

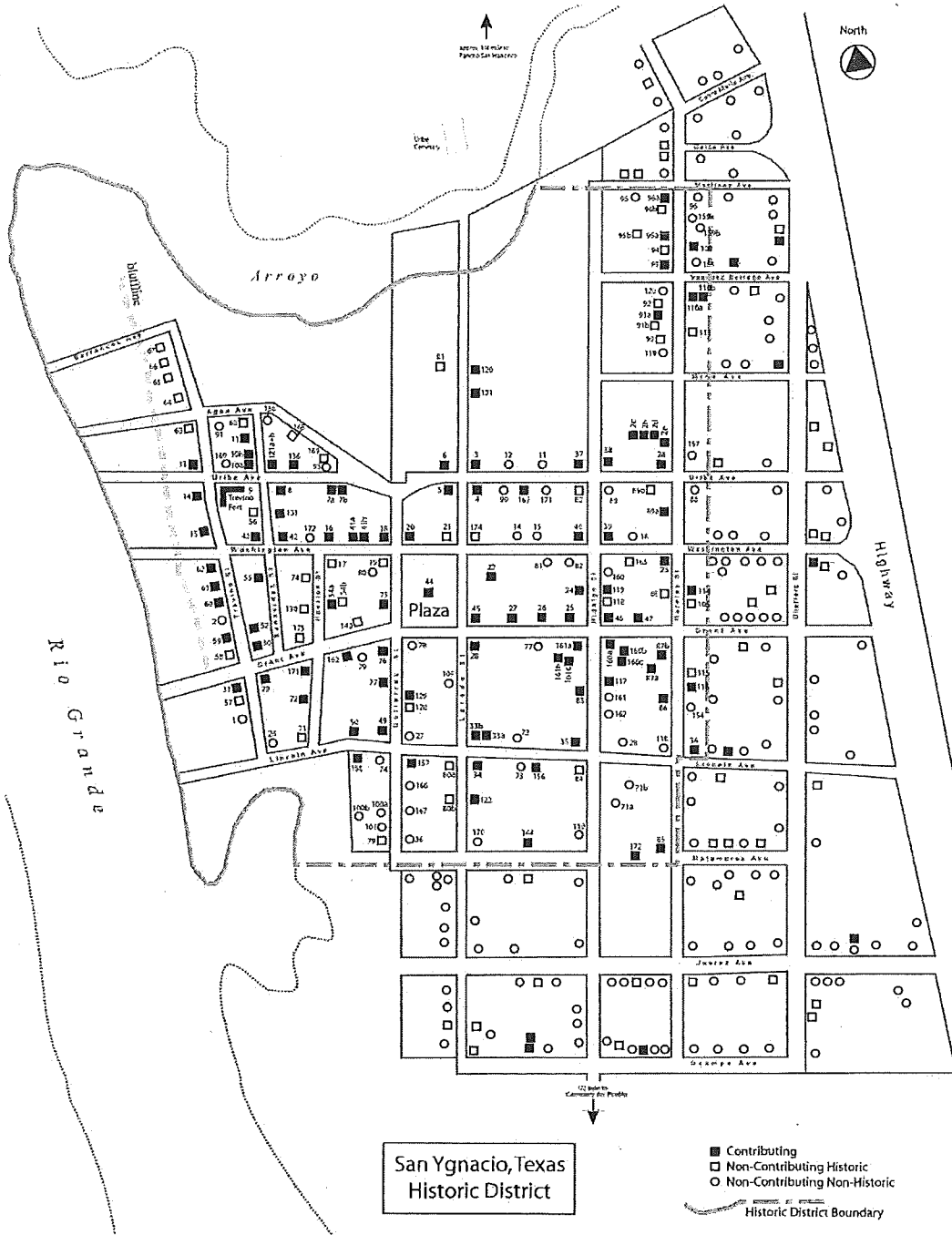
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972, the San Ygnacio Historic District embraces much of the community of San Ygnacio, Zapata County (Figure 7-1), a small town that traces its roots to early 19th century ranching traditions along the Rio Grande. The district includes a collection of vernacular architecture indigenous to this region along the Texas-Mexico border. The oldest properties date to the mid-to-late 19th century and typically are one- or two-story buildings constructed of locally quarried stone covered with stucco. The district's premier example of this traditional architectural form is the Trevino-Urbe complex (1830, 1851, 1854, and 1871), which is a National Historic Landmark status. Subsequent 19th century development features similar building techniques and traditions and illustrates the enduring quality of traditional folk architecture. The district also boasts two examples of *jacal* construction, another traditional construction method that makes use of readily available materials, typically wood sticks and, more recently, milled lumber (A glossary is provided at the end of Section 8, Statement of Significance, to clarify many of the Spanish terms used; Spanish terms are italicized in the text). Resources constructed in the 20th century typically illustrate the rising popularity of more conventional Anglo-American architectural forms. Because San Ygnacio has grown at a modest pace throughout its history, extant resources and patterns of settlement present an eclectic character; however, the resulting rich architectural fabric of San Ygnacio effectively portrays a unique melding of Mexican and American cultural influences found only in a relatively small area along the border. Few communities retain their historic character and integrity to such a high degree. The district includes residential and commercial buildings, along with associated outbuildings. Encompassing approximately 75 acres, the district has 100 contributing properties and 93 noncontributing properties.

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### Geographical Setting

The unincorporated town of San Ygnacio overlooks the Rio Grande approximately 30 miles southeast of Laredo, Texas. Although the Rio Grande generally flows from northwest to southeast into the Gulf of Mexico, the river forms the western boundary of San Ygnacio. Sited on a bluff just south of a small *arroyo*, the grid of San Ygnacio extends eastward to U.S. Route 83, part of the American thoroughfare that travels the length of the Rio Grande; the Mexican corollary is Mexican Highway 2 (Figure 7-2). The two river beds offer the most substantial relief from the level terrain sparsely populated with mesquite and *miembres* (desert willow) trees among many varieties of cactus.

While the nearest major international border crossing is and has been in Laredo, San Ygnacio is historically linked with both banks of the Rio Grande and the larger community of

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ranches and towns that spanned both sides of the border in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The flat terrain was first settled by pioneering ranchers from Guerrero Viejo (Revilla), a substantial 18th century town abandoned and partially submerged due to the creation of the Falcon Reservoir in 1952 to 1955 (Figure 7-3). Rancho San Ygnacio was one of many *ranchos* established within the Borrego grant (Figure 7-4). Other related *ranchos* that did not develop into towns and are also uninhabited include Rancho San Francisco, roughly three miles to the north, and Rancho Corralitos (Figure 7-5), even further north in this region. Hacienda de Dolores, another Borrego grant *ranchito*, is the oldest Spanish settlement on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, but it has been vacant since 1937. Directly west of San Ygnacio was a sister-outpost in Mexico (called San Ignacio on the 1979 USGS map), and San Ygnacio was an official border crossing with an active customs house accommodating flat-boat traffic until 1969. Until at least 1965, the Rio Grande was the prime water source for the town and, without the means to irrigate, little agriculture developed. Bypassed by the railroad, San Ygnacio remains a fairly isolated community surrounded by relatively flat lands grazed by cattle and other commercial livestock.

The historic district comprises the majority of the town, encompassing the earliest development at the river's edge, virtually all of the original town plat, as well as early 20th century development north of the first town plat. Excluded is the sparse commercial and residential development fronting onto U.S. Highway 83 as well as the southern expansion of the town grid which includes primarily mid- to late-20th century dwellings. A 1936 Traffic Map prepared by the Texas State Highway Department indicates substantial development along U.S. Highway 83 (paved ca. 1935) (Figure 7-6), but little historic development remains extant.

The fairly regular grid closely follows the cardinal directions and is organized around a central plaza. Smaller scaled, more irregularly sized blocks and streets characterize the oldest section of town, between the plaza and the Rio Grande, while the newer portions of the grid are quite regular. The highway creates an oblique eastern boundary to the grid. Within the historic district, one- and two-story buildings occupy most street corners and thus define the streets. The corner one- or two-room buildings were expanded horizontally, further separating street from courtyard or field. *Banquetas* typically extend the length of the buildings and establish a semi-public zone on the street edge. Short stone posts articulate the street corners. Where there are no *banquetas*, sandy soils with patches of native grasses typically edge the unarticulated, asphalt-paved road, historically a dirt road. Many houses have large fields associated with them, traditionally claimed by mesquite post fencing strung with barbed wire. Low trees haphazardly shade the landscape and are generally found in yards rather than on the street edge. Modern additions to the streetscapes are minimal and include telephone poles, wiring, and street signage (Figure 7-7). The plaza represents the primary urban landscaping effort, and its current

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landscaping dates to the 1960s. Sewer and water utilities were introduced to San Ygnacio *ca.* 1965, and numerous outhouses remain standing to the rear of many dwellings.

### Settlement and Building Patterns

Settlement of San Ygnacio appears to occur in six phases: 1830 to 1850, 1851 to 1871, 1872 to 1881, 1890 to 1910, 1920 to 1940, and post-World War II. The earliest permanent construction dates to 1830 and consists of a stone room built to claim the lands and livestock of Rancho San Ygnacio. The outpost was expanded into a fortified complex in three stages dating to 1851, 1854, and 1871, and the early growth of the community corresponds to the growth of the fort (Site no. 9).

Between 1850 and 1871, the outpost grew into a small village at the edge of the Rio Grande. Improvements appear primarily along a single developed road that seems to correspond with a flat boat river crossing. The earliest extant map of the town dates to 1874 and shows the initial concept of the town "*Rancho de San Ignacio*" as well as the village development up to that time (Figure 7-8). The founding of the church on the central plaza in 1872 marks the shift in the community from a hamlet to a town.

The village drawn on the 1874 map shows some "corrals" in the flood plain of the Rio Grande and nine early buildings arranged atop the bluff along an unnamed street that corresponds with Uribe Avenue today.. At least six of these buildings remain standing today and incorporate expansions; most are owned by descendents of the owners noted on the map: the "Blas Uribe" complex (Site no. 9), the "Fernando Uribe" house (Site no. 13), the "M. Benavidez" house (Site no. 10a), the "Processo Martinez" house (Site no. 12), the "M. Uribe" house (Site no. 8), and an unnamed building (Site no. 136). A second unnamed building located south of the "D. Blas Uribe" complex (Site no. 9) may also be extant (possibly Site no. 43). The "M. Dominguez" house and the "Custom House" are no longer extant, although the building housing the Custom House from the turn-of-the-century until 1969, when it closed, stands a block south at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Trevino Street (Site no. 15). By siting most of these nine buildings at facing street corners, the early settlers established three adjacent blocks with an urban character and the formal model for subsequent development in San Ygnacio.

The larger urban plan initiated *ca.* 1872 moved development inland slightly (Figure 7-9). The plan consisted of a fairly regular grid, four blocks wide by five blocks deep, that closely followed the cardinal directions and was organized around a central plaza. A "*Capilla*" (chapel) anchored the plaza on the block directly to the east. Virtually every Spanish Colonial settlement in the lower Rio Grande Valley followed a similar town plan dictated by the Law of the Indies, while the local geography in conjunction with social, economic and political factors determined

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the particular architectural character and growth patterns of each town. Several early town plans in the region, such as that of Revilla (Guerrero Viejo), depict the basic form Figure 7-10). In the San Ygnacio plan, each block was divided into lots of equal size, six or eight lots to the block. All lots were oriented east-west; none were reoriented to have more lots facing the plaza as is common in other contemporaneous town plans. Actual development roughly corresponded to the plan, but since actual block sizes were more irregular, the strict north-south street hierarchy was not maintained.

In the 1874 survey map of San Ygnacio, the streets were unnamed, but the plan corresponds with the area bounded today by Mina Avenue to the north, Matamoros Avenue to the south, Morelos Street to the east and the Rio Grande River and Houston Street to the west. Historically, development appears to have followed this plan, constrained by an *Arroyo* that winds across the northwest corner of the grid and a small inlet south of the town. Construction between 1873 and 1881 focused around the plaza and followed the form and siting established on Uribe Avenue. The extant corner properties bordering the plaza date from ca. 1875 (Sites no. 20, 21, and 174) to 1879 (Site no. 19; for many years the town post office) to 1881 (Site no. 28); later development augments the plaza and includes the conversion of Site no. 20 into a store. Deed records and oral interviews suggest that the Mission Revival store at the northeast corner of Grant Avenue and Laredo Street (Site no. 45), although dated to ca. 1925, may incorporate an earlier residence that followed the form and corner-siting of other plaza-fronting properties. The early town plan shows the plaza ringed by something, perhaps trees; later plans show similar notations. However, records show that while the plaza remained the town center, it was "a treeless sand lot park" until the 1950s.

A second period of stone construction occurred at the turn-of-the-century. Upon the death of the town founder, Blas Maria Uribe, in 1895, his heirs organized to begin lot sales in earnest. As a consequence, new immigrants arrived in San Ygnacio, and deed records indicate intensive building activity occurring between 1896 and 1900. Turn-of-the-century construction populates the blocks surrounding the plaza, and tends to be larger houses located at a block corner or street edge, slightly set back from the street and fronting a large field fenced off by mesquite posts strung with barbed wire. Within the fields are typically associated features that might include *hornos* and *jacal* sheds, as suggested by Site no. 2b. Construction is probably slowed by the Agrarian Revolt in Mexico just after the turn of the century, although this may also have drawn people from Mexico to San Ygnacio. The Mexican Revolution, officially beginning in 1910, halted any building activity until after the "Bandit Era" along the border (ca. 1913 to 1916) and World War I. As a result, the beginning of the Mexican Revolution marked the last traditional stone construction in San Ygnacio.



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Construction was piecemeal in the 1920s, virtually nonexistent in the 1930s, and did not regain strength until immediately after World War II. Extant buildings demonstrate that by 1920, the residents in San Ygnacio had abandoned the architectural and urban forms established in Guerrero Viejo in favor of Anglo-American forms and siting. The few things built in the 1920s to early-1940s were generally infill properties or properties near the outskirts of town. Buildings were set back from the street to accommodate small front yards and include isolated examples of building types commonly found elsewhere in the United States. Numerous one-room, side-gabled frame dwellings, while difficult to date due their *ad hoc* character, appear to have been built in the first decade of the 20th century and the years immediately following World War II; they are identical to buildings in Laredo dating from the 1870s to the 1930s. Like 1920 to 1940 development, these tiny, low-cost buildings were set back from the street to accommodate small front yards and were generally built as infill along more developed streets or in the outskirts of the town.

A Texas State Highway Department map shows that in 1936 development has expanded east to the highway (paved *ca.* 1935) as well as north along Morelos Street. Development at that time included rows of dwellings along the highway and a seasonal industrial building at the northern end of Morelos Street, probably the early path to Laredo. While Morelos Street retains much of its historic residential development, more recent commercial and residential development lines the highway.

Expansion of the grid to the south occurred after World War II; with much of the construction dating from the 1960s; these blocks are thus excluded from the historic district. A *ca.* 1965 town plan "compiled from maps and records kept in the [blank] of Mercurio Martinez, formerly an official of Zapata County, Texas" denotes a secondary plaza directly south of the town school (current building dating to 1969) (Figure 7-11). This plaza is now a ball field enclosed with chainlink fence and associated with the Arturo L. Benavides Elementary School (Site No. N71a&b), and while the school is included in the historic district, the plaza/ballfield is not, as it is a construct of a more recent urban vision.

San Ygnacio was threatened with inundation by the Falcon Reservoir construction plans of the late 1940s, but the residents saved their town by submitting a petition that their townsite should be excluded from condemnation as it had not been threatened by the floods of 1865, 1885, 1899, 1900, 1932, and 1948. Due to the threat of condemnation, development was minimal in the 1950s, and, ironically, after the petition succeeded, a 1953 flood caused widespread damage in San Ygnacio. Repair and remodeling occupied property owners until the late 1960s, and development did not pick up again until some of the residents discovered oil and gas deposits on their family ranches in the 1970s. Development continued slowly and steadily with recognition of the town's historic resources. The historic district was formally identified by

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a 1972 NRHP nomination (Figure 7-12), and resources are elaborated on in William Barbee's Master's Thesis, completed in 1981. Most development continues on an infill basis on the edges of the town: primarily along the highway corridor and in the southern quadrant of town. The historic district remains much as it was, although it remains somewhat threatened by the desire to modernize as exhibited in a few recent renovations.

### General Property Types and Characteristics

Historic building types in San Ygnacio fall into two larger categories: stone construction and frame construction. The stone buildings are the earliest extant construction in San Ygnacio, and their form evolves from flat and gabled roofs to hipped roofs. The basic forms appear as one- or two-room buildings, often added onto horizontally. Most are one-story, but two of the earliest buildings have two stories; in both cases, the second story is probably a historic addition dating from the turn of the century. The Inventory of Properties discusses these properties as Mexican because they are post-Spanish Colonial and are found in a limited corridor from Laredo to Roma in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Historically *jacal* buildings would be contemporaneous with the stone buildings, but the two extant examples utilize milled-lumber and date to the turn of the century. Other early properties include the Catholic church, the plaza, and early 20th century commercial buildings, most of which were designed as residences. Early 20th century residential dwellings include frame and Mexican brick bungalows, one-room frame dwellings, and isolated examples of building types commonly found elsewhere: a shotgun house, L-plan houses, and a few center-passage houses. Many historic buildings exhibit historic modifications and additions, but some have undergone severe modern modifications. At least two historic buildings have been modified unrecognizably (Sites no. 21 and 174), and at least two of the significant properties within the 1972 historic district boundaries are no longer extant (Sites no. 32 and 123). More than 10 historic properties from within the 1972 boundaries are gone. Nonhistoric building types include many ranch-style houses of wood, brick and concrete block construction as well as minimal traditional frame houses and metal trailers.

Primary historic buildings follow the construction traditions of Guerrero Viejo, formerly home to the town's founders (Figure 7-13). Jesus Trevino, owner of Rancho San Ygnacio, was also a Guerrero Viejo alderman. Blas Maria Uribe, who married Trevino's daughter, Juliana Trevino de Uribe, also came from Guerrero Viejo, and their six children were born there before the family moved to the Trevino outpost at Rancho San Ygnacio. The Trevino-Uribe Complex (Site no. 9) (Figures 7-14 and 7-15) provides a good example of this early building type and how the early units were built at the corners and then filled in with adjacent buildings and/or walls.

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Throughout the town are examples of buildings provided with a stone projecting from the quoins, designed to assist in stabilizing the anticipated additions. Other examples include the other buildings along western Uribe Avenue, the corner room of the Sanchez House/Vela Store (Site no. 20), and Site no. 5.

The western Uribe Avenue buildings establish the architectural language and scale of the town: one- and two-story stone buildings, typically protected on the exterior and interior by stucco. One bay deep, the buildings have symmetrical fenestration. Hewn wooden lintels create deep openings which are filled with wooden doors and windows. The buildings usually define the block corner, and stone *banquetas* wrap around the street-edge of the buildings. To elaborate, exterior walls consist of roughly cut sandstone blocks, possibly quarried east of U.S. Route 83 (Barbee 1981:91), and stone chinking with minimal mortar helps hold the stones in place. Exterior surfaces are covered with lime stucco and interior surfaces with lime-sand plaster and whitewash. The exterior stucco protects the soft sandstone and should be reapplied regularly, but the stone surfaces of many buildings remain exposed today. Stone *banquetas* line the street edge of the buildings, and occasionally appear along courtyard elevations. Traditional roofing is flat (*chipichil*), supported on the interior by hand-hewn *vigas*. Stone *canales* provide drainage through stone parapet walls and are one of the few places where more decorative carving is found. Few windows fenestrate the earliest buildings, due to the need to protect the inhabitants from attack. Openings are usually symmetrically placed in the thick walls. A centrally placed door provides the only fenestration on the short ends, while the wider sides each incorporate two symmetrically spaced doors, often indicators of a two-room interior. Hewn beams, of mesquite or cypress, act as lintels, and openings widen slightly on the interior. Traditional doors consist of double, paneled wood doors hung from metal pivot hinges, with a wooden grille transom light. Some doors incorporate vertical rods (Sites no. 2a and 131), a style that is more commonly found in Guerrero Viejo and Roma.

The scale, building style, and construction techniques are direct descendants of those utilized at Guerrero Viejo, but given the pioneering nature of its inhabitants, the finely crafted architecture of San Ygnacio demonstrates less ornate stonework and scant decoration. The northwest corner of the Trevino-Uribe Hacienda is one exception and is carved into a smoothly-finished three-quarters pilaster. Other exceptions are the hood moldings surrounding the door openings at Sites no. 16 and 28. An anomaly is Site no. 40, a one-story, front-gabled dwelling embellished with large flowers and pilasters in relief on the south and east elevations. Other buildings exhibit historic applied decoration, such as metal quoins and cornices, for example, the Sanchez House/Vela Store (Site no. 20, Figure 7-16 and Site no. 28, Figure 7-17).

Some flat roofed buildings have had pitched or hipped roofs attached, disturbing their structural logic. For example, a pitched roof was added onto the northwest room of the Trevino-



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Uribe Complex after damage resulting from Hurricane Beulah in 1967. The dwelling across Trevino Street to the west (Site no. 14) is also capped by a low-pitched, side-gabled roof despite its *canales*. The proportions of Site no. 43 suggest that its hipped roof may be a later, yet historic addition. The early two-story stone buildings on Uribe Avenue (Sites no. 13 and 136) were built by brothers. Possibly one-story buildings that have been added onto, the second story, partial metal balcony and hipped roof are reminiscent of the Manuel Guerra residence and store in Roma and the Solis house in Rio Grande City.

Contemporaneous with early flat-roofed buildings are side-gabled ones. Roof pitches are roughly 45 degrees, and early photographs show original roofing material to be thatch or wood shingles (Figure 7-18), later covered with standing-seam or corrugated metal, crestings, and exposed rafter ends. Windows begin to appear alongside doors on the longer elevations. One-room buildings typically have a window symmetrically spaced on either side of the central door, while two-room buildings have four bays consisting of a window, two doors, and a second window, rhythmically spaced. Prior to glazing, windows consisted of thin wooden posts anchored into a wooden frame. Isolated examples of these windows are intact in the north elevation of Site no. 9 and in the west elevation of Site no. 10a. Historically metal grillwork covered the exterior of both doors and windows, as in Guerrero Viejo, but few historic *grilles* remain intact. A few *grilles* are in place at Site no. 54a, and Site no. 21. (Site no. 21 *ca.* 1920 - Figure 7-19)

Stone buildings constructed at the turn of the century demonstrate the first Anglo-American influences in San Ygnacio: hipped roofs, wraparound porches with wood posts (Sites no. 2a, 25, 35) and the occasional jigsaw millwork (Sites no. 24, 75 on side porch, and 109). One-room hipped-roofed buildings are fairly common and tend to be sited on larger lots. A good example that remains unmodified although it is vacant and in disrepair is Site no. 144. An example that has been somewhat modernized is Site no. 29 (Figure 7-20).

More elaborate turn-of-the-century properties incorporate wraparound porches (Sites no. 2a, 24, 35, 39, and 109). Site no. 25 is an excellent example of this (Figure 7-21).. One boasts a more modern front porch and a side porch with delicate, machined millwork (Site no. 75). Typically two-room dwellings, these buildings are enclosed with side-gabled roofs (Site no. 109 has a hipped roof and Site no. 39 has a pyramidal roof) and are often slightly set back from the street. The shed-roofed porches have poured concrete floors and are usually wider than the *banquetas* of the earlier forms. These larger houses are found a block or two from the plaza and are generally sited on larger lots. Many stone buildings exhibit rear and side additions, occasionally in stone, but more often with wood siding and glazed windows.

In the early buildings, scant architectural details distinguish domestic from commercial, educational or governmental buildings, and in fact, the usages tend to switch historically.

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Signage is the primary distinguishing element. The Sanchez house, later the Amador Vela Store (Site no. 20), was built as a residence; and some records indicate that the southwest corner room of Site no. 12a, now a dwelling, was perhaps one of the first stores in the village of San Ygnacio. The identifying "Amador Vela General Merchandise" signage painted onto the Sanchez House is its primary distinguishing characteristic (Figure 7-16). The metal quoins and cornice appears on other residential buildings, primarily Site no. 28, sited diagonally across the plaza. The later hipped-roof building at the north end of Morelos Street (Site no. 109) closely resembles other one-room hipped-roof dwellings. Its commercial status is declared by a freestanding "Gulf" sign standing near the corner of the building. Other modifications such as the poured concrete porch deck and shed-roofed addition to the south side indicate that the building was used commercially into the 1960s and is indicated on the ca. 1965 map as the "Processo Martinez Jr. Store". Site no. 34 may be the earliest educational building in San Ygnacio, but it is currently used as a dwelling and nothing in its form indicates the historic educational usage. The same is true of the Customs House (Site no. 15); nothing in its form or materials indicates its governmental usage. Its memory is maintained by a sign and by oral tradition. The post office has had multiple homes: the Trevino-Urbe complex, Site no. 13 and its location for many years at Site no. 19. Site no. 19 was altered in 1984 when it was used as the post office (Figure 7-22). Today, the post office has been relocated to a new home along the highway. Again, these buildings have nothing inherent in their historic forms or materials that indicate the governmental usage.

Incorporated into the early stone houses or the grounds of early dwellings are *hornos* and *chimineas*. A *horno* is a beehive-shaped exterior baking oven, while a *chiminea* is a cooking hearth, usually part of a room. The only extant example of a *horno* appears at Site No. 2e. Although *hornos* are sometimes constructed of clay, this example utilizes stone and is in fair condition. Numerous historic and nonhistoric *chimineas* are found throughout San Ygnacio, typically constructed of stone and covered with stucco. The Trevino-Urbe Complex (Site no. 9) retains two good historic examples of *chimineas*, one of which is expressed on the exterior as an oblique chimney stack rising above the roofline (Figure 7-15), while the other projects from an exterior wall. The latter is the more typical expression of a *chiminea*. Other good examples of *chimineas* include a stone one attached to the rear of Site no. 110, an early one-room frame dwelling. The *chiminea* form continues to be built and subsequently is difficult to date. A more recent example can be found at Nonhistoric Site no. 88 (During the survey, the property owner said the *chiminea* dates to ca. 1992).

*Jacal* as a construction type appears contemporaneously with the stone construction. A folk architecture type with ambiguous roots and found throughout Mexico, *jacales* are typically one-room, side-gabled structures built with whatever materials are readily available. Of less permanent construction, *jacales* typically provided temporary residences for wealthier families,

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permanent residences for poorer families, and more recently storage spaces. While other *jacales* are likely to have populated San Ygnacio, the town presently boasts only two extant examples, and these are more recent examples incorporating milled lumber (Sites no. 2b and 89a). One is clearly a barn (Site no. 2b), while the other (Site no. 89a) is sited on the street edge and may have been an early residence that has been adapted into a storage facility. As late as 1981 (Barbee's thesis), a *jacal* house seems to have been extant, complete with a protective layer of adobe (Site No. 32 - 1972 NRHP); at the time of the current survey, this resource no longer survived.

*Jacal* buildings utilize four corner posts, spanned with horizontal sticks held in place by smaller vertical members spaced one to two feet apart. Traditionally the vertical members consisted of mesquite posts; later examples, like those found today in San Ygnacio, utilize milled lumber. Pitched roofs cover the structures, and shed-roofed additions or porches often project from one eave. Photographs dating to ca. 1920 show thatch roofing materials (Figure 7-23), but roofs on the existing examples are wood shingles covered with corrugated metal. Corrugated metal also protects the sides of Site No. 89a, and at least one of the gabled ends of Site no. 2b is enclosed with vertical wood boards. Openings are incorporated into the walls of the *jacal* by interrupting one vertical member; the two flanking vertical members create the window frame or the door jambs (Figure 7-24).

An inexpensive and popular housing form is the one-room, frame house with a side gabled roof and rear additions, found throughout the town grid (Figure 7-25). Occasionally sited near the street edge, these diminutive dwellings are more commonly found set back from the street. Possibly replacing *jacales* and borrowing their basic form (Graham, "Folk Housing in South and West Texas", Heck 1978:38-43), these houses are found as early as 1870 in Laredo, but in San Ygnacio appear to date from the first decade of the 1900s to the immediate post-World War II years. Exterior walls appear to be board-and-batten or vertical wood boards, but many have been sheathed with rolled asphalt siding or other rolled siding; one is stuccoed (Site No. 122). Older roofs are enclosed with standing-seam metal and have exposed rafter ends. Other roofing materials include corrugated metal and rolled asphalt roofing. Many of the exterior finishes appear to be *ad hoc*, utilizing whatever materials were at hand or easily obtainable. Facades consist of a centered door flanked by a single window on either side. A door or window fenestrates each gabled end. Shed-roofed additions expand these one-room dwellings to the rear, and occasionally a porch is attached to the front (Sites no. 158 and 122). One has a side addition (Site no. 122). Doors typically consist of wood panel and include a wood-frame screen door. Windows consist of tall, narrow openings filled with 4/4 wood frame windows, often with wood-framed screens. Rear additions typically incorporate small windows.

The 1920s mark the full rejection of traditional construction materials and methods in San Ygnacio. The adoption of Anglo-American building traditions is represented by isolated

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examples of bungalow, L-plan, center-passage, and shotgun houses. The bungalow style is in the Anglo-American tradition and was popular throughout Texas and the United States at this time. The few examples in San Ygnacio are either of frame or Mexican brick (structural tile) construction. Two good examples of frame bungalow construction are Sites no. 61 and 116. Site no. 61 has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends and an off-center front-gabled porch supported by slightly tapered, squared columns. A shed-roofed addition extends from the rear. Horizontal wood siding encloses the dwelling. Fenestration is irregular and incorporates symmetrical paired windows on the facade and single wood frame windows on the sides. Site no. 83, although constructed with partially stuccoed Mexican brick, is similar in style except that the entrance porch is incorporated under the larger front-gabled roofline. Site no. 116 is a tiny one-room Craftsman-style, cross-gabled frame bungalow with squared and tapered porch supports. Site no. 121 is a similar, but larger cross-gabled bungalow of Mexican brick construction.

A few L-plan dwellings are in San Ygnacio, but most result from expansions of one- or two-room stone or frame buildings and were not designed specifically as L-Plan houses (examples include Sites no. 24 & 25). One good example of a center-passage frame house type stands in the historic district (Site no. 93). Center-passage houses in San Ygnacio are similar in construction, form and fenestration to the one-room frame dwellings but are larger in overall size. Site no. 93 exhibits porch detailing and roof crestings that indicate a *ca.* 1910 construction date. Other dwellings follow the center-passage form, but are either one-room frame dwellings or stone buildings. The single shotgun house in San Ygnacio is in the 200 block of Laredo Street. Although it stands just outside the historic district, the wood frame dwelling clad with asphalt siding merits mention.

Post-war construction includes additional one-room, frame houses and more isolated types like the flat-roofed Spanish Eclectic house (Site no. 95a) as well as the Kingsway Fellowship church (Site no. 91a), to be discussed later. The Spanish Eclectic house is a stuccoed L-plan building that incorporates stepped parapet walls and paired windows. A low-pitched shed roof covers the front porch, and side additions in the San Ygnacio tradition are evident.

The physical center of the town is the plaza (Site no. 44). A "treeless sand lot park" for much of its existence, the plaza today reflects landscaping dating from the 1950s and 1960s (Figure 7-26). A gazebo occupies the center of the plaza and is radially accessed by concrete sidewalks to each of its eight sides. The Saltillo tile floor is raised roughly three feet above the ground, a result of 1960s renovations. Stuccoed columns support the clay tile roof. Trees ring the plaza and smaller trees are scattered across the grass lawns. Wood and concrete benches are rhythmically spaced around the plaza's perimeter. Metal streetlights topped with five frosted glass globes stand at the four corners. While the current incarnation of the plaza is non-historic,



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the gazebo was built for the film "Viva Zapata" starring Marlon Brando and Anthony Quinn, and the plaza remains a communal gathering place.

Historically, the focal point of the community has been the Nuestra Señora del Refugio Catholic Church (Site no. 22), founded in 1872 and overlooking the town plaza (Figure 7-27). Completed in 1914, the stuccoed, front-gabled building incorporates an octagonal pointed steeple over the narthex. Deeply recessed windows contain leaded glass windows protected by wooden shutters on the exterior. The church is the only property raised above the ground plane and remains the spiritual focus of the community. A second church, dating to ca. 1946, created another focal point for the community in the northeast quadrant of town. Called Kingsway Fellowship (Site no. 91a), the Evangelical Church also occupies a front-gabled building with a squat bell tower rising above the narthex. A more modest building, *sans* steeple, served another congregation at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Guerrero Street. The concrete block building now stands vacant and appears to be unremarkable in construction as well as historic significance; it is outside the historic district.

Other historic buildings including frame barns (Site no. 87a) and frame sheds are also extant in the fields associated with early dwellings (Site no. 2c). Plumbing was not introduced to San Ygnacio until ca. 1965, the date of the water tower (Site no. 130), and frame privies still stand in many backyards.

Nonhistoric, post-1970 construction in San Ygnacio is plentiful and characterized by minimal-traditional houses, ranch-style houses, *ramadas* and metal trailers. The minimal-traditional houses have wood or horizontal pressed-board siding and 6/6 windows. Roof types include side gables, front gables, cross gables or hipped forms. The ranch-style houses are one-story with low-pitched roofs and are faced with brick or concrete block. Numerous metal trailers occupy lots in a semi-permanent fashion. Most are metal-sided and date from ca. 1965 to 1995. The occasional steel-frame *ramada* with a poured concrete floor provides ready shelter for a more transitory trailer-dwelling. A few recent remodelings and new buildings incorporate Spanish Colonial Revival features: low-pitched, clay tile roofs, stuccoed walls, and metal grillwork. Many of these properties are organized around lushly planted courtyards. Examples of Spanish Colonial Revival properties include Nonhistoric Site no. N80 which wraps around the previous post office (Site no. 19) and Nonhistoric Site no. N168.



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### Inventory of Properties

An N in front of a site number indicates that it is a nonhistoric resource (for example, Site no. N72). These nonhistoric resources are indicated as white circles on the district map, by number only. The map contains duplicate numbers; however, those accompanying a circle are nonhistoric and those accompanying a square are historic. The nonhistoric resources in the historic district are found at the end of this inventory.

### Definition of Categories

#### *Contributing*

Contributing properties include all types of historic resources (buildings, structures, objects or sites) that add to the district's overall historic character. To be included in this category, a historic resource must be at least 50 years old and retain most of its original or historic character. It should possess a scale, materials, and siting that are similar to or compatible with the district's other historic resources, thereby "contributing" to the district's overall historic character. A resource may be minimally altered to be classified as Contributing; indeed, only a handful of historic resources within the district remain unchanged since their original completion.

Many of the earliest buildings were constructed in an additive fashion, starting with the corner room and expanding along the street edge. Rear additions often include shed-roofed rooms of stone or frame construction. The roof form has been altered in a few instances due to severe leaks or damage from Hurricane Beulah (1967). In more instances, wood window grilles have been replaced with glazed windows that fit into the same opening. Doors have been replaced less frequently with modern doors. Many buildings have been re-stuccoed or have lost their original protective coating.

The early one-room frame dwelling exhibit a similar notion of expansion, although more frequently additions are attached to the rear elevation and sometimes the side elevation. Early 20th century buildings have fewer additions and are designs intended for few or no additions.

The greater the number of alterations and the severity of impact on the historic character, the less likely Contributing designation will be awarded. Although alterations often detract from the original character of the building, if a structure's basic form remains intact and the building adds, if only to a small degree, to the district's overall historic character and ambiance, the property can be classified as a contributing element.

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### *Noncontributing*

Properties in this category are those that detract from the district's historic character. There are two subtypes of Noncontributing buildings: altered historic properties and non-historic (post-1957) properties. The latter subtype includes buildings that typically exhibit little or none of the characteristics that distinguish the historic district and are therefore considered intrusive. Examples include trailers, brick-faced ranch-style dwellings, and concrete block construction.

Altered historic properties are pre-1957 properties that have been so severely changed that little, if any, of their original or historic fabric is recognizable. Examples include the modernization and expansion of a dwelling overlooking the plaza (Site no. 174) and particularly imaginative "restorations" and alterations to other historic dwellings (Sites no. 19 and 21) (Figure 7-28). The changes compromise the historic integrity of these buildings and render them unrecognizable to the district's period of significance. If appropriately restored, however, these severely altered historic buildings could be re-categorized to contributing status if sensitive restoration efforts are completed. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation should be carefully scrutinized before any restoration work is undertaken.

#### 700 block Morelos. Site No. 1.

Significance: No resource. Site No. 1 appears to have been misplaced on the 1972 National Register nomination map. However, the original field notes from that survey describe the site as a "Gulf Station and chiminea" which is consistent with our sites 109 and/or 110. See those site numbers for details.

#### 300 Uribe. Site No. 2A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, side gabled domestic building with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; faces south; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; standing-seam metal roof with crestings; 8 bay shed roof porch wraps around two full elevations; square post porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; pair of recessed double door entrances; door materials of wood; door details include transom; alterations: stucco finish applied to porch posts; additions.

Significance: The Margarito and Tomasa Pena de Uribe property contains a ca. 1900 stucco covered stone house with a wrap-around porch, three historic outbuildings and the only true *horno* identified in the survey area. Although the house has sustained alterations it remains largely intact and is identifiable as one of several substantial turn-of-the-century dwellings that combined the traditional stone materials and fenestration patterns with some of the design elements popular elsewhere throughout

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the United States at that time. In addition Site No. 2 is one of the few unaltered and undivided town tracts that seem to have been typical of San Ygnacio's development at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The lot appears to contain about two acres of land enclosed by a mesquite post and wire fence. One of only two extant *jacal* barns (stacked wood) identified in this survey stands at the north end of the property. It may date to the construction of the house, ca. 1900 but was modified with the addition of metal sheathing on two sides about 1950. Next to the *jacal* are a frame privy and shed, both built ca. 1920. The property also contains the only surviving example of a true *horno*, a rock oven in the shape of a beehive, in the survey area. Built by Margarito Uribe and his wife Tomasa Pena de Uribe about 1900, the property is a significant representation of the building trends and site development in San Ygnacio at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

300 Uribe. Site No. 2B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, *jacal* barn; wood frame construction with horizontally stacked mesquite sticks forming the exterior walls; front faces south; front has 1 vertical division or bay; front gabled lock-seam metal roof; double door entrances; door materials of wood.

Significance: The ca. 1900 Margarito and Tomasa Uribe *jacal* barn is a rare example of a once common house and auxiliary form throughout south Texas and northern Mexico from the earliest years of settlement (mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century and persisting well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century). Corrugated metal that covers two sides of the barn and a metal roof replaced what was probably a thatched roof about 1950. Double doors of milled lumber with iron hinges appear to date to the 1920s or 1930s, possibly later. The *jacal*'s distinctive stacked stick construction is exposed on the west side.

300 block Uribe. Site No. 2C. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925

Description: 1-story, frame privy with shed roof.

Significance: Associated with the Margarito and Tomas Uribe property, this privy is a good example of a common outbuilding still found throughout San Ygnacio. Although the resource probably dates to ca. 1900 when the house was built, privies remained in use in San Ygnacio until the 1960s when public water and sewer systems came into use.. The privy's construction appears to be somewhat later than that of the house or *jacal*, possibly dating to ca. 1925.

300 block Uribe. Site No. 2D. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925

Description: 1-story, shed with wood exterior siding.

Significance: This frame shed is associated with the Margarito and Tomas Uribe property

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and probably dates to the 1920s or 1930s when milled lumber was more accessible in San Ygnacio due to road improvements leading to the city of Laredo.

300 block Uribe. Site No. 2E. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: Beehive shaped rock oven or *horno*, built on the ground behind the house.

Significance: Stone *horno* associated with the Margarito and Tomas Uribe property. Unlike the numerous *chimineas* throughout the village, *hornos* were used to bake rather than cook or grill food over an open flame; their beehive shape helped maintain constant temperatures in the oven. These outdoor ovens were fixtures on residences and *ranchos* from the early settlement phase of South Texas until the advent of indoor kitchens in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. This now-rare resource is significant as the only identified true *horno* or oven in the survey area

400 block Uribe. Site No. 3. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; front faces south; front has two vertical divisions or bays; side gabled standing-seam metal roof; partial width porch with shed roof and two bays; aluminum porch supports; fixed, metal sash windows; window details include lintels; recessed single door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: porch/windows/doors/addition.

Significance: This house was described as a 1-story stone residence similar to sites 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the 1972 National Register nomination. No further historic information is known about this house but it appears to be of similar construction to nearby historic properties that date to the mid- to late-19th century. Though altered, the building retains its original form and historic features sufficiently that it contributes to the historic character of the district.

409 Uribe. Site No. 4. Category: Contributing. Built: 1874.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; front faces north; front has two vertical divisions or bays; flat/shed roof with lock-seam metal; single hung, metal sash windows with 6/6 lights; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/doors/additions/ *banquetta*.

Significance: A dated *viga* (roof support beam) dates this house to 1874. The original owner of this house is unknown but Florencia Villareal may have occupied the house in the early 20th century. The property was later associated with Mercurio Martinez, although not as his



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primary residence, according to the 1972 National Register nomination. The original stone *banqueta* was replaced with a concrete sidewalk probably in the 1950s. Alterations detract from the overall appearance of the property but the building retains its original form and appearance sufficiently to be Contributing to the historic district.

500 block Uribe. Site No. 5. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with exposed stone finish; front faces east; front has two vertical divisions or bays; flat roof with corrugated metal; two double door entrances; door materials of wood; door details include paneling and lintels; alterations: doors.

Significance: The Lucas Vergara House built ca. 1875 is noteworthy for its carved stone canales which are similar in design and form to those on the ca. 1851 and 1854 wings of the Treviño-Urbe Hacienda as well as those found in stone dwellings throughout the Mexican city of Guerrero Viejo on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande. The Vergara House is a small, flat-roofed stone dwelling with two paired doors on the primary elevation and one double door entrance on the side. It has not been substantially altered since its construction more than a century ago. Its size, massing and fenestration pattern is nearly identical to the 1872 wing of the Treviño-Urbe complex. Like the Treviño-Urbe house and many of the older dwellings in San Ygnacio, a stone *banqueta* or sidewalk wraps around two sides of the building. The *banqueta* is partially collapsed. Despite being vacant and in marginal condition, the Vergara House is an exceptional example of an early Spanish Colonial inspired dwelling in San Ygnacio and it is worthy of appropriate restoration.

500 block Uribe. Site No. 6. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; two side gabled wings forming an L- or T-plan with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; front faces south; front has two vertical divisions or bays; side gabled corrugated metal roof; fixed, wood sash windows; window details include lintels; recessed double door entrances; door materials of wood with metal bars or *rajas*; door details include transoms.

Significance: The Mercurio Martinez and Guadalupe Uribe de Martinez House was built about 1890. It was deeded to Martinez and his wife by the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe in 1913, but that action may have merely acknowledged the Martinez occupation of the house. This house contains particularly good examples of paired wood panel doors with metal bars. This door treatment was once common in the area and can be seen in the abandoned houses of Guerrero Viejo in Northern Mexico. Today only a few houses in San Ygnacio retain this

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feature. The Mercurio Martinez and Guadalupe Uribe de Martinez House retains its original architectural character to a large degree and is a Contributing element in the San Ygnacio Historic District.

600 block Uribe. Site No. 7A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875.

Description: 1-story, side-gabled dwelling with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with exposed stone finish; front faces north with two vertical divisions or bays; side gabled corrugated metal roof; recessed double-door entrances; door materials of wood; details include lintels over doors..

Significance: In 1897, the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded the property containing Site Nos. 7a and 7b to Maria Antonia Palacias but a deed record in 1913 transferred title from the heirs to Juana Martinez de Dominguez. The house is similar to the Lucas Vergara House (Site 5) and appears to be a contemporary of that house, built ca. 1875. The original owner is unknown. It is depicted in several historic streetscape photographs ca. 1919 where it appeared very much as it does today. The house originally had a thatched roof.

600 block Uribe. Site No. 7B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: 1960.

Description: 1-story, side gabled domestic building with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; front faces north; front has one vertical division or bay; side gabled corrugated metal roof; recessed single door entrance; door materials of wood; window and door details include lintels; alterations: windows/door/rear addition.

Significance: In 1897, the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded the property containing Site Nos. 7a and 7b to Maria Antonia Palacias but a deed record in 1913 transferred title from the heirs to Juana Martinez de Dominguez. In 1919, the house showed a rear shed-roofed frame addition and a wood grille in the east window. The addition has been replaced by a ca. 1960 stucco finished addition and the window grille has been replaced with aluminum windows. Despite these alterations, the house retains its historic form, fenestration pattern, and stone *banqueta*, all of which contribute to its integrity.

609 Uribe. Site No. 8. Category: Contributing. Built: 1873. Altered: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building with flat and side gable roofs; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish; front faces north; front has two vertical divisions or bays; two single door entrances on front; two single door entrances on side; alterations: siding/windows/doors/additions.

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Significance: Manuel Maria Uribe and his wife Maria del Refugio Gutierrez de Uribe built the original house on this site in 1873. A "May 1, 1873" date was shown in one of the ceiling beams. The house is clearly depicted on the 1874 townsite map as belonging to Manuel Maria Uribe. Don Indalecio Uribe, Manuel and Maria Uribe's only son, inherited the property but it eventually was occupied by Delfino Lozano who operated a store in the house from the 1920s through the 1940s. It passed through several Laredo-area owners until 1982 when Adrian Martinez, a descendant of early settler Proceso Martinez, purchased the historic property and began remodeling it to its present appearance. The interior of the house has been severely altered by the removal or obscuring of all historic features. Exterior alterations include the application of cement stucco to the original stone walls and a faux stone embellishment of the original door surrounds. Relatively minor but distracting alterations include the addition of awnings over the doors and concrete pineapples on the roof. Perhaps the most intrusive exterior alteration is the addition of a front-gabled faux stone garage which faces onto Benavidez Street and the historic Treviño-Urbe compound. The Manuel Maria Uribe House nevertheless is significant for its age, stone construction, courtyard plan and historic associations with the town's founders.

304 Treviño. Site No. 9. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1830. Altered: 1871.

Description: 1-story, fortified dwelling with complete courtyard and Spanish Colonial inspired stylistic features; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stone and stucco exterior walls; front faces west toward the Rio Grande; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof over original flat roof; three single door entrances and double door *zaguan* entrance into the courtyard to accommodate wagons and horses; door details include lintels and hand wrought iron hardware and *rajas* over window openings; decorative stone *canales* (water spouts) drain water from the roof and grace the façade of the long 1850s wing; *tronerias* (gun ports) are built into the rooms and courtyard walls as defensive features; a stone sundial sits atop the rounded *zaguan* entrance.

Significance: The Treviño-Urbe Rancho contains the oldest known cultural resource within the survey area. It is associated with Jesus Treviño, a rancher and Guerrero (Viejo) alderman, who purchased the property from the heirs of Vasquez Borrego about 1830. The oldest room of the building may date to this purchase. Subsequent rooms and walls were added over the years to complete a fortified courtyard plan complex. Blas Maria Uribe married Treviño's daughter Juliana Treviño de Uribe and had six children, all born in Guerrero, before moving to the Treviño property at Rancho San Ygnacio at the end of the Mexican War (1846-1848). According to family accounts, Uribe moved his family to the American side of the Rio Grande to validate his claim to the former Spanish-Mexican ranch when it became part of the United States. Uribe added two large stone rooms to the original room in 1851 and 1854 and probably built the stone wall with its arched *zaguan* or *entrada* at

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the same time. In 1871, Uribe built the last room in the complex, reportedly for his second wife, at the northeastern corner of the courtyard. Uribe is important for developing the from a tiny rock shelter to its present appearance.

Uribe is even more significant, in terms of San Ygnacio's development. He encouraged other extended family members to build houses nearby, thus stimulating the emergence of a small village at the river front between 1850 and 1873. In 1874, Uribe platted the town of San Ygnacio (Plano de Rancho San Ygnacio) around a central plaza. His action initiated the movement of subsequent development away from the existing river front village toward the central plaza. According to an 1891 deed, Uribe deeded his house "built by me in the years 1851, 1854, and 1871" for "500 goats and sheeps [sic] and \$50" to his son Jose D. Uribe (Zapata County warranty deed, 3:552). Uribe died in 1896 and his children, grandchildren and extended family continued to shape the development of the town to the present. Family members still own part of the complex.

700 block Uribe. Site No. 10A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1870.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has one vertical division or bay; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung, metal sash windows with 2/2 lights; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/doors/additions.

Significance: Known as the Benavidez House, this ca. 1870 stone dwelling is depicted on the 1874 map of the town. The house is thought to have been built for one of the Treviño daughters, most likely Maria Deonicia Treviño de Garcia who married Manuel Benavidez Garcia. In 1913, the house, which faces Uribe Avenue and is attached to a side-gabled section (Site 10B) facing Benavidez Street, was owned by heirs of Garcia.

700 block Uribe. Site No. 10B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has two vertical divisions or bays; flat roof with corrugated metal.

Significance: Attached to the Benavidez House, the original part of this 2-part stone dwelling is depicted on the 1874 and probably dates to ca. 1870. This side-gabled section may have been added to what appears to be an earlier flat-roofed dwelling. The house is thought to have been built for one of the Treviño daughters, most likely Maria Deonicia Treviño de Garcia who married Manuel Benavidez Garcia. In 1913, the house was owned by heirs of

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Garcia. This section faces Benavidez Street.

300 block Benavidez. Site No. 11. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880. Altered: 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; window details include lintels; recessed single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include lintel; alterations: additions/windows.

Significance: Facing Benavidez Street, the house at Site 11 was probably built about 1880 by a member of the Benavidez family. In 1912, the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe sold the property to Domingo Benavidez and his wife Margarita Pena de Benavidez. A later deed, recorded in 1913, confirms Benavidez ownership. The side-gabled stone dwelling is a good, relatively unaltered example of this building type in San Ygnacio despite the addition of a garage on the north side.

608 Uribe. Site No. 12A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1869/1873. Altered: 1978.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls. The front room of the building is attached seamlessly to Site No. 12B which was built ca. 1878. When first built, the two sections were separate dwellings. Now the interior rooms open to one another at the front of the building but the original two-family layout is still evident. The two sections share a courtyard.

Significance: Martinez family accounts indicate that the southwest corner room of Site No. 12A was built as a general store by Fernando Uribe about 1869. The store was incorporated into a larger stone house (Site No. 12A) by by Proceso Martinez in 1873. That house appears on the 1874 schematic map of the town which depicts existing buildings. A second section (Site No. 12B), which was about the same size as Site No. 12A, was built in 1878. The A and B sections have separate, originally detached kitchen units that are now connected to their respective house sections. Two related households may have resided in the two sections but they shared a common courtyard. Proceso Martinez' youngest son, Alberto inherited the house and passed it on to his children, Adrian Martinez, Acela M. Martinez and Adelfa M. Espinoza. They renovated the building in 1978 and maintain as a family house museum. It is occasionally opened for tours and is a significant historic and architectural resource in the district.

Uribe. Site No. 12B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1878. Altered: 1978.

Description: domestic building; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction; stucco exterior finish/walls; side-gabled roof. Courtyard shared with attached Site No. 12A.



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Significance: See Site 12A for more details. This section of the Proceso Martinez House was built in 1878, possibly as a semi-separate residence for extended family members. The two sections had separate kitchens but shared a common courtyard. Proceso Martinez' youngest son, Alberto inherited the house and passed it on to his children, Adrian Martinez, Acela M. Martinez and Adelfa M. Espinoza. They renovated the building in 1978 and maintain as a family house museum. It is occasionally opened for tours along with Site No. 12A.

802 Uribe. Site No. 13. Category: Contributing. Built: 1868. Altered: 1950.

Description: 2-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; low-pitched hipped roof with composition shingles; balcony porch with three bays; wood sash/metal sash windows; recessed single/double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/roof.

Significance: This early San Ygnacio dwelling was built by Fernando Uribe in 1868. Uribe reportedly owned a small, one-room general store that may have been incorporated into the house at Site No. No. 12A. The Fernando Uribe House appears on the 1874 map of the town and was probably altered to include a second story about 1900. From 1876 through most of the 20th century, this building served as the village post office.

300 block Treviño. Site No. 14. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1855. Altered: 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with standing-seam metal; single hung, metal sash windows with 6/6 lights; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: doors/additions/roof. The building has an extended stone indicating an intention to build an addition connected to this building in the future. This is typical of stone houses of this era: the owner first built a room with one or more extending stones to tie into future rooms. Sometimes, as in this case, such future rooms did not materialize.

Significance: This house may date as early as the 1850s. If so, it was probably the original customs house denoted on the 1874 "Plano de Rancho San Ygnacio". It was owned by Estefanita Samano de Martinez, known affectionately as Tia Estefanita, for many years and more recently as the Antonio Martinez House. In the 1972 National Register nomination file the building was identified as a school – it carried a sign that read "Escuela Biblica" (Bible School) – but no evidence has come to light to confirm this as a historic use. The

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stucco-covered stone building is more like the 1851-1854 section of the Treviño-Uribe complex than other historic buildings in the town. It has higher ceilings and carved stone *canales* similar to those on the Treviño-Uribe complex and probably dates to the same era, i.e. the 1850s. Although altered by the application of cement stucco, replacement windows and a pitched roof, the building retains its form and historic canales and remains a significant early architectural resource.

300 block Treviño. Site No. 15. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875. Altered: ca. 1975.

Description: 1-story, government/domestic single family building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: government; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with lock-seam metal; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: siding/windows.

Significance: Long known as the Customs House, the original stone house appears to have been a dwelling that was deeded to Olalla Gutierrez de Uribe, surviving wife of Jose de Uribe in a property partition initiated in 1917. In 1921, it passed to Luciana Herrera de Gonzalez, widow of Juan Gonzalez. The building operated as a Customs House for most of the 20th century until it was closed in 1969. It was then remodeled to its present use and appearance and has been a private residence since the 1970s. It bears a plaque that says "Casa de Aduana" (Customs House).

600 block Washington. Site No. 16. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; slab foundation; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has three vertical divisions or bays; flat roof with composition shingles; double hung, metal sash windows with 2/2 lights; recessed double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include glazing; alterations: windows/additions. The building has a plaque that reads "Casa de Aduana", or "house of law."

Significance: Similar in plan and design to the Manuel Maria Uribe house (Site 8) in the same block, this house was probably built about the same time, ca. 1875. It may have been owned by Antonio Coccopieri in the late 1890s but other deed records indicate that Julian D. de Hernandez and Paula Navarro owned the property by the early 20th century. The building is a good example of Mexican influenced vernacular architecture and largely retains its mid-19<sup>th</sup> century form and appearance. Its distinctive hood mouldings, similar to those obscured on the Uribe House (Site 8), are particularly noteworthy.

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200 block Houston. Site No. 17. Category: Noncontributing. Built: 1900. Altered: ca. 1985.

Description: 1/2-story, small, rectangular "fort"/landscape; stone exterior finish/walls.

Significance: This former house site now contains a play fort made of stones and containing a tiny canon. Although the stones are reputed to have been salvaged from a historic building, no evidence of the building remains and this site no longer contributes to the historic district.

600 block Washington. Site No. 18. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with extended end walls; stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof; double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; alterations: doors.

Significance: No historic information was found for this site but architecturally it is similar to other modest stone dwellings that contribute to the overall character of San Ygnacio. It is a good example of the side gabled house type and retains its distinctive *banquetas* and mesquite lintels..

300 block Gutierrez. Site No. 19. Category: Noncontributing. Built: 1879. Altered: ca. 1984.

Description: 1-story, government (post office) building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls. Excessive use of cement stucco on every surface. Alteration: porch posts/windows/doors.

Significance: Built by Trinidad Uribe in 1879, the lot and houses passed to Serafin Uribe in 1913. The house was extensively renovated in 1984 and served as the town post office until about 2000. It has been extensively altered and retains little of its historic appearance. Because its form has not been altered or enlarged, the building could be restored to its original appearance.

500 block Washington. Site No. 20. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has 5 vertical divisions or bays; flat roof; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include transom; alterations: additions.

Significance: This house was built about 1875 by Manuel Sanchez and his wife Josefa Guitierrez de Sanchez, daughter of Vicente Gutierrez and Trinidad Treviño who was the daughter of original settler Jesus Treviño. Sanchez was a rancher and his property passed to

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his son Jose Maria Sanchez, born at the house in 1876. The house was a store operated by Amador Vela in the 1940s. Sanchez descendant, Rodolfo Sanchez, owned and occupied the house until recently when it was purchased by the River Pierce Foundation. At one time there was a *caballeriza* or stables at the northeast corner of the property. The Sanchez House is one of the most distinctive properties in the San Ygnacio Historic District and one of the few that exhibits more sophisticated architectural embellishment such as pilasters, quoins, and a decorative cornice. It retains high integrity and is an exceptional example of Mexican influenced vernacular architecture in the United States.

502 Washington. Site No. 21. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1873. Altered: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls.

Significance: This house was built in 1873 but sold to Manuel Maria Uribe and his wife in 1911. Currently owned by the L.A. Lozano family, the house has been greatly altered from its historic appearance by numerous additions along the primary elevation and the removal of its distinctive grilles in the 1980s. Once an outstanding example of Mexican influenced border architecture and highlighted in the 1919 *Architectural Record*, Site 21 has lost its integrity to such a degree that it no longer contributes to the historic character of the district.

600 block Laredo. Site No. 22. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1874. Altered: 1996.

Description: 1-story, religious, rectangular building; historic use: religious; current use: religious; wall foundation; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has one vertical division or bay; front gabled roof with roll roofing; fixed windows; window details include shutters; recessed double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include molded surround; alterations: additions.

Significance: Construction of Nuestra Senora del Refugio Catholic Church (Site 22) was begun about 1872 and completed in 1875. A "*capilla*" appears on the 1874 plan of the town at this site and probably depicts the nearly completed church. The 1972 survey of San Ygnacio lists a date of ca. 1850 for the church but that may be for the congregation rather than the building. Local accounts indicate that different families hosted religious services in their homes before the building was completed. Land for the church site was donated to the Diocese by town founder Blas Maria Uribe at the urging of his second wife, according to family members. Zapata County deed records (2:304-305) state that Blas Maria Uribe conveyed the property to John Claudius Neraz, Bishop of San Antonio and administrator of

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the Apostolics icarate of Brownsville, for the sum of \$1.00 on October 28, 1887. The property was described as being "120 feet fronting the plaza, 230 feet deep, the starting point of this survey commencing on the point opposite the house of Blas Maria Gutierrez, it being the North point of the survey." The building underwent major modifications in 1884 and again in 1899. It was considered completed in 1914 and the building retained that appearance until the late 1960s when many of the original features were covered or removed in an attempt to renovate and modernize the building. Interior alterations included lowering the ceiling and the installation of acoustical tile. In 1991, an arsonist's fire nearly destroyed the historic church but a determined group of local citizens secured funds necessary not only to rebuild the church but to uncover and restore much of its early material. If the plaza is the physical center of the community, this stucco-covered limestone church which fronts onto the plaza is its spiritual focus. Together the plaza and church represent San Ygnacio's transition from a hacienda to a town, following the traditions established by the Spanish *Law of the Indies*, which dictated town layout, and continued in the Mexican border towns like Guerrero (Viejo) across the Rio Grande.

505 Morelos. Site No. 23. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has four vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width porch with shed roof and five bays; square posts/concrete pier porch supports; two single door entrances; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: doors/windows/additions/porch.

Significance: This stone house was built about 1880, possibly by Marical Ramirez and his wife Benita Garcia de Ramirez. It was altered by the construction of a shed-roofed addition and porch onto the rear which is highly visible from the street. However, the primary elevation retains its form and fenestration to a moderate degree and it contributes to the historic district.

500 block Hidalgo. Site No. 24. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Folk Victorian/Mexican Vernacular stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with wooden shingles; wood canopy porch with shed roof; square posts/brackets/chamfered porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; window details include shutters; two single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include transom; alterations: additions.



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Significance: This house was built by Zaragosa Dominguez and his wife Tomas Garcia de Dominguez in January 1900. Fallen into near-ruin by the 1970s, the house was restored and is presently occupied by artist Michael Tracy in the 1980s. The property combines the stone construction, form, and fenestration traditionally associated with the Mexican border with then-popular American design elements as a full-façade porch with decorative posts, brackets and roof crestings. The outstanding restoration renders this a significant representation of building trends and site development in San Ygnacio at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

400 block Grant. Site No. 25. Category: Contributing. Built: 1898. Altered: ca. 1910.

Description: 1-story, domestic building type; Folk Victorian/Mexican Vernacular stylistic features; historic use: commercial; current use: studio; load-bearing masonry construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with wooden shingles; wrap around porch; chamfered square post porch supports; pierced picket awnings; wood sash windows; window details include shutters; door materials of wood; door details include transom/paneling; alterations: additions.

Significance: Combining the materials and fenestration typical of the border with some of the Folk Victorian design elements popular throughout the United States at that time, the ca. 1898 Zaragoza Dominguez and Tomasa Garcia de Dominguez Store is an outstanding example of the transitional architecture of the region at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Adjacent to Site 24, the Dominguez family home, it appears more like a domestic property than a commercial one; it resembles the house in form, materials and roof type. Both properties were restored and are currently owned by artist Michael Tracy.

404 Grant. Site No. 26. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1895. Altered: ca. 1945.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican Vernacular stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with standing-seam metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; window details

include lintels; two singles door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include transom/paneling.

Significance: Nearly identical houses (Site Nos. 26 and 27) occupy lots 110 and 110 ½. In fact, lot 110 1/2 appears to have been subdivided from the original lot 110. In 1898, the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded lot 110 - - probably including present lot 110 1/2 — to Eufacio Martinez. Martinez or his son, Serafin, may have already built the house ca. 1895. By 1911, when Lot 110 was subdivided, Site No. 26 was referenced as the lot and residence of Serafin Martinez. Serafin and his brother and neighbor Eudoxio, were sons of Proceso

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Martinez, a prominent merchant and pioneer settler of Dolores and San Ygnacio..

The house exhibits the Mexican influenced stone block construction, side-gabled house form, fenestration pattern, *banquetas*, and some of the decorative door and window detailing typical of the district in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The house has been altered mor than the adjacent Eudoxio Martinez House (Site No. 27) but it retains sufficient integrity that it contributes to the historic district.

400 block Grant. Site No. 27. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1895.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican Vernacular stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with standing-seam metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 2/2 lights; window details include lintels; two single door entrances; door materials of wood; door details include transom; alterations: porch.

Significance: Two nearly identical houses occupy lots 110 and 110 1/2 (See Site No. 26). In fact, Lot 110 1/2, (occupied by Site No. 27) appears to have been subdivided from the original lot 110. By 1911, the subdivision had occurred and this property (Site No. 27) was deeded to Eudoxio Martinez and his wife Tomas Gutierrez de Martinez. Eudoxio's brother Serafin lived next door at site 26. The brothers were sons of Proceso Martinez, a prominent merchant and pioneer settler of Dolores and San Ygnacio.

Although the land wasn't officially subdivided until 1911, deed references indicate that the houses were already built on the lots. Like its nearly identical neighbor, the Eudoxio Martinez House appears to have been built about 1895. Today the house is owned by Lauro Martinez, probably a descendant of the original owners. The house exhibits the Mexican influenced side-gabled house form, fenestration, *banquestas* and decorative door and window detailing typical of the district in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a significant feature of the San Ygnacio Historic District.

400 block Grant. Site No. 28. Category: Contributing. Built: 1881. Altered: ca. 1965.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wall foundation; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has three vertical divisions or bays; flat roof; casement, metal sash windows with 4/4 lights; recessed double door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include stone surrounds; alterations: doors/additions.

Significance: Although there is some discrepancy as to whether the Manuel Benavides

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Treviño House was built in 1881 or 1887, the lettering on the date plaque indicates 1881 as the correct date of construction. Jorge Ramirez may be the current owner. The Manuel Benavidez Trevino House is an outstanding example of the high level of craftsmanship exhibited by stone masons working primarily in the Mexican city of Guerrero (Viejo) in the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century. The quality of stone work on the house is indicative of Trevino's status in the community. Although San Ygnacio contains many historic stone houses, few are as elaborately detailed as this one. A courtyard has been added to the rear and the original grilles removed from the windows, but the house remains a highly significant feature of the historic district.

700 block Grant. Site No. 29. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; slab foundation; load-bearing masonry construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 1 vertical division or bay; steeply pitched hipped roof with standing-seam metal; wood sash windows; window details include lintels; recessed single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; alterations: doors/rear shed-roofed addition.

Significance: Blas Maria Uribe's heirs deeded this property to Inocursio Garcia in 1913. It undoubtedly included the ca. 1900 stone house at the time of the deed transfer. Although vacant with its doors boarded shut, this house is an excellent example of the hipped roof type of stone house that was common in San Ygnacio at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It retains its form and materials to a large degree and Contributes tto the historic district.

200 block Treviño. Site No. 30. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 1 vertical division or bay; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; recessed single door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include lintel; alterations: doors.

Significance: Though abandoned, this is a good example of the type of small, side-gabled stone houses typical of San Ygnacio ca. 1880. No historic information is known about the house. Due to its age and architectural integrity, it is Contributing to the historic district.

100 block Treviño. Site No. 31. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has three vertical divisions or bays; cross

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gabled roof with corrugated metal; full width porch with shed roof and three bays; wrought-iron porch supports; single hung, metal sash windows with 1/1 lights; two singles door entrances; alterations: additions/porch/windows;

Significance: Ismaeldo Palacios owned this property in 1913. It probably included this small side-gabled stone house which appears to date from about 1900. Altered by a rear addition, replacement windows, and aluminum porch supports, the house nonetheless retains its form and salient features to a large degree and is a Contributing element of the historic district.

500 block Laredo (fronts onto Lincoln). Site No. 33A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces south onto Lincoln; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with composition shingles; double hung, wood sash windows; window details include lintels; single door entrance; door details include transom/glazing; alterations: additions.

Significance: In 1911, Adolfo Martinez and his wife Leonor Uribe de Martinez received title to this property which probably included the one-story house at site 33a, from the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe. This ca. 1890 house faces Lincoln Street but it is attached to a 2-story stone house with three gabled dormers that fronts onto Laredo. Although attached, the houses were constructed in two separate building campaigns. This part of the house retains its form, fenestration pattern, and original windows, and is a good example of the side-gabled Mexican Vernacular stone house type in San Ygnacio.

500 block Laredo. Site No. 33B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered 1990.

Description: 2-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has one vertical division or bay; side gabled roof with composition shingles; window details include lintels; double door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include paneling/spindlework trim; alterations: siding/windows/doors/dormers.

Significance: In 1911, Adolfo Martinez and his wife Leonor Uribe de Martinez received title to this property from the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe. The transaction probably included the one-story house at site 33a and possibly the 2-story house at 33b. The attached two-story house (33b) with its three gabled dormers appears to be a recent addition or a recent remodel of an older section. Despite the addition of incongruous dormers, the general form and

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craftsmanship of the stone masonry render the house marginally Contributing to the historic district.

400 block Lincoln. Site No. 34. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has five vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with corrugated metal; double hung, metal sash windows; recessed single door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/additions.

Significance: In his 1981 research on San Ygnacio, William Barbee noted that Don Proceso Martinez established San Ygnacio's first school in this building but no date was given. The building appears to date to about 1890 and is presently occupied as a dwelling. Although altered by an addition and the conversion of a door into a window, the house retains its form, materials, and distinctive hipped roof. Overall, it Contributes to the historic district..

400 block Lincoln. Site No. 35. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1895. Altered: 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; center-passage with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has five vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with composition shingles; full width/wrap-around porch with shed roof and 6 bays; square post porch supports; double hung windows; two single-door entrances; door materials of wood; alterations: windows/doors/additions.

Significance: Anselmo Fernandez owned this property as early as 1896 when the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded the property to him. The house may have been built at that time but no other information is available. Although the stone *banquetas* have been replaced by a

concrete sidewalk, and a window has been enclosed, this house retains sufficient integrity to be a Contributing element in the historic district.

200 block Lincoln. Site No. 36. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has one vertical division or bay; front gabled roof with corrugated metal; double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; alterations: doors/additions.



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Significance: Santiago Uribe inherited this lot from his father Rafael and he sold it, along with the house to Nereo G. Navarro in 1909. In 1913, the property at the intersection of Morelos and Lincoln passed to Enrique Gutierrez and his wife Serafina Martinez de Gutierrez. A corrugated metal roof replaced the original wood-shingled roof. The side-gabled stone house appears to date to about 1890 and is an excellent example of its type.

402 Uribe. Site No. 37. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered 1925.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; L-plan house; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width porch with shed roof and three bays; square post porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions.

Significance: This house appears to be a ca. 1900 side-gabled stucco-covered stone building with a frame, front gabled wing added about 1925. No historic information is known about the house. The addition dates from the historic period and reflects the incorporation of new building techniques within the context of the traditional form. The resource is Contributing to the historic district.

300 block Uribe. Site No. 38. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; center-passage; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with asphalt exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; single hung, metal sash windows with 1/1 lights; window details include cornice; single door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: doors/windows/additions/siding.

Significance: Isabel Rocha owned this lot in 1911. Although the present house does not appear to date from that period, a decorative cresting on the metal roof may indicate an earlier date of construction. This tiny side-gabled frame house is a good example of a very common housing form in San Ygnacio after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It reflects the transition made by people of limited means from old-fashioned *jacal* dwellings made of locally found materials, to one- or two-room "American" dwellings made with mass-produced materials. Brought in kits via railroad to Laredo, these small frame side-gabled houses quickly replaced the simple *jacales* throughout the region in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A good example of this trend, the house is a Contributing element of the historic district.

300 block Washington. Site No. 39. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1895.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; pyramidal roof with Craftsman stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with stucco exterior

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finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with lock-seam metal; full width/wrap-around porch with hipped roof and three bays; tapered box porch supports; single door entrance; alterations: porch.

Significance: Historically associated with Severiano and Cuca Rodriguez, daughter of Andrea Villareal, this stucco covered stone house with its pyramidal roof and wrap around porch was reportedly built about 1895. In 1913, heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded the house to Severiano Rodriguez. Rodriguez family descendants continue to live in the house. The property is a good reflection of the influence of American building trends such as the pyramidal roof and wrap-around porches, popular at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, on traditional stucco-covered stone houses in San Ygnacio.

601 Hidalgo. Site No. 40. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has two vertical divisions or bays; front gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung windows; recessed single door entrance; alterations: windows/siding/additions.

Significance: Now associated with Antonio M. Vidaurri, this stucco-covered stone house was built about 1880. Although the daisy appliques appear to be a recent addition, they reportedly are historic design elements of the house. The Vidaurri House retains its original form and construction materials to a good degree and the house is Contributing to the historic district.

606 Washington. Site No. 41A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880.

Description: historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction; front faces south; front has two vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with standing-seam metal; double hung, metal sash windows with 2/2 lights; recessed single door entrance; door materials of wood; alterations: doors/additions.

Significance: Built about 1880, this small stucco-covered stone house with its stone *banquetas* and mesquite post fenced site was deeded to Sarafin Uribe from the Uribe heirs in 1913. Uribe later sold the property to Mercurio Martinez and his wife Guadalupe Uribe Martinez. Although one window appears to have been enclosed and another opening enlarged, the house remains a good example of the type of small, side-gabled stone houses typical of San Ygnacio in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

600 block Washington. Site No. 41B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880.

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Description: landscape feature. Mesquite posts strong with barbed wire enclose a large yard in traditional fashion.

600 block Washington. Site No. 42. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1950.

Description: 2-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; flat roof; single hung windows; double door entrance(s); alterations: windows.

Significance: This two-story house was built about 1890 and long associated with Dona Maria Jesucita Uribe de Martinez. Current owners Guadalupe and Lilia Martinez inherited the house from Dona Maria and renovated it in the 1950s, adding the second story and altering the exterior. Although the second story addition is atypical of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Mexican Vernacular trends, the addition dates to the historic period and has taken on significance of its own.

700 block Washington. Site No. 43. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1870. Altered: 1925.

Description: 1-story domestic building; hipped roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; wall foundation; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has one vertical division or bay; steeply pitched hipped roof with corrugated metal; integral/wood canopy porch with shed roof and 1 bay; turned wood porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; recessed double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; alterations: windows/doors/additions.

Significance: A building appeared on or near this site on the 1874 map of San Ygnacio. This house was probably built 1870-1880 but had the hipped roof added ca. 1900. A shed-roofed addition was added about 1920. It is in the Treviño-Urbe hacienda block and is likely associated with the Uribe, Martinez, or other original inhabitants of the town.

500 block Gutierrez. Site No. 44. Category: Contributing. Built: 1874. Altered: 1990s.

Description: 1-story, landscape/gazebo with tile roof; historic use: government; current use: government. Central grass-covered town square ringed with trees and concrete benches, with a gazebo or *kiosco* in the center.

Significance: Identified merely as "Plaza" on the original town plat map, San Ygnacio's central plaza has also been known as "La Plaza del Pueblo" and as Plaza Blas Maria. When

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Blas Maria Uribe platted the town of San Ygnacio in 1874, he centered it around this plaza. The streets, blocks and lots for subsequent development were laid out with the plaza as the focal point as were virtually all Spanish *villas* in accordance with the Law of the Indies which governed town plats. Until that time, San Ygnacio was only a small enclave of about eleven buildings, all but one of which were clustered on a bluff above the Rio Grande at what is now the northwest quadrant of the town. The village church started in 1872 was the only exception and its construction was probably planned to coincide with the establishment of the plaza and the subsequent development that grew up around it. With the village church in a prominent position on the east side of the plaza, several other noteworthy buildings including the Sanchez House (Site 20, ca. 1875) and the Trinidad Urbie House (Site 19, ca. 1879) were built fronting on the plaza, thus turning the village focus away from the river and toward the plaza at the town center. For most of its history, the plaza was “a treeless sand lot park” where children played baseball and other games. Residents recall that the plaza was the site for different religious and community events in the past, including a Mexican circus with a live bear. In the early 1950s, a film crew built a gazebo or *kiosco* in the plaza for the movie Viva Zapata starring Marlon Brando and Anthony Quinn. In the early 1960s, Delfino Lozano built a new *kiosco* and initiated a beautification project that added trees, grass and other plantings. Streetlights and a watering system were added as part of the project. The *kiosco* was extensively renovated by the San Ygnacio crew of the Zapata County Maintenance Department. It was raised three feet and enlarged to an area of 1,200 sq. ft. A clay tile roof and Saltillo tile floor were added. The central position of the *kiosco* and the layout of the sidewalks which radiate from the *kiosco* to the corners of the square are very reminiscent of plazas in Mexican border towns, especially Guerrero Viejo. Despite the recent renovation of the *kiosco*, the plaza remains the focal point of the village, particularly now that the post office fronts onto its west side. Nearly everyone in town comes to the plaza on a daily basis, either to pick up mail or to visit the church. Along with the Rio Grande itself, the plaza is the most significant landscape feature of the town and represents its founder’s vision to build a town from the tiny ranching complex on the river front. Since about 2000, residents have placed a number of concrete benches around the perimeter of the square. Like many traditional Mexican plazas, all of the benches face outward toward the street instead of inward toward the center of the square.

600 block Laredo. Site No. 45. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925. Altered: ca. 1965.

Description: 1-story, commercial building; grocery with Mission Revival stylistic features; historic use: commerce/trade; current use: vacant; wall foundation; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has two vertical divisions or bays; front gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width/wrap-around porch with three bays; metal pipes/concrete post porch supports; fixed windows with 1 light; single/double door entrance(s); door materials of wood/aluminum; door details include

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transom/glazing; alterations: doors/additions.

Significance: This stucco-covered store building with its distinctive Mission Revival stepped parapet may date as early as 1870s or 1880s when the plaza was established but its present appearance likely dates from 1920s with alterations in the 1950s or 1960s. An early deed record from the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe granted ownership to Gertrudis Benavidez in 1901. Although the 1972 survey did not document the building, its location on the plaza, distinctive appearance, probable early date of construction and early 20th century function in the community make it worthy of preservation.

300 block Grant. Site No. 46. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has four vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width porch with gabled roof and two bays; brick pier porch supports; single hung, wood sash windows with 1/1 lights; two single door entrance; door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: doors/additions.

Significance: This dwelling may date to about 1890 but has a ca. 1960 brick addition. The house belonged to Pedro and Belen Garza in 1913. A ca. 1960 brick addition contains a two-bay porch, and though incompatible with the original portion of the house in materials, the addition is sympathetic to the scale of the house. Despite the addition, the form of the original house remains evident, revealing a typical local example of a masonry house of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

300 block Grant. Site No. 47. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry (stone) construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has two vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof; full width porch with shed roof and three bays; square posts/concrete pier porch supports; two doubles door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include glazing; alterations: additions/roof stuccoed.

Significance: The masonry construction, hipped roof, and metal crestings of this house confirm its ca. 1890 construction. No historic information is known about the house..

201 Gutierrez. Site No. 49. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1920. Altered: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; L-plan house; board & batten/stucco exterior finish/walls.



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Significance: No historic information is known about the house.

600 block Lincoln. Site No. 50. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; 1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wall foundation; wood frame construction with wood exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has three vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; single door entrance; alterations: door/addition.

Significance: No historic information is known about the house

200 block Treviño. Site No. 52. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1945.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Alterations reduce the integrity of this building but overall it contributes to the district's historic character. No historic information is known about the house.

200 block Houston. Site No. 54A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has five vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; two single door entrances; alterations: doors.

Significance: Manuel Elizondo occupied this small ca. 1880 stone house in 1912. Although the doors have been altered, the house retains its original fabric and is an excellent example of Mexican vernacular architecture in the United States.

200 block Houston. Site No. 54B. Category: Noncontributing. Built 1920

Description: 1-story, one-room domestic building, wood exterior finish/walls

Significance: Alterations to the shed, including to the fenestration, have rendered it Noncontributing. No historic information is known about the building.

200 block Benavidez. Site No. 55. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has five vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; two single door entrance; alterations: doors.

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Significance: The form, massing, and fenestration of this ca. 1900 house is similar to that of Site No. 54A. It has also sustained alterations to the doors, but retains the rest of its original historic fabric, making it an excellent example of Mexican Vernacular architecture in the United States.

300 block Benavidez. Site No. 56. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side-gabled/T-plan; wood and asphalt exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Alterations render this house Noncontributing. No historic information is known about the house.

100 block Treviño. Site No. 57. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1945.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Alterations render this house Noncontributing. No historic information is known about the house.

200 block Treviño. Site No. 58. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, industrial building; Warehouse; metal/Wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Age and alterations render this building Noncontributing. No historic information is known about the building.

200 block Trevino. Site No. 59. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880.

Description: 1-story, domestic ruin; stone exterior finish/walls; Mexican stylistic influences. Doorway with mesquite lintel evident. Only one wall remains but it conveys a strong sense of history.

Significance: No historic information is known about the ruin but it may be significant for its potential to yield information about early architectural traditions of San Ygnacio. Therefore it is Contributing to the district as an archeological site.

200 block Trevino. Site No. 60. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; stucco exterior finish/walls; side-gabled roof; Mexican stylistic influences.

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Significance: The 1-story, stucco house with a side-gabled roof and simple façade fenestration are typical elements of Mexican vernacular architecture rendering this a Contributing feature in the San Ygnacio Historic District. No historic information is known about the house.

200 block Trevino. Site No. 61. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front-gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls; Craftsman stylistic influences.

Significance: This 1-story, wood frame house featuring a front gable is a good example of the Craftsman style prevalent throughout the United States from the 1910s through the 1930s. It has sustained few alterations over the years, maintains its historic integrity, and is an important contribution to the San Ygnacio Historic District for its representation of the evolution of building types and styles in the community.

200 block Trevino. Site No. 62. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920.

Description: This 1-story, front-gabled frame house has a metal roof and a side shed-roofed addition. The building is vacant and in ruins but is easily recognizable to its period of construction and thus Contributes to the historic district.

Significance: No historic information is known about this building.

500 block Trevino. Site No. 63. Category: Noncontributing. Built: 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side-gabled metal roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls. Vacant/boarded windows/doors.

Significance: Alterations render the building Noncontributing to the historic district.

501 Trevino. Site No. 64. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1980.

Description: Manufactured house (Mobile home)

Significance: It is outside the period of significance.

500 block Trevino. Site No. 65. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1955.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side-gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

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Significance: No known historic associations.

500 block Trevino. Site No. 66. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side-gabled roof; vertical plywood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: No known historic associations.

500 block Treviño. Site No. 67. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: No known historic associations.

307 Benavidez. Site No. 68. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: No known historic associations.

200 block Houston. Site No. 71. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; L-plan house; stucco exterior finish/walls.

200 block Houston. Site No. 72. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 1 vertical division or bay; steeply pitched hipped roof with corrugated metal; recessed single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling.

Significance: Pablo Garza Sala occupied this house in 1913 and may have built the small hip-roofed stone dwelling about 1890.

300 block Houston. Site No. 74. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1930. Demolished ca. 2005.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gable/1-room; asphalt exterior finish/walls. Poor condition.

Significance: Typical modest shelter built in early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This type replaced *jacales* for low-income families and represents a significant demographic in San Ygnacio.

300 block Gutierrez. Site No. 75. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: 1960.

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Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof/center-passage with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with standing-seam metal; full width porch with shed roof and 5 bays; double hung, wood sash windows with 1/1 lights; double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: porch.

Significance: Similar in form and design elements to the Zaragoza Dominguez properties (Sites 24 and 25), this ca. 1900 hip roofed stone house was either owned by Antonio Dominguez or Antonio Gutierrez in 1899. Josefa Dominguez occupied the property at the rear of the lot fronting onto Houston Street.

207 Gutierrez, Site No. 76. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1880. Altered: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with composition shingles; window details include lintels; single door entrance(s); door details include lintel; alterations: siding/addition.

Significance: No historic information is known about this building but it is architecturally significant as a good example of 19<sup>th</sup> century stone dwellings in San Ygnacio.

205 Gutierrez, Site No. 77. Category: Contributing, Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1885. Altered: 1975.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with wooden shingles; full width porch with shed roof and 7 bays; square posts/brackets porch supports; alterations: additions/windows.

Significance: No historic information is known about this building but it is architecturally significant as a good example of 19<sup>th</sup> century stone dwellings in San Ygnacio.

100 block Gutierrez, Site No. 79. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1920. Altered: ca. 1930. Demolished ca. 2005.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

300 block Laredo, Site No. 80A. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 1960s.



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Description: 2-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; stucco exterior finish/walls.

Significance: This two-story stucco house may be the historic dwelling associated with Delfino Lozano and his wife referenced in deed records dating to 1898 and 1903. However, the house has been altered so severely – possibly in the 1960s – that it retains none of its original character. The rear lot contains a ramada (open pavilion) that appears to have been used to shelter hay.

300 block Laredo. Site No. 80B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, storage ramada; metal exterior finish/walls.

Significance: This metal frame open pavilion or ramada lies in the rear lot of 80A. It appears to have been used to shelter hay.

500 block Laredo. Site No. 81. Category: Contributing.. Built: ca. 1930. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls.  
Relatively unaltered.

Significance: Modest house with asphalt sheathing. Fair condition. This was a farm plot possibly owned by Vicente Salazar in 1913 or subdivided from the four-acre parcel owned by Mercurio Martinez and his wife Guadalupe. Typical modest shelter built in early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This type replaced *jaca*les for low-income families and represents a significant demographic in San Ygnacio.

605 Hidalgo. Site No. 82. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1955.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

405 Hidalgo. Site No. 83. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Craftsman stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with Mexican brick exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 2 vertical divisions or bays; front gabled roof with lock-seam metal; partial width porch with 1 bay; square post porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows; window details include hoodmolds; two singles door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling/glazing; alterations: additions.

Significance: Deed records indicate that Reyes Valdez occupied this site as early as 1916 but the house appears to date to about 1925 so it may have replaced an earlier dwelling. The

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front gabled brick dwelling exhibits many elements indicative of Craftsman bungalows of the 1920s such as its plan, exposed rafter ends, paired 1/1 double hung windows and an integral half-width porch. However, a similar house in the survey area was positively dated to the post-World War II era. Also, the Mexican brick used in the construction of both houses, is thought to date from the 1940s and 1950s.

300 block Hidalgo. Site No. 84. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Modern stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Although the property was owned by Anselmo Fernandez in 1911, the building appears to date to about 1940.

300 block Morelos. Site No. 85. Category: Contributing. Built: 1898. Altered: ca. 1974.

Description: 1-story, educational building with side gabled roof and Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; window details include lintels; two singles door entrance(s); door details include lintels; alterations: addition.

Significance: The La Paz Museum stands at the rear of the Arturo L. Benavides Elementary School grounds. Isidro and Margarita Gonzalez built the original side-gabled, hand cut limestone building as their home in 1898. Since that time, the building was used as a school, a cantina and mess hall for U.S. troops sent to the San Ygnacio area in 1916-1918 during the "border troubles". Much later it was used as a cafeteria for the San Ygnacio elementary school. The building was remodeled for use as a band practice and storage room in 1974. In 1982 the Zapata County Historical Commission dedicated the building as a local and regional heritage museum. The name La Paz refers to the phrase "En Paz y Libertad Obremos" (Let's work for peace and liberty), incised onto the *vigas* (wood beams) of many early San Ygnacio buildings.

400 block Morelos. Site No. 86. Category: Contributing. Built: 1890. Altered: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with wooden shingles; partial width porch with shed roof and 3 bays; square post porch supports; two singles door entrance(s). Large modern addition.

Significance: No historic information is known about this house but it is architecturally

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significant as a good example of the stone buildings that define San Ygnacio despite its addition and some alterations.

400 block Morelos. Site No. 87A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, barn with wood frame construction and board & batten exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front gabled roof with corrugated metal; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; alterations: additions.

Significance: Typical modest shelter built in early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This type replaced *jacales* for low-income families and represents a significant demographic in San Ygnacio.

400 block Morelos. Site No. 87B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, shed with low-pitched roof; metal exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Good example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding in San Ygnacio.

500 block Morelos. Site No. 88. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1910. Altered: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; Mexican brick exterior finish/walls. No roof. Vacant.

Significance: This property belonged to Agapito Vela in 1913.

600 block Morelos. Site No. 89A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1910. Altered: ca. 1935.

Description: 1-story, storage shed side gabled jacal; wood frame construction with metal/Wood exterior finish/walls; side gabled roof.

Significance: One of only two jacal barns identified in the survey area, Site 89A has been covered on three sides by metal sheathing but its original construction is evident on the exposed south elevation. Deeds dating to 1913 indicate that the property was owned by Jose Maria Uribe. A ca. 1946 storage shed is also on the site.

600 block Morelos. Site No. 89B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, storage shed/garage; board & batten exterior finish/walls.

800 block Morelos. Site No. 90. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

800 block Morelos. Site No. 91A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1946.

Description: 1-story, religious, rectangular building; historic use: religious; current use: religious; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces

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east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; front gabled roof; double hung, wood sash windows with 1/1 lights; window details include hoodmolds; double door entrance(s); door materials of aluminum; door details include hoodmold; alterations: doors.

Significance: King's Way Fellowship was built in 1946 during the post-World War II period when San Ygnacio began to grow beyond its original town boundaries. During that time, a number of small 2-room dwellings began to appear along Morelos Street in the vicinity of the church.

800 block Morelos rear. Site No. 91B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1980.

Description: 1-story, religious, side-gabled roof building with horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

809 Morelos. Site No. 92. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1910. Altered: ca. 1960s.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; stucco exterior finish/walls.  
Alterations: aluminum windows.

900 block Morelos. Site No. 93. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1910. Altered: ca. 1955.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; center-passage; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with asphalt (painted to resemble brick) exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; full width/wrap-around porch with hipped roof and 4 bays; square posts/concrete pedestal porch supports; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions/siding/porch.

900 block Morelos. Site No. 94. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1930. Altered: ca. 1955.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; 1-room; asphalt (painted to resemble brick) exterior finish/walls.

905 Morelos. Site No. 95A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1945. Altered: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof with Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; flat roof, stepped to rear; partial width porch with shed roof and 1 bay; round post porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions.

Significance: This modest Spanish Colonial Revival house represents a new stylistic trend in the Southwest in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It is the only one of its kind in San Ygnacio.

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905 Morelos. Site No. 95B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1945.

Description: 1-story, barn with front gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

909 Morelos. Site No. 96A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1915.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with corrugated metal; full width porch with shed roof and 3 bays; square post porch supports; double hung, wood sash windows; single door entrance(s).

Significance: No historic information is known about this house. It is architecturally important as a good example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic trends in vernacular architecture in South Texas.

909 Morelos. Site No. 96B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, commercial building; flat roof; board & batten exterior finish/walls.

500 block Morelos. Site No. 105. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1945.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

900 block Morelos. Site No. 109. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: 1950.

Description: 1-story, commercial building; hipped roof; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with corrugated metal; full width porch with shed roof and 4 bays; turned posts/brackets porch supports; single hung windows; single door entrance(s); door details include lintel; alterations: additions.

Significance: The small hip roofed dwelling on this site was identified on a ca. 1965 map of San Ygnacio as the Proceso Martinez Jr. store. It may have been built as a dwelling as early as 1900. This site was noted as "Gulf Station and chiminea" - possibly referring to the nearby *chiminea* at Site 110, in the block to the south. Identified as Site No. 1 in the 1972 survey, it was misplaced on the map of the National Register District. See site 110. It retains its original architectural character to a large degree and is an important element in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the town.

800 block Morelos. Site No. 110A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920.



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Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Typical modest shelter built in early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This type replaced *jacales* for low-income families and represents a significant demographic in San Ygnacio.

800 block Morelos. Site No. 110B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920.

Description: Stone *chiminea*.

Significance: This *chiminea* is one of the few visible historic examples of this outdoor fireplace that exhibits its stone construction.

800 block Morelos. Site No. 111. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1930. Altered: ca. 1980.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; L-plan house; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

506 Morelos. Site No. 114. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; slab foundation; wood frame construction with asphalt exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with lock-seam metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: additions/siding.

400 block Morelos. Site No. 115. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1930. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; T-plan; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

400 block Morelos. Site No. 116. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1925.

Description: 1-story domestic building; cross gabled roof with Craftsman stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; wood frame construction with wood exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 2 vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width porch with gabled roof and 1 bay; tapered box porch supports; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows.

Significance: This tiny dwelling is perhaps the best example of a Craftsman influenced bungalow in San Ygnacio. The property was owned by Carlos Coccopieri in 1912 but this house appears to have been built about 1925 and may have replaced an earlier house on the site as referenced in the 1912 deed records. The abandoned house has a new door and its windows have been boarded over. However, the house retains distinctive Craftsman features such as exposed rafter ends and tapered porch posts.

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400 block Hidalgo. Site No. 117. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/1-room; board & batten exterior finish/walls; front faces west.

500 block Hidalgo. Site No. 118. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, commercial building; front gabled roof; asphalt exterior finish/walls. Windows boarded. No discernable features.

506 Hidalgo. Site No. 119. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1915. Altered: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/center-passage; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with board & batten exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with lock-seam metal; partial width porch with shed roof and 3 bays; metal pipe porch supports; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions/porch/siding.

706 block Laredo. Site No. 120. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with board & batten exterior finish/walls; front faces west; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; full width porch with shed roof; square post porch supports; alterations: doors/windows/additions.

704 block Laredo. Site No. 121. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1940. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof with Craftsman stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with Mexican brick exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 2 vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with composition shingles; partial width porch with shed roof and 1 bay; round post porch supports; single hung, metal sash windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions/windows.

300 block Laredo. Site No. 122. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 196???

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 1 vertical division or bay; side gabled roof with lock-seam metal; full width porch with shed roof and 3 bays; square post porch supports; single hung, metal sash windows with 1/1 lights; single door entrance(s); alterations: doors/windows/additions.

Significance: Probably built about 1900, Site 122 is a small 1-room stucco-covered dwelling associated with Francisco Lozano in a deed record of 1913. It has been altered by the replacement of what was probably a thatch or split-wood shingle roof with a metal one and

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the replacement of the original windows with aluminum windows possibly about 1960. Despite these changes, the dwelling retains its form and character to a sufficient degree that it is a Contributing element in the historic district.

204 Gutierrez. Site No. 128. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

200 block Gutierrez. Site No. 129. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; slab foundation; wood frame construction with asphalt exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; window details include cornice; single door entrance(s); alterations: doors/windows/additions/siding. Attached to stone ruin at rear. This house probably replaced earlier stone dwelling.

300 block Houston. Site No. 130. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.

Description: infrastructural element; water tower; metal exterior finish/walls.

300 block Benavidez. Site No. 131. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1875. Altered: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof/side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces west; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side-gabled/flat roof with standing-seam metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 1/1 lights; recessed double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling.

Significance: This early courtyard-plan dwelling was built next to the Manual Maria Uribe House (site 8) about 1875, possibly by Jose Maria Uribe. Josefa Martinez de Sanchez, wife of Jose Maria Sanchez, lived in this house in the mid-20th century.

606 Uribe. Site No. 136. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1870. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 2-story, domestic building; Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces south; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; side-gabled/flat roof with composition shingles/lock-seam metal; partial width/wrap-around porch with shed roof and 3 bays; wrought-iron porch supports; single/recessed double door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/doors/additions.

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Significance: Trinidad Uribe reportedly built this house in 1870 and deed records dating to 1911 indicate that it was indeed the lot and residence of Uribe. A building appears on this site in a historic 1874 map of San Ygnacio. Although it may have originally been built as a one-story house, it had acquired a second story and hipped roof by 1919 as shown in historic photographs. The form and pitch were altered about 1960 but the dwelling remains a significant element in the historic district.

600 block Grant. Site No. 140. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; shed; asphalt exterior finish/walls.

400 block Matamoros. Site No. 144. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: vacant; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; steeply pitched hipped roof with wooden shingles/corrugated metal; double hung windows; window details include lintels; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include paneling; alterations: windows/doors/roof.

Significance: Built about 1890, this abandoned hip roofed stone dwelling was owned by Tomas Quironez according to a 1913 deed record.

400 block Lincoln. Site No. 156. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; center-passageway; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wall foundation; wood frame construction with asphalt exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); door materials of wood; door details include glazing; alterations: windows/doors/siding/additions.

Significance: lot 96, block 20. Warranty deed (Zapata County deed records: 8:95) mentions sale of this lot to Adolfo Martinez and wife Leonor Uribe de Martinez May 3, 1911 from heirs along with nearby lot 102 (site 33a & b).

500 block Lincoln. Site No. 157. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1900. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof with large front-gabled addition. Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; steeply-pitched hipped/gabled roof with composition shingles/corrugated metal; single hung, metal sash windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions/windows.

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600 block Lincoln. Site No. 158. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1910.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; 1-room; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; wood frame construction with board & batten exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; partial width porch with shed roof and 3 bays; round post porch supports; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: additions.

306 Grant. Site No. 160A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 2 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung, metal sash windows; double door entrance(s); door materials of wood. Banqueta.

Significance: Built about 1890, this stone house was deeded by the heirs of Blas Maria Uribe to both Antonio Coccopieri and to Amado Treviño and his wife Dionica Martinez de Treviño in 1904.

306 Grant. Site No. 160B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story shed; wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Contributing outbuilding associated with Site No. 160A.

306 Grant. Site No. 160C. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, outhouse with wood exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Contributing outbuilding associated with Site No. 160A.

400 block Grant. Site No. 161A. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1900.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof/hipped roof; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stone exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; cross gabled roof with corrugated metal; double hung windows; banqueta; alterations: windows/doors/additions.

Significance: This property was owned by Blas Maria Uribe in 1916 but it could be a son or grandson of the town founder who was deceased by that time. No other information is known about the dwelling.

400 block Grant. Site No. 161B. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, shed/barn with wood exterior finish/walls.



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400 block Grant. Site No. 161C. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1930.

Description: 1-story, outhouse with wood exterior finish/walls.

603 Grant. Site No. 162. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1920. Altered: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Craftsman stylistic features; wood and asbestos exterior finish/walls; aluminum porch posts.

303 Washington. Site No. 163. Category: Noncontributing. Built: 1930.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side-gabled; wood and asbestos exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Guadalupe Garza de Vela owned this lot from at least 1899 through 1913 but the existing house appears to date to about 1930.

405 Uribe. Site No. 167. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces north; front has 4 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof with lock-seam metal; wood canopy porch with gabled roof and 1 bay; wrought-iron porch supports; double hung windows; single door entrance(s); alterations: windows/doors/additions/porch.

Significance: This stone house appears similar in form to a number of late-19th century side-gabled houses in San Ygnacio. Deed records dating to 1912 indicate that the building may have been associated with Aurelio Ayala.

700 block Agua. Site No. 168. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940. Altered: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; asphalt/horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Manuel B. Garcia maintained stables on this site as early as 1906 but the current house appears to have been built about 1940 with alterations in 1960.

700 block Agua. Site No. 169. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1940.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; asbestos exterior finish/walls.

200 block Houston. Site No. 171. Category: Contributing. Built: ca. 1890. Altered: ca. 1920.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Mexican stylistic features; historic use: domestic; current use: domestic; load-bearing masonry construction with stucco exterior finish/walls; front faces east; front has 3 vertical divisions or bays; side gabled roof

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with corrugated metal; double hung, wood sash windows with 4/4 lights; single door entrance(s); door materials of aluminum; alterations: doors/additions. One-room side-gabled frame house is attached by shed-roofed addition.

Significance: Built about 1890 and altered about 1920, records indicate that heirs of Blas Maria Uribe deeded the house to Panteleon Ruiz in 1913.

400 block Washington. Site No. 174. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1875. Altered: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Geometrical stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls.

Significance: Blas Maria Gutierrez House built ca. 1875 and severely altered about 1970. Along with sites 19, 20 and 21, this house was one of the earliest dwellings built in the area surrounding the central plaza platted in 1874. It helped define the new direction of the village of San Ygnacio. Today the building's stucco-covered stone construction is apparent only from the rear.

600 block Grant. Site No. 175. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1880. Altered ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, stone building, original use: domestic, current use: commercial office for MUD (Municipal Utility District); originally flat-roofed, low-pitch, side-gabled roof attached; deep window and door openings evident; stucco exterior finish/walls; alterations: original windows and door replaced. Has extended stone historically used to tie into a second unit.

100 block Treviño. Site No. \* N1. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1980.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

205 Treviño. Site No. \* N2. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Hipped roof house with red clay tile; integral garage; stucco exterior finish/walls.

400 block Uribe. Site No. \* N11. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Ranch stylistic features; vertical plywood exterior finish/walls.

406 Uribe. Site No. \* N12. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1955.

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Description: 1-story, domestic building; Ranch stylistic features; wood exterior finish/walls.

406 Washington. Site No. \* N14. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; Ranch stylistic features; cross-gabled roof; stucco exterior finish/walls.

404 Washington. Site No. \* N15. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; bungalow with Craftsman stylistic features; aluminum exterior finish/walls.

304 Washington. Site No. \* N16. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1990.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

700 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N26. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

500 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N27. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1990.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; brick exterior finish/walls; garage fronts onto Gutierrez Street.

300 Lincoln. Site No. \* N28. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; metal exterior finish/walls. Mobile home.

500 Matamoros. Site No. \* N36. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; stucco exterior finish/walls; cross-gable fronts onto Matamoros.

300 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N71A. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, educational building with brick exterior finish/walls.

300 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N71B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1975.

Description: 1-story, educational building with vertical plywood exterior finish/walls.

400 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N72. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1975.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

Significance: This non-historic building is located near, and may be associated with contributing buildings 33a & b.

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403 Lincoln. Site No. \* N73. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; wood exterior finish/walls.

600 block Lincoln. Site No. \* N74. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; vertical plywood exterior finish/walls.

403 Grant. Site No. \* N77. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls; attached carport with open brick work.

Significance: In 1905, Jose D. Uribe and wife Olalla sold land for \$70 - lot 107, block 21, right behind Manuel B. Treviño's house - the lot 107 had "improvements made by Jose Uribe & wife Olalla" at that time. The lot had been an inheritance from Blas M. Uribe and Juliana Treviño. Currently there's a nonhistoric house on the site.

505 Grant. Site No. \* N78. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1980.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

605 Grant. Site No. \* N79. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960. Altered: ca. 1980.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; Ranch stylistic features; concrete block exterior finish/walls; cross gable roof with carport.

500 block Gutierrez. Site No. \* N80. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1990.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; tile roof with Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls.

403 Washington. Site No. \* N81. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; brick exterior finish/walls.

401 Washington. Site No. \* N82. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.  
Description: 1-story, commercial/office building; side gabled roof; stucco and wood exterior finish/walls. River Pierce Foundation.

207 Uribe. Site No. \* N88. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls, stucco finish on Uribe Street façade.

307 Uribe. Site No. \* N89. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

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Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; brick exterior finish/walls.

407 Uribe. Site No. \* N90. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

700 block Agua. Site No. \* N91. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

700 block Agua. Site No. \* N93. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; vertical plywood exterior finish/walls.

236 Martinez. Site No. \* N95. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1950.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; front gabled roof; asbestos exterior finish/walls.

200 block Martinez. Site No. \* N96. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; horizontal pressed board exterior finish/walls.

105 Gutierrez. Site No. \* N100A. Category: Modern Noncontributing.

Description: 1-story, front gabled roof; vertical pressed board exterior finish/walls.

105 Gutierrez. Site No. \* N100B. Category: Modern Noncontributing.

Description: 1-story, vertical pressed board exterior finish/walls; side-gabled.

100 block Gutierrez. Site No. \* N101. Category: Modern Noncontributing.

Description: 1-story, metal exterior finish/walls.

400 block Laredo. Site No. \* N109. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.

Description: 1-story, educational building/school; wood exterior finish/walls; full-façade wrap porch. Pre-school.

300 block Hidalgo. Site No. \* N110. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

400 block Morelos. Site No. \* N118. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1975.



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Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

803 Morelos. Site No. \* N119. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.  
Description: 1-story, metal exterior finish/walls.

811 Morelos. Site No. \* N120. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1960.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; concrete block exterior finish/walls.

402 Morelos. Site No. \* N154. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1955.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof; concrete block exterior finish/walls.

700 block Morelos. Site No. \* N157. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.  
Description: 1-story, commercial building; side gabled roof; vertical plywood exterior finish/walls. Lally poles support porch.

900 block Morelos. Site No. \* N158. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1985.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; flat roof; stucco exterior finish/walls.

900 block Morelos. Site No. \* N159A. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

900 block Morelos. Site No. \* N159B. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1975.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building.

508 Hidalgo. Site No. \* N160. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; cross gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

404 Hidalgo. Site No. \* N161. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1965. Altered: ca. 1975.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

400 block Hidalgo. Site No. \* N162. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1975.  
Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof; wood exterior finish/walls.

110 Gutierrez. Site No. \* N166. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1980.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Description: 1-story, domestic building; hipped roof; stone exterior finish/walls; red clay tile roof.

100 block Gutierrez. Site No. \* N167. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Ranch stylistic features; brick exterior finish/walls.

306 Benavidez. Site No. \* N168. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 1970.

Description: 1-story, domestic building; side gabled roof with Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic features; stucco exterior finish/walls.

700 block Uribe. Site No. \* N169. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 2000.

Description: 1-story, massed plan, cast stone house with driveway on Trevino Street.

300 block Matamoros. Site No. \* N170. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ??

Description: ??

400 block Uribe. Site No. \* N171. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 2005.

Description: Modern red brick house with hipped roof and gables.

Significance: Replaced a ca. 1900 L-plan house that exhibited modest Folk Victorian features such as the front gabled wing and bay window. It was the only dwelling of this type in San Ygnacio but its ca. 1950 alterations including the application of asbestos siding detracted from its appearance. Demolished.

602 Washington. Site No. \* N172. Category: Noncontributing. Built: ca. 2005.

Description: ??