, East 15th Street, and Laurel Street, from East University Avenue to the north to the end of Olive Street to the south. The district includes all property associated with each building. Figure 2 provides a physical illustration of the boundaries of the Olive Street Historic District. Table 3 provides a comprehensive list of all properties located within the Olive Street Historic District.

Boundary Justification: The boundary provided for the Olive Street Historic District includes extant historic properties in the Snyder Addition to Georgetown, platted in 1890. The original plat included Olive Street south of University Avenue, Palmetto (13th Street), Magnolia (14th Street), Hackberry (15th Street), Poplar (16th Street), and Cypress (17th Street). The addition was bordered by land owned by J.W. Wendt to the north and east and Mrs. E.A. Coffee to the north. This land was eventually subdivided and incorporated into the Georgetown city limits. Portions of each farmstead are included within the boundaries of the Olive Street Historic District. The plat was revised on June 7, 1894 and extended the Snyder Addition to the east to include Laurel and Vine Streets. The boundaries include properties that reflect the growth and development of the neighborhood during the period of significance for the district, from 1880 until 1955.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Georgetown Heritage Society and S. Elizabeth Valenzuela, Architectural Historian
Organization: Georgetown Heritage Society and Valenzuela Preservation Studio
Street & number: PO Box 1276
City or Town: Georgetown State: Texas Zip Code: 78627
Email: georgetownhs@verizon.net
Telephone: (512) 869-8597
Date: January 30, 2013

Additional Documentation

M**aps** (see continuation sheets 31 through 33)

Additional items

Photographs (see continuation sheet Photo-5 through Photo-7)

Photograph Log

Olive Street Historic District
Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas
Photographed by Dan R. Valenzuela, 2012

Photo 1
1008 E. University Avenue
North façade, camera facing south

Photo 2
1102 E. University Avenue
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 3
1202 E. 15th Street
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo 4
1204-B Olive Street
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 5
1209 Olive Street
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 6
1303 Olive Street
East façade, camera facing west

Photo 7
1304 Olive Street
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo 8
1307 Olive Street
East façade, camera facing west

Photo 9
1310 Olive Street
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo 10
1403 Olive Street
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 11
1408 Olive Street
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo 12
1409 Olive Street
East façade, camera facing west

Photo 13
1501 Laurel Street
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 14
1505 Olive Street
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 15
1510 Olive Street
East façade, view camera facing northwest

Photo 16
1601 Olive Street
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 17
1603 Olive Street
West façade, camera facing east

Photo 18
1604 Olive Street
East façade, camera facing northeast

Photo 19
1702 Olive Street
East façade, camera facing southwest

Photo 20
1708 Olive Street
Northeast façade, camera facing southwest

Photo 21
1709 Olive Street
Southwest façade, camera facing east

Photo 22
Contextual view, Olive Street
Camera facing north at Olive Street and East 15th Street

Photo 23
Contextual view, Olive Street
Camera facing north along Olive Street near 1604 Olive Street

Photo 24
Contextual view, Olive Street
Camera facing south along Olive Street at E. 14th Street

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Description

The Olive Street Historic District is a small, primarily residential neighborhood south of Southwestern University (SWU) and east of downtown Georgetown, Texas. The resources within the contiguous district are located on both sides of Olive Street between East University Avenue to the north and East 17th Street to the south. The boundary also extends from Olive Street to the east on East 15th Street to Laurel Street. This extension allows for two properties along East 15th Street and one property on Laurel Street to be included in the district. The residential properties within the district boast several architectural styles and include a c.1880 vernacular I-house, a c.1885 Folk Victorian residence, transitional styles evolving from Colonial Revival to Craftsman bungalows, and more modern Minimal Traditional and Ranch style homes along a beautiful, tree-lined drive. The district contains thirty single-family residential structures, and one commercial (bed & breakfast) building. The earliest construction date is ca.1880 and spans to 1984, with a majority being built in the early-1900s. All of the houses are wood-frame construction on pier-and-beam or perimeter wall foundations. Exterior facades feature wood siding, brick masonry veneer, fiber cement wall shingles, and other combinations of materials. Roof forms vary based on the architectural style of the residence, as does fenestration patterns and materials. Roof materials also vary, with a majority being asphalt roof shingles, but slate tiles and metal roof panels are also present within the district. All of the structures sit on relatively flat lots indicative of this section of Georgetown. The district's roadways are lined with mature trees and have discontinuous concrete sidewalks along the street. Most properties have large lawns with minimal landscaping and lots are surrounded by wooden privacy fences at the rear of most properties.

General Description of the District

Olive Street is within the city of Georgetown, Texas, approximately 29 miles north of Austin. Georgetown is in the Texas Blackland Prairie region, an area noted for its rich and fertile agricultural soils. The Blackland Prairie, historically composed of tall grasslands, was converted to cropland by the end of the nineteenth century. The district is to the south and east of the Williamson County Courthouse Square, which marks the center of the city, and approximately four miles west of Interstate Highway 35. Olive Street is a typical residential neighborhood located near the city's center, but historically, it was considered at the edge of town with agricultural properties to the south and east.

The overall layout of central Georgetown is a prototypical quadrangle design bisected by two major roadways resulting in a prominent grid pattern. Austin Avenue serves as the major north-south thoroughfare, passing through downtown west of the Williamson County courthouse building. University Avenue, the primary east-west roadway intersects Austin Avenue approximately two miles east of Interstate Highway 35, and four blocks south of the Courthouse Square. The Olive Street Historic District is located in the southeast quadrant of the city near the campus of Southwestern University.

The Olive Street neighborhood was formed as part of the Snyder Addition in 1890. Land south and east of the Snyder Addition served as agricultural land until the early twentieth century. The Frank J. Perrin House (1702 Olive Street), the main house of a late-eighteenth century farmstead, stands as a remnant of the agricultural past of southeastern Georgetown. The Snyder Addition originally contained a total of 47 blocks. The plat extended from Walnut Street to Vine Street and included the area from Locust Street (9th Street) to Cypress Street (17th Street). A portion of the addition north of University was transferred to Southwestern University in the late 1890s when the campus moved from its original location at College and University Streets. The Snyder Addition was platted southeast of the central business district, continuing the street and block arrangement established by the residential neighborhoods between Church and College Street to the west.

Although platted in 1890, significant development of the neighborhood did not commence until the early twentieth century. The homes along Olive Street, 15th Street, and Laurel Street represent architectural styles that are representative of designs seen throughout southern Georgetown, including nine confirmed homes constructed by C.S. Belford and the Belford Lumber Company. A great majority of the houses are original structures that have been remodeled, restored, or impeccably maintained.

The Olive Street neighborhood features three distinct areas that are distinguished by architectural style, period of construction, setback and size of lot. The first section of the district fronts University Avenue and encompasses the 1200 block of Olive Street. This section is composed of three properties constructed during the same time period (c.1914) but differentiated by architectural style, form, and scale. Two properties front University Avenue and include a large two-story Prairie style residence (1008 E. University Avenue) and a small Craftsman-style bungalow (1102 E. University Avenue). A carriage house (1204B Olive Street) located behind 1008 E. University is also included as a contributing resource within the Olive Street Historic District.

The most cohesive portion of the district is located along Olive Street from 13th Street and 15th Street. This section is characterized by tree-lined boulevards framed by concrete sidewalks. Most houses are set back on similar-sized lots. Two-story homes are common at the northern end of this section with smaller one-story bungalows seen at the southern end. The third section, located south of 15th Street, features many mid-century residences on smaller lots. This section, not originally included as the Snyder Addition was platted as Outlot B and includes the c.1880 Perrin residence.

The earliest buildings within the neighborhood are the c.1880 Frank J. Perrin House (1702 Olive Street), the c.1885 Hawnen-Graves House (1409 Olive Street), and the c.1895 Chessher-Morgan House (1202 East 15th Street). They represent three different styles and periods of construction. The Perrin House, as noted earlier, is a rare surviving element of the agricultural landscape that defined this region in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Constructed as the main house on a five-acre farmstead in the 1880s, the Perrin House is a vernacular interpretation of an I-house. The I-house form is uncommon in Georgetown, and this residence serves as an excellent example of its type. The two-story house features wood siding at all façades, original four-over-four windows, and exterior end-wall brick chimneys at both the west and east façades. The second-floor enclosed sleeping porch was added to the house by the Perrin family, who lived in the home from 1904 until 1953.

The Queen Anne home was a popular architectural style in the Georgetown area and throughout the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. This national style was commonly promoted by builders as a kit-of-parts ordered by catalog, transported by railroad, and easily assembled by local tradesmen. It became a signature American-made style during this period, made possible by technological advances of the Industrial Age. Examples of both the more vernacular Folk Victorian style as well as the highly ornamented Queen Anne style are found throughout the city of Georgetown. The Hawnen-Graves House located on the northeast corner of Olive Street and 15th Street is a good representative example of the Folk Victorian style in Georgetown. Constructed by Georgetown builder George Irvine and the Irvine Lumber Company in the 1880s, the L-plan house features a spindle frieze, turned porch columns and a turned post balustrade along the front porch. Original two-over-two windows are found along most façades.

A highly ornamented Queen Anne home, located along 15th Street just east of Olive Street, is also included within the boundaries of the Olive Street Historic District. Known as the Chessher-Morgan House, the c.1895 one-story residence features imbricated shingled siding along the façade of the front bay, which is articulated using a circular turret form with a conical roof. Raindrop detailing is noted along the fascia at all eaves. The primary porch features turned wood columns and balustrades. Circular bays featuring the same imbricated shingles are found at both the east and west end walls. Although originally located on land that is now part of the Southwestern University

campus, the house was relocated to its present site in 1902. The Chessher-Morgan House is similar in design and form to the residence at 907 Pine Street in Georgetown and the two buildings serve as the only two examples of a L-plan house form with rounded front bay in the city, a once common house form.

The most cohesive portion of the neighborhood includes the section from East 13th Street to East 15th Street and represents a large collection of residences constructed by Charles S. Belford, a noteworthy Georgetown builder of the early twentieth century.

Table 1. Residences attributed to master builder Charles S. Belford within the district.

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Architectural Style
1304 Olive Street*	J.G. Mullen House	1911	Craftsman
1307 Olive Street	D.K. Wilcox-Chapman House	1913	Prairie
1310 Olive Street*	S.A. Easley House	1913	Prairie/Italianate
1408 Olive Street	Amos-Godbey House	1909	Shingle
1502 Olive Street	R.E. and Connie Moore House	1926	Craftsman
1505 Olive Street	The Wilcox House	1915	Craftsman
1501 Laurel Street*	Randolph Tinsley House	c.1910	Craftsman
1008 E. University	William R. Sells House	c.1914	Queen Anne/Prairie
1108 E. University	Henry J. Swenson House	1921	Craftsman

* Residences with second floor inset porch at dormer

Most homes in the Olive Street Historic District are constructed in the Craftsman style with some early homes featuring transitional elements borrowed from the Colonial Revival architectural style. Belford adopted the massing and form of the Craftsman style while early examples retain strong Colonial Revival and Classical detailing at porches and in the articulation of some fenestration. A signature design element seen on three of the nine Belford homes in the neighborhood is the second-story hipped-roof dormer featuring an inset porch (enclosed on some of residences). Excellent representative examples within the neighborhood of four distinct building periods and architectural styles include the c.1905 Colonial Revival style Wilcox-Graves House (1403 Olive Street), the c.1909 Shingle style Amos-Godbey House (1408 Olive Street), the 1913 Prairie style D.K. Wilcox-Chapman House (1307 Olive Street) and the 1915 Wilcox House (1505 Olive Street).

A strict rebuttal of the design excesses of the Queen Anne style, the Colonial Revival style looked back to the architectural principles of colonial America. The style spanned a significant period of popularity from 1880 until 1955, and evolved from transitional examples that applied Classical details to Queen Anne forms to mid-twentieth-century residences with simplified forms and minimal ornamentation. While not attributed to Charles S. Belford, the 1905 Colonial Revival style house located at 1403 Olive Street features an inset front porch with Doric pilasters and a slat wood balustrade. Brick steps lead to the primary entrance, a single door with a large oval light, flanked by sidelights each topped by a transom window. The prominent hipped dormer containing the enclosed inset porch at the front façade sets this Colonial Revival house apart from its contemporaries in other regions of the southern United States.

The Shingle style residence, built from 1880 and 1900, was an architectural style limited to coastal architecture along in resort towns of the northeast. Rare examples of the style were constructed throughout the country, promoted by contemporary architectural magazines. The c.1909 Shingle style Amos-Godbey House located at 1408 Olive Street is a unique version of this architectural style in central Texas. Common elements of the Shingle style include a gambrel roof with large, overhanging eaves, a shed roof dormer, and exterior stone chimneys with

corbelled caps on each gable end. Inverted tapered box columns on stone bases define the three-bay front porch. Fenestration includes paired twelve-over-one window units and a single 24-light wood paneled door with sidelights and transom. The dominant massing, emphasis on strong horizontal lines and exaggerated design elements reinforce the principles of the Shingle style and make this residence a noteworthy example of the architectural style. The Prairie style of architecture was popular in the United States from 1900 until 1920. The style originated from residential designs for the suburbs of Chicago architects by such as Frank Lloyd Wright. More vernacular forms of the style were illustrated in pattern books and constructed throughout the country. The 1913 Prairie style D.K. Wilcox-Chapman House located at 1307 Olive Street is a vernacular interpretation of the style. The house is viewed as a transitional style since it incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival style in the articulation of Doric columns along the wraparound porch. The shallow hipped roof of the porch, deep overhanging eaves, and a large cornice promote an emphasis on horizontal lines, a primary characteristic of the Prairie style. The house features one-over-one wood windows and a single door with sidelights and transom. The hipped roof is punctuated with two internal brick chimneys. The house stands as a good representative example of a transitional Prairie-style residence in Georgetown.

Contemporaneous with the Prairie architectural style, the Craftsman style originated in California in the 1900s and vernacular interpretations of the style appeared throughout the United States, made popular by pattern books and magazines. A common choice for more modest homes during the early twentieth century, the Craftsman bungalow is well represented throughout the city of Georgetown. Many of the most significant examples of the style were constructed by Charles S. Belford and the Belford Lumber Company. Some early examples incorporated Colonial Revival and Classical design elements. The 1915 Craftsman style Wilcox House, located at 1505 Olive Street, is a good representative example of the more modest Craftsman bungalow. The house features a hipped roof front porch with tapered box columns set on a framed wood base, wood slat balustrades, and concrete steps and porch floor. Typical of the Craftsman style, windows are five-over-one and topped by a simple wood cornice. Exposed wood roof rafters articulate the roof overhang at each eave. A shallow cut-away-bay, more typical of the Queen Anne style, is noted at the front façade. The house serves as a good representative example of the trend towards more modest homes that began in the mid-1910s in the Olive Street neighborhood.

The southern section of the neighborhood, representing the most recent era of development within the neighborhood provide many examples of modest post World War II and mid-century residences. Featuring examples of both Minimal Traditional and Ranch style homes, this section of the Olive Street Historic District illustrates the continued development of the neighborhood as agricultural land was converted to residential lots in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Minimal Traditional style was a popular national style after World War II when the domestic building resumed. The simplified house form offered minimal detailing, and was typified by a dominant front gable and brick or stone chimneys. The Minimal Traditional house soon evolved into the Ranch style, which emphasized the horizontal through low-slope roofs with wide overhangs and rambling front facades. The H.S. Sharp House at 1601 Olive Street, constructed c.1945, is a good example of an early Ranch-style home within the neighborhood and illustrates the evolution of Minimal Traditional to Ranch style. The elongated front façade with a low-slope roof and wide overhangs illustrates the shift towards the horizontal emphasis of the Ranch style while the side-gabled front ell with inset porch, scalloped vertical wood trim at gable ends and a combination of brick veneer and asbestos shingle siding speak to the earlier design language of the Minimal Traditional style.

Historic transportation routes

Today’s streets and roadways serving Olive Street and the immediate vicinity are easily recognizable on historic maps as far back as the late-1800s. Until the early twentieth century, the area surrounding the neighborhood was largely agricultural land. The original names of the streets on the east-west axis were changed from names of trees

species - such as Palmetto, Magnolia, Hackberry, and Poplar – to numbered streets names – such as 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th respectively, as first portrayed on the 1916 Sanborn map.

A significant addition to the Olive Street area was the rerouting of the rail line through the neighborhood. As early as 1878, the original Georgetown Railroad Company operated the railway between downtown Georgetown and Round Rock, Texas, which later merged with the International and Great Northern Railroad Company. Between 1900 and 1905, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company began construction of a spur from the main International Great Northern Railroad that circled the southern limits of Georgetown and turned north along Holly Street, eventually turning north-northeast to Granger. This railway is illustrated in different states of completion in a series of Sanborn maps from 1905 until 1925. A 1928 map of Georgetown shows the railroad complete. On its eastern course through Georgetown, the railroad travels along Holly Street, two blocks west of the Olive Street Historic District.

Noncontributing properties within the district

Non-contributing resources within the Olive Street Historic District include either contemporary resources that fall outside of the period of significance for the district, or resources that have been altered to an extent that they are no longer recognizable to the period of significance.

Table 2. Non-contributing resources within the Olive Street Historic District.

Address	Construction Date	Architectural Style
1209 Olive Street	1945	Ranch (significantly altered to Craftsman)
1303 Olive Street	1976	Ranch
1406 Olive Street	1960	Ranch (altered)
1603 Olive Street	1984	Modern Ranch
1604 Olive Street	1955	Ranch (significantly altered)
1703 Olive Street	1905	Colonial Revival (significantly altered to Craftsman)
1706 Olive Street	1946	Minimal Traditional (altered)
1709 Olive Street	1965	Ranch

Integrity

With the exception of 1202 East 15th Street (which was moved from the Southwestern University campus in 1902), all contributing resources within the Olive Street Historic District are located on their original site; therefore, the historic district retains integrity of location. The original architectural design for the majority of resources within the neighborhood is readily identifiable, with only a few dwellings exhibiting significant alterations. Many of the earliest dwellings are excellent examples of their associated architectural style, exhibiting clear architectural details true to their style and to other examples constructed by builders such as Charles S. Belford and the Irvine Lumber Company. Therefore, the historic district retains integrity of design to a good degree. The original workmanship of the majority of resources within the neighborhood is retained, with only a few exhibiting major alterations or removal of their character-defining features. Therefore, the historic district retains integrity of workmanship to a good degree. The resources within the neighborhood retain most of their original construction materials. Those original materials that have been replaced include exterior wall systems and fenestration. Therefore, the historic district retains integrity of materials to a large degree. The surrounding environment remains largely unchanged since its construction; houses are located on large lots fronting tree-lined boulevards. Therefore it is not difficult to discern the historic setting in which the historic district evolved; residences are easily placed within their

appropriate historic context (Setting and Association). The surrounding site is largely unaltered, and all dwellings retain their historic function as single and multi-family residences. Most non-contributing resources within the historic district date from the period of significance, but have been altered to the extent that the original building form and architectural design are no longer recognizable. Eight of the 31 resources within the historic district are listed as non-contributing, representing a total of 26% of the entire neighborhood. As such, the Olive Street Historic District continues to evoke a strong sense of the significance of its role as a residential neighborhood whose residents contributed to the growth and development of Georgetown and Southwestern University from 1880 until 1960 (Feeling and Association). Therefore, the historic district retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Annotated Property Inventory
(C) Contributing; (NC) Non-contributing.

1208B Olive Street (C)
c.1908 – 1914

- 1208B Olive Street is a two-story Carriage House constructed in a manner to compliment the primary structure on this property which is Craftsman bungalow construction. The building is associated with the William R. Sells House, 1008 East University Avenue; the Carriage House currently serves as a guest house for the B&B. There is a question as to the age of the structure. A grandson of William Sells recalls the structure housing carriages as a boy when Mr. Sells built the main house in the early 1900s. The carriage house, believed to be older than the main house, was turned into apartments for Southwestern University students before the Second World War. Dan Moody, the famous Texas State Prosecutor who fought the Ku Klux Klan, reputedly lived there. At the same time, many Georgetown residents who had habitable outbuildings were asked to convert them into housing for military men who were stationed here for maneuvers on Southwestern campus during WWII and the Carriage House may have been turned into housing at that time. Many SWU newlyweds occupied the upper story in the WWII years as a rental property. A former owner also owned the local Sears retail store, with his easy access to Sears items, he took advantage of the craze for siding and covered the carriage house. When the siding was removed in the 1990s (some 30 years later), the carriage doors, hayloft, windows, Dutch door and hardware were found.

1209 Olive Street (NC)
1945

- Eb Girvin House
- Ranch (now Craftsman)
- Dr. Eb Girvin and wife in the 1950's, He served on City Council for years in the 1980's. He was a Biology Professor at Southwestern and came to teach here after his service in WW2. After they moved to Main Street in 1968, the house became a rental property. Gary and Michele Logan purchased the home in 2009 and substantially changed the style from modest ranch (minimal traditional) to craftsman.
- The house was significantly altered during renovations.

1303 Olive Street (NC)
1976

- Minimal Traditional; noncontributing due to age.

1304 Olive Street (C)
1911

- J. G. Mullen House
- Craftsman Bungalow with Center Passage plan
- Built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- Mr. Mullen's owned the north half of the block, which then extended to Maple Street and contracted C. S. Belford to build the house. In 1931 Frederic C. A. Lehmberg who was Southwestern University Professor of Romance Languages – French & German, bought the home as it now exists. After his death in 1943, Mrs. Lehmberg converted the home into a triplex in order to provide a source of income for herself. In 1987, the home was converted back to a single family dwelling by the Corbett family using the home at 1602 Main Street as a guide. The one and a half story wood frame dwelling with hip roof construction, facing east. Three-bay porch. Original single door entry with transom and side lights. This bungalow is similar in design to the Georgetown home at 1501 Laurel Street which was also built by the Belford Lumber Company around 1910.The home was converted back to single family use by Karen Hanna using 1602 Main Street as a guide.

1307 Olive Street (C) (Listed)
1913

- D. K. Wilcox - Chapman House
- Prairie Style with Four Square Plan and Colonial Revival influences
- Built by C. S. Belford, Architect & Builder; Belford Lumber Company
- When the large family of local jewelry store proprietor D.K. Wilcox took up residence here, this house was on the outskirts of Georgetown. D. K. Wilcox was part owner of Wilcox Brothers Book & Jewelry Store. It was surrounded by a large lot complete with vegetable garden and an area for grazing cows. The four Wilcox children all attended Southwestern. The 1930 census indicates that other SU students boarded in the house while attending SWU. With its hip roof, one-over-one windows flanked by louvered shutters and its sturdy Doric half-columns on brick piers; the house is reminiscent of the "Four Square" style popular in the early 1900's. The broad porch as well as the square lights in the doors, transom, and sidelights accentuate the geometrical symmetry of this home. This home is a two-story wood-frame dwelling; exterior walls with weatherboard siding; hip roof with composition shingles; front elevation faces west; two interior brick chimneys; wood-sash double-hung windows; single-door entrance with transom and sidelights; one-story three-bay porch with hip roof L-shape in south and west elevations; slat-wood balustrade. Other noteworthy features include transom, sidelights and entry door lights divided into small squares and rectangles of beveled glass; crown molding on window facings of first floor; louvered shutters on western and some southern windows. Outbuildings include a wood-frame double carport. The primary area of significance for this home is the architecture. This is a good example of an early twentieth century Belford-built dwelling.

1310 Olive Street (C) (Listed) (RTHL)
1913

- S. A. Easley House
- Craftsman Style with Center Passage plan
- Built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- The Snyder Brothers, on April 17, 1889, sold the entire Block 32 to William T. Tisdale for $600. The streets bounding the block were Palmetto, Olive, Magnolia, and Maple; Palmetto and Magnolia have since been changed to 13th and 14th streets. Tisdale resold the full block on Sept. 1, 1908 for $1,000 to R. W. Tinsley, who in turn sold the south one-half of the block 32 to S. A. Easley on July 7, 1913 for $1100. Until this point, apparently no residence was erected on the south half of the block. Soon after Easley's purchase of the lot, Belford Lumber Co. of Georgetown, began construction on a residence for the Easley family, and also built a

barn, chicken house, fence, and added a partition in the cellar of the residence before the project was completed. S. A. Easley, an Engineer, doubtless consulted with builder C. S. Belford of the Belford Lumber Company, on construction details which customized this one and one-half story dwelling. The house was designed with many features that are not found in other Georgetown homes. These include the choice of brick as the major building material and the inclusion of a room below the main basement which formerly housed a coal chute and furnace. Samuel Allen Easley and his wife, Roberta Crow Easley, and their children lived in the home from 1913 until his death in April 1933. He was the son of a pioneer family in Williamson County, was born near Pendleton, S. C., July 2, 1851, and came with his family the next year to Williamson County, Texas. He was a graduate of Penn State University, with a degree in engineering, and was well known both in Taylor where he lived prior to 1913, and in Georgetown. His widow continued to live in the home after his death, and a daughter, Edyth (Mrs. Lewellyn Duke) spent much time there. After Mrs. Easley's death in 1938, Mrs. Duke was given the home for the remainder of her life, after which the property was to accrue to Sam Easley's heirs. Mrs. Duke died January 15, 1968, and the heirs sold the property on November 19, 1968, to Dr. Jefferson H. Campbell, a professor of English at Southwestern University, and his wife, Shelia Trapp, for $25,000. The Campbell family occupied the home until 1974, when he resigned to accept a teaching position elsewhere.

- The residence is a bungalow in style, with modifications which seem to lend grace and comfort to it. It is 1-1/2 stories, of brick exterior, wood trim and slate roof, the earth-tones being used in the brick. The commodious porch extends along the front (east) and south sides of the, home, with four brick columns across the front, and one additional column on the south porch. Chimneys are of matching brick, and four dormers intersect the roof line, one on each side of the second floor, forming three bedrooms, a bath, and screened porch on the upper level. Decorative brackets under the eaves on both first and second floors soften the rather simple lines of the architecture. Changes to the exterior include the enclosure of the back porch. Originally the dormer window wood trim is believed to have been cedar shakes, replaced when they rotted with asbestos siding sometime before 1968. The owners, with the advice of their architect, Leon Chandler of Austin, replaced all the asbestos with clapboard siding which he deemed suitable to the period. All other original materials are intact, including the slate roof and the wooden porch. Easley, the owner-builder, was an engineer, and devised a special kind of unobtrusive metal drain around the outer edge of the wooden floor of the porches. This is credited with preventing the common problem of rotted porch floors. The basement remains, but the cistern, if it existed, has been closed off, and the coal furnace and chute are no longer used.
- The Belford Co., considered for many decades one of the outstanding firms in Texas for sound, careful construction practices, could obtain materials by railroad from anywhere in the nation, and C. S. Belford, the owner, oversaw all construction jobs, demanding first class materials and first class workmanship. If an architect was employed for the Easley home, descendants and available records do not reveal it. It is known that Belford Co. furnished many customers with books of blueprints for them to choose from in designing a home. Belford himself was capable of making alterations as desired by the owner.
- A garage stood at the rear of the home for many years, and could have been the "barn" listed in the 1913 contract ledger of Belford Co. The wooden garage was near the residence, and remained intact until the present owner purchased the place. The original building was made into a game room about 1974, and was extended to the west for storage space. The original chicken house and fence no longer exist.

1402 Olive Street (C)
1927

- Gillett – Kennard House
- Cottage with Classical Influences
- This house was built in 1927 by J. S. and Imogene Gillett. J. Gillett owned an insurance company in Georgetown. Claude Kennard, Professor of Art at Southwestern University, was a well-known occupant of the house. Many roses bloomed in the front yard while he occupied the home. This home has had other owners

including SWU Professor Claud Howard and his wife in the 1960's and Mrs. Effie Walton in later years. The house is a one-story wood frame dwelling; exterior walls with beveled wood siding, clipped gable roof with composition shingles and stick brackets. The front elevation of the home faces east with an exterior brick chimney of polychromatic design and wood sash double-hung windows. It features a single-door entrance with side lights and eyebrow entry porch on east side. Other noteworthy features include a 'gazebo entrance' porch which was added in 1983 and an addition at the rear of the house. The wood sash windows were replaced and sidelights removed by one of the owners.

1403 Olive Street (C) (Listed)
1905

- Wilcox-Graves House
- Craftsman, with Colonial Revival and Classical influences and an L-Plan
- Originally built at the 'edge of town' in the early 1900's for D.P. and Mary Easley Wilcox, the home was a hub of activity for the large Wilcox clan. Relatives lived in homes to the south, north and west of the property. Grandchildren of D.K. Wilcox recall observing construction of their own home, at 1307 Olive Street and constructed in 1913, from the spacious porch of this, their grandparents' frame home with weatherboard siding. D. K. Wilcox's daughter, Dorthula, and her husband – Texas Circuit Court Judge Harry Graves, who originally lived at 1409 Olive Street moved to this larger home in 1929. One time owner Lynne Brody created the Writer's Voice Series during her tenure at SWU and the home hosted noteworthy authors such as Joyce Carol Oates and Amy Tan. The use of oval lights in the entrance door and sidelights adds a gracious touch to this vernacular house, as does the slat wood balustrade so popular in Georgetown. Wilcox-Graves House. This one and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling has exterior walls with siding, hip roof with composition shingles and hip dormers. The front elevation faces west and has two interior brick chimneys, wood sash double-hung and fixed windows with 1/1 lights and a three-bay porch within front projecting ell featuring Doric columns, There are Doric pilasters on the front dormer with shingle siding on the base, molding over the windows, a bay window on north elevation with angled corners and stained glass in the center window. Outbuildings include a double garage. The primary area of significance of this home is its architecture. It is a good example of an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling.

1406 Olive Street (NC)
1960

- Ranch Style; noncontributing due to alterations

1408 Olive Street (C) (Listed)
1909

- Amos-Godbey House
- Dutch Colonial
- Built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- It was in the context of a promising future that Southwestern professor Martin C. Amos commissioned construction of a home at 1408 Olive for his wife Mary (Lewen) and their only child, Ruth (b. c.1906), in 1909. Shortly after it was completed, however, circumstances changed the family's future. In 1910, a controversy developed regarding proposals to relocate Southwestern University to Fort Worth or Dallas. Although the debate was short-lived, it generated widespread speculation about the future of the school and its association with Georgetown. Shortly after the controversy, Martin Amos committed suicide. Research showed no record of a death certificate for Martin Amos. His obituary, however, attributes his suicide to the fact that "he had been worried over the unsettled state of affairs in the University, fearing loss of employment and of his home, for which he had not finished paying. These things and the great heat are believed to have unsettled his mind.

Although efforts were made to discover what happened to both Mrs. Amos and her daughter Ruth, the records are not conclusive. Martin Amos died without a will, but Mary filed papers regarding his estate on January 23, 1912. Six days later, she sold the family home to S. E. Wilcox. The Amos family home changed hands several times before 1925, when Dr. and Mrs. John Campbell Godbey purchased the property. Dr. Godbey, like Martin Amos, was a professor at Southwestern University.

- A scientist by training, J. C. Godbey accomplished much in a diversity of fields. The obituary of his death in 1970 noted: *A man of many and varied talents and interests, Dr. Godbey was known as scholar, scientist, poet, musician, churchman, athlete, lecturer, and author. In addition to heading the science department at Southwestern for many years, he also served as director of athletics, coach, sponsor of the letterman's association, and, for many years, popular advisor to the senior class. His genuine interest in students and participation in their many activities endeared him to generations of Southwestern students. In 1955 hundreds of Southwestern alumni returned to the campus to honor him at the university sponsored 'Godbey Day.'*
- In 1965, the property was sold to Southwestern professor George E. Nelson and his wife Frances.
- This home is one of the more unusual residences built by the Belford Lumber Company. Noteworthy design elements typical of the Dutch Colonial style include the wood shingle gambrel roof with extended eaves as well as its pair of exterior stone chimneys with corbelled caps and an expansive three-bay porch. Additional architectural details include double-hung windows with twelve-over-one light configuration, and rusticated stone porch supports. This is a two story wood-frame dwelling with Georgian plan, exterior walls of weatherboard siding. The front elevation faces east. The porch design produces an interesting visual effect that enhances the size and "heaviness" of the roof. The massive gambrel roof features diamond-shaped shingles and a shed dormer above six small windows. In addition to the porch stonework, the frame house has stone exterior chimneys at the shingled gable ends. The broad proportions of the porch and the entry door opening (multi-paned door with transom and sidelights) are indicative of early twentieth-century architecture. The house rests on stone foundations. A later addition is the carport extends from the south elevation. Outbuildings include a small frame garage with board-and-batten construction. This property is one of three houses in Georgetown with gambrel roof. At the time of its construction, the Amos-Godbey House was considered one of Georgetown's premier new residences. A photo of the home is featured prominently in a promotional booklet published by the Citizens Club (c.1911). Its architecture, unique within the context of Georgetown, and its long association with various members of the Southwestern University faculty make the Amos-Godbey House an important landmark in the community. Prominently sited on a corner lot, it serves as a reminder of Georgetown's potential in the first decade of the twentieth century.

1409 Olive Street (C) (Listed)
1885

- Hawnen-Graves House
- Folk Victorian L-Plan House
- Thomas and George Irvine, Architect, Built by Irvine Lumber Company
- A.S. Hawnen and his wife, M.A. Hawren, borrowed funds from the Georgetown Building and Loan Association to be paid to the Irvine Brothers to construct a house 42 feet long by 16 feet wide, with a wing or "T" 30 feet long by 14 feet wide, and with a height of 12 feet. The house was to be built of wooden sills, 4 x 6 inches, with lower joists, 2 x 6 inches. Studding, upper joists, plates, and rafters were to be 2 x 4 inches. It was to be weather boarded on the outside with beveled edged siding. It was to be floored with 3/4 x 6 inch dressed tongue and groove flooring. It was to be "ceiled" overhead with 3/4 x 6 inch dressed tongue and groove ceiling. Walls were to be ceiled with rough ceiling suitable for canvassing and papering. The Main house was to be divided into two rooms with a 4 foot space between. The rear wing was to be provided with a 6 foot entry and one 14 x 24 foot room. The house was to contain seven doors (still in use in 2006) and eleven windows. The Hawnens agreed on a down payment of $200.00 cash and a final total of $656.00

- In 1912, 1409 Olive Street was part of the large estate of D. K. Wilcox. On June 9, 1915 Maude (Mamie) Wilcox, the surviving widow, gave the 1409 Olive Street property to her daughter, Darthula Wilcox Graves, who had married Henry N. Graves in 1908. The couple designated the property as their homestead, and they lived in the house until October 18, 1929. Judge Harry Graves lived at 1409 Olive Street while he was in the Texas Senate, before moving next door to 1403 Olive Street. Born April 4, 1877 in La Vernia (Wilson County), Harry Graves attended Southwestern University in Georgetown and later served three terms as city attorney. As Williamson County attorney, he aided the prosecution in a landmark trial against the Ku Klux Klan between1923-1924 (he lived at this site at the time). District attorney and future governor Dan Moody led the team. In 1929, voters elected Graves to the Texas House of Representatives, where in 1930 he wrote the bill establishing the Texas Highway Patrol. In 1937, he became a judge on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. Graves died in 1957 and was buried in the State Cemetery, Austin, leaving a legacy of civil rights and public safety for Texas
- This structure provides a fine example of an L-Plan dwelling, a vernacular house type common to Georgetown during the 1880's and 1890's. The builder of this home chose to incorporate Victorian ornamentation through a spindle frieze and a turned post balustrade. It is one of only two structures known to have been built by the Irvine Lumber Company, the other being George Irvine's own house which was a Queen Anne constructed in 1886 at 409 E. University. The building skills and financial success of Scottish immigrant George Irvine, early lumberman and founder of the City's first planning mill, are evident in his workmanship. In the 1970's, owners Marietta & Edward Mugford, added a bedroom, bath, and a sun porch at the back of the main structure. The style and materials used in the additions matched those of the older existing building. The Mugfords also added a picket fence, made of old cypress pickets collected one by one. In 2002, Marietta Mugford made extensive repairs to the house's foundation, replacing the old pier and beam with concrete piers. While the exterior was undergoing detailed repair and painting, it was discovered that the home's first coat of paint was barn red.

1501 Olive Street (C)
1945
- A.A. Allen House
- Colonial Revival/Federal with an H-plan
- A Georgetown telephone directory indicates that A. A. Allen occupied this home in 1957. The home has had only two owners. Dr. Robert Soulen is Professor Emeritus at Southwestern University. He held the Lillian Pratt Chair in Chemistry at Southwestern until 2007. He and his wife, Lola, purchased the house from the Allen's in 1964. The home has a painted brick veneer complimented by an arched gabled main façade. Centered entry door with an open porch landing. The Federal style is unique to the neighborhood.

1502 Olive Street (C)
1926
- R.E. and Connie Moore House
- Craftsman with Modified L-plan, built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- This one-story wood frame dwelling is a modified L-Plan home with exterior walls of beveled wood siding, hip roof with gables and composition shingles. The home has rafter ends with stick brackets, two interior brick chimneys and one exterior brick chimney, wood sash double-hung windows with side lights, single-door entrance, a one-bay porch with clipped gable roof on the east elevation, brick piers with quarry-faced stone capitals and bungalow details. This home is an excellent example of bungalow architecture. Outbuildings include a framed double garage (recently modified).

1504 Olive Street (C)
1950

- Tanner House
- Minimal Traditional with and L plan
- Mary Beth Tanner and her husband built this home in 1950. She remarried J.A. Magrum and lived in the home until 2010. The one story wood frame on concrete slab dwelling has decorative stone panel accents, gabled roof and scalloped rafters. Typical mid-century modern ranch design.

1505 Olive Street (C)
1915

- The Wilcox House
- Craftsman Bungalow, built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- This home is a one-story wooden frame dwelling with exterior walls of asbestos shingle siding and hip roof with composition shingles. The home has exposed rafter ends with wooden sash double-hung windows with 1/1, 4/1 and 3/1 lights, single-door entrance, one-bay porch with hip roof on the west elevation, and fluted Doric columns in pairs. Other noteworthy features include crown molding on the window facings, and octagonal-plan front projecting ell. Outbuildings include a wood-frame two-story double garage. Of primary significance is the architecture of this home. It was lived in by Lloyd and Martha Crabb in the 1950's.
- While there is some dispute on when this home was built (1905-1915), the 1984 Historic Resource Survey dates the home's construction at 1915. Tax records indicate the land was then owned by, and presumably built by, S.E. and D.K. Wilcox. It is unknown who lived in the house initially, but in 1927, the property was sold to D.K. and Inez Wilcox and E.G. Gilbert, a trustee at SWU. Other SWU affiliations include Francis W. O'Brien, Professor of Political Science.

1507 Olive Street (C)
1950

- Grady Anderson House
- Ranch Style
- Paul Anderson purchased the home from Sam E. Harris in 1951. In 1957, Paul Grady Anderson resided in this home. Photos show the home on the property in 1950. (*Kay RodgersMcMillan interview and corresponding photos, Georgetown Heritage Society*). The home was purchased by Myron Boyd from Bessie Lee Anderson, Executrix of the Estate of Paul Grady Anderson in 1976. The house features a brick façade and sides, with no ornamentation, and is a typical modest ranch of the period. This home has a garage apartment to the rear of the house.

1510 Olive Street (C)
1945

- John O. Rogers House
- Minimal Traditional with an L plan
- SWU Basketball Coach Myron Dees occupied the home from 1960 – 1968, purchasing the home from Southwestern University Education Professor, John O. Rodgers. It was sold to Jack and Pat Adkins in 1968. Jack Adkins was a Georgetown Pharmacist at Gus's Clinic Pharmacy.
- The house is a typical L plan. Entry porch with pipe rail and decorative steel columns. Front gabled roof. Engaged stone chimney. The siding was added in the 1950's. Unusual decorative fixed shutters. The front of this house was not altered as observed by pictures from the Rodgers family in 1950. This house is a good example of post-WWII construction.

1601 Olive Street (C)
1945
- H.S. Sharp House
- Minimal Traditional with an L plan
- H. S. Sharp occupied this Georgetown house in 1957. Mrs. Sharp owned a cleaners and a Magazine shop on the square during the time she lived in the house. The house features a wood frame on concrete foundation, asbestos tile with split face brick wainscot, gabled ends, gabled front porch, and red brick chimney. Overall it is a fine example of the postwar Ranch Style.

1602 Olive Street (C)
c.1945 – 1947
- Ranch Style
- J. P. Longino occupied this home in 1957 per the Georgetown phone directory. The house features a stone façade. The exterior has not been changed, and it remains a good example of post-WWII ranch style construction.

1603 Olive Street (NC)
1984
- Modern Ranch
- SWU Associate Professor of Economics & Business, Mary Grace Neville holds the John Hearn Chair in Business and is a Fullbright Scholar.

1604 Olive Street (NC)
1955
- Ranch
- The Georgetown telephone directory indicates that Bernard Birckleback and family occupied this home in 1957. Mr. Birckleback was the High School football coach and has the football stadium named for him, Birckleback Stadium. The house was significantly altered during renovation.

1702 Olive Street (C)
c.1880
- Frank J. Perrin House
- I-plan House
- Frank J. Perrin, a circuit rider for the Southwestern Texas Conference of Methodist Churches, purchased this home in 1904. At that time it was a large, rural property (extending from the railroad tracks to Hutto Road) where Mr. Perrin started a dairy and added a barn. The home faces south on the property, perpendicular to Olive Street. In an interview with Frank Perrin's son, Sidney Perrin recalls when the first phone lines were put in in Georgetown around 1907. The lines ran up and down 12th Street (now University Avenue/HWY 29). They stopped at the railroad tracks because there was no way to cross the tracks with wire. The Perrins managed to run a wire under a trestle and had the eastern most telephone in town. Their number was #26 in 1908-1909. During the Perrin ownership, the second-story sleeping porch was added, as well as the chimneys at the east and west facades. The I-house form is not common to Georgetown and is an excellent example of this rare house style. The two-story wood frame house has exterior walls of asbestos shingle siding with gable roof of composition shingles. There are exterior stone chimneys at the east and west elevations each with corbelled cap. The windows are wood sash double-hung with 4 / 4 lights, single-door entrance with transom. The home has a three-bay porch with shed roof across the south elevation. Other noteworthy features include a one-story rear ell addition and the top floor of the porch has been enclosed. Outbuildings include a garage.

1703 Olive Street (NC)
1905
- C. W. Bailey House
- Originally Colonial Revival (now Craftsman), with a modified L-Plan
- Built by C. W. Bailey, Bailey Lumber Yard – Bertram, Texas
- This modified L-Plan home was built around 1909-1910 by C. W. Bailey, who owned and operated a lumber yard in Bertram, Texas. He specifically relocated to Georgetown so his children could attend Georgetown schools. Former owners included Davis G. Meyer, who also owned property where the Wesleyan now sits and Felix Melbourne lived in the house in 1950-70. He had extensive gardens and wrote a gardening column for the Williamson County Sun and, published pamphlets about gardening.
- The one-story wooden frame home has exterior walls of weatherboard siding; hip roof with gales and composition shingles, aluminum sash windows, single-door entrance and a four-bay L-shape porch. Originally noteworthy features include Doric columns, angled corner at the front of the home. The significance of this home was its architecture; it was a prime example of an early 20th century vernacular dwelling. Outbuildings at one time included a two-story garage and apartment. After years of use as a rental property, the home had fallen into disrepair. The home was purchased in 2011 and extensively remodeled.

1706 Olive Street (NC)
1946
- Minimal Traditional; altered

1708 Olive Street (C)
1935
- Roland Angus Springer House
- Cottage with modified L-plan
- Dr. Angus Springer, Southwestern Drama Professor, and his wife lived in the house from 1950 – 1983 (information from daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Whitfield). A stage at the Palace Theater in downtown Georgetown is dedicated to him and his wife. The small house at the back of the property was moved to this location from Vine and University about 1950, purchased from Dr. Howard and used as a rental property. A one and a half story wood frame dwelling. Gable roof with stick brackets. Wood sash windows with 1/1 lights. Unusual sloping, Tudor style roof at single entrance. Porch extends from gable on front ell.

1709 Olive Street (NC)
1965
- Ranch Style House, compatible within the district, but built outside the period of significance.

1108 East 15th Street (C)
1947
- Bailey-Prude House
- Minimal Traditional with modified L-plan, built by C. W. Bailey, of Bailey Lumber Yard (Bertram, Texas).
- Clifford Prude and his wife, A.P., lived in this house. Mrs. Prude was a well-known local poet. Small wood framed dwelling. Concrete porch. 1/1 wood windows.

1202 East 15th Street (C) (Listed)
c.1895

- Chessher- Morgan House
- Victorian Era modified L-plan
- The home originally sat on property which is now part of Southwestern University. First owned by Daniel Simpson Chessher, an attorney, who married one of the Snyder daughters. He moved to Georgetown in 1875 and was appointed Williamson County Judge in 1876, later elected to that office in 1878 as a Democrat. He was postmaster in 1886 and a trustee of the First Methodist Church in 1891. In 1902, the Chessher home was purchased by the Methodist Church and moved to the 15th Street site to be used by a retired Methodist minister Daniel Morgan and his family. His daughter, Ruth Morgan Ferguson, served as Dean of Women at SWU from 1935 – 1960. The house was moved to its present site by mule train. The paired set of rounded bays with semi-conical roof on the east and west exposures balance the shape of the modified basic 'L plan'. Of particular note is the use of imbricated shingled siding as well as the raindrop detailing along the fascia boards. Front door with fixed single-light opening framed with art glass border, carved wood trim. Outbuildings include a frame garage. The house I one of two unaltered L-plan houses in Georgetown with a rounded bay at the front.

1501 Laurel Street (C)
1910

- Randolph Tinsley House
- Craftsman House, built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- Similar to many of C. S. Belford's Craftsman bungalows, the home at 1501 Laurel Street was constructed for Southwestern University Biology Professor – Randolph W. Tinsley. Professor Tinsley also was an acting Registrar, Bursar and Assistant to the President. He retired in 1939. A 1935 yearbook noted of this beloved Professor that his "humor was delicious and he kept his audiences in roars of laughter." Previously owners also included Coach R M. Medley, a long time Physical Education Professor and Coach. He was in charge when Southwestern football team beat UT in 1943 and took the team to the Sun Bowl two years in a row. His wife, Oneita Christopher Medley, was a Georgetown High School Biology teacher, lived in the house until about 1980. Coach Randolph 'Med' Medley died in 1979. The house displays many Craftsman-inspired details. The one and a half story wood frame house with a Georgian plan. A three-bay porch framed by Doric columns and a wooden balustrade, as well as a single door with sidelights mark the entrance to the home. A pyramidal roof dormer is centered on the front façade. Outbuildings include a board and batten double garage.

1008 East University Avenue (C)
1914

- Williams R. Sells House
- Craftsman, built by C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- The original one-story house constructed on this lot, which belonged to Dr. Robert Hyer, Southwestern Regent, was lost to fire in the early 1900's. Dr. Hyer was a leader in the unsuccessful 1910 movement to relocate SWU to Dallas. Dr. Hyer would later serve as SMU's first president. William R. Sells and his wife, Olive, purchased the property from Dr. Hyer and had built the much larger current residence around 1914. Williams Sells was a rancher/banker in south Texas who relocated to Georgetown so his children could attend Southwestern University. According to the Belford Lumber company books, some interior remodeling was done by the Belford Company in 1921.
- The house suffered a fire in 1919, and in 1921, Mrs. Sells was electrocuted in one of the bathtubs while attempting to regulate the controls of an electric wall heater. After the death of Mrs. Sells, the house was sold to Dr. Albert Rice and his wife Jewel. During WWII, Mrs. Rice and her son Jimmy lived in the current owner's private quarters while a naval officer and his staff rented the rest of the house. Upon Dr. Rice's return from the

war, the house was sold and passed into the Henderson family's hands in 1944. Sam and Lillian Henderson owned a dime store on the north side of the Square. Their daughter was married in the house. In 1969, Burl and Patricia Brooks bought the home. Mr. Brooks owned the Sears store in town, which was also on the Square at one time, installing a number of Sears' appliances, sheds and fences throughout the property. The family kept chickens and sold the brown eggs at the Sears store. Neighbors also reported that the Brooks kept "a pack of St. Bernards" in the house. The house became a Bed & Breakfast in 2000.

- Throughout the gardens, paths and ornaments are contrived from marble pieces and slabs found at the back of the property, quite likely from an ornate mantel or other pieces in Dr. Hyer's home until it was destroyed by fire. The home is a two story wood frame dwelling with an asymmetrical plan. Hip roof with gables and exposed rafter ends. The house features two interior brick chimneys; porch with three bays on north elevation and three bays on west elevation; heavy leaded glass single door entrance with matching transom and sidelights; additional leaded doors and sidelights on balcony and secondary doors; balcony above main entrance. The projecting ell has secondary entrance. Outbuildings include a two story carriage house, garage and shed.

1102 East University Avenue (C)
c.1921

- Henry J. Swenson House
- Craftsman Bungalow with a modified L-plan, built C. S. Belford, Belford Lumber Company
- The Craftsman bungalow at 1108 East University Avenue was constructed for local Georgetown Pharmacist, Henry J. Swenson, and his wife, Esther. It served as a rental house for many years and numerous Southwestern professors lived in it while finding a permanent Georgetown home. The residence exhibits several fine architectural details typical of the Craftsman style including wide roof eaves with prominent jig-sawn brackets, a clipped gable roof. A one bay porch wraps around the north and east elevations. Exterior brick chimney with corbeled cap and polychromatic design. Oval window with leaded glass on north elevation.

Table 3. Summary of NRHP Status of All Properties within the Olive Street Historic District.

	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Type	Status
1	Carriage House	1208B Olive	c.1908-1914	Craftsman	C
2	Eb Girvin House	1209 Olive	1945	Ranch	NC
3	House at 1303 Olive Street	1303 Olive	1976	Ranch	NC
4	J.G. Mullen House	1304 Olive	1911	Craftsman	C
5	D.K. Wilcox-Chapman House	1307 Olive	1913	Prairie	Listed
6	S.A. Easley House	1310 Olive	1913	Prairie	Listed
7	Gillett-Kennard House	1402 Olive	1927	Cottage	C
8	Wilcox-Graves House	1403 Olive	1905	Craftsman	Listed
9	House at 1406 Olive Street	1406 Olive	1960	Ranch	NC
10	Amos-Godbey House	1408 Olive	1909	Shingle	Listed
11	Hawnen-Graves House	1409 Olive	1885	Folk Victorian	Listed
12	A. A. Allen House	1501 Olive	1945	Federal/Colonial Revival	C
13	R.E. & Connie Moore House	1502 Olive	1926	Craftsman	C
14	The Tanner House	1504 Olive	1950	Minimal Traditional	C
15	The Wilcox House	1505 Olive	1915	Craftsman	C
16	Grady Anderson House	1507 Olive	1951	Ranch	C
17	John O. Rogers House	1510 Olive	1945	Minimal Traditional	C
18	H. S. Sharp House	1601 Olive	1945	Minimal Traditional	C
19	J. P. Longino House	1602 Olive	c.1945-1947	Ranch	C
20	House at 1603 Olive Street	1603 Olive	1984	Modern Ranch	NC
21	House at 1604 Olive Street	1604 Olive	1955	Ranch	NC (altered)
22	Frank J. Perrin House	1702 Olive	1880	Farmhouse	C
23	C.W. Bailey House	1703 Olive	1905	Colonial Revival	NC
24	House at 1706 Olive Street	1706 Olive	1946	Minimal Traditional	NC (altered)
25	Roland Angus Springer House	1708 Olive	1935	Cottage	C
26	House at 1709 Olive Street	1709 Olive	1965	Ranch	NC
27	Bailey-Prude House	1108 East 15th	1947	Minimal Traditional	C
28	Chessher-Morgan House	1202 East 15th	1895	Folk Victorian	Listed
29	Randolph Tinsley House	1501 Laurel	1910	Craftsman	C
30	William R. Sells House	1008 E. University	1914	Craftsman	C
31	Henry J. Swenson House	1102 E. University	1921	Craftsman	C

Statement of Significance

The Olive Street Historic District, in Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas, developed as a result of its close proximity to Southwestern University, an institution of higher education founded by the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1870. In 1887, Dudley Hiram Snyder and John Wesley Snyder deeded 37 acres of land out of the Snyder Addition for the construction of a new campus for the university. The neighborhood was platted by the Snyder brothers in 1890, with lots initially sold to land speculators and the first homes constructed in the area in the early twentieth century. Two homes pre-date the formation of the Snyder Addition (1409 Olive Street, c.1885 and 1702 Olive Street, ca.1880). Due to its location directly south of the campus, the neighborhood developed as residences for those associated with the college. Therefore residences along Olive Street convey their connection with education and institutions of higher learning through the professors and university staff that occupied the homes from the 1890s until present day. The neighborhood further exhibits its significance in architecture as residences represent excellent examples of popular national architectural styles during the early twentieth century, constructed by prominent builders in the region. The Olive Street Historic District is nominated at the local level to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, for its association with the residential growth of Georgetown in proximity to Southwestern University. The district is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of buildings that represent mid-nineteenth century revivals, late Victorian-era, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century movements, and the modern movement. The district is nominated under the 1986 Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of Georgetown, Texas." Six of 23 contributing properties were individually listed in 1986.

The Snyder Addition, which includes the Olive Street neighborhood, was platted in 1890. However, the earliest structure within the Olive Street Historic District is a ca.1880 farmhouse at 1702 Olive Street that served as the main house for a larger farm located within the southern section of the present-day Olive Street. The farmhouse was incorporated as part of the neighborhood when Olive Street was extended along the eastern boundary of the outlot. The original 5-acre lot including 1702 Olive Street was subdivided in 1923 into 19 individual lots, and Olive Street extended to its current configuration.[1]

Although the Snyder Addition was platted in 1890, the first residences were not constructed until the early twentieth century. The northern lots were the first to be developed. Contributing resources extending from 1905 (1403 Olive Street) to 1927 (1402 Olive Street). While two residences along Olive Street south of E. 15th Street date from 1915 (1505 Olive Street) and 1926 (1502 Olive Street), most residences in this portion of the Olive Street Historic District were constructed from 1935 until 1955 and reflect national architectural trends popular during this time period. Therefore, the period of significance for the Olive Street Historic District spans from 1880 until 1960, a period that encompasses the earliest residences within the historic district boundaries until the date of construction of the last significant grouping of resources.

Early History of Georgetown

The location for county seat of the newly formed Williamson County was decided upon in 1848 by six men who had signed the petition to form the county. Williamson County was formed by the Texas legislature on March 13, 1848 and the six men, Washington Anderson, John Berry, David C. Cowan, William Cornelius Dalrymple, Jacob M. Harrell and James O. Rice were tasked to find the location of the county seat. They met alongside Military Road, near the juncture of North and South San Gabriel rivers, at the approximate center of Williamson County and were approached by George Washington Glasscock. Glasscock offered the surrounding 173 acres of land for the founding of the county seat provided the town would be named in his honor. The land he offered was highly

[1] Williamson County Plat Maps, Book A, Slide 102, 12/19/1923, "Perrins Subdivision Out Lot 7 Division B."

desirable, sited between the San Gabriel rivers, with fertile blackland prairies to the east for farming, lush grasslands for livestock grazing, and clear springs to the west along the rocky landscape of the Balcones Fault.[2] David Cowan and Matthias Wilbarger surveyed the Glasscock land and staked out 52 city blocks for the town, with a public common at the southeast corner. Narrow lots surrounded the common and were designed to be sold as commercial properties. Lots went on sale to the public on July 4, 1848. Shortly thereafter the region elected the first Williamson County commissioners on August 7, 1848.[3]

The lush grasslands and rolling prairies of the area surrounding Georgetown were ideal for cattle rearing and the town quickly became a major stop along the Western, Chisholm, Dodge City and Shawnee trails moving cattle north. A major Texas cattle trail ran directly through the commercial district of Georgetown, running north along Brushy Street (now Austin Avenue) and across the San Gabriel River. Pit bosses often stopped in Georgetown for supplies, buoying the success of businesses located along the town square.[4]

Dudley Hiram (D.H.) Snyder, together with his brothers Thomas Shelton Snyder and John Wesley (J.W.) Snyder, began one of the most successful cattle enterprise in the region during this time. The Snyder brothers Dudley Hiram and Thomas Shelton had learned the necessary skills for cattle procurement and delivery through their service in the Civil War for the Commissary Department of the Confederate Army, selling cattle to the Confederacy's Trans-Mississippi Department. The Snyder brothers ran a successful cattle trade business for 17 years. They first drove their herds to the north in 1868 to New Mexico and Colorado and over the next two decades sold their cattle to markets throughout the northwestern and midwestern United States. The brothers held vast acreage in Texas, but sold these lands to move their families to Georgetown in 1891. As railroads were built across Texas and the nation and the invention of barbed wire closed the open plains of the Midwest, the cattle drive industry started to decline in the 1880s. The Snyder brothers, D.H. and J.W., opened a horse farm near present Hutto Road and East University Avenue, selling fine imported horses such as French Percherons. Known as the San Gabriel Stock Farm, the ranch encompassed land that was eventually donated by the D.H. and J.W. Snyder to Southwestern University.[5]

While the grasslands surrounding the Georgetown area helped to promote a successful cattle industry, the fertile blackland prairie soil supported a prosperous agricultural economy. After the Civil War, local farmers returned to an agrarian life and a burgeoning railroad system provided an effective means of transport of crops to larger markets. Cotton became the region's chief crop, with Williamson County serving as the top cotton producer in Texas by the 1890s. Local cotton gins ran, at times round the clock, from late summer until fall.[6]

Railroads came to Williamson County shortly after founding of Southwestern, and brought improved living standards and a far wider range of merchandise, including building materials such as metal ceilings, cornices, and cast iron store fronts.[7] In 1876, the International and Great Northern Railroad built from east to west across the county, creating the communities of Stiles Switch (Thrall), Taylorsville (Taylor), Hutto Station (Hutto), and continuing on to Austin (the nearest stop to Georgetown was 9 miles away). Local business leaders proposed construction of a line to intersect the I. & G.N. at Round Rock, then formed a stock company. By end of 1878, construction on the line was complete[8] Emzy Taylor founded the Georgetown and Granger Railroad Company in 1890, with tracks complete between two towns by 1893. The Missouri-Kansas & Texas Co. (MKT) bought the line in 1902 and completed it to Austin in 1904.

Growth and Prosperity during the Late Nineteenth Century

[2] *Sentimental Journey*, p. 13-14.
[3] Ibid, p. 14-15.
[4] Ibid, p. 18.
[5] Scarbrough, p. 200-201, 207-211.
[6] *Sentimental Journey*, p. 19.
[7] Ibid, p. 21.
[8] Ibid.

With the strong economic growth of the Georgetown area in the late nineteenth century due mostly to the successful cattle trade and cotton industries, the town witnessed major population gains from 1870 until the end of the nineteenth century. The population of Georgetown quadrupled from 1870 until 1880, and by the end of the century, the town had grown to almost nine times its post-Civil War size, from 320 to 2,790.[9]

Additions were made to the original 52 block town plan during the latter part of the century to accommodate the rapid population growth. Six additions, the Clamp, Morrow, Fleager, Dalrymple, Anderson, and Coffee, were made to the town by the 1870s and two were made in the 1880s – the Thomas Hughes and George Glasscock, Jr. additions. During the 1890s, seven developments were added including the Allen, Southside, Eubank, Hart, Booty, Leseuer, and Snyder additions. The Snyder Addition, platted in 1890 by D.H. and J.W. Snyder, includes most of the properties within the Olive Street Historic District.[10]

Between 1870 and 1900, new enterprises included planing mills, a brick and lime kiln on the south bank of the South San Gabriel, a flue factory, chair factory, knitting mill, mattress factory, bottling works, confectionery, bakery, and ice factory, and limestone quarries. Settlers arriving after 1880 included immigrants from Sweden, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Moravia, Bohemia, and Slovakia. Most were farmers, but also some skilled in various trades and crafts.[11] As the population grew, so did the demand for new buildings and infrastructure. Beginning in the late 1870s, most new construction was designed according to the designs made popular during the Victorian era, such as Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles. The Williamson County Courthouse, completed in 1878, helped to inspire a greatly accelerated building surge.

Highly ornamented residences were constructed on the large lots found in the new additions in the southeast section of Georgetown. Builders and their associated lumberyards became part of the most successful industry of Georgetown during this era. Using catalogs and design books illustrating the latest styles of the era, the builders during this time were able to create a lasting impression on the architecture of Georgetown. Some of the most significant architectural resources within the city of Georgetown date from this period and are recognized within the Belford National Register Historic District, the University Avenue/Elm Street National Register Historic District, and the Courthouse National Register Historic District.

Snyder Addition and the Olive Street Neighborhood

The land encompassing the Georgetown area was originally part of the William Addison Survey in the Milam District. A portion of the survey – 3,221 acres – was sold to land speculation partners Thomas B. Huling, Henry Millard, and George Washington Glasscock. While the partnership was dissolved, Glasscock retained ownership of the tract of land that would form the Olive Street neighborhood. On January 11, 1884, A.H. Glasscock, son and heir to G.W. Glasscock's land holdings in Georgetown, sold 38.36 acres to D.H. and J.W. Snyder, two brothers that made their fortune during the cattle drive years of Georgetown.[12]

The Olive Street neighborhood was platted in 1890 by the two Snyder brothers as part of the Snyder Addition to Georgetown. The original plat included Olive Street south of University Avenue, Palmetto (13th Street), Magnolia (14th Street), Hackberry (15th Street), Poplar (16th Street), and Cypress (17th Street). The addition was bordered by land owned by J.W. Wendt to the north and east and Mrs. E.A. Coffee to the north. The plat was revised on June 7, 1894 and extended the Snyder Addition to the east to include Laurel and Vine Streets.[13]

Southwestern University and the Olive Street Neighborhood

[9] Texas Almanac, p. 3.
[10] *Sentimental Journey*, p. 47.
[11] Ibid, p. 21.
[12] Williamson County Deeds, Volume 4:474, Volume 1:400; Patent No. 775, Vol. 9, Certificate No. 1145/1244.
[13] Williamson County Plat Maps, Volume 53:433; Volume 67:502.

Families moved to Georgetown so their children could receive a higher education. A growing student enrollment provided economic stimulus for the area as the need for lodging, food, and other commercial items increased. The university prospered and, as the campus grew in its new location on University (12th street) Avenue across from Olive and Laurel Streets, more houses in the area were built by and occupied by Southwestern staff and faculty as well as business men and their families. At the turn of the century, Southwestern President Robert S. Hyer built a home at the corner of University and Olive. It was lost to fire and the property sold to local business man William R. Sells, who constructed a large Belford-built craftsman on the lot. Homeowners supplemented their income and students benefited from the close proximity as the 1920 census shows several of the homes on Olive and on University housing Southwestern students.

Those residing in these houses made significant contributions to the community through participation in cultural events, in church activities, and in the promotion of public school education. These persons were civic leaders as exemplified by Dr. J.C. Godbey's (1409 Olive Street) twenty years as mayor pro-tem of Georgetown and Southwestern graduate Judge Harry Graves (1403 & 1409 Olive Street), a noted judge who presided over the famous Ku Klux Klan trial prosecuted by Dan Moody and wrote the Bill establishing the Texas Highway Patrol.

Starting in the 1940s, several faculty participated in developing a music school for Black Students who did not have access to music education. Many Southwestern faculty, alums, and students were an active part of the local citizens group who successfully petitioned the school board to integrate the Georgetown Public School system in the early 1960s. In more recent times Southwestern has continued to provide music, theater, and lecture venues for the Georgetown community. Southwestern administrators and faculty have continued to work with charitable and civic groups, to fill positions of leadership on city government commissions, and to assist with the economic development of the Georgetown area.

Southwestern University and the Olive Street District share a dynamic, reciprocal relationship. The development of Olive Street was strongly influenced by the growth of Southwestern University. Southwestern University benefited by an association with an enterprising and spirited neighbor. The institution provided the jobs, culture and esteem to attract an affluent resident-base. Residents felt secure in laying down permanent roots and investing in the community. Through new businesses and buildings the district showcased the entrepreneurial growth and architectural trends of the era. This legacy continues to present day.

Olive Street Neighborhood and Southwestern University Faculty, Trustees and Staff

The early pride and boundless optimism of Georgetown and Southwestern leaders are reflected in established traditions, evolved customs and a developed sense of place, identity and community self-worth.[14] Of the 31 properties within the district 17 have a distinct university affiliation. Within those properties, 33 persons have contributed to the character of the institution.

[14] Georgetown's Yesteryears Volume I, p 3.

Table 4. Olive Street Residents Associated with Southwestern University

Address	Name	Association with SWU	Tenure
1209 Olive	Dr. Ed Girvin	Biology	1953-1988
	Gary Logan	Associate Director of Finance	1996-2011
1304 Olive	Professor Frederic C.A. Lehmberg	French/German	1909-1925
	Dr. Theodore D. Lucas	Dean of Fine Arts/Music	1976-1990
1307 Olive	Dr. John Chapman	Professor Emeritus, Mathematics/Computer Science - Jesse Jones Chair of Mathematics	1966-2011
1310 Olive	Dr. Jefferson Campbell	Professor of English	1968-1974
1402 Olive	Dr. Claud Howard	English - Chairman of the Division of Humanities	1919-1958
	Professor Claude L. Kennard	Art History	1965-1983
	Dr. Jess Purdy	Psychology	1978-present
1403 Olive	Judge Harry N. Graves	SWU Executive Council	1953-1966
	John Cardwell	Journalism	1955-1959
	Lynne Brody	Dean of Library Sciences	1990-2011
1408 Olive	Professor Martin C. Amos	Chair, Department of Germanic Languages	1905-1911
	Professor J.C. Godbey	Chemistry/Science	1917-1952
	George Nelson	Fine Arts/Music, Band Director	1958-1991
1409 Olive	Dr. Jack Harris	English - Chairman of the Division of Humanities	1969-1990
	Corre Berry	Physics	1965-1968
	Hannalore Permentor	History	1969-1971
1501 Olive	Dr. Robert Soulen	Professor Emeritus & Lillian Pratt Chair in Chemistry	1964-2007
1505 Olive	E.G. Gillette	Trustee	1913-1914
	Professor Francis W. O'Brien	Political Science – John Tower Chair in Political Science	1975-1985
1507 Olive	Grady Anderson	Registrar/Associate Vice President of Admissions	1970-1980s
1510 Olive	Dr. John O. Rogers	Education	1955-1959
	Coach Myron Dees	Basketball Coach	1958-1965
	Dr. Erica Berroth	German	2004-present
	Franz Schubert	Economics & Business	2004-present
1603 Olive	Professor Mary Grace Neville	Economics & Business -John Shearn Chair in Business; Fulbright Scholar	2005-present
1708 Olive	Dr. Roland Angus Springer	Speech & Drama/Theater	1943-1978
1501 Laurel	Professor Randolph Tinsley	Biology, Interim SWU President	1903-1936
	Coach Randolph M. Medley	Football Coach/Head of Department of Physical Education/Director of Athletics	1939-1969
1008 E. University	Dr. John Howell McLean	Mental & Moral Science/Regent	1879-1897
	Dr. Robert S. Hyer	Physics/Regent/President of SWU	1881-1911
1102 E. University	Professor Irene W. Deupree	Home Economics	1948-1971

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Archival Collections

City of Georgetown, Texas Historic, Resources of Georgetown, Texas, 1985.

Georgetown Heritage Society archival records collection

Texas General Land Office, Patent Records http://www.glo.texas.gov/cf/land-grant-search/index.cfm

Williamson County Deed Records, Williamson County Clerk Public Access https://deed.wilco.org/RealEstate/searchentry.aspx?cabinet=opr

Williamson County Plat Maps, Williamson County Clerk Public Access https://deed.wilco.org/RealEstate/searchentry.aspx?cabinet=opr

Williamson County History Collection, Georgetown Public Library, Georgetown, Texas

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

	Latitude	Longitude
1	30.633333°	-97.667563°
2	30.631700°	-97.667936°
3	30.628985°	-97.667904°
4	30.628207°	-97.667454°
5	30.628419°	-97.666674°
6	30.628829°	-97.666369°
7	30.630247°	-97.666048°
8	30.630944°	-97.664902°
9	30.631265°	-97.664981°
10	30.630885°	-97.666500°
11	30.633398°	-97.666649°

Map 1
National Register Historic District location map

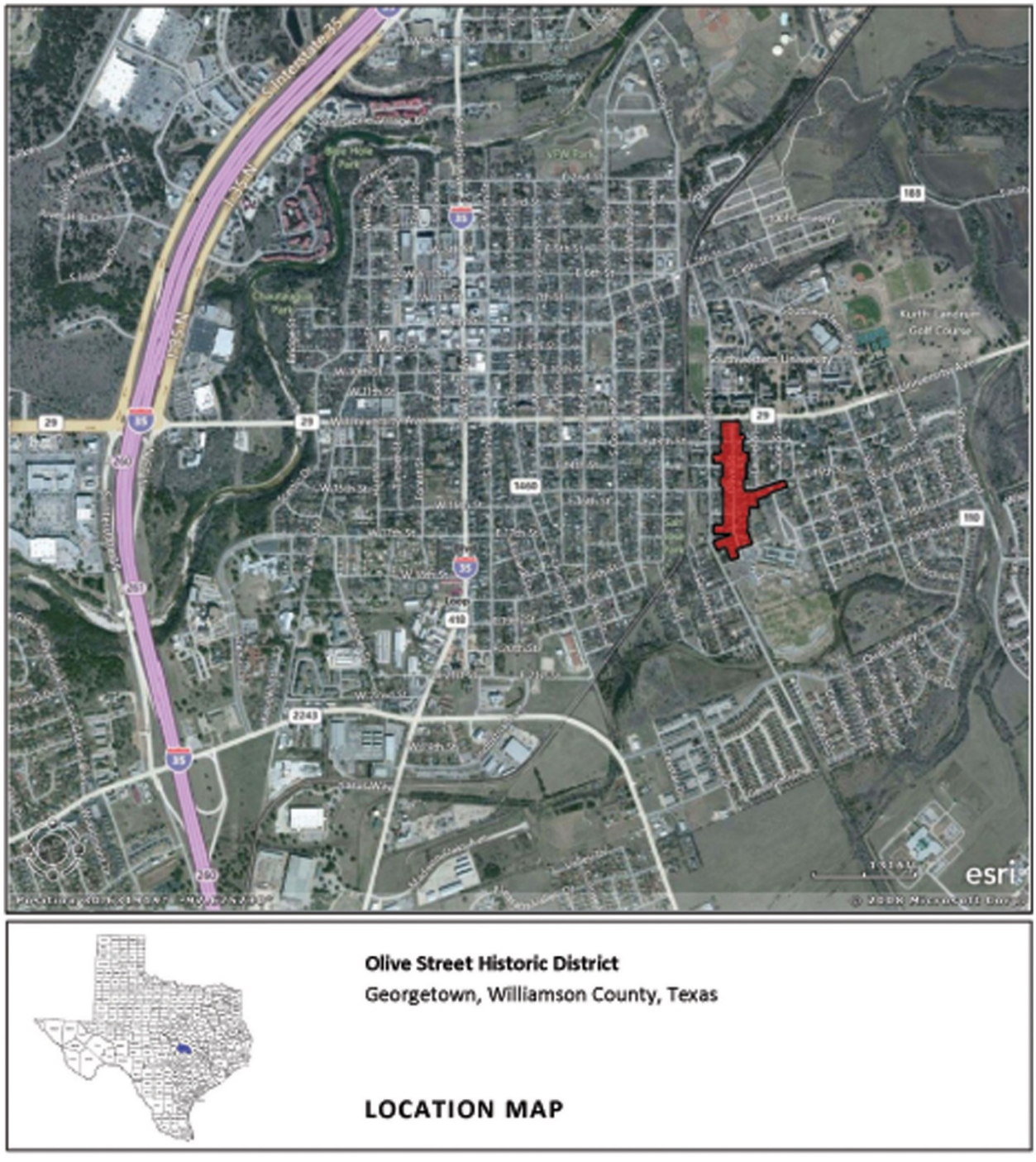

Figure 1. *Location Map, Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas. (Background Image, ArcGIS Explorer™ using Bing Maps Road – Microsoft Corporation, 2009).*

Map 2 National Register Historic District boundary map illustrating contributing and non-contributing properties

LEGEND

- 416 Street address
- O1 UTM reference
- Contributing resource
- Non-contributing resource
- District boundary

Figure 2. *Historic District Boundary Map, Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas. (Background Image, ArcGIS Explorer™ using Bing Maps Road – Microsoft Corporation, 2009).*

Olive Street Historic District
Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

NORTH

1102

1209

1310

1408

1409

1510
1510

1605

604

1702

1708
1708
HOME
FOR LEASE

SPEED
LIMIT
30

SPEED
LIMIT
20