

**HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY
OF NORTHEAST TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS**
(Bound by SH130, US 290 North and East County Lines)

Prepared by:
Hicks & Company
1504 West 5th Street
Austin, Texas 78703
Hannah Vaughan, MSAS, Principal Investigator

Prepared for:
The Travis County Historical Commission
Funded in part through a Certified Local Government Grant
from the Texas Historical Commission

August 2010

This project was funded in part through a Certified Local Government Grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission. The contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director; Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington D.C. 20013-7127.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
METHODOLOGY.....	3
Research Methodology.....	3
Survey and Evaluation Methodology.....	4
HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	7
Archeology.....	7
Early Settlement.....	7
Immigration.....	7
Agriculture.....	11
Transportation.....	12
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA	15
DATA CATEGORIES	17
Evaluation Criteria.....	17
SURVEY RESULTS.....	19
Property Types.....	19
Single Pen.....	19
Hall and Parlor.....	19
Queen Anne.....	20
Folk Victorian.....	20
Pyramidal.....	20
Craftsman.....	21
Minimal Traditional.....	21
Ranch.....	21
ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES	23
Individually Eligible Properties.....	23
Churches.....	24
Schools.....	25
Residential.....	25
Commercial and Social.....	26
Cemeteries.....	27
Districts and Rural Historic Landscapes.....	27
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	29
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	31

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Inventory of Surveyed Properties
Appendix B	Texas Historical Commission Survey Forms
Appendix C	Maps

INTRODUCTION

This survey can serve as baseline contextual and physical documentation for historic resources in the area. It can be used to set preservation priorities, nominate individual properties to the National Register of Historic Places and provide context and analysis for further research and documentation of properties in the area.

In October 2009, Travis County contracted with Hicks & Company to conduct a historic resource survey of northeast Travis County. The survey included photographing and mapping historic-age resources in the area, identifying those resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and developing a historic context of the area.

The survey area, bound by SH130, US290, and the north and east Travis County lines, encompassing 96.74 square miles of gently rolling terrain on the western edge of the fertile Backland Prairie region crossed by Wilbarger, Cottonwood and Willow Creeks. The area is primarily rural in character with some with suburban subdivisions closer to SH130 and US 290.

Because the boundaries were determined by county lines and major roads rather than development patterns, it encompasses multiple historically distinct communities. The western part of the survey area was settled primarily by German immigrants while the eastern part was settled by predominantly Swedish immigrants. Before the construction of improved roads, travel time between communities could be long and unpredictable. Small communities developed, each generally had their own school, store, church, cemetery and cotton gin, to serve the rural farming community within a relatively small radius. As roads improved and automobile ownership increased, area residents could travel further to get services. Churches, stores and gins closed down, and schools consolidated. Many of these buildings were moved or disassembled and their materials re-used.

A survey of the project area was conducted between December 2009 and May 2010. The vast majority of resources in the area are residential or agricultural outbuildings associated with farmsteads. These homes cover a wide variety of forms, styles, periods of development, and levels of sophistication. Most homes are modest representations of popular styles, usually lagging behind national trends.

For planning purposes, properties were assigned a priority: low, medium/more info, medium/unknown, medium district, or high. High priority properties were determined through survey and documentation to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) low priority properties were determined not eligible, and medium priority properties could be eligible with further documentation or as part of a district (for detail on priority levels see Evaluation Criteria). Seven high priority properties were identified, most were public buildings -two churches, a school, a store, and a social hall –due to their scarcity in the project area and importance to the historic development of the area. Two farmsteads, which could be adequately documented during the survey containing a high degree of integrity and significance, were also assigned a high priority level.

This report includes a survey methodology, historic context, analysis of survey results, a historic-age resource inventory table (**Appendix A**), Texas Historical Commission survey forms for all high priority properties (**Appendix B**) and a map indicating the location of each surveyed property (**Appendix C**). Black and white 35mm photo negatives and contact sheets of all surveyed properties, a photo inventory, and CD with digital images of high priority properties are included in a separate binder.

METHODOLOGY

The survey boundaries were determined by the Travis County Historical Commission (TCHC). Northeast Travis County is a historically rural area that has not been previously documented systematically through survey. In addition, the rural character appears to be changing rapidly due to development, particularly from the construction of State Highway 130 and suburban expansion from Manor, Pflugerville, and Elgin. The survey boundaries, US 290, SH 130, and the east and north County lines, were selected because they are well defined geographic markers which encompass the rural portion of the county while excluding the cities. The TCHC intends for this investigation to be a starting point for a systematic survey of the rural areas of the County through future projects.

Research Methodology

Prior to the survey it was agreed upon by the TCHC and Hicks & Company that the survey would include all properties forty years and older at the time of the survey. A cutoff date of 1969 was selected, to include all properties more than fifty years old (NRHP guideline for 'historic age') as well as to identify properties of exceptional merit which may be close to fifty years old, and to extend the relevancy of the survey results.

A list of all properties in the project area with a construction date prior to 1969 was obtained from the Travis County Appraisal District (TCAD). Hicks & Company GIS staff generated maps highlighting the TCAD-identified parcels on current aerial photographs. A table of historic-age properties was generated including TCAD Property ID number, address, and construction date. The TCAD-supplied data generated a list of 200 historic-age properties to be surveyed.

Information on the project area was gathered to generate a historic context for the project area within which to evaluate the historic-age resources documented during the survey. NRHP documentation criteria defines historic contexts are "those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a property, or site, is understood and its meaning within history is made clear".¹ Research was conducted at the Pfluger Public Library, the Pflugerville Heritage House Museum, and the Texas Historical Commission, and through interviews with members of the community. Additional contextual information was gathered from the Handbook of Texas and from other Historic Resource Survey Reports previously produced by Hicks & Company in the project area, particularly the State Highway 130 Draft Historic Buildings Report.

Interviews with community members were conducted between January 20th and April 7th 2010. The first interview with Vernagene Mott, president of the Heritage House Museum and former member of the Travis County Historical Commission, was conducted by Hannah Vaughan and Bob Ward on January 20, 2010, followed by an interview by Bob Ward on March 31, 2010. As a life-long resident of the area and historian, she had extensive knowledge of the western portion of the project area. Mrs. Mott identified two other individuals who had knowledge of other parts

¹ National Park Service Bulletin 16A, 7

of the project area: Hildegard Gebert for the Richland area, and Marilyn Samuelson for the New Sweden area (further indication that, despite proximity the project area contains historically distinct communities). Mrs. Gebert and Mrs. Samuelson were interviewed by Bob Ward on April 7, 2010.

The interviewees were shown a map of the area asked to identify properties known to them to contain significant resources in terms of age, or integrity, historic associations. They were also asked for information on Family Land Heritage properties in the area. The Family Land Heritage (or Centennial Farm) program is run by the Texas Department of Agriculture. It honors farms and ranches that have been in continuous agricultural operation by the same family for 100 years or more. Induction into the program is by application, and does not require extant historic structures on the property, however designated farms in the project area were identified as potentially significant. Interviewees were asked specifically about these properties and if historic resources remained. Exact locations of farms are not available in the database, and interviewees also helped locate the farms.

Survey and Evaluation Methodology

The survey was completed by Hannah Vaughan, Hicks & Company Senior Architectural Historian, and volunteer members of the Certified Local Government (CLG) committee of the TCHC. The initial field survey was conducted on December 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 2009, and January 9th 2010. The first four survey days were conducted by Ms. Vaughan and a TCHC volunteer (Bill Hamilton, Bob Ward, and Mae Schmidt). The remaining properties were divided up and documented during a group work day on January 9, 2010. Ms. Vaughan and four members of the TCHC (Bob Ward, Bill Dolman, Margarine Beaman, and Nancy Hamilton) surveyed the remaining properties in groups of two. TCHC Volunteers took photographs and notes including an initial assessment of integrity which was later reviewed by Ms. Vaughan through photographs or subsequent survey.

During the field survey each property identified on the map and/or resource list was photographed using black and white 35mm film. Film roll and photo number(s), property type, architectural style, and an initial assessment or observations on the property's integrity were noted. Where the TCAD date of construction was appeared to be inaccurate, a note was made and a construction decade was estimated.

Properties encountered during the survey which were clearly more than forty years old but were not identified by the TCAD data, were photographed, mapped and added to the table, including an estimated decade of construction. Properties identified by the TCAD data where no structure was left standing, or the structures were clearly less than forty years old were removed from the list. Field survey data was compiled and maps and the resource table were updated accordingly. The final number of historic age properties is 222.

A follow-up and intensive survey was completed on May 7, 2010 by Hannah Vaughan and Bob Ward. Properties not visible from the right of way, and to which right of entry was obtained, were surveyed. Additionally, properties identified as high priority were revisited, photographed digitally and a Texas Historical Commission Historic Resource Survey Form was completed.

Due to the rural character of the project area, the evaluation methodology had to address the issue of limited access and or visibility. In an urban setting, where one or two structures on a small lot can be fully evaluated and photographed from the public right of way, the significance and integrity of a property can generally be compared without gaining right of entry. The northeast Travis County survey area contains primarily large parcels of land with multiple resources such as barns, sheds, and cultivated fields, which are not visible from the public right of way.

The initial field survey was conducted from the public right of way. Varying degrees of access/visibility from the right of way were encountered during the survey. Properties on smaller land parcels with a house adjacent to the road could be surveyed, photographed, and evaluated in their entirety. Properties which were partially visible from the roadway (houses set far off the road but still visible, or properties with visible homes, but not visible outbuildings or associated resources) were photographed to the extent possible from the right of way. Properties with no resources visible from the roadway (or so distant from the road a photograph would be meaningless) were not photographed and the lack of visibility was noted.

Gaining permission from property owners to access and survey all properties not visible from the right of way was beyond the scope of this survey. In order to compare the significance and integrity of properties to which the survey team had varying degrees of access, the information gathered during the survey was supplemented with a series of interviews with local historians or people identified as being familiar with the history of the community. For properties identified through interviews as being particularly significant or retaining a high level of integrity which were not adequately visible from the right of way an attempt was made to gain right of entry by contacting the property owner by telephone. Right of entry was attempted for thirty three properties, access was granted to ten. Those properties were surveyed on May 7, 2010.

A survey and analysis methodology for this project was designed in consultation with Greg Smith, National Register and Survey Coordinator at the Texas Historical Commission. The goal of the methodology was to accurately reflect the level of information available during the survey and to analyze the survey data in a way that would produce the most relevant final product. The key differences in the methodology used for this survey is the use of community interviews to supplement the assessment of significance and dividing the medium priority level into three sub categories: medium/more info, medium/district, medium/unknown (for details see Evaluation Criteria).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Archeology

Early Settlement

The earliest European settlements in Texas, missions and Mexican land grants, generally occurred south and east of the project area. By the mid-nineteenth century however, a few small settlements including Kinney's Fort, Montopolis, Hornsby's Bend and Waterloo (later Austin), began to appear in present-day Travis County. These settlements, generally located near water sources, practiced subsistence farming and limited ranching. In 1840 Travis County was established and Austin was designated the State Capitol.²

Settlement in the county northeast of Austin, began in the 1850s, but settlement was sparse until after the Civil War. The earliest known settler in the project area was Henry Pfluger, who purchased land in the area in 1853. Also by the early 1850s James Manor had begun settling his land grants of nearly two thousand acres encompassing the present-day City of Manor (immediately south of the project area). Manor and the families who settled his grant were immigrants from the American South, Tennessee and Missouri. They established plantations that were worked by slaves until emancipation.³

Immigration

European immigration to Texas, and the US in general, began in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Immigrants typically left due to political unrest and or lack of opportunity in their native countries and were drawn by the abundance of cheap land in the US. Immigrants tended to follow earlier settlers from their homeland, thus creating ethnic enclaves where the majority of settlers hailed from the same country and even the same region. Central Texas was one such area of concentration drawing a large number of Swedes and Germans, and the settlement of northeast Travis County reflects that regional pattern.

Following the Civil War, the influx of European immigration combined with the construction of railroads increased settlement in the project area. The settlers in the project area, north of Manor, tended to be more like Pfluger; European immigrants who established family farms or worked as tenant farmers until they could purchase their own land. The predominant ethnic groups in the area were German, who settled the area around Pfluger land, and Swedes, who established communities farther to the east. Czechs, Mexicans and others also settled in the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A letter from a Swedish immigrant in the area described the area in 1896:

West of us there live nothing but Swedes for a distance of about sixteen miles. East and south and north of us there lives a mixed population of Americans, Germans, Bohemians, Negroes and Mexicans, so it certainly is a strange mixture.⁴

² "Travis County," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

³ Preservation Central, 5

⁴ "Lund," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

German Settlement

Wars, political unrest, and inheritance laws which often left heirs with too little land to sustain a family fueled German immigration in the early to mid nineteenth century. An 1832 letter from German settler Friedrich Enst described Texas as a land of abundant resources and available land, the letter was widely circulated in Germany. An association of German noblemen obtained a Republic of Texas land grant in central Texas to settle. The first German settlement was New Braunfels in central Texas. More settlers followed, founding new communities throughout the region.

Henry Pfluger, who came to Texas from Germany in 1850, is an example of these early regional settlers. Pfluger was born in 1803 in Hessia, Germany. He married Catherine Liese and had six children. Following her death he married Anna Christina Kleinschmidt and had six more children. Pfluger was a well-to-do farmer in Germany but had lost his property in the war of 1848. In 1850 the Pfluger family arrived in Galveston, Texas, traveled overland to the Austin area where his brother in law John Liese (brother of his first wife) owned land. In 1853 Pfluger purchased 960 acres from Liese in the forks of Wilbarger Creek and began farming the land. The Pflugers practiced subsistence farming, planting crops and raising livestock for personal consumption or trade.⁵ When Henry Pfluger, Sr. died in 1867 he was buried in a plot of land east of the homestead. In 1880 his widow, Christina Pfluger, deeded a plot which included his grave as a family burial ground (resource 162). That same year Pfluger's son August, and a grand-child were buried there. The family cemetery includes a total of eighteen headstones dating from 1880 to 1917.⁶

Other Germans followed, although it is not clear if they came as a direct result of Pfluger. George Kuempel, who had immigrated to New York from Germany in 1840, bought land near Pfluger in 1879. In 1881 German immigrant August Weiss bought 166 acres in the same area. By 1877 there were enough Germans in the area to establish a school. Classes were held at the home of Franz Schmidt, who had purchased land in the area in 1867.⁷ The following year Schmidt donated land and a schoolhouse was constructed, the school was called Richland in honor of the rich soil in the region.⁸ In 1878 the St. John German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized. Most area immigrants were from Prussia where the Evangelical Union of Prussia was the primary denomination. The school was used for services until the first sanctuary was constructed in 1884. In 1894 the Sons of Hermann, a German fraternal organization, granted a branch charter to Richland. In 1898 the group purchased land and constructed a lodge, also called Germania Hall (resource 59). The community of Richland eventually grew to include a saloon, store, gin and blacksmith shop.⁹

⁵ Hebbe, np

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *The Richland Community*, np

⁸ *Travis County Defender*, np

⁹ "Richland," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

A few miles to the north, the community of Cele was established on land owned by Rheinhold Mueller, who had purchased 229 acres in 1882. Soon after, Seth Custer opened a saloon, followed by a post office in 1896, apparently named for Custer's daughter Lucille. The Cele Saloon (resource 62) became a gathering place at the intersection of Cele and Cameron Roads. Later, likely due to prohibition, it expanded to a general store and gas station, retaining its role as an important community center for rural farmers. By 1900 the intersection of Cele and Cameron contained the Saloon/post office, gin, a general store and several homes.

Swedish Settlement

Swedish settlement in central Texas was largely due to the efforts of Swante Palm and his nephew Swante Swenson. Swenson eventually settled a large ranch east of Austin and brought many of his countrymen to the area by paying for their passage in return for their labor.¹⁰ Swedes are also known to have come to the area originally to replace freed slaves on plantations in the Manor area after the Civil War. Immigrants would work for a period on a farm to repay the expenses of their passage to America. Among the first such immigrants to arrive in the area were Swedes who worked on Parson's Plantation near present-day Manor in 1867. Another area ranch which is known to have employed many Swedish laborers was that of Peter Carr Wells near Kimbro. In 1898 the Willow Ranch School was established on Carr's ranch, and most students were children of Swedish sharecroppers on the ranch or Swedes who owned farms in the area.

As a group, Swedes were committed to acquiring their own farms and only worked long enough to repay their debt and purchase land. Many purchased land north of Manor and founded the predominantly Swedish communities of New Sweden, Manda, Kimbro, Lund, and Decker (outside the project area).¹¹ In 1876 a group of Swedish Lutherans interested in forming a congregation met in a church in Manor. In 1878 the group constructed a church on 50 acres of land purchased in an area called as Knights Ranch (location of the present-day New Sweden Cemetery, resource 140). The community soon came to be known as New Sweden.¹²

In 1904 church member Johanna Petterson bequeathed 203 acres of land to the church and in 1922 a new church was constructed on the site (resource 132). The site, located two miles east of the original church was approximately midway between New Sweden and Manda. Located on a hill, the Gothic Revival wood frame church with tall spire is highly visible within relatively flat surrounding countryside. Services were conducted in Swedish. In 1923 an English evening service was introduced followed by a gradual transition to exclusively English language services.¹³

The New Sweden Church formed the nexus of the Swedish community in the area. As more Swedes came to the area, other communities were formed. While some eventually established their own churches, they were often first served by an extension of the New Sweden Church such as a chapel in Manda or a Sunday school in Lund (no longer extant).

¹⁰ "Swedes," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

¹¹ Preservation Central, 7

¹² Magnuson, 2

¹³ Ibid, 3

The community of Manda originated when J.V. Morell moved his blacksmith shop from New Sweden in 1885 to a site a few miles east and also established a steam cotton gin. In 1893 Otto Bengston built a (no longer extant) general store and residence in the same area.¹⁴ Reportedly, his sister Amanda Bengston Gustafson, worked as a clerk in the store and when the community applied for a post office several names were rejected before they settled on Manda, a nickname for Amanda.¹⁵ By 1896, Manda supported a large enough population that the New Sweden Lutheran Church built a chapel in the community because travel to New Sweden, although a relatively short distance, was difficult and nearly impossible in the rain.¹⁶ The chapel was later moved to the present site of the New Sweden Church but is no longer extant. In 1892 the Manda Methodist Church was formed with seven members, the congregation built a frame building in 1909 (the congregation was discontinued in 1962 and the building is no longer extant). In 1900 Manda recorded a population of 40.¹⁷

Also established in the 1880s, were the communities of Carlson and Lund northeast of Manda and New Sweden. Carlson had a school by 1881, but appears to have been a smaller community with a store and possibly a gin but no post office.¹⁸

The Community of Lund, east of Carlson at the eastern edge of Travis County, was first called Pleasant Hill. When a post office opened in 1899, the community was renamed Lund, either for a local family or a town in Sweden. In 1891 a Sunday school was organized by the pastor of the New Sweden Church and in 1897 the Swedish Evangelical Bethlehem Lutheran Church was established with 19 adults. A church was completed in 1899. Also in the 1890s Lund is reported to have had two cotton gins, a blacksmith shop, a school and general store.¹⁹ Services at the church were held in Swedish until 1929. The building was damaged by a tornado in 1980, and a new church was constructed in its place.

Although German and Swedish immigrants predominated in the area, immigrants from other European countries also founded communities in the area in the late 1800s. The community of Rose Hill was founded by Henry Nelle, of German and French ancestry. A school was established in 1879 and the following year a Lutheran church and cemetery organized.²⁰ The church was disbanded in 1924 and merged with St. Peters Lutheran Church in Elgin (the building was disassembled as well). In 1936 the school was still operating, but after schools consolidated the community appears to have all but disappeared. The cemetery remains although it is overgrown and accessible only by an unimproved road.

Bohemian (Czech) immigrants Joseph and Terezie Leshikar purchased land in the area in 1882, followed by Joseph's sister and brother in law. They donated land for a cemetery (the Prairie Hill cemetery) and children attended a school near Brushy Creek called Robinson Hill School then Shiller school, although it was referred to as the Bohemian School because most of the

¹⁴ "Manda," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

¹⁵ Christianson, "Manda," np

¹⁶ Magnuson, 2

¹⁷ "Manda," *Hand Book of Texas Online*

¹⁸ "Carlson," *Hand Book of Texas Online*. Texas Highway Department 1948

¹⁹ Christianson, "Lund," np

²⁰ Wilson, 4

students were children of area Bohemian farmers. Eventually the Bohemians sold land to Germans and the community was named Prairie Hill.²¹ The cemetery remains at the corner of Hamann Lane and Cameron Road. Most of the 15 marked graves in the cemetery have headstones in Czech (resource 72).

Agriculture

Historically, the area has been characterized by small family-owned and operated farms worked with the help of tenants, sharecroppers, or laborers. Tenants generally owned their own supplies and essentially rented the land they who worked in exchange for a quarter or one third of their crop yield. Sharecroppers supplied only their labor, and were paid generally half the crop yield (the key difference being tenants were considered owners of the crops while sharecroppers were not).

Many European immigrants came to the area by having their passage paid in exchange for farm labor upon their arrival. Other farm labor was supplied by African Americans or Mexicans who rented the land or were hired hands. Clarence Bohls, whose family owned a farm in the Pflugerville area, described some of the landowner/laborer arrangements:

Most of the farms had farm hands that worked the crops....My dad had a Negro Family living on the home farms that helped him farm. And my Uncle Florenz Bohls over there, he had three families living on his farm. He had a different approach. Dad had hourly workers or day workers. And Florenz Bohls had most of his people as half-renters. They done all the work and he provided the land, the seed and the plows and stuff. They done all the hand work for half the crop...Other farms, like the Timmerman farm...they had five or six Mexican families living on their farm and they were half-renters.²²

The project area lies within the fertile Blackland Prairie. Early immigrant settlers planted corn, wheat, rye, cotton, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, and also raised cattle that were driven to market on the Chisholm Trail. In the 1870s the invention of a plow capable of breaking out the clayey Blackland Prairie soil increased agricultural production. By the turn of the century, cotton came to dominate the agricultural landscape in the area. Improved roads and rail accessibility provided expanded access to markets for area farmers.

In many families, successive generations stayed in the area, either cultivating a section of the family farm or purchasing land nearby, resulting in groupings of farms owned by several branches of a family. Even today much of the land belongs to descendents of families who first settled the land in the late nineteenth hundreds.

Soil depletion, the Great Depression, and a boll-weevil infestation combined to deal a blow to cotton farmers statewide in the 1930s. The response, soil conservation programs, scientific farming improvements including fertilizers, pesticides and crop-rotation improved productivity but also led to more mechanized farming on larger, consolidated farms. Those who were able capitalized on the difficult economic times by buying out struggling neighbor's farm. By the

²¹ *Travis County Defender*, np

²² *Pflugerville*, 11

post WWII era, larger farms were being worked by machines obviating the need for the tenant or sharecropping arrangements and displacing families who did not own land. As farming became more mechanized and less labor intensive, young people began moving to cities for work rather than remaining on the family farm.

In the second half of the twentieth century, farms have grown larger or become secondary income. As land has become more valuable for its development potential, many farms have been sold for subdivision development. A 1988 history of the Richland Church described the state of farming in the area:

Only a few church families continue to make their living exclusively by farming or ranching. Most combine farming with other jobs for their source of income. Some newer residents do what might be called recreational agriculture, working with livestock, gardens or row crops on their small acreage homesteads.²³

Most land under cultivation in the area is planted in feed corn, sorghum and hay. Some longtime residents who continue rely exclusively on farming for their livelihood lease crop land from other area residents.²⁴

Transportation

Following the Civil War, the construction of railroads through the area influenced settlement and development patterns. Both Manor and Elgin were platted as a direct result of rail construction. In addition to forming towns along rail routes, farming communities within relative proximity to a rail line benefited from expanded access to markets for their products.

The first rail to come through the project area was the Houston and Central Texas Rail, constructed along Old US 290 (just south of the project area) in 1871. James Manor donated land for the right of way and the town site, named in his honor, was platted the following year.²⁵ The town of Elgin was established by the rail company as a flag stop. It was originally named Glasscock, and renamed after the railroad's land commissioner when the town site was platted in 1872. East of the project area the International and Great Northern rail was constructed in Williamson County in 1876 prompting the establishment of Taylorsville (later Taylor). In 1904 the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad laid track between Austin and Georgetown which passed through Pflugerville. Unlike Manor and Elgin, the community of Pflugerville pre-dated the rail line; however its population more than doubled in the decade following the arrival of the rail. The project area, located between rail lines and their resulting urban development, remained rural well into the twentieth century.

Within the project area, away from immediate rail access, road construction and road improvements heavily influenced development patterns. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, traveling only a few miles could take half a day depending on road conditions. Thus, post offices, churches, schools, and stores could only serve residents within a small

²³ *Richland Community*, np

²⁴ Mott, interview

²⁵ *Preservation Central*, 5

geographic area resulting in a small community center every few miles. For goods and services not supplied locally, early settlers in the western part of the county would have travelled to Pflugerville or Round Rock while those in the east would have traveled two days to Taylor in Williamson County.

Prior to the 20th century, individual landowners were responsible for keeping portions of roadways maintained that ran through their property. Some roads were constructed in the area through a community effort in which area residents required to work or pay \$1 a day. An early recorded road building effort in the project area occurred in 1884 in Richland, when residents proposed to construct a straight road from Wilbarger Creek to the Richland School and St John Church parsonage, a distance of six miles. Conflicts over the location created a rift in the congregation and membership decreased.²⁶

The proliferation of automobile travel and improved roads in the twentieth century changed the nature of settlement and agriculture. With trucks to haul produce to market, farmers farther from rail lines could get goods to market. Increased automobile traffic led to increased noise, dust and road damage, forcing counties to take control of roadway maintenance.²⁷ Consequently, many old roads and trails were improved as part of a farm-to-market road system developed by the state highway department including FM 1100 and FM 973 in the project area.

As roads improved and automobile ownership became commonplace, travel within the project area became increasingly easy. A 1940 highway map of the project area shows a network of bituminous (asphalt) surfaced roads, but many unpaved roads still remained (particularly east-west roads in the eastern part of the project area). By 1958 more roads were added and almost all were improved (**Appendix C**). A trip to Manor or Pflugerville from the project area could be accomplished in a short time. The effect of the automobile and improved roads on the project area was to render the number of small businesses, schools, or churches in a small area obsolete, and many within the project area began to disappear in the second half of the twentieth century.

The 1936 *Defender*, (a “yearbook” for rural Travis County schools), documented seven schools in the area: New Sweden, Lund, Rose Hill, Prairie Hill, Carlson, Kimbro, and Richland. An eighth school, Center Point (located on Weiss Lane) not recorded in the yearbook, may have consolidated before 1936. In 1938 the Willow Ranch School consolidated with the Kimbro School. In 1947 Kimbro, along with the New Sweden, Carlson, and Lund Schools combined to form the Manda School District and Richland Consolidated into the Pflugerville School District. In 1960 the Manda District was dissolved and the area was divided among the Pflugerville, Manor and Elgin School districts.

Current development in the area is still influenced by agriculture and roads. As small-scale farming has become less viable, and roads have continued to improve, the land has become more valuable for suburban residential development. An easy commute to Pflugerville, Manor, Elgin and even Austin, the area has seen an increase in new housing developments in the past twenty years. The completion of SH130 in the area, the project’s western boundary in 2007, has made the area even more appealing for suburban development and many families have sold their

²⁶ *Richland Community*, np

²⁷ Hicks & Company, 20

farmland for residential subdivision. At present this type of development is most evident in the northwest corner of the project area, near Pflugerville, and along Highway 290 around Manor.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) resources must meet standards of historic significance defined by the Keeper of the National Register (36 CFR 60). A property must be evaluated within its historic context and it must retain characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998). The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation state that:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to being significant under one or more of the Criteria listed above, a property must also retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (U.S. Department of the Interior 1998:3). The Keeper of the National Register has identified and defined seven aspects of integrity by which potential candidates for the NRHP must be measured (U.S. Department of the Interior 1998:44-45):

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture of people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event, person, or period and a historic property.

DATA CATEGORIES

During the reconnaissance survey, in addition to photography, basic information on each property was noted and compiled into table form (**Appendix A**). The data categories are defined as follows:

Category	Subcategory	Description
Property ID		The property ID assigned by the Travis County Appraisal District
Resource Number		The number assigned to surveyed resources numbered generally from northwest to southeast. Used on Historic Resource Survey Map (Appendix C)
Address		The physical address of the property. Not always available on TCAD or identifiable in the field. Some properties lack a street number.
Date		The original date of construction of the primary structure on the property.
Source		The data source used for the date of construction.
	TCAD	The date listed by the appraisal district
	Survey	An estimated date based on visual observation
	Interview	A date supplied by an individual familiar with the property
Property Type		The current function of the property
	Residential	Domestic properties, with out associated farm buildings
	Farmstead	Domestic properties with one or more substantial agricultural outbuilding or cultivated lands
	Agricultural	Agricultural structure (s) such as a barn or cotton gin with no residence
	Commercial	A commercial business
	Religious	Churches
	Educational	Schools
	Social	Meeting halls, community centers, etc.
Style		Categories are generally based on <i>A Field Guide to American Houses</i> See Survey Results
Integrity		The ability of a property to convey its significance
	Yes	
	No	
Priority		The relative importance of a property for preservation planning (see Evaluation Criteria)

Evaluation Criteria

Once the initial survey was complete, each property was assigned a priority level of low, medium or high. Properties which were fully visible from the public right of way and clearly NRHP eligible were placed in the high priority category (this mostly included; public buildings, such as churches and schools). Properties which clearly lacked sufficient integrity to convey their significance, such as heavily altered properties or isolated agricultural buildings, were placed in the low priority category. All other properties were placed in the medium priority category. The medium priority level was divided into three sub-levels medium/ district, medium/more info and medium/unknown.

- **High:** Surveyed and individually eligible under criteria A and/or C

- **Examples:** Churches (eligible for architecture), schools, historically significant businesses, homes or farmsteads with known significance and integrity
- **Medium/District:** Has integrity and is historic age but is undistinguished in terms of age, style, or extent of intact farmstead elements. **Examples:** 1940s or 1950s small scale houses, farmsteads that do not retain land or outbuildings. Properties identified by community members as important, but access was not granted, or limited integrity or significance determined through survey.
- **Medium/More info:** Has integrity, is distinguished by age, style and/or extent of intact resources. Would likely be eligible under criterion C but criterion A, eligibility is unknown. **Examples:** Older homes, good local examples of a style, farmsteads which appear to have intact out buildings/ fields, retain agricultural use or feeling but no documented significance under criterion A.
- **Medium/Unknown:** not visible from the right of way or visibility not sufficient to evaluate style and/or integrity, not identified as important by community members.
- **Low:** Historic age but lacks integrity. **Examples:** heavily altered properties, vacant farmsteads or isolated agricultural buildings, farmsteads where the main house is gone.

SURVEY RESULTS

Property Types

Categories are generally based on *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester. Most buildings in the project area are modest representations of an architectural style. Many have few ornamental details to distinguish their style. Even when detailing is minimal, a style category was assigned when one could be identified. Otherwise homes are described by their form or plan (Single Pen, Hall and Parlor, etc.). “Unknown” was used when a resource has been modified to the point that its original design is obscured or is too far from the right of way to evaluate.

The vast majority of buildings encountered during the survey are residences or agricultural outbuildings associated with farmsteads. These homes cover a wide variety of forms, styles, periods of development and levels of sophistication. As would be expected in a rural area, new styles were adopted more slowly, generally appearing in the project area about ten years after a style became popular nationally. Many farmsteads may have more than one home, built as economic circumstances permitted, or built for successive generations. Older homes were often kept to house tenant farmers or laborers.

With few exceptions, such as the Kuempel House (resource 164) or New Sweden Church (resource 132), the homes themselves are not sufficiently distinct examples of an architectural style to be considered NRHP eligible under Criterion C alone, however, properties taken as a whole including outbuildings and landscape elements may together represent a good intact example of an area farmstead and qualify under Criterion A.

Single Pen

The simplest building form is the one-room Single Pen house. Characterized as a one-story, square or rectangular-plan structure usually with a gable roof. Historically, this type of house would be associated with the earliest settlement in an area and would be rare because it would have been added to, removed, or reused as economic circumstances permitted.

There are three single pen buildings in the survey area. Such simple structures can be difficult to date without close inspection; however, none appear to date from the earliest settlement period. Appraisal district records indicate dates between 1920 and 1950. These may have been tenant homes or outbuildings of a main house which no longer exists.

Hall and Parlor

The Hall and Parlor was a common folk building form throughout the South in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The form consists of two side-by-side rooms generally a larger room used public/living space and a smaller room for sleeping. An off-center front door, opened into the larger room. Typically, one-story with a side-facing gable roof, many hall and parlor homes also include rear additions (often containing kitchens or bathrooms) and a full-width front porch.

Similar in form to the hall and parlor plan is the center passage plan, in which a central hallway divides the two spaces. In this plan, the main door, opening into the hallway, would be centrally placed on the façade. There are seven Hall and Parlor plan homes in the survey area.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in the US in the post-Civil War era until the turn of the century. It is characterized by asymmetrical massing and elevations, a steeply pitched roof and applied ornamentation and texture such as fish-scale shingles, and jigsawn or spindlework trim. Porches are frequently one story and may wrap around to sides of the house. A Queen Anne can be highly elaborate with corner turrets, rounded porches and ornamentation or different textural elements on almost every surface. In its more modest form it can be an L-plan with front-facing gable and a partial-width porch with some decorative trim and turned balusters and columns.

There are six Queen Anne homes in the survey area. All examples in the survey area date from the first decade of the twentieth century. The most elaborate being the Kuempel House (resource 164) constructed by builder George Kuempel for himself, with a octagonal corner tower, stained glass, and spindlework braces in the gable ends. Some are a more modest L-plan variety, distinguished from the more general “Folk Victorian” category by their asymmetrical massing and heavier use of ornamentation.

Folk Victorian

Folk Victorian is a broad term used to describe simple folk-house forms with Victorian-type ornamentation. The ornamentation is frequently Queen Anne-Inspired and applied around the porch area such as jigsawn brackets, turned porch columns. Folk Victorian was common across the country from the post Civil War-period into the first decade of the twentieth century.

There are 30 Folk Victorian homes in the project area. The vast majority are a modified-L plan subtype; one or one-and-a-half stories with a front-facing gable and partial width porch with modest applied ornamentation or turned columns. There are some two-story, gabled, or massed-plan examples with similarly modest ornamentation. Folk Victorians in the project area date from 1900 to the 1920s, characteristically lagging behind its period of popularity nationally.

Pyramidal

Pyramidal is a form type characterized by a full-hipped, pyramid-shape roof and square plan. The style can be one, one-and-a-half, or two stories. Dormers on one or more roof elevations are common in the one-and-a-half and two story variations. Porches can be inset under the main roof or under a separate shed roof. The style replaced the Folk Victorian form for modest rural homes in popularity and was popular nationally from the turn of the century to the 1920s.

There are 14 pyramidal houses in the project area, only one is a two-story variety.

Craftsman

The Craftsman style is frequently paired with the bungalow form and referred to as the Craftsman bungalow. The term “bungalow” was generally used to describe a small dwelling, usually a one-story home with a moderately pitched roof. The Craftsman style has its roots in the Arts and Crafts movement and became the most common house type in the US in the early twentieth century reaching its peak between 1910 and 1930. The style is characterized by horizontal emphasis, low pitch roof, wide overhangs, prominent porches, and knee braces and exposed rafter tails.

There are 23 craftsman homes in the project area. Most are very modestly detailed, distinguished mainly by their roof pitch, size and the presence of exposed rafter tails.

Minimal Traditional

Minimal Traditional describes a style popular for modest housing constructed from the 1930s to the 1950s. The economic style was popular during the depression through the post WWII building boom. Usually one story with a compact floor plan, minimal traditional homes are characterized by a medium-pitch roof, minimal eave overhang, a smaller front porch, and very restrained, if any, applied ornamentation.

There are 43 Minimal Traditional homes in the project area; the largest number of any one single style observed during the survey, reflecting its long period of popularity and suitability to the requirements of area residents, as well as the rate of growth in the project area during in the 30s, 40s and 50s.

Ranch

The Ranch Style, replaced the Minimal Traditional as the dominant American housing style after the 1950s. The ranch house is characterized by a more elongated or “rambling” footprint, often with an attached garage, very low-pitch roof, moderate to wide overhangs, and asymmetrical facades. Detailing is usually modest, and often loosely based on Spanish or English Colonial styles.

There are 21 ranch style houses in the project area constructed in the 1950s to the end of the historic period (1968).

ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

This section details the “high priority” (individually NRHP-eligible) properties, potential districts and rural historic landscapes. The determinations of eligibility contained here should not be considered comprehensive. Due to a lack of access to private properties, and limits to the scope of the project, not all private properties were fully assessed for eligibility, particularly under Criteria A, B and C for large farm complexes. This resulted in the tiered rating system described in the Data Categories section. Properties that appeared to meet age and integrity requirements, but for which additional documentation was beyond the scope of this project, or which were not fully visible from the road were put into the medium/district, medium/more info, or medium/unknown, categories.

Additional property-specific information and documentation undertaken by interested property owners, groups, or professional historians for federally mandated (Section 106) historic resource surveys, could result in other properties being determined eligible or listed in the NRHP. The historic context and property type analysis contained in this report can be a tool for establishing the significance or integrity of properties not fully evaluated in this survey.

Individually Eligible Properties

Seven properties were determined to meet NRHP eligibility criteria individually. These properties include two homes, two churches; a social hall, a store, and a school (see survey sheets, **Appendix B**):

Name	Date	Resource Number
Kuempel House	1900	164
G.C. Pfluger House	1901	163
New Sweden Lutheran Church	1923	132
St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	1925	56
Germania Hall	1940	59
Cele Store	1920	62
Manda School	1935	124

Access to the exterior of all three residential properties was gained so they could be evaluated in their entirety. These properties reflect historic settlement patterns in the project area and retain a high level of integrity including intact out buildings and landscape features that convey the historic use and development of the property.

Although the vast majority of properties surveyed in the project area were residential, the majority of high priority properties served a public or community function. This is partially due to the fact that these properties were accessible or visible from the public right of way. The primary reason they are disproportionately represented in the high priority category is their scarcity in the project area and their intrinsic significance in the area of community planning and development.

Historically, the project area was made up of several distinct rural farming communities. While most of the land in the area was in farmsteads, each community had a center, which would include some combination of services such as church, store, gas station, school or cotton gin. These communities, often a crossroads with a few businesses and houses, were where area farmers gathered to do business and socialize. As roads improved and schools consolidated throughout the twentieth century, these small community centers within close proximity to one another became unnecessary. Schools consolidated, businesses closed, and most often the buildings were moved, demolished or dismantled and reused. Because the physical fabric of these nodes – clusters of buildings among widely spaced farmsteads - is no longer evident, the small numbers of community buildings extant in the project area are significant and merit preservation.

Churches

There are two churches have been assigned a high priority level and nine cemeteries which have been assigned a medium/more info priority level. NRHP criteria state that some property types are generally not eligible for listing including religious properties and cemeteries. Criteria considerations are circumstances under which these non-eligible properties would be considered eligible. A church or cemetery which meets its respective criteria consideration can be considered individually eligible. Criterion consideration A states that a religious property “deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance” is NRHP-eligible.²⁸

Churches were among the first organizations formed by each community in the area, and the churches remained not just the religious but the center of the social and community life for these small rural communities. The New Sweden Lutheran Church and the St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church are the only two remaining historic-age churches remaining in the project area: churches at Rosehill, and Manda, no longer remain, while the church at Lund, Bethlehem Lutheran, has been replaced with a newer structure. These churches are important physical remains of these community centers which are no longer extant. Both meet criteria consideration A for historical importance for the reasons stated above. In addition, the New Sweden Lutheran Church is significant for its architectural design.

New Sweden Church

Built in 1922, New Sweden Church’s strategic position on a hill makes it a highly visible landmark for the area. The white church with a tall 104-foot copper spire stands out among the gently rolling farmland and modest farmhouses in the area. The Carpenter Gothic church is characterized by pointed arches, stained glass windows, horizontal wood siding, a corner spire, and some classical or Victorian-influenced detailing such as egg and dart molding, corbels and Corinthian columns. The main elevation of the cruciform-plan building has a tall, copper-shingled spire and bell shaped wood-shingled turret. Although by the 1920s the Gothic style had fallen out of favor in most parts of the country, it remained popular in churches, particularly in rural areas where current styles were adapted more slowly. Its high level of detail and

²⁸ National Park Service Bulletin 15, 2

craftsmanship and its highly visible location distinguish it as a good representative of a rural Carpenter Gothic church and therefore it is also eligible for listing under Criteria C and A.

St. John Church

Constructed in 1925 in the Richland community, the St. John church retains sufficient integrity of design but is a less remarkable example of its architectural style and alterations including the addition of vinyl siding and the removal of some details such as a decorative wood brace in the front gable have compromised its overall effect. Most likely, the St. John church would be eligible only under Criterion A.

Schools

Manda School

The Manda School was constructed in 1916 in the community of New Sweden. In 1947 when area schools were consolidated, the New Sweden School District was consolidated into the new Manda School District and the school building was moved to Manda. In 1960 the school closed and the area was divided into the Pflugerville, Elgin and Manor School Districts. The Manda school is the only historic school building recorded during the survey out of at least seven small one and two room schools known to have existed in the project area in the early twentieth century. Several accounts were found of schools being moved onto private property: The Richland School moved to a property in Pflugerville, the Center Point School to the Weiss Farm (confirmed by the current owner, although the building was inaccessible during the survey and is reported to be in poor condition) and the Kimbro School moved onto an area farm.

Properties which have been moved from their original location are also generally not eligible for listing. However this does not apply to properties moved during their historic period. Not only was the property moved during the historic period, it represents the important historic themes of school consolidation and the reuse or moving of buildings. As an intact example of a small rural school with minimal alterations the Manda School is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

Residential

GC Pfluger House

Built by G.C. (Gotlieb Carl) Pfluger, son of Henry Pfluger Jr, in 1901, the property is a good intact example of an early-to -mid twentieth century farmstead in the area. The property is unique in that the Queen Anne detailing of the house is relatively elaborate for the area and the time. The Pfluger property retains intact outbuildings and an earlier circa 1880 home (in poor condition) demonstrating the physical development and historic appearance of a well-to-do farmer in the area.

This is a unique example of an intact farmstead including outbuildings and original house, demonstrating the evolution of homes and agricultural structures from the late nineteenth century

to the mid twentieth century as well as a good example of a more modest Queen Anne house. The property is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

Kuempel House

George Kuempel was born in Germany where he worked as an organ builder before immigrating to New York and working as a cabinet maker in New York. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War he came to Texas where he purchased 419 acres in 1877 and began farming it. Kuempel also worked as a carpenter in the area and is named as the builder of the NRHP Hirshfeld Cottage in Austin. He built a small house in 1879 followed by the current house in 1904. The house is a two-story, wood-clad Queen Anne home characterized by a steeply pitched hipped-roof with lower cross gables, a corner tower, fish scale shingles and spindlework braces in the gable ends, spindlework, and jig-sawn trim at the porch.

The home is still owned by descendants of Kuempel. It is the best example of a high-style Queen Anne home recorded during the survey. It is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

Commercial and Social

Germania Hall

The Sons of Hermann, a German fraternal insurance group, granted a charter to Richland in 1984. The hall was constructed shortly after land was purchased in 1989. It was sold into private ownership in 1930 but continued to function as a gathering place for community functions including Sons of Hermann meetings. The hall continues to serve as a community center, hosting annual May Fete and other events.

The building is one-story, with a steeply-pitched metal roof and front-facing-gable. The interior is a large open space. Also on the site is a concession building, with 3 service windows labeled FOOD, SODA, BEER and two outhouses with privacy fences. The Germania Hall is one of the few remaining community buildings in the project area and it continues to serve as a community meeting space and is therefore eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

Cele Store

The Cele Store was constructed in the 1890s as the Richland Saloon to serve the communities of Richland and Cele. Over the years, it served various functions, including store, saloon, gas station, and restaurant and it always remained an important gathering place for area farmers. Purchased by the Weiss family in 1951, it is still run by the same family as a barbeque restaurant. It is the only known commercial building remaining in the survey area, which historically would have been served by some small business in each community.

The store is a one-story wood-clad irregular plan building with original central bay with stepped parapet and shed roof porch. The building has evolved physically with several additions. Exact dates are unknown, but most appear to be more than fifty years old and they reflect the buildings

multiple uses functional requirements over time. As the only known historic commercial building still in business, the Cele Store is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A.

Cemeteries

Like Churches, cemeteries are often the first reason a group of settlers would come together in a communal effort, thereby initiating a “community.” Unlike buildings, which were often disassembled, moved or reused, cemeteries tend to remain intact, sometimes long after any other remnants of a community, as in the case of Prairie Hill and Rose Hill.

Criterion consideration D states that a cemetery “which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, form age for distinctive design features or from association with historic events” is NRHP-eligible.²⁹

There are nine cemeteries in the project area. All have been assigned a medium/more info priority level. As resources important to no longer extant communities, these cemeteries may be NRHP eligible for association with historic events in the same way the churches are.

Cemeteries fall under different protections and have a different designation options. The Texas Historical Commission administers the Historic Texas Cemetery program (HTC) which may be a more useful designation for cemeteries. HTC is an official recognition of family and community graveyards and encourages preservation of historic cemeteries. HTC designation results in the documentation of a historic cemetery and recordation in county deed records as a historically dedicated property worthy of preservation.

Three of the nine cemeteries in the project area are currently HTC designated: Rose Hill, Prairie Hill and St. John Evangelical Lutheran. All other cemeteries in the project area would qualify for HTC designation based on their age.

Districts and Rural Historic Landscapes

In addition to assigning a priority level to each individual property, the project area as a whole was assessed for eligible historic districts or rural historic landscapes - groupings of properties and features which together convey a historic context and period of significance.

An historic district is an area that retains a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of historic resources united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.³⁰ As stated above, the historically important community centers are no longer physically intact. Most have vanished completely, like the intersection of FM 1100 and Kimbro Road were only a single, boarded-up former gas station remains. Only the community of Cele retains any sense what these communities would have looked like; a crossroads with several commercial and residential structures. Cele once contained two stores, a gin and several homes. Today, only the individually-eligible Cele Store and a few residential structures of marginal integrity remain. As a group, the remaining structures do not retain integrity of design setting, feeling or association

²⁹ National Park Service Bulletin 16A, 2

³⁰ National Park Service Bulletin 15, 15

sufficient to convey its historic period. Therefore no historic districts are recommended eligible as a result of this survey.

While small population centers or resource groupings were considered as districts, most of the project area would be characterized as a rural landscape. A rural historic landscape is a geographical area that has historically been shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads, waterways, and natural features.³¹

The project area has been shaped by farming practices, particularly German and Swedish immigrants farming cotton, followed by hay, corn, and sorghum on small to medium-sized farmsteads during the twentieth century. The difficulty in establishing the significance of rural historic landscape in the project area is that those particular themes, and resulting patterns of development and land uses, are predominant throughout Central Texas. The project area does not appear to be a unique or highly intact example of which would distinguish it from other rural areas in the vicinity. Therefore no rural landscapes are recommended eligible as a result of this survey. However, an intensive survey of some groupings of farms including agricultural practices and natural features could reveal smaller eligible landscapes within the area.

There is one potentially eligible historic landscape, the Pfluger farmstead (resource 162). It has been assigned a medium/more info priority level, because determining its eligibility would require a survey and research to document the integrity of the landscape including historic and current land uses, topography, circulations patterns, vegetation, archeology etc. The property includes the Pfluger cemetery (eligible as an HTC and possibly individually NRHP eligible), two homes semi-ruinous, and extensive agricultural fields currently planted in corn and sorghum. The property was first settled by Henry Pfluger and his family, the earliest known settlers in the area and therefore could qualify for NRHP listing under Criteria A and possibly B (association with a person). However, because of the lack of integrity of the buildings themselves, the property would be considered a historic landscape and would require further research to document and assess its level of integrity.

³¹ National Park Service Bulletin 30, 2

RECOMMENDATIONS

- This report can serve as a document of existing conditions for monitoring the health of resources in the area in the future, particularly as development continues to change the character of the area.
- This report can also serve as a baseline historic context for a more intensive survey of properties in the area. Additional property-specific information and documentation undertaken by interested property owners, groups, or professional historians for federally mandated (Section 106) historic resource surveys, could result in other properties being determined eligible or listed in the NRHP.
- High-priority properties should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Cemeteries, not already designated through the Texas Historical Commission Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) program should be recorded, documented and designated.
- Currently the Communities of Lund, Manda, and Kimbro, have Texas Historical Commission Subject Markers. Markers are used to provide information on an aspect of area history. Unlike listing in the NRHP or as a Registered Texas Historic Landmark, Subject markers do not carry a designation. The Travis County Historical Commission may consider a marker for the community of Cele. Although it lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible as an NRHP district, it retains the setting and feeling of a historic community to a larger degree than any other location encountered during the survey.
- The Travis County Historical Commission should continue with a systematic survey other rural areas in the county.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carter, Barbara, Prairie Hill Cemetery. Historic Texas Cemetery Application, 1999. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Christianson, Jim.,
History of Manda, Texas. Subject Marker Application, 1990. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Willow Ranch School. Subject Marker Application, 1997. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

History of Lund. Texas Subject Marker Application, 1990. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v.:

“Travis County” (accessed November 9, 2009)

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/hct8.html>.

“Lund, Texas” (accessed November 6, 2009).

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/hvlal.html>.

“Pflugerville, Texas” (accessed November 9, 2009)

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/PP/hlp25.html>.

“Swedes” (accessed November 6, 2009)

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/pts1.html>.

“Manda, Texas” (accessed November 6, 2009)

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/MM/hwm2.html>.

Hebbe, Verna Pfluger, Pfluger Cemetery. Subject Marker Application, 1985. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Hickey, Tara, et al., Hilltop View Home (Kuempel House). Subject Marker Application, 1987. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Hicks & Company, *SH130 Draft Historic Buildings Report*, documentation for TxDOT, May 2001.

History of the Kuempel Family 1840-1980, Pflugerville TX, 1980.

History of the Weiss Family 1847-1981, Pflugerville TX, 1981.

Magnuson, Mildred, New Sweden Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Subject Marker Application, 1988. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

McAlester, Virginal and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.

Mott, Vernagene. Interview with Hannah Vaughan and Bob Ward, January 20, 2010.

National Park Service.

National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997.

National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997.

National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Revised 1999.

Pflugerville: A Heritage to Remember. Compiled by Friends of the Pflugerville Community Library. New Sweden Press 2004.

Preservation Central, *Manor Historic Resources Survey*, Manor, Travis County Texas. August 2007.

Prince, Lloyd Milton Jr., Evangelical St. John Lutheran. Historic Texas Cemetery Application, 2007. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Ramos, Mary G., The German Settlements in Central Texas, first published in the 1990- 1992 Texas Almanac. <http://www.texasalmanac.com/history/highlights/german/>

The Richland Community, Travis County Texas, 110 Years 1978-1988. Pflugerville, TX, 1988.

Sassin, Francis, St. John United Church of Christ. Subject Marker Application, 1978. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

Texas Highway Department, Travis County Highway Map. 1958

Texas Highway Department, Travis County Highway Map. 1940

Travis County, *The Defender, Travis County Rural Schools.* Travis County 1936.

Wilson, Tim, Rose Hill Cemetery. Historic Texas Cemetery Application, 2007. Texas Historical Commission, Austin Texas.

APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
1	482580	1718 ROWE LN	1902	TCAD	Residential	Queen Anne	Yes	Med/More info	1	5	6	
2	463821	ROWE LN	1945	TCAD	Residential	Garage	No	Low	1	7	7	garage only
3	363493	2604 DUNES DR	1965	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Low	2	5	6	In Fairways of Blackhawk sbdbiv
4	739111	ROWE LN	1925	TCAD	Agricultural Bldg.	Agricultural	Yes	Low	1	8	10	Barn only
5	724492	3413 ROWE LN	1930	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	1	11	12	
6	281902	3907 ROWE LN	1940	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	1	13	15	
7	281913	20700 MELBER	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Center Passage	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	22	22	Not visible from ROW
8	281997	20312 MELBER LN	1950	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	20	20	Not visible from ROW
9	281985	21425 MELBER LN C	1940s	Survey	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Low	2	19	19	
10	281987	21469 MELBER LN	1947	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	1	20	21	
11	281950	21106 ENGELMANN LN	1950	TCAD	Agricultural Bldg.	Agricultural	Yes	Low	1	24	24	ag bldgs, no residence
12	282005	20800 COUNTY RD 129	1920	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	1	26	28	
13	278347	13709 PFLUGER BERKMAN LN	1905	TCAD	Residential	Queen Anne	Yes	Med/More info	1	35	37	
14	278346	13501 PFLUGER BERKMAN LN	c1900	Survey	Residential	Queen Anne	Yes	Med/More info	1	33	34	
15	278348	13317 PFLUGER BERKMAN LN	1928	TCAD	Farmstead	unknown	No	Low	1	32	32	Vacant
16	549930	21100 CAMERON RD	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	1	29	32	
18	278218	19000 N FM RD 973 14	1950	TCAD	Other	Unknown	No	Low	4	12	12	multiple homes on divided property historic age property not visible from ROW
19	762849	20651 CAMERON RD	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	4	13	13	
20	379372	20634 CAMERON RD	1960	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	4	15	15	alterations
21	463143	CAMERON RD	c1950	Survey	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	4	14	14	siding/windows
22	529119	CAMERON RD	1950	TCAD	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Low				not visible from ROW
23	278168	19929 ENGELMANN LN	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	None	No	Low	4	22	22	alterations
24	278169	19701 ENGELMANN LN	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	4	20	21	Vacant
25	278134	20020 ENGELMANN LN	c1915	Survey	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/more info	4	23	23	addition
26	278144	19518 ENGLEMAN	1930	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	4	19	19	
27	278149	20001 MELBER LN	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	18	19	Not visible from ROW
29	444700	19818 MELBER LN	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	17	17	Not visible from ROW
30	278146	19321 MELBER LN	1950	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	5	16	16	Vacant
31	278109	CELE RD	1948	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/unknown				Not Visible from ROW
32	278106	6908 CELE RD	1951	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	5	10	10	
33	278120	6801 CELE RD	1947	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	5	9	9	
34	444701	5807 CELE RD	1960	TCAD	Farmstead	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	2	10	11	vacant structures 2 houses 2 outbldgs
									12	9		
35	278115	18909 WEISS LN	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	2	7	9	possible additions
36	779057	18601 WEISS LN	1958	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	2	13	13	
37	278062	18700 WEISS LN	1960	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	12	12	
38	278058	1804 PFLUGERVILLE PKWY	1948	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	2	4	4	
39	271680	PFLUGER LN	1920	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	12	7		
40	263789	3315 PECAN ST	1940s	Survey	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	unknown	Med/Unknown	2	30	30	
41	549314	17410 WEISS LN	1881	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	2	1	3	1881 with 1908 addn. Weiss House
42	706150	16821 WEISS LN	1940	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	12	5		Not visible from ROW
43	505889	16805 WEISS LN	1924	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	M	12	8		Ewald Weiss
44	765270	6612 JESSE BOHLS RD	1960	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	unknown	Med/Unknown	6	1	2	

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
45	271707	18301 WEISS LN	1920	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	Yes	Med/Unknown	2	14	14	Not visible from ROW
46	271726	7703 JESSE BOHLS RD	1938	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	34	35	Not visible from ROW
47	271703	7404 JESSE BOHLS RD	1900	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	36	36	Not visible from ROW
48	271712	7404 JESSE BOHLS RD	1900	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	31	31	
49	271715	JESSE BOHLS RD	1920	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	5	32	32	
									13	14		
50	271716	17600 VORWERK RD	1940	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	No	Low	5	12	13	alterations
51	271722	17712 VORWERK RD	c1910	Survey	Residential	Folk Victorian	No	Low	5	15	15	
53	748090	18001 VORWERK RD	1933	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	No	Low	5	11	11	
54	271728	CAMERON RD			Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	30	30	Not visible from ROW
55	585649	17409 CAMERON RD	1905	TCAD	Farmstead	unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	12	22	22	
56	271735	17701 CAMERON RD	1925	TCAD	Religious	Gothic Revival	Yes	High	5	23	29	St John Church
57	271757	17717 STEGER LN	1940	TCAD	Residential	None	Yes	Med/District	4	28	28	
58	271700	CAMERON RD	1928	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	4	29	30	not visible from ROW
59	271737	18312 CAMERON RD	c1910	Research	Other	Craftsman	Yes	High	4	31	33	Germania Hall
									13	15	18	
60	271736	CAMERON RD	1900	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	unknown	Med/Unknown	4	34	34	Not visible from ROW
61	271740	9001 CELE RD	1950	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	5	7	7	
62	359271	18726 CAMERON RD	1920	TCAD	Commercial	Commercial	Yes	High	4	35	36	Cele Store
63	271790	8906 CELE RD	1956	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	5	8	8	
64	278145	9000 CELE RD	1945	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	unknown	Med/Unknown	5	4	4	Not visible from ROW
65	271760	18801 CAMERON RD	1900	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	No	Low	5	1	2	moved house, addition
66	271789	18818 CAMERON RD	1924	TCAD	Residential	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/District	5	3	3	
67	271766	17505 STEGER LN	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	unknown	Med/Unknown	4	27	27	new house in front
68	426727	17221 STEGER LN	1938	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/District	4	25	26	possible additions
69	278171	19508 CAMERON RD	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	unknown	Med/Unknown	4	18	18	Not visible from ROW
70	271746	19717 CAMERON RD	1952	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	4	17	17	alterations
71	271748	CAMERON RD	1948	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	4	16	16	Vacant
72	462790	HAMANN LN at CAMERON RD		TCAD	Cemetery	Czech/Catholic	Yes	Med/More info	12	10	13	Prarie Hill Cemetery
73	271771	N FM RD 973	1941	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	4	5	5	
74	271756	N FM RD 973	1942	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	4	6	6	
75	263949	17517 N FM RD 973	c1910	Survey	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/District	4	4	4	
76	271869	11701 BRITA OLSON RD	1940	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	7	23		Vacant
77	271846	18019 N F M RD 973	1920	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	4	7	8	
78	271841	11417 SANDEEN RD	1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	4	9	10	
79	271845	BRITA OLSON RD	1920	TCAD	commercial	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	7	21	22	vacant cotton Gin and ho
80	271814	FM 973	1932	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	4	11	11	vacant
81	444366	12404 SANDEEN RD	1909	TCAD	Farmstead	Queen Anne	Yes	Med/More info	7	27	29	
82	271860	12505 SANDEEN RD	1948	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	7	26		not visible from ROW
83	264004	12700 BRITA OLSEN RD	1910s	TCAD	Residential	Center Passage	Yes	Med/More info	7	24		
84	264008	13053 BRITA OLSON RD	c1920	survey	Residential	Pyramidal	No	Low	7	25		Vacant
85	271881	MANDA CARLSON RD	1940	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	7	30		Vacant
86	271897	13014 FELDER LN	1920	TCAD	Farmsted	Unknown	No	Low	9	7		Vacant
87	271905	MANDA CARLSON RD	1948	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	7	36		
88	271893	18008 MANDA CARLSON RD	1920s	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	7	33	34	
89	271910	17919 MANDA CARLSON RD	1907	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	7	31	32	
90	271939	LUND CARLSON RD	Unknown		agricultural	None	No	Low	7	35		Gin Foundation
91	271940	17414 WELLS LN	c1910	Survey	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	11	17	18	
92	264060	15505 LUND CARLSON RD	1930	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/District	11	16		
93	271926	WERCHAN LN at LUND CARLSON RD	1940	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	11	15		

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
94	271925	18180 WERCHAN LN	1960	TCAD	Farmstead	Center Passage	Yes	Med/District	11	14		
95	444372	15100 SVENSKA RD	1909	owner	Residential	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	11	12	13	viynal siding
									12	24	25	
96	271934	SKOG RD	1951	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	10	28		Not visible from ROW
97	264078	16410 LUND CARLSON RD	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Agricultural	No	Low	11	19		Outbuildings only
98	358805	SKOG RD			Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	10	29		Not visible from ROW
100	358874	18244 SKOG RD	c1950	Survey	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	10	31		
101	467331	SKOG RD	1950	TCAD	Residential	Single Pen	Yes	Med/District	10	30		
102	358877	16421 STATE HY 95	1948	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	Unknown	Med/More info	10	34	35	
104	358831	18415 LUND CARLSON RD	c1920	survey	Commercial	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	12	17	18	gin and residence
									11	1	2	
105	358768	15906 COUNTY LINE RD	1924	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	11	3	4	Not visible from ROW
106	358838	LUND CARLSON RD	1928	TCAD	Farmstead	Agricultural	No	Low	12	15		barn, garage, well, no house
107	358823	18200 LUND CARLSON RD	1905	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	12	16		Not visible from ROW
108	358839	LUND CARLSON RD	c1930	Survey	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	10	24	25	
109	358824	17800 LUND CARLSON RD	1930	TCAD	Farmstead	Commerical	Yes	Med/District	10	21		possible service station
110	358829	17858 LUND CARLSON RD			Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Med/More info	10	22		Bethlehem Cemetery
111	358834	LUND CARLSON RD	1960	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	10	26	27	Not visible from ROW
112	358790	18017 CARLSON LN	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	10	18	19	house,barn, water tank
113	358796	18100 CARLSON LN	1945	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown				Not visible from ROW
114	259289	15312 HARRY LIND RD	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	10	15	17	
115	358797	17912 CARLSON LN	1920	TCAD	Residential	Single Pen	Yes	Med/District	11	5	6	vacant
116	359260	15110 WELLS SCHOOL RD	1920s	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	6	29	32	
117	259290	WELLS RD	1900	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/unknown				Not Visible from ROW
118	259270	15611 WELLS SCHOOL RD	1965	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Yes	Med/Unknown	7	4	5	
												St Pauls Christian Ministries, betw 1940and 1958 hwy maps, new siding?
119	259256	WELLS RD	c1950	TCAD	Religious	Minimal Traditional	unknown	Med/Unknown	7	1	2	
120	259257	15000 WELLS SCHOOL RD			Cemetery	Swedish Episcopal	Yes	Med/More info	6	34	37	Manda Cemetery
121	527009	WELLS SCHOOL RD	1930	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	6	28		additions
122	264048	14020 WELLS SCHOOL RD	1900s	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	7	6		alterations, original date unclear
123	264049	14000 WELLS SCHOOL RD	1930	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	6	26	27	alterations
124	264056	16306 N MANDA CARLSON RD	1935	TCAD	Educational	Craftsman	Yes	High	6	22	24	Manda School
125	259249	CARLSON LN	c1910	TCAD	Farmstead?	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	6	21		
126	264028	13705 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1907	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/District	7	7	8	
127	259251	14800 MANDA RD			Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Med/More info	6	15	19	Kimbro Cemetery
128	259177	15312 BOIS D'ARC RD	1900s	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	6	14		
129	259240	15307 BOIS D'ARC RD	1947	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	6	13		second story addition or new bldg in front
130	259197	13405 JACOBSON RD	1950	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	6	11	12	
131	259227	13018 JACOBSON RD	1954	TCAD	Residential	Center Passage	Yes	Med/District	6	10		
132	264024	12809 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1922	TCAD	Religious	Gothic Revival	Yes	High	7	9	17	New Sweden Church
133	264023	12221 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1930s	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	7	18	19	House, water tower and outbldgs
134	259216	12700 SPARKS RD	1955	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	3	29	29	not visible from ROW
135	264020	12101 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1900s	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	6	7	8	alterations
136	263974	12009 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1926	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/District	6	5	6	
137	263972	11917 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1956	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/District	6	3	4	

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
138	263943	16815 N FM RD 973	1940	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	4	3	3	
139	263941	11300 NEW SWEDEN CHURCH RD	1960	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	3	37	37	
140	263955	NEW SWEDEN RD at FM RD 973			Cemetery	Swedish/Lutheran	Yes	Med/More info	4	1	2	New Sweden Cemetery
141	259137	12216 SPARKS RD	1919	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	More info	3	28	28	
142	259126	11908 SPARKS RD	1962	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	3	27	27	
143	259143	11907 SPARKS RD	1910	survey	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	24	26	"Sparks Farm 1946"
									12	26	29	
144	259146	10611 DENELL CIR	1968	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	3	23	23	not visible from ROW, Mobile home in front
145	259160	15501 SCHMIDT LOOP	1936	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	3	22	22	Alterations
146	259141	15621 SCHMIDT LOOP	1966	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	3	21	21	
147	263962	16219 N FM RD 973	1959	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	3	36	36	
148	259174	11400 SCHMIDT LN	1942	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	No	Med/District	3	19	20	craftsman original to the property. Victorian moved to property in last 10 years
149	259116	16101 ANDERSON RD	c1900	Survey	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	12	13	
150	706441	15230 FM 973	1965	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Yes	Med/Unknown	3	30	30	not visible from ROW
151	259091	FM 973 at ARNHAM	Unknown		Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	3	33	33	vacant, not visible from ROW
152	263903	16517 MAHLOW RD	1909	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	7	8	
153	263984	10801 SCHMIDT LN	c1900	Survey	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	10	11	
154	263911	10200 SCHMIDT LN	1965	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	3	9	9	
155	259087	15716 ANDERSON RD	1900	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	17	18	
156	259064	15701 ANDERSON RD	1900	TCAD	Farmstead	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	3	14	16	
157	259074	14812 N FM RD 973	1914	TCAD	Residential	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/more info	3	34	35	
									13	20	21	
158	259071	FUCHS GROVE RD	1930	TCAD	Farmstead	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	3	6	6	
159	259061	FUCHS GROVE RD	1919	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	3	5	5	
160	259060	16635 CAMERON RD	1945	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	3	4	4	
161	259058	16561 CAMERON RD	c1920	Survey	Farmstead	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	3	3	3	
162	263845	CAMERON RD	c1885	TCAD	Farmstead	none	unknown	Med/More info	12	30	35	Pfluger Property
									13	1	4	
163	378047	16493 CAMERON RD	1901	Interview	Farmstead	Queen Anne	Yes	High	3	1	2	GC Pfluger Home
									13	11	13	
164	263846	16422 CAMERON RD	1904	Research	Farmstead	Queen Anne	Yes	High	2	36	36	Kuempel house
									13	5	9	
165	263820	16275 CAMERON RD	1923	Owner	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	12	2	2	
166	263819	16233 CAMERON RD	c1910	Survey	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	2	33	34	2 homes on prop
167		CAMERON RD	c1920	Survey	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	2	35	35	
168	263830	15901 CAMERON RD	1940	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	32	32	
169	263826	15809 CAMERON RD	1930	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	2	31	31	
170	236749	8400 E PARMER LN	1964	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	29	29	addition
171	236754	E PARMER LN	Unknown		Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	2	28	28	vacant, not visible from ROW
172	247985	8501 HILL LN	1945	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	2	22	22	
173	247973	9200 HILL LN	1950	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	2	23	23	
174	259029	14506 FUCHS GROVE RD	c1920	TCAD	Agricultural Bldg.	Agricultural	No	Low	2	27	27	mobile home w/ barn
175	248006	13515 FUCHS GROVE RD	1960	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	2	26	26	
176	460840	RECTOR LOOP	1967	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	25	25	

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
177	248007	13504 RECTOR LOOP	1945	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/District	2	24	24	
178	259066	GREGG LN	1910	TCAD	Agricultural Bldg.	Agricultural	No	Low	2	18	18	no house
179	248050	11901 JOHNSON ROAD TRL	1968	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	2	15	15	bhuddist center
180	748105	14111 N FM RD 973	c1960	Survey	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	17	17	
181	248070	ROSEHILL at JOHNSON RDs			Cemetery	German/ Swedish	Yes	Med/More info	9	8	10	Rose Hill Cemetery
182	248039	14315 OLD MANR-TAYLOR RD	1900	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	2	19	19	multiple alterations
183	362193	14200 SUNCREST RD	1940	TCAD	Farmstead	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	2	16	16	Not visible from ROW
184	248094	13614 RALPH RITCHIE RD	1955	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	20	20	
185	248077	13508 RALPH RICHIE RD	1965	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	2	21	21	
186	756010	13216 BOIS D'ARC LN	c1910	Survey	Farmstead	Unknown	No	Low	8	1	3	
187	724287	TOWER RD	1937	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	8	4		vacant
188	259180	14730 BOIS D'ARC RD	1949	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	8	7		
189	248104	14782 BOIS D'ARC LN	1945	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	8	11		Vacant
190	248133	14739 BOIS D ARC LN	1952	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	8	9		alterations
191	248159	14767 BOIS D'ARC LN	1952	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	8	8		
192	248135	14767 BOIS D ARC LN	1952	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/unknown				Not Visible from ROW
193	248148	14787 BOIS D ARC LN	1942	TCAD	Residential	None	No	Low	8	10		alterations
194	248109	14859 BOIS D'ARC LN	c1940	Survey	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/District	8	12		
195	248130	13326 OLD KIMBRO RD	1955	TCAD	commercial	None	No	Low	8	32	33	
196	248125	13332 OLD KIMBRO RD	1900	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	No	Low	8	34		alterations
197	236952	13201 OLD KIMBRO RD	1960	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	No	Low	12	21		vacant
198	259245	14200 KIMBRO WEST RD	1940	TCAD	Residential	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	8	13		
199	746008	14405 KIMBRO WEST RD	1949	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/unknown	12	20		Not Visible from ROW
200	259264	14406 FM RD 1100	1900	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/More info	8	14	16	2 houses on one parcel
201	248158	14230 FM RD 1100	1940	TCAD	Residential	Craftsman	Yes	Med/More info	8	19		
202	248113	FM 1100	c1950	TCAD	Commercial	gas station/store	Yes	Med/More info	8	17	18	
204	248115	14122 FM RD 1100	1940	TCAD	Residential/ commercial	Center Passage	Yes	Med/More info	8	20	23	Residence and Cotton Gin
205		13707 FM RD 1100	1925	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/District	9	1		
206	248118	13500 FM RD 1100	1925	TCAD	Residential	Folk Victorian	Yes	Med/District	8	37		
207	248161	FM RD 1100	1968	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	Yes	Med/District	8	35	36	
208	248195	13409 ABRAHAMSON RD	1960	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	8	30	31	
209	248182	15811 GIESE LN	1962	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	unknown	Med/Unknown	8	24		Not visible from ROW
210	259267	13405 FM RD 1100	1962	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	UnkNown	Med/Unknown				Not visible from ROW
211	259268	15501 FM RD 1100	1950	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	8	28	29	
212	259276	16100 FM RD 1100	1920s	Survey	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	8	26	27	
213	248176	16007 FM RD 1100	1915	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/More info	8	25		
214	259300	16716 FM RD 1100	1930	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	unknown	Med/unknown				Not Visible from ROW
215	248247	14122 KLAUS LN	1922	TCAD	Residential	Center Passage	No	Low	9	3	4	
									10	5	6	
216	248234	13907 KLAUS LN	1960	TCAD	Residential	Ranch	No	Low	9	2		
217	248210	13431 KLAUS LN	1916	TCAD	Farmstead	Pyramidal	Yes	Med/district	12	22	23	new out bldgs/ alt on back porch
218	237079	13216 KLAUS LN	1950	TCAD	Residential	Single Pen	Yes	Med/District	9	5	6	
									10	3	4	
219	248211	17809 FM RD 1100	1935	survey	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	10	10		
220	248237	17700 FM RD 1100			Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Med/More info	10	7	8	Schiller Cemetery
221	547361	17902 FM 1100	Unknown		Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	10	11		Not visible from ROW
222	358742	18510 FM RD 1100	1932	TCAD	Farmstead	Unknown	Unknown	Med/Unknown	10	12		Not visible from ROW
223	557531	14125 COUNTY LINE RD	1940	TCAD	Residential	Center Passage	Yes	Med/More info	12	19		

Appendix A Travis County Historic Survey Data												
Survey #	Prop ID	Address	Date	Source	Type	Form/Style	Integrity	Priority	Roll	First	Last	Field Notes
224	557530	14121 COUNTY LINE RD	1945	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	No	Low	10	13		
225	557529	14415 COUNTY LINE RD			Agricultural Bldgs.	Agricultural	No	Low	10	14		no residence
226	358763	13326 COUNTY LINE RD	1967	TCAD	Residential	Unknown	Yes	Med/District	11	7	8	1920s barn and hse. new hse in front
227	237077	18618 E US HWY 290	1948	TCAD	Residential	Minimal Traditional	Yes	Med/District	11	9	10	

APPENDIX B

THC SURVEY FORMS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials:	Chimneys:	Doors:	Foundation:
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction:	Porches:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

Cele Store
1872 Cameron Road
Resource # 62



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Chimneys: _____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Doors: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Foundation: <input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction: <input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Porches: <input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

GC Pfluger House
16493 Cameron Road
Resource # 163









HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Doors: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Foundation: <input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials:	Chimneys:	Porches:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

Germania Hall
18312 Cameron Road
Resource # 59





HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____**Outbuildings** (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____**Landscape/site features:**☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____**2. Architectural Description****Stylistic Influence(s):**

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Doors: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials:	Chimneys:	Foundation:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Construction:	Porches:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns <input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		

Stories: _____ **Basement:** ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full **Dimensions:** L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____**3. Integrity**☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

Kuempel House
16422 Cameron Road
Resource # 164





HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Chimneys: _____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Doors: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Foundation: <input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction: <input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

Manda School
16306 North Manda Carlson Road
Resource # 124



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials:	Chimneys:	Doors:	Foundation:
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction:	Porches:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

New Sweden Church
12809 New Sweden Church Road
Resource # 132







Newquist House (moved to property)



Parish Hall



Parsonage

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY FORM

1. Identification

County _____ City _____

Current name _____ Historic name _____

Address _____

Owner/address _____

Photo data: Roll _____ Frame _____ to Roll _____ Frame _____

Current Designations: ☐ NR ☐ NR District (Is property contributing? ☐ Yes ☐ No) ☐ RTHL ☐ HTC ☐ SAL ☐ Local ☐ Other

Recorded by: _____ Date recorded: _____

General architectural description _____

Outbuildings (Specify number and type):

Garage _____ Barn _____ Shed _____ Other _____

☐ Archeological evidence of outbuildings, specify _____

Landscape/site features:

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Terracing ☐ Drives ☐ Well/cistern ☐ Gardens ☐ Other _____

2. Architectural Description

Stylistic Influence(s):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log Traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Pueblo Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanesque Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Tudor Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Colonial | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-war Modern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italianate | <input type="checkbox"/> Folk Victorian | <input type="checkbox"/> Neo-Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie | <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Empire | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Beaux Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake | <input type="checkbox"/> Renaissance Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Art Deco | <input type="checkbox"/> No Style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne | <input type="checkbox"/> Exotic Revival | <input type="checkbox"/> Monterey | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderne | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Structural Details:

Roof Type:	Wall Facade:	Windows:	Plan:
<input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Flat w/parapet <input type="checkbox"/> Dormers: <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	_____ Number of bays <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Siding, type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone veneer <input type="checkbox"/> Awning(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Wood sash <input type="checkbox"/> Double hung <input type="checkbox"/> Casement <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum sash <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative screenwork <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Doors: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Double-door primary entrance <input type="checkbox"/> With transom <input type="checkbox"/> With sidelights <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> 2-room <input type="checkbox"/> T-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Modified L-plan <input type="checkbox"/> Center passage <input type="checkbox"/> Bungalow <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Four Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Foundation: <input type="checkbox"/> Slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pier and beam <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Roof Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Wood shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Composition shingles <input type="checkbox"/> Metal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Chimneys: _____ Specify number(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> With corbelled caps <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Porches: <input type="checkbox"/> Shed roof <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped roof <input type="checkbox"/> Gable roof <input type="checkbox"/> Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Wood posts <input type="checkbox"/> Brick piers <input type="checkbox"/> Box columns	<input type="checkbox"/> Classical columns <input type="checkbox"/> Tapered box supports <input type="checkbox"/> Fabricated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Spindlework <input type="checkbox"/> Jig-sawn trim <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Construction: <input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Solid brick <input type="checkbox"/> Solid stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			

Stories: _____ Basement: ☐ None ☐ Partial ☐ Full Dimensions: L _____ x W _____ = Square feet _____

3. Integrity

☐ Location ☐ Design ☐ Materials ☐ Workmanship ☐ Setting ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

4. Function

Historic Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Other _____

Current Use: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Commerce/trade ☐ Defense ☐ Domestic ☐ Educational ☐ Government ☐ Healthcare

☐ Industry/processing ☐ Recreation/culture ☐ Religious ☐ Social ☐ Vacant ☐ Other _____

5. Architectural History

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Construction date: _____ ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated Source: _____

☐ Additions/modifications, specify dates: _____

☐ Relocated, specify former location and reason: _____

Other associated contexts and information of interest: _____

6. Archeology Ground

☐ Original state ☐ Disturbed Explain _____

Is a State Archeological Survey Form available for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known

Details: _____

7. Other Information

Is prior documentation available for this resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Type:** ☐ HABS ☐ Survey ☐ Other _____

Details: _____

Accessible to the public: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not known **Possible threat(s):** ☐ None ☐ Damage (i.e. natural disaster) ☐ Neglect

☐ Development ☐ Major alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Other _____ * **Note:** Also see Endangered Historic Property Identification Form

8. Geographic Information

USGS quad #: _____ Year: _____ Map scale: _____

UTM zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Legal description (Lot/Block): _____

Addition: _____ Year of addition: _____

9. Significance

Applicable National Register (NR) criteria:

☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;

☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

☐ D. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history;

Areas of significance: _____

Period(s) of significance: _____

Level of significance: ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Possible NR district: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Is property contributing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Priority (See manual for definitions.) ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain _____

Questions?

Contact survey coordinator

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission

at 512/463-5853 or history@thc.state.tx.us.



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

www.thc.state.tx.us

St John Church
17701 Cameron Road
Resource # 56







Parish Hall



Parsonage



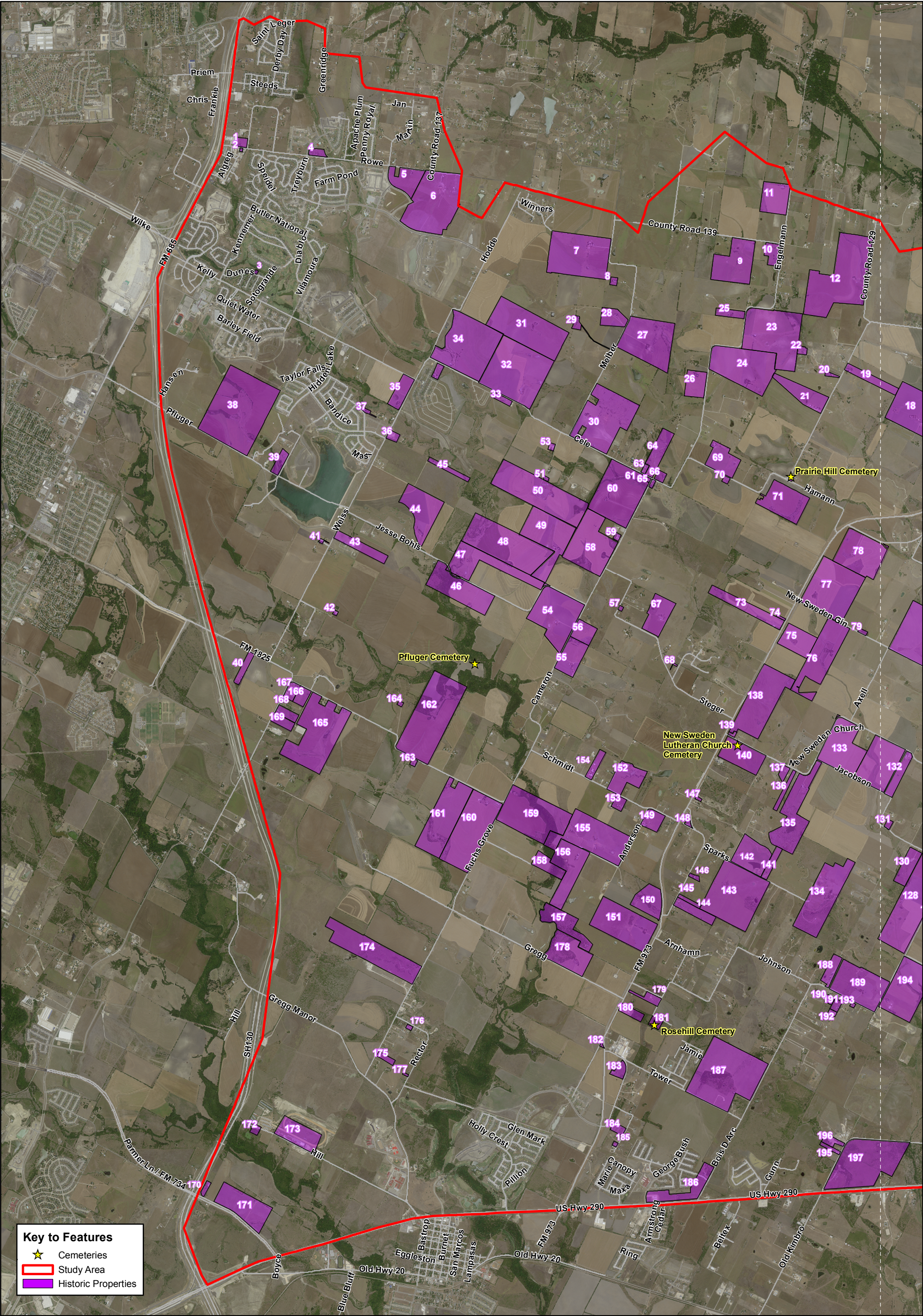
Cemetery




Cemetery


APPENDIX C


MAPS




Key to Features

 Cemeteries

 Study Area

 Historic Properties



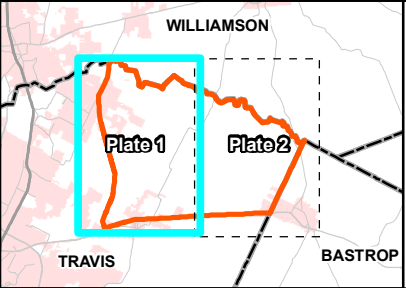
02,0004,000

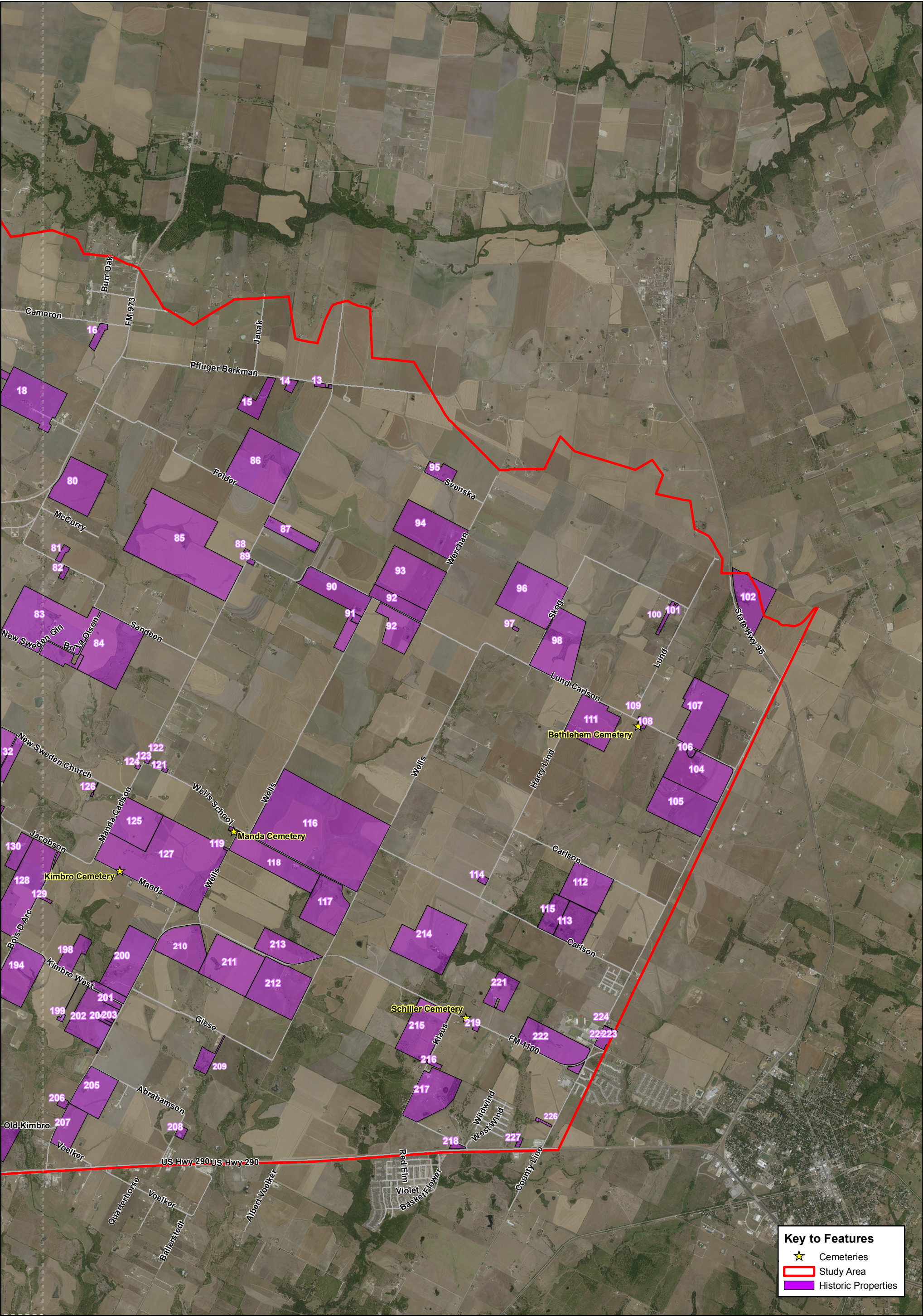
Feet

1 inch equals 4,000 feet

Northeast Travis County
Historic Resource Survey
Map

Plate 1





★ Cemeteries

Study Area

Historic Properties

N

0

2,000

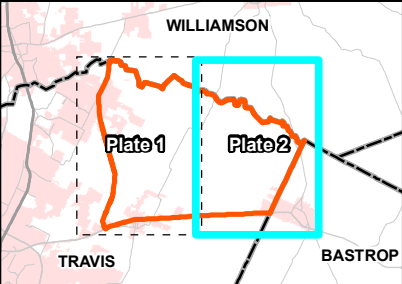
4,000

Feet

1 inch equals 4,000 feet

Northeast Travis County
Historic Resource Survey
Map

Plate 2



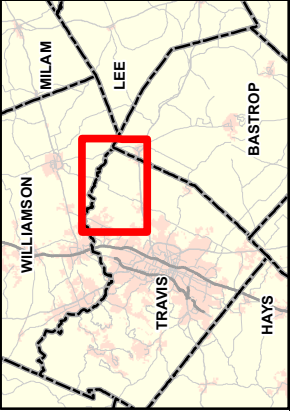
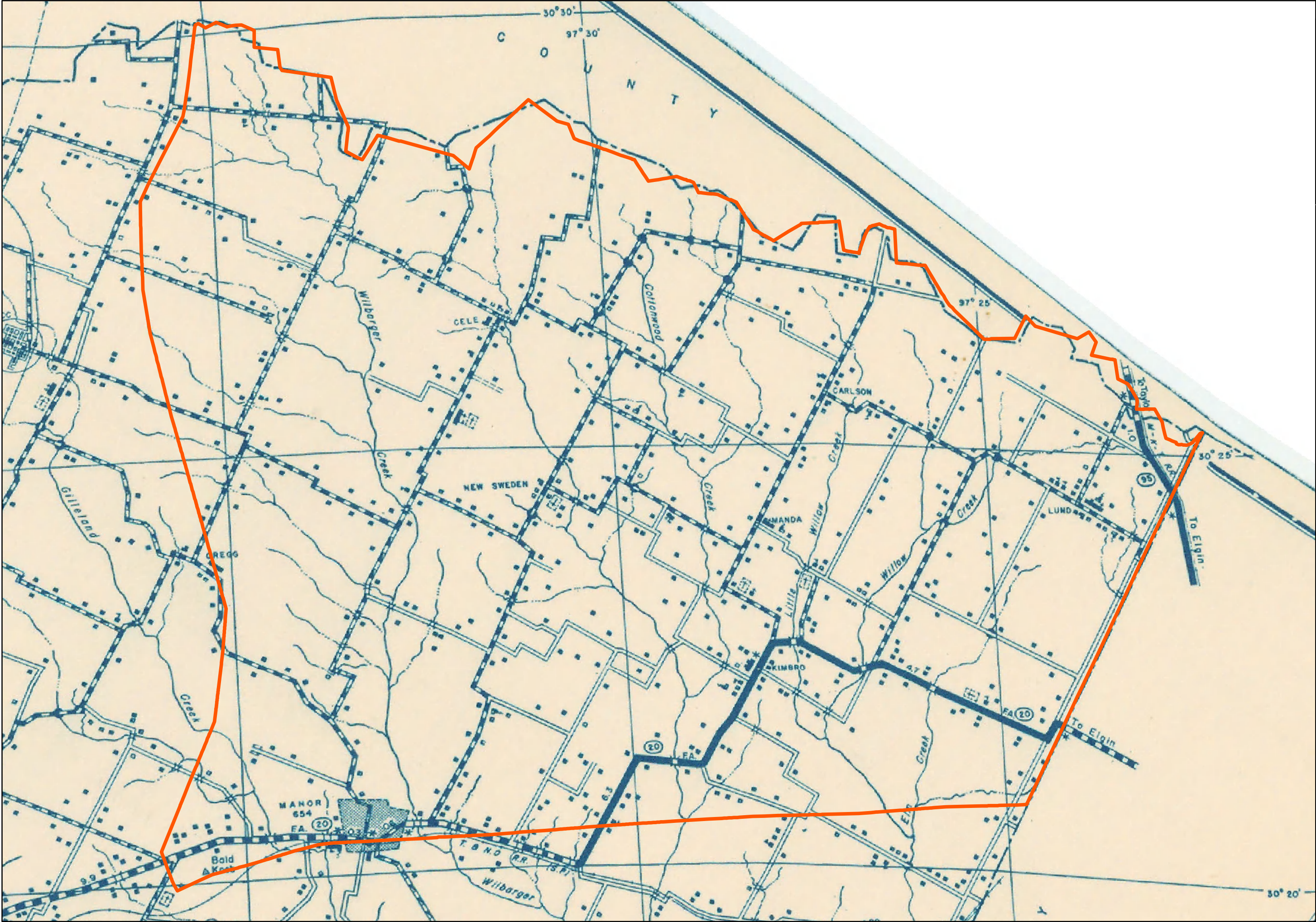


Plate 3
1940 Texas State Highway Department Map
Showing Northeast Travis County Historic Survey Area



One inch equals 6,000 feet

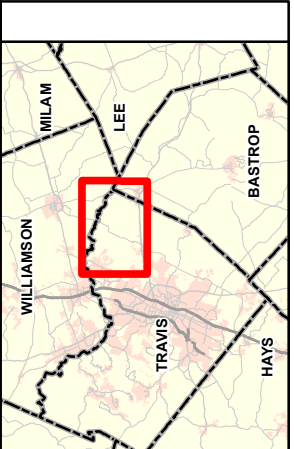
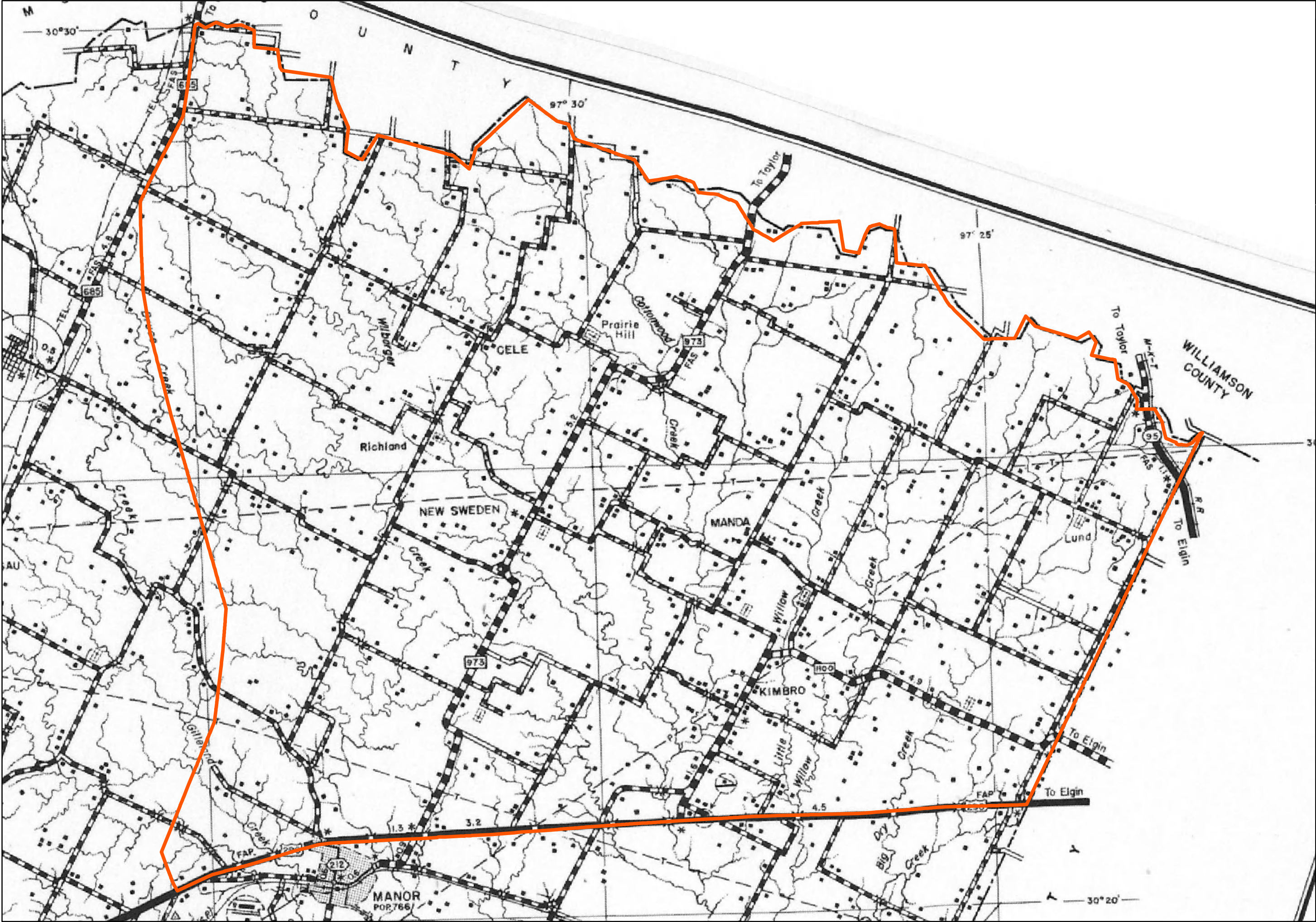
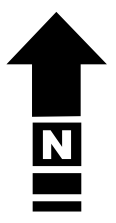


Plate 4

1958 Texas State Highway Department Map
Showing Northeast Travis County Historic Survey Area



One inch equals 6,000 feet