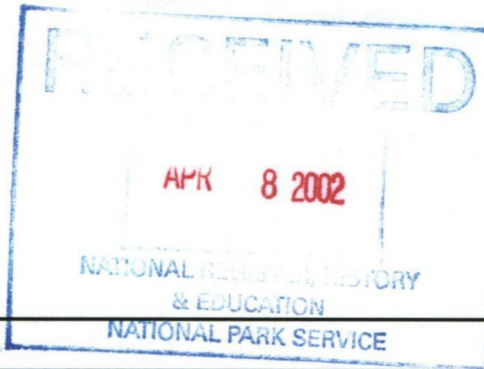


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

527



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Winters-Wimberley House
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 14070 Ranch Road 12

CITY OR TOWN: Wimberley

STATE: Texas

CODE: TX

COUNTY: Hays

CODE: 209

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

VICINITY: N/A

ZIP CODE: 78676

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

2-20-2002

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5/22/02

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	3	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	1 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	3	1 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: single family dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: Hall-parlor plan

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE/limestone
WALLS STONE/limestone; WOOD/weatherboard
ROOF METAL/steel
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

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Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The ca. 1856 Winters-Wimberley House occupies a five-acre site on a high bluff overlooking Cypress Creek, at the northern periphery of Wimberley, a small but growing Hill Country town in southwestern Hays County. Although set back about 100' feet to the east of Ranch Road 12, the house is visible from the road which connects the town of Wimberley to the county seat of San Marcos, about 10 miles to the southwest. The five-acre site contains the main house, several outbuildings, a fenced garden and other agricultural features, and a network of dirt roads that once led to the mill and other family work sites. The house is a vernacular 1-story, side-gabled limestone dwelling with matching limestone chimneys centered on the gable ends. An attached 3-bay porch supported by turned posts stretches across most of the front facade and matching pilasters are affixed to the wall. Multiple frame additions extend to the rear. Although its symmetrical 3-bay appearance suggests a center-passage plan, physical evidence indicates that the original house was built as a simple, 2-room hall-parlor dwelling. The walls are built of 18" thick ashlar blocks while the frame additions are covered with various wood siding, primarily board and batten. A crimped metal roof recently replaced an earlier metal roof that in turn replaced the original cedar shakes. Other built features on the site include a storage shed (ca. 1900), a cow shed (ca. 1900), ruins of a W.P.A. concrete privy (ca. 1935) and a nonhistoric well house (Map 1). Although the house has been altered since its ca. 1856 construction by multiple rear additions and the replacement of its original porch posts, windows and roofing material, most of these changes occurred during the period of significance and represent important historic trends in their own right. A discussion of the different building campaigns follows the description of the dwelling's current appearance.

SETTING AND CURRENT APPEARANCE

In 1856, William C. Winters purchased a 34-acre mill site along Cypress Creek near the frontier trading post of Glendale, the site of present Wimberley. Once he established his business, Winters chose a home site on a limestone promontory that rose high above the creek within view of the mill below. It was a simple, though substantial, rectangular limestone dwelling with a near-symmetrical, 3-bay primary facade. Winters probably built several small auxiliary structures near the house soon after its construction. As business increased, a wagon path soon developed between the trading post and the mill. Passing between the house and the creek below, the path eventually became part of the county road system. Wimberley's town square lies just to the southwest of the mill and house, connected by the old road, now Ranch Road 12.

Today, Ranch Road 12, a busy county highway, links Wimberley to San Marcos on the south. It passes through Wimberley on the town's northeast side and separates the approximately five-acre house lot from the old mill site. The nominated five-acre parcel contains the only substantial, intact cultural resources associated with the millers and their families: their house and other domestic features. The remaining property was successively subdivided and redeveloped with little regard for its history and thus any surviving cultural resources were abandoned, forgotten, demolished, or left to nature. A mill pond located at the base of the house lot is still evident but lies beyond the boundaries of the nominated property. Remnants of a 3,700 foot long millrace, thought to date to the 1860s, still remain. The millrace was designated a State Archeological Landmark in 1889 (Smullen 1998:13). Remains of other built features associated with the early mill operation are rumored to exist but they are on private property, are inaccessible for survey and outside the scope of this project. Locations of the most significant of these resources are depicted on a historic site map to show their relationship to the house and one another (Map 2).

The approximately five-acre Winters-Wimberley home site is accessed by a crushed rock road that leads east from Ranch Road 12, passing the house on the east side and looping behind a cow shed on the north. Several other rocky trails

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

crisscross the site. A sparse lawn surrounds the house and remnants of a garden and cedar fencing survive in the back yard. Two early sheds, ruins of a privy, and a nonhistoric well house share the building site. Rocky and covered with local Cedars, Live Oaks and native grasses, the historic site is surrounded by new development strung along Ranch 12 leading into Wimberley.

The original two-room section of the house (Figure 1, Photo 1- South Elevation; Figure 5-Plan 1, Rooms 1 A and 1 B) is built of random, 18" thick ashlar limestone blocks cemented with lime-based mortar. Stone footings provide a base for the masonry walls while the interior floor and walls are supported by pier and beam foundation. A new side-gabled metal roof covers the rectangular main building; it replaced an earlier metal roof that in turn replaced the original cedar shingles sometime within the historic period. Stone chimneys for wood-burning fireplaces in each of the two rooms extend from the gable ends. Matching 1/1 light double hung windows flank each of the chimneys.

A single entry door near the center of the primary (south) facade is surrounded by 1/1 light double hung windows. The windows were probably installed in the 1920s and likely replaced multi-light windows of a 6/6 configuration. An attached 3-bay porch extends almost full-width across the front facade, shading the entrance and front, south-facing windows. It is supported by turned posts and matching pilasters that appear to date to the turn of the century. A concrete porch floor poured in the 1930s has been replaced with a simple wood plank floor that is probably similar to the original. The primary facade gives an overall impression of symmetry; the door appears centrally placed, flanked by identical, equally spaced windows, enframed by a centered porch and capped on both ends by matching chimneys.

Side elevations reveal both the original stone construction and the later frame additions (Figures 2 & 3 -East and West Elevations, Photos 4 & 6). The south end of the east elevation is defined by a side-gabled roof that covers the original limestone wall. Matching 1/1 light windows are spaced on either side of the stone chimney which is centered on the ridgeline. Attached to the north end of the stone wall is a long, shed-roofed wing that extends to the north.

The south side of the west elevation is identical to the east side; it encompasses the side-gabled stone portion of the original house with a central limestone chimney flanked by matching 1/1 light double hung windows (Photo 6-West Elevation). Like the east elevation, a long, side-gabled frame wing extends to the north.

The rear (north) elevation contains a gabled core section that defines the termination of the earliest addition extending from the center of the original house (Figure 2, Photo 3-North Elevation). Shed-roofed wings slope from both sides of the gabled roof, covering the later additions on either side. The rear elevation is covered with a variety of siding materials and window types, reflecting the different building campaigns and the secondary importance of this facade. Its original windows were replaced and the openings greatly altered by the installation of horizontal aluminum sash in the 1960s or 1970s.

Plan Type

Although it appears to be a center-passage dwelling as evidenced by its 3-bay, central door and flanking window configuration, recent interior analysis suggests that it more likely was a two-room house whose front entrance led directly into the larger room (Figure 5-Plan 1, Room 1B). This larger room probably served as a parlor or public room. An offset rear door connected the second room, likely a bedroom (Room 1 A), to the outside. Both of the original doors remain in use; they are handmade raised panel type doors with inward-facing bevels. Each room contained a front (south) window and rear (north) window and two windows at the gable ends; they were most likely multi-pane -- possibly 6/6 -- double-hung windows typical of the era although no photographs exist that depict their original configuration.

Both rooms contain wood-burning fireplaces on their outside walls with limestone chimneys projecting from each of the gable ends. Family meals may have been prepared in the parlor but it is possible that cooking was done in a separate kitchen outbuilding. Summer kitchens were common appurtenances throughout the south. They kept heat out of

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

the living quarters in the hot summers and reduced the potential for fires. However, no evidence of a kitchen outbuilding has yet been found. Possibly later additions to the house obscure its location.

Later Building Campaigns

Rear Ell (Figure 5, Plan 2)

The first addition was a single board and batten room built in the late 1880s. Set on a pier and beam foundation, the room attached to the rear center (north side) of the original two-room house. A gabled roof covered the room and intersected the main gable about mid-way. Due to the site's steep grade, the floor level is about 10" higher than that of the original house, requiring two steps up to access from the main part of the house. Entry to the new room was through the back door of the original house. The room had a single window and door on both its east and west sides but the east side window has been removed and the opening boarded. It was probably a 4/4 light window like the surviving one on the west side. Six-inch pine boards were replaced with oak strip flooring in the 1950s. Bead board covered the ceiling. The addition may have been part of an overall renovation effort; bead board ceiling and board and batten partitions in the original section are similar to those in the addition and may have been installed when the new room was constructed. Jean Bales, a Wimberley descendant and later inhabitant, remembers the addition as a dining room but its original use is unknown.

Extension to Rear Ell (Figure 5, Plan 3)

A second, single room addition (Room 3) quickly followed the first. Built about 1890, the room simply extended the earlier addition by about twelve feet. According to Ms. Bales, the second addition was built as a kitchen. It was later converted into a bedroom. Little historic fabric remains in this room. Like the first addition, its plank flooring was replaced with oak strips in the 1950s. Its exterior sides are obscured by later porch additions and enclosures. Perhaps the most incongruous feature of the Winters Wimberley House is displayed in this room's only visible exterior wall; its original windows were replaced and the openings greatly altered by the installation of horizontal aluminum sash in the 1960s or 1970s.

Kitchen and Porch Additions (Figure 5, Plan 4)

Around the turn of the century, a new kitchen (Room 4) was added on the west side of Room 3, creating a porch alcove in the space between the south wall of the new room and the north wall of the original house (Room 1A). Like the other additions, the new kitchen was of frame construction, sheathed with board and batten siding, covered by a bead board ceiling and built at the same elevated height. In keeping with the previous additions, the kitchen originally featured pine board flooring that was subsequently covered with linoleum and later, vinyl. However, the new wing bore a shed roof that sloped gently from the high-pitched roof of the rear ell. The kitchen had only two small windows, neither of which is intact; the west window was replaced by aluminum sash and the north window holds an air conditioning unit. An original built-in hutch survives in the kitchen.

Kitchen Alterations (Room 5) and Sleeping Porch Addition (Room 6) (Figure 6 - Plans 5 and 6)

Residents continued to enlarge and improve their property in the 20th century. A second shed-roofed wing (Room 6) was added on the east side of the rear ell and the porch on the west side was incorporated into the kitchen as a breakfast room in the early 1900s. The enlarged kitchen was formed by enclosing the open (west) side and removing the south wall of the original kitchen. Several small windows and a door were built in the west wall with outside access. Like earlier additions, the enclosure featured board and batten exterior siding, pine board floors on pier and beam foundation, and

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Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

bead board ceilings. The long shed-roofed addition on the east side (Room 6) of the house was originally a partially open sleeping porch; outside board and batten walls of rooms 2 and 3 formed the west wall of the sleeping porch. The new room had bead board ceilings and a wood floor that was later replaced with concrete (Plan 5, Room 6). In the early 1930s, the screened porch was enclosed with a ribbon of double hung wood sash windows along the east wall. An exterior door was also added on that wall. The window leading into the now-enclosed porch from the original house was infilled with stone masonry and the window in the first addition was removed and boarded to create solid walls at the south and west sides of the room (Figure 6-Plan 6, Room 6).

Later Additions (Figure 6— Plan 7)

As modern plumbing and appliances came into use, further alterations were made to the house. It can be assumed that the bathroom (Room 7) was carved from Rooms 3 and 6 when plumbing was added to the house, in 1938. Still later, a laundry room (Room 8) took the remaining north end of the enclosed sleeping porch (Room 6). Various renovation efforts throughout the 20th century resulted in the removal or covering of original historic fabric. Sheetrock was added to the walls and ceilings in the additions and acoustical tile was installed in the ceiling and cement stucco finish applied to the stone walls of the original house. Pine board floors in the additions were replaced with oak during the 1950s and in the 1970s, the oak flooring in the living room (Room 1 B) was replaced with concrete and carpet. Although the building has undergone recent renovations, its layout has been little changed since the last major additions were completed in the late 1930s (Figure 7 — Existing Floor Plan). Because of the ad hoc nature of the various remodeling campaigns, the house is maze-like with uneven floors and doorways and dead-end rooms. Future restoration efforts will retain historic spaces but improve safety, traffic flow and egress.

Auxiliary Features*Cow Shed*

A rectangular cow shed measuring about 30' x 20' lies about 50' to the east of the house (Photo 2). The ca. 1900 frame shed has a front-gabled corrugated steel roof. Typical of old agricultural buildings, it has been repaired and patched with various siding materials over the years. The south side is covered with horizontal boards and a large, rolling steel door. The east side has vertical boards and the north end is covered primarily with corrugated steel. Once open to a fenced area, the west side has been enclosed by corrugated steel siding except for a small window. The interior is open with exposed roof framing. Milk stanchions still line the east wall. It is a Contributing resource.

Storage Shed

Behind the house to the northwest, is a small, side-gabled storage shed measuring about 15' x 20' and possibly dating to the earliest period of occupation. Its hand-hewn rafters and joists and rough roofing lath and floor boards indicate an early construction date. The door is located on the longer, south wall. It has two six light windows, one on the north wall and the other on the east. Although covered with corrugated steel siding and roofing, the shed contributes to the site.

Privy Ruins

The concrete base is all that remains of a "sanitary privy" built in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). It lies beyond the building site about 60' from the northeast corner of the house. Although dating to the historic period, so little fabric survives of the privy that it has lost its integrity and is a Noncontributing resource.

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House and Garden Site

The site contains various historic improvements including a network of rock and gravel roads, remnants of a garden and cedar fencing (Photo 2), and a concrete trough. A nonhistoric concrete slab and pump equipment are all that remain of a small ca. 1950 well house that once provided running water to the house. In poor condition, the well house was removed in 2000 and the slab, on the west side of the house, is all that survives. The slab is a minor feature and is not counted as either a Contributing or Noncontributing resource. Although abutting new construction along Ranch Road 12, the five-acre site is shielded from view on three sides by tree cover and thus retains a moderate degree of historic feeling.

Rehabilitation and Site Development Plans

Rehabilitation efforts have already commenced and are being carried out in accordance with Secretary of the Interior Standards in consultation with staff of the Texas Historical Commission Division of Architecture. In June 1998, Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates of San Marcos, Texas developed a Master Plan for the restoration of the Winters-Wimberley House. It was prepared for the Wimberley Institute of Cultures in conjunction with the Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc and funded in part by a grant from the National Trust.

In the first phase, efforts focused on restoring the original house. Stone was repaired and repointed and the interior was adapted to exhibit space. Originally covered with wood shingles, a metal roof was installed during the historic period. A new metal roof recently replaced the old one. Also during the initial restoration phase, the one-over-one windows and Victorian-era porch supports were removed and multi-light 6/6 windows and squared posts were installed in an effort to restore the house to its ca. 1856 appearance. Following Texas Historical Commission staff recommendations to retain the building's historic alterations rather than attempt to replicate the unknown original features, the turned posts and one-over-one windows were reinstalled. No photographs survive that depict the original posts and windows although a ca. 1916 photograph shows the turned porch posts (Figure 8).

Future work will address the frame additions; historic exteriors will be restored and interior space will be rehabilitated with a new kitchen, restrooms and meeting space. In the final phase, the roof covering the later additions will be restored and site improvements will include widening the drives and improving parking. Outbuildings will be restored, as well.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exploration/Settlement, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1856-1935

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1856

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-15).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-16).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

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

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Statement of Significance

Built about 1856 or shortly thereafter, the Winters-Wimberley House is one of the oldest extant pioneer dwellings in Hays County and the earliest surviving stone house in the town of Wimberley. In excellent condition following a recent restoration effort, the original two-room house built of hand-cut limestone retains its historic architectural features to an outstanding degree. Built of 18" cut limestone blocks, the side-gabled hall-parlor plan exhibits elements typical of early Texas domestic architecture: it has a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked by matching windows. Historic additions to the rear of the original two-room house reflect the growing size and circumstances of the successive mill owning families and their descendants who occupied the house until it was sold to the Wimberley Senior citizens Activities Inc., in 1997. The Winters Wimberley House is nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C as one of the region's best examples of an early frontier stone house.

It is also nominated under Criterion A for its historic associations with the initial settlement of Wimberley, once a fairly isolated Hill Country hamlet of ranchers, millers, and cedar choppers, now a rapidly growing artist's haven, tourist Mecca and upscale retreat for high-tech industry workers. The builders and pioneer occupants were instrumental in the community's early development and subsequent growth through their service as millers and their contributions to the area's economic, social and educational well-being. Some of their descendants still live in Hays County where they have played significant roles in preserving the area's cultural and architectural heritage. The Winters-Wimberley House is a significant historic icon and an increasingly rare vestige of Central Texas' frontier heritage in a rapidly developing environment. Located on five acres of the original William C. Winters 37-acre mill site, the house stands near the center of Wimberley, a simple but finely crafted dwelling that reflects both the architectural heritage and lifestyle of the pioneer settlers who settled the Central Texas Hill Country frontier in the mid-19th century.

Historic Background

When William Carvin Winters scouted the area where the present town of Wimberley now lies, about 1853, only a handful of log structures marked the tiny trading post. Winters and his family were among the outpost's first permanent settlers and their millworks enterprise became the foundation of the local economy. The house that Winters built for his wife and children about 1856¹ and which was enlarged by succeeding generations of Wimberleys who purchased the property in 1874, traces the history of this Hays County Hill Country community from its frontier beginnings to the end of the historic period.

William Carvin Winters (1809-1864) may have traveled to Texas from Giles County Tennessee as early as 1832 to examine its settlement possibilities (Smullen 1998: 1). He must have been favorably impressed since he returned in 1834, not only with his wife Lavinia and their children, but with his parents, James and Rhoda, and several siblings, as well. Traveling by wagon, the extended family first settled in Montgomery County (now Walker County), between the east and west forks of the San Jacinto River in October of 1834 (Smullen 1998: 2). Each of the adult men in the extended

¹ The exact date of construction is unknown. Winters lived in a log dwelling on nearby Wilson Creek as early as 1854. According to deed records, he purchased the mill site on June 4, 1856 [filed August 19, 1856] (Hays County Deed Records, C:265-266). He began building a new mill that year. It is likely that Winters continued to occupy the log house while the mill was under construction but it is also possible that he launched both projects simultaneously. The ca. 1856 date reflects Winters' known possession of the site.

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Winters-Wimberley House
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Winters family were admitted as colonists and granted tracks of land in the territory of Coahuila y Tejas in accordance with the Mexican colonization law of 1825 (Smullen 1998: 3).

Shortly after becoming Mexican colonists, however, the Texas War for Independence erupted drawing the Winters family into the fray. With his brothers and neighbors, William C. Winters fought at the Battle of San Jacinto where he was seriously wounded. Along with others who fought for Texas, Winters was granted a league of land from the grateful new Republic. During his long convalescence, Winters honed his woodworking skills and established himself as a furniture maker (Smullen 1998: 6), a trade that would ultimately influence his career as a miller on the Cypress Fork of the Blanco River.

Why Winters left Montgomery County for the unsettled, rocky hills of western Hays County is unknown but the region's natural beauty may have attracted the native Tennessean. Winters first saw the Hill Country in 1842 while on a military foray to free San Antonio from Mexican control. He returned several times in the 1840s and in 1846 bought a town lot in Seguin (Smullen 1998: 7). For several years, Winters lived in Seguin where he was counted in the 1850 census along with his wife and four children. During that period, he paid taxes on cattle and lost 14 horses to Indians. Winters and his wife suffered an even greater loss with the deaths of their twins while in Seguin (Smullen 1998: 8). Possibly for these reasons, the Winters family once again moved further west to what is now Blanco County.

Winters had been awarded 640 acres of land for his military service in 1838 and in 1853 had it surveyed on "Martin's Fork of the Rio Blanco" in present Blanco County. He was granted an additional 320 acres for his wounds at San Jacinto and had that property located and surveyed on Flat Creek, a branch of the Blanco River, as well. Despite having made these substantial surveys, Winters chose instead to homestead 100 acres of land near the small trading outpost of "Glendale", the site of present Wimberley (Smullen 1998: 9). Tax records indicate that Winters was living in Hays County by 1854 and possibly earlier; 1854 tax rolls list Winters as owning livestock in the county. Tax rolls the following year show that Winters paid taxes on his 100-acre Blackwell Survey homestead as well as on "cattle, a wagon, and sheep" within Hays County (Smullen 1998: 10).

In 1856, Winters bought the property that bears his name and reflects his legacy in Hays County: a 34-acre mill tract on the Cypress Fork of the Blanco River at the center of a small Hill Country trading post. Carved out of the 1280-acre Amassa Turner Survey, the mill's previous owners included Jacob de Cordova and, briefly, James Montgomery, who sold the property to Winters for \$25 (Smullen 1998: 10; Hays County Deed Records, C:265-266). Although there is evidence that both Cordova and Montgomery owned mills on the site², Winters is credited with making the operation successful which in turn contributed to the growth and welfare of the community.

It was a good match for both Winters, who finally found a permanent home for himself and his family, and for the fledgling frontier settlement that flourished in the mill's presence. By 1856, Winters established a sawmill, gristmill and shingle mill on Cypress Creek and the former Glendale became known as Winters' Mill for its most notable industry and residents. As the mill changed hands, so too did the name of the settlement. When Winters' son-in-law, John Cude, assumed ownership about 1864, the community became known as Cude's Mill. The settlement again changed names after Pleasant Wimberley purchased the property in 1874. Finally, it was shortened to Wimberley. Regional mills were vital to the growth and development of central Texas pioneer settlements in the years before railroads and good highways made milled lumber available to non-port communities. Steady growth following the Mexican War

² A man named Ezekiel Tucker operated a shingle business funded by de Cordova in 1849. De Cordova authorized Tucker to fence and cultivate land, erect log buildings for his family and outbuildings for his stock Hays County Deed Records, C:81-82). Montgomery may have run a small mill on the site from 1855, when he purchased the property from de Cordova, until he sold it to Winters the following year (Smullen 1998: 10)

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and Texas' admission as a state guaranteed local markets for millwork and a number of successful lumber and shingle mills were built on the Blanco River during this time, including those of Edward Burleson (San Marcos), Ezekial Nance (Mountain City) and William Moon (San Marcos and Wimberley). Cypress which were prized for its natural resistance to rot and insect infestation was plentiful along the region's waterways and supplied good building materials to the increasing numbers of settlers. With both water power and timber available to him Winters had chosen an ideal location to ply his woodworking skills and provide for his family.

The Winters House Ca. 1856

William Winters is thought to have built his house after the mill operations were underway (Smullen 1998: 11), probably between 1856 and 1858 when it first appears in the county tax records. The site was well-chosen, atop a wooded hill adjacent to the creek and millworks but beyond flood range. Consisting of only two rooms, the Winters house was nonetheless notable for its stone construction in a region where simple log houses were more typical. It has been suggested that the 18" thick hand-cut stone walls were built as a defense against potential attack in a region still mindful of Indian raids in the 1850s. While few such attacks were recorded in this region of Hays County, Winters had lost considerable stock to Indians in his former home in Seguin and was probably cautious as a result (Smullen 1998: 11). He also may have used stone for its insulation properties; the house's thick-walled stone construction kept it cool in summer and warm in winter.

The builder is unknown. Most likely, Winters hired a stone mason to build what he doubtless considered his permanent home. The stone work exhibits considerable craftsmanship and Winters, while a notable furniture maker, was not known to possess such skill. By the time he constructed the house, Winters had completed several profitable land sales and his mill and furniture businesses were thriving, so he probably had the means to hire skilled labor. Indeed, the Winters House represents the community's transition from a hard-scrabble trading post to a stable, progressive village whose prosperity was due, in large part, to Winters' enterprise.

If the stonework was unusual for the time and place, the plan and form were not. Center-passage and hall-parlor log and frame houses were common throughout Texas and, indeed, much of the rural south and frontier west. Some have suggested that the Winters-Wimberley House was originally a center passage house from its exterior appearance; the symmetrical facade and centrally placed front door are hallmarks of the center-passage plan. However, there is no interior evidence of a central hall and the rear door is offset, unlike the center passage type. Also, William Winters emigrated from the Lower Eastern Seaboard where hall-parlor plan houses were more common than the center-passage dwellings typical of the south (Lila Knight, personal communication February 7, 2001). It appears that the original house was a two-room hall and parlor plan with fire places in each of the rooms. One room would have served as a bedroom and the other as a parlor. Cooking may have been done in a separate kitchen outbuilding as was typical in warm, southern climates.

In all other aspects, the house resembled contemporaneous early Texas dwellings. Its front entrance was centrally placed and flanked by identical windows, set approximately equidistant from the door and end walls and giving a symmetrical appearance to the facade. It had a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof covered with wood shingles and stone chimneys at either end, one in each of the two rooms. A nearly full facade shed-roofed porch supported by wood posts shaded the front, south facing elevation. Although several construction campaigns have added rooms to the rear of the house, its primary facade appears very much as it did when the Winters family moved into the house about 1858. Notable exceptions are the turned porch posts and pilasters which likely replaced simple squared posts with chamfered edges in the 1890s and the replacement of what were probably multi-light windows with one-over-one sash. However, the turned posts and window replacements represent an important stylistic shift from the original design and occurred in during the

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Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 13Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

period of significance. Thus, they have assumed historic significance of their own and were retained in the restoration effort.

From the outset, Winters' Mill drew other residents and became the lifeblood of the small community that grew around it. The mill served as both a gristmill and sawmill and produced the tools for a settled community: plows, hoes, wagons, spinning wheels, looms, furniture, nails and household utensils (Kerbow in *Clear Springs and Limestone Ledges*, 1986: 502). Winters continued to operate his mill and enhance his reputation as a fine furniture maker. According to family tradition, he crafted some of the furniture for the 1857 Texas Capitol (Smullen 1998: 15). Sadly, Winters occupied his house a scant six years when he died unexpectedly of a heart attack in 1864. Upon Winters' death, his daughter Nancy and husband John M. Cude inherited the mill site and house. The couple and their two children shared the small house with Nancy's mother -- Winters' widow -- Lavinia, and brother, Willis Elisha. Cude took control of the mill and, in what would become a tradition, the community assumed the name "Cude's Mill" (Smullen 1998: 16). Cude operated the mill for ten years with both success and loss. In 1869, a flood washed out Winters' mill and Cude built a new one on higher ground across the creek from the original site. He further improved the operation by building a longer, wider mill race with greater capacity and technology. Apparently the mill remained successful under Cude's oversight, but in 1874 he sold the entire operation, including the house and 200 acres of land, and took his family further south to Frio and Atascosa counties (Smullen 1998: 16).

Wimberley's Mill

In 1874, rancher Pleasant Wimberley came to present Wimberley from Blanco County looking for a safer home for his wife and family. A native of North Carolina, Wimberley led his brothers and sisters to the new state of Texas in 1847 to seek new homes and opportunities. The family arrived in Brenham on Christmas day, 1847, where they proceeded to gather a herd of longhorn cattle. There Wimberley met Amanda Jackson, daughter of Isaac Jackson, who had come to what is now Washington County in 1818 and served as an alcalde under the Mexican government. Amanda and her twin sister Sarah were born in Washington County on October 18, 1831, several months after their father froze to death in a blizzard. Pleasant Wimberley and Amanda Jackson married on January 9, 1849, and first settled in Brenham where three of their children were born (Kerbow 1986: 503-505).

In 1855, Wimberley, his wife, brothers and sisters took their cattle to Walnut Creek, on the Texas frontier near the present Blanco-Llano County line. Amanda gave birth to seven more children between 1856 and 1871. The family lived at Blanco where they grazed cattle and raised strong stage horses on the open range for 18 years. During the Civil War, Pleasant Wimberley served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Pedernales Cavalry 3rd Frontier Home Guard in Blanco and Gillespie counties (Kerbow 1986: 509). The primary role of the Home Guard was to protect settlers from Indian attack. With Federal and Confederate troops pulled to the battle fronts of the Civil War, Indians, particularly Comanches, attempted to regain their former hunting grounds and raids on small, isolated settlements and farmsteads increased in frequency and brutality. Raids continued after the war until a line of frontier forts were recommissioned. Although Wimberley was one of the most successful ranchers in the county in 1871, with 1,000 head of cattle, numerous horses and 1,200 acres of land, life in Blanco remained tenuous. Comanches continued to make sporadic raids on unprotected farmsteads and small settlements in the 1870s and Amanda Wimberley urged her husband to move to a safer, more civilized place, preferably San Marcos, the Hays County seat. Instead, Pleasant Wimberley followed the Rio Blanco upstream until he reached the confluence of the Blanco with Cypress Creek, also known as Jacob's Well Creek. Wimberley continued upstream until he found Cude's Mill and the nearby trading post. On March 5, 1874, Wimberley paid John M. and Nancy Winters Cude \$8,000 in gold coin for approximately 200 acres of land between the Rio Blanco and Cypress Creek. The land included the stone house built by Winters and the mill established by Winters and continued

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

by Cude (Kerbow 1986: 509-511). Following the tradition of the place, the former Winters Mill, then Cude's Mill, became known as Wimberley's Mill and eventually shortened to Wimberley (Kerbow *Wimberley: Historic Belle of the Blanco*, xi).

Like Winters and Cude before him, Wimberley made a good living from the mill for many years. His made his son Zachary a partner in the endeavor and eventually Zach's son Hickman joined his father and grandfather at the mill. The Wimberleys operated the existing grist mill, shingle mill and sawmill operations and expanded the business to include a flour mill, cotton ginning and sorghum molasses refining facilities in the late 19th century. In 1908, Pleasant Wimberley deeded the mill and house to Zach's daughter Susie and her husband John Pyland, who served as the last miller (Kester 1998: 90).

By that time, however, local timber had become scarce and competition from newer, better equipped mills forced Pyland to close the sawmill and shingle mill. At the same time, water flow on Cypress Creek diminished and the corn mill declined as a result. Finally, Pyland was forced to abandon the mill in 1925³, although his family continued to live in the house built by William Winters nearly 75 years earlier. When Pyland died in 1937, his widow Susie remained in the house until her death in 1964. The property passed to their daughter, Katie Fay Pyland in 1966. Descendants of the Wimberley-Pyland family occupied the house until 1997 when the Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc. purchased the house on five acres of the original 37-acre tract.

Through the first half of the 20th century, Wimberley had remained a quiet Hill Country crossroads community. Although the Wimberley Mill had closed, the village survived as a trading hub for surrounding ranches in the early to mid-20th century. Local ranchers drove cattle and goat herds through the village streets past the cluster of cafes, gas stations and general mercantile stores at its center as late as the 1930s. Ultimately, Wimberley's natural beauty proved to be its greatest economic asset. Since the advent of automobile travel and increased leisure time in the early 20th century, the area's hills and clear creeks had attracted tourists and campers since the early 20th century. Tourist camps and summer camps brought hundreds of visitors in the hot summer months.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Wimberley became a haven for artists, antique dealers and retailers who catered to the tourist clientele. The community experienced phenomenal growth during successive economic booms in the 1980s and 1990s--and despite an intervening bust. By 1997, pressure to develop the five-acre Winters-Wimberley home site -- a prime piece of real estate near the heart of Wimberley's burgeoning commercial zone-- had intensified, and prospects for saving and preserving the house were dim. When a local civic group, Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., learned that the parcel was being considered for commercial development, its members launched an effort to purchase the property. At the same time, a second nonprofit group, Wimberley Institute of Cultures (WIC) embarked on a campaign to preserve and restore the Winters-Wimberley House, the community's most historic building. Together, the two organizations formed a "Now-or-Never Committee" to acquire and save the property. The two organizations participated equally in fund-raising efforts that yielded more than \$300,000 toward the purchase of the five-acre site. Committee members worked tirelessly to obtain grants, solicit donations and secure loans to buy the historic property in 1997 (Billingsley, correspondence, June 7, 2001). The Meadows Foundation and Houston Endowment were among the project's benefactors.

In June 1998, Wimberley Institute of Cultures collaborated with Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., to hire the San Marcos architectural firm of Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates to prepare a Master Plan for the restoration of the house and preparation of its grounds for public use. Today, WIC leases the Winters-Wimberley House for the nominal sum of \$10 per year to host exhibits dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the area's pioneer heritage. The house also serves as a Texas History teaching site for Wimberley schools and provides a venue for community events and

³ Most sources indicate that the mill closed in 1925 and was razed in 1934.

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

meeting space for small groups (Billingsley, correspondence, June 7, 2001). The property's acquisition and rehabilitation constitutes a preservation victory in the wake of recent wide scale development throughout Hays County, and particularly Wimberley.

Although the house has been altered since its ca. 1856 construction by multiple rear additions and the replacement of its original porch posts, windows and roofing material, most of these changes occurred during the period of significance and represent important historic trends in their own right. Restoration efforts are being undertaken in consultation with the Texas Historical Commission Division of Architecture and the house is in good to excellent condition. Future plans include removing nonhistoric exterior finishes and fenestration and remodeling the interior for community use.

Historic and Architectural Significance: Conclusion

The Ca. 1856 Winters-Wimberley House was the first stone dwelling in the present town of Wimberley which was then merely a frontier trading post of ramshackle shelters. The house's solid limestone construction and evident craftsmanship reflect the builder's intention to create a permanent home for his family and most local historians credit this effort as the economic foundation of the community that grew up around the Winters home and mill. The Winters-Wimberley House is the Wimberley's oldest dwelling still on its original site and has exceptional historic significance dating to the earliest period of the town's settlement.

Architecturally, the Winters-Wimberley House is an important vernacular resource associated with Central Texas' frontier and early settlement periods. The original limestone building is one of the earliest and best surviving hall-parlor plan houses in Hays County. Its primary facade appears very much as it was built with several notable historic period modifications that reflect changing conditions and economic circumstances throughout the period of significance (1856-1935). Such changes are typical of small frontier houses that have been continuously occupied for many generations and should be considered in the context of the vernacular tradition. The largest and most significant additions occurred during the historic period, although changes in siding materials and fenestration on the rear facade were made during the 1960s. New wings and rooms were placed behind the original two-room house in such a way that they are not visible from the front. In fact, the major nonhistoric alterations are visible only from the rear. Though the replacements and additions do not reflect the frontier period, they express later historic design trends and chronicle the building's evolving form and appearance to meet the family's changing needs and tastes. Thus, the building's historic alterations and additions have achieved significance of their own. In fact, the Winters-Wimberley House is an excellent example of the way in which early vernacular architecture was adapted to the changing demands of rural life over a 100-year period extending from the frontier to the modern period.

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 5.05 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	14	586980	3318720

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-17)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-17)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Terri Meyers, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Hardy Heck Moore & Myers, Inc.

DATE: July 30, 2000

STREET & NUMBER: 1414 W. 6th St.

TELEPHONE: (512) 478-8014

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 78703

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheets Map-18 through Map-20)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-28)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-21 through Figure-27)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc. (Mrs. M.F. Johnson, president)

STREET & NUMBER: PO Box 678

TELEPHONE: (512) 847-3184

CITY OR TOWN: Wimberley

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78760

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Boundary Description

A 5.061 Acre Tract, Part of the Amasa Turner Survey, in Wimberley, Hays County, Texas. Land in Hays County, Texas, being part of the Amasa Turner Survey; further being part of a 31.472 acre tract conveyed from Hazel P. Eastwood, et al, to Katie Fay P. Keith by deed recorded in Volume 210, Page 401, of the Deed Records of Hays County, Texas; and still further being described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a 5/8" rebar found on the present northerly right-of-way line of Ranch Road 12, said point being the southeasterly corner of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract; thence North 54° 12'40" West (this and the next three calls being along the northeasterly night-of-way line of Ranch Road 12 and the southerly line of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract) a distance of 180.59 feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence North 54° 12'40" West a distance of 72.29 feet to a 1/2" rebar found for the point of curvature of a curve concave northerly, said curve having a design radius of 2825.3 feet; thence North 53°08'55" West, along a chord of said curve, a distance of 80.00 feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence North 38°39'00" East a distance of 1096.46 feet to a 1/2" rebar found for a point on a northerly line of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract and a south line of that 70.46 acre tract conveyed from Minnie Ezell Roberts, et al, to William Parks Johnson by deed recorded in Volume 122; Page 167, of the Deed Records of Hays County, Texas; thence South 78°36'34" East, along a northerly line of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract and a southerly line of the aforementioned 70.46 acre tract, a distance of 61.29 feet to a corner of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract and a north-westerly corner of a tract conveyed from J.W. Hyland to N.E. Hughes, et ux, by deed recorded in Volume 87, Page 418, of the Deed Records of Hays County, Texas; thence South 25°53'07" West (this and the next four calls being along the southeasterly line of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract and a northwesterly line of the aforementioned Hughes tract) a distance of 150.45 feet to a 5/8" rebar found; thence South 26°03'07" West a distance of 172.49 feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence South 23°38'38" West a distance of 192.17 feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence South 22°59'34" West a distance of 176.60 feet to an 8" cedar tree taken for an interior corner; thence North 50°31'07" West a distance of 5.30 feet to a 1" iron pipe found for the northwesterly corner of a 2.58 acre tract conveyed from N.E. Hughes, et ux, to Alton Morris by deed recorded in Volume 116, Page 580, of the Deed Records of Hays County, Texas; thence South 11°08'35" West (this and the next four calls being along a southeasterly line of the aforementioned 31.472 acre tract and a northwesterly line of the aforementioned 2.58 tract) a distance of 199.51 feet to a 5/8" rebar found; thence South 81°06'00" West a distance of 6.17 feet to a 5/8" rebar found; thence South 16°32'02" West a distance of 95.62 feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence North 80°32'32" West a distance of 70.70n feet to a 1/2" rebar found; thence South 17°10'00" West a distance of 144.18 feet to the point of beginning; containing in all 5.061 acres; subject, however to any legal rights-of-way and easements. Certified May 20, 1996.

Boundary Justification

The approximately 5-acre site contains the only extant resources - the house, barn and shed - historically associated with the Winters and Wimberley families. Other parcels of the original Winters and Wimberley tracts, including the mill site, were deeded to various descendants and some were later sold for development

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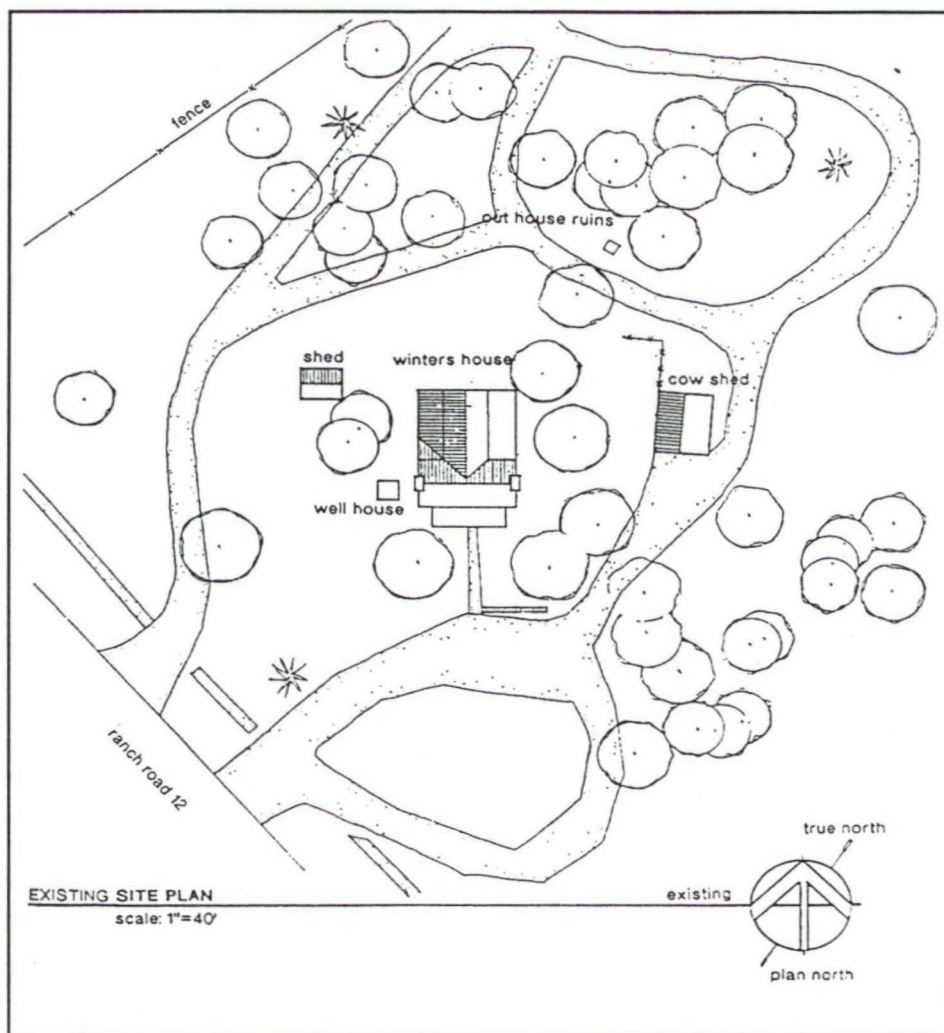
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 18

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Map 1: Winters-Wimberley 5-Acre Site, Existing Conditions 1998

Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters-Wimberley House*, for Wimberley Institute of Cultures and Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., 1998.



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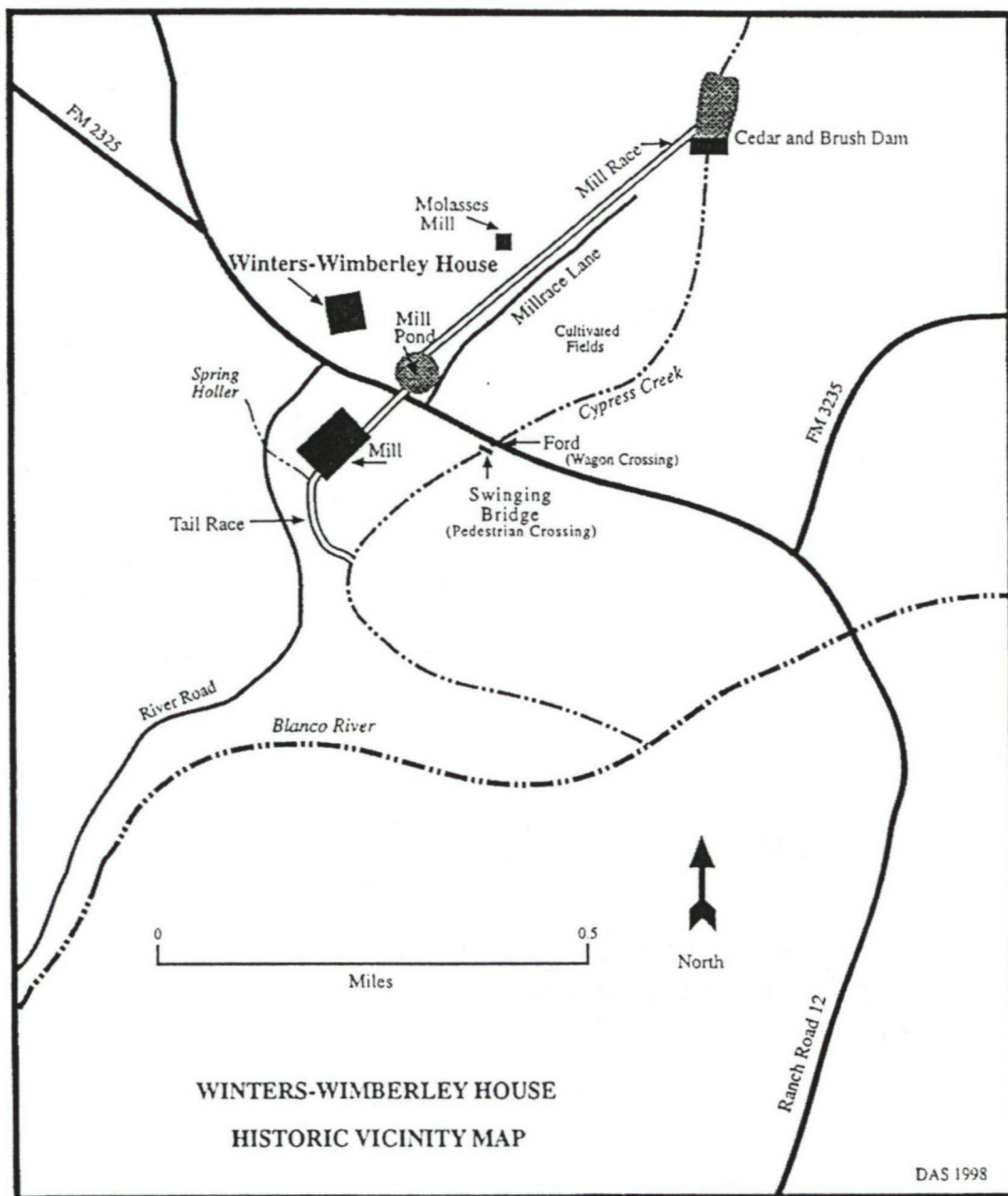
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Map 2: Winters-Wimberley House Historic Vicinity Map including Mill Site, drawn 1998

Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters-Wimberley House*, for Wimberley Institute of Cultures and Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., 1998.



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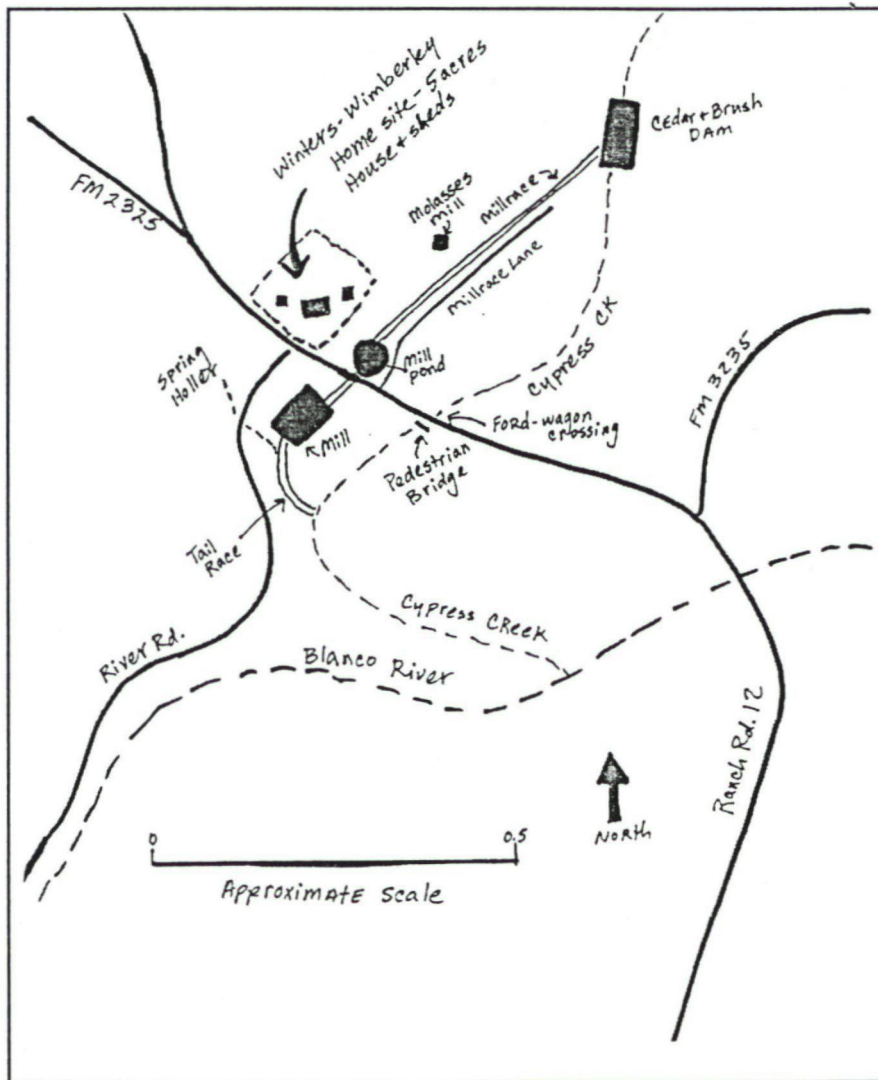
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 20

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Map 3: Winters-Wimberley 5-Acre Home Site and Related Historic Features including Mill Site (razed).

Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters-Wimberley House*, 1998., revised to show approximate 5-acre home site by Tern Myers, 2001.



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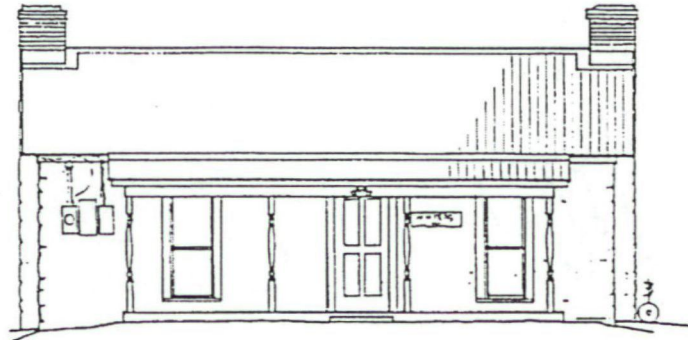
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Section FIGURE Page 21

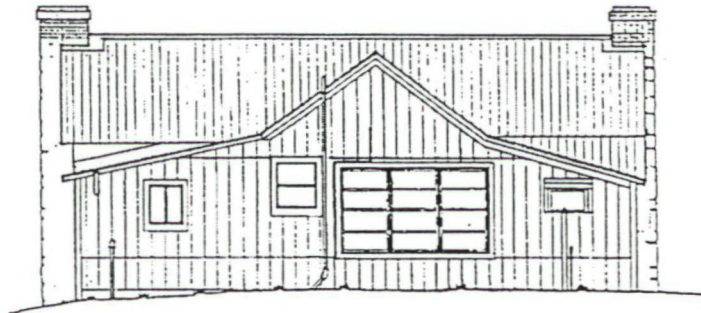
Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 1: South (Primary) Elevation, Existing Appearance, Winters-Wimberley House, drawn 1998

Figure 2: North (Rear) Elevation, Existing Appearance, Winters-Wimberley House drawn 1998
Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters- Wimberley House*



SOUTH ELEVATION existing
scale: 1/8"=1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION existing
scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

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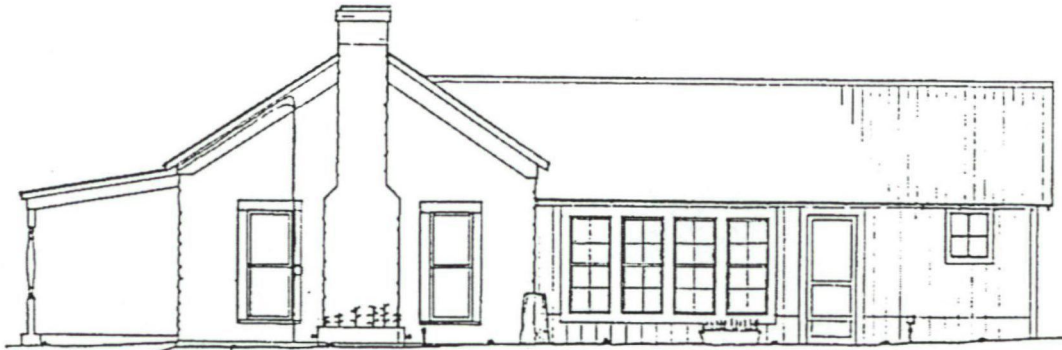
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 22

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 3: East Elevation, Existing Appearance, Winters-Wimberley House, drawn 1998

Figure 4: West Elevation, Existing Appearance, Winters-Wimberley House drawn 1998
Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan: Restoration of the Historic Winters- Wimberley House*



EAST ELEVATION

scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

existing



WEST ELEVATION

scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

existing

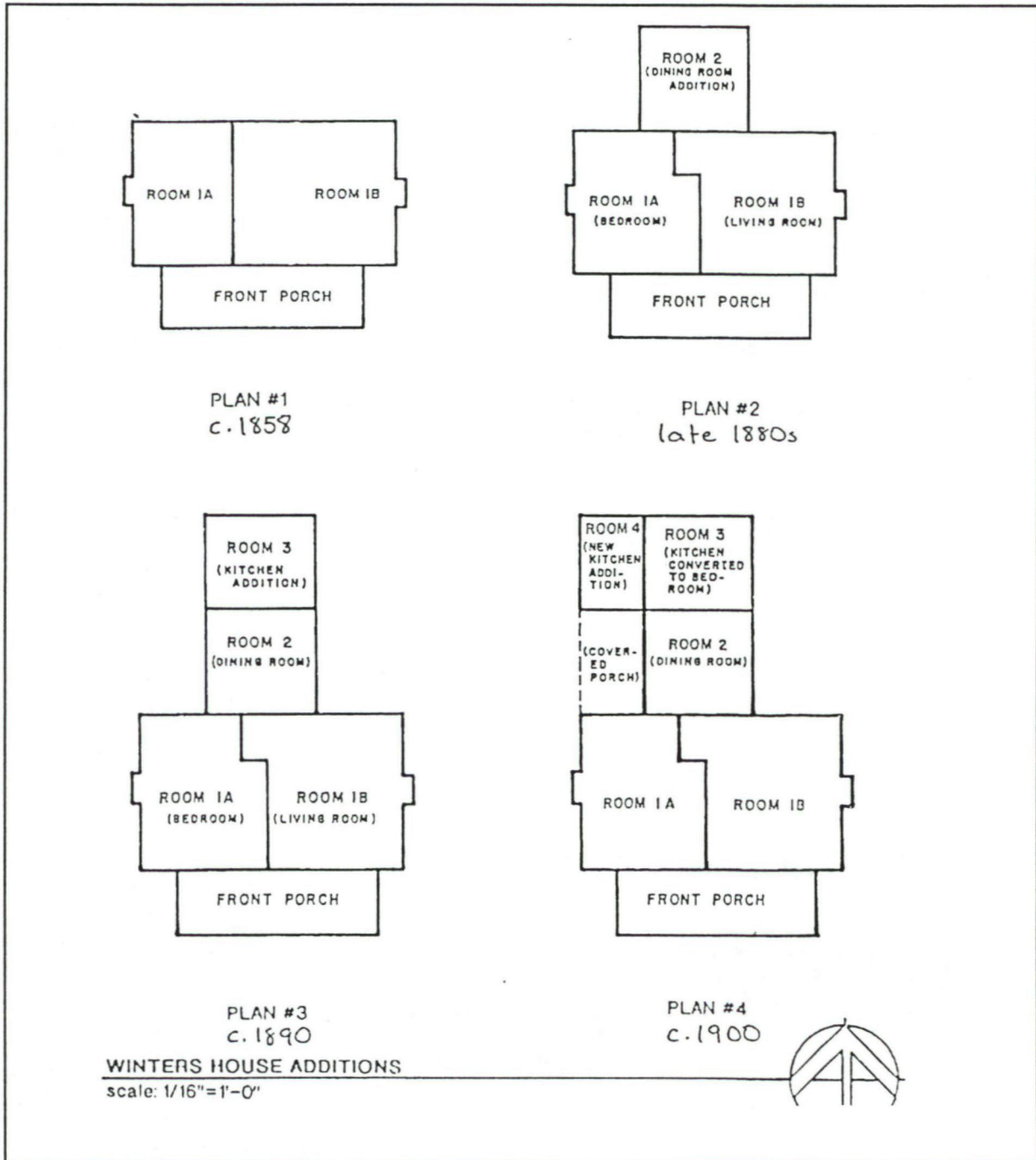
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Section FIGURE Page 23

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 5: Evolution of the Winters-Wimberley House, Plans 1-4, drawn and revised 1998
Source: Claire Smullen (Billingsley) based on a plan prepared by Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates



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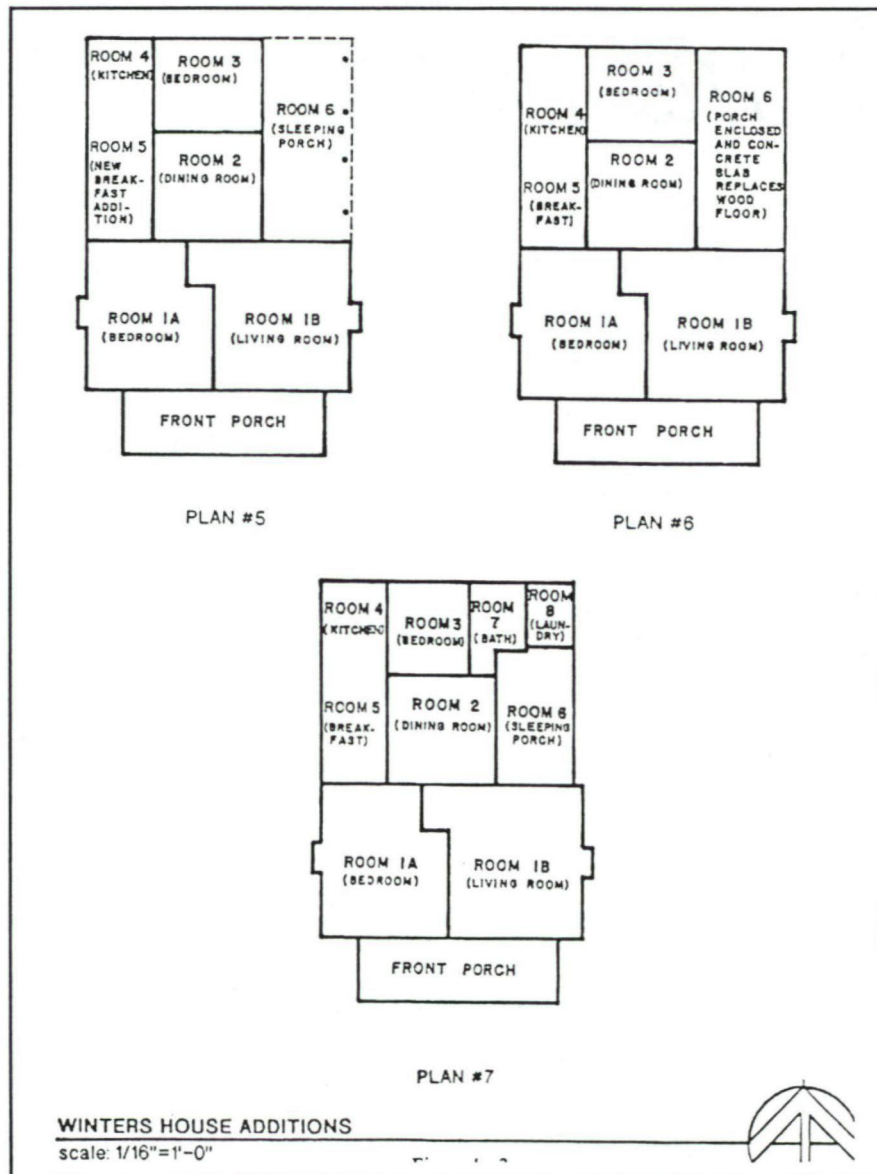
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Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 6: Evolution of the Winters-Wimberley House, Plans 5-7, drawn and revised 1998

Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters-Wimberley House*, for Wimberley Institute of Cultures and Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., drawn 1998.



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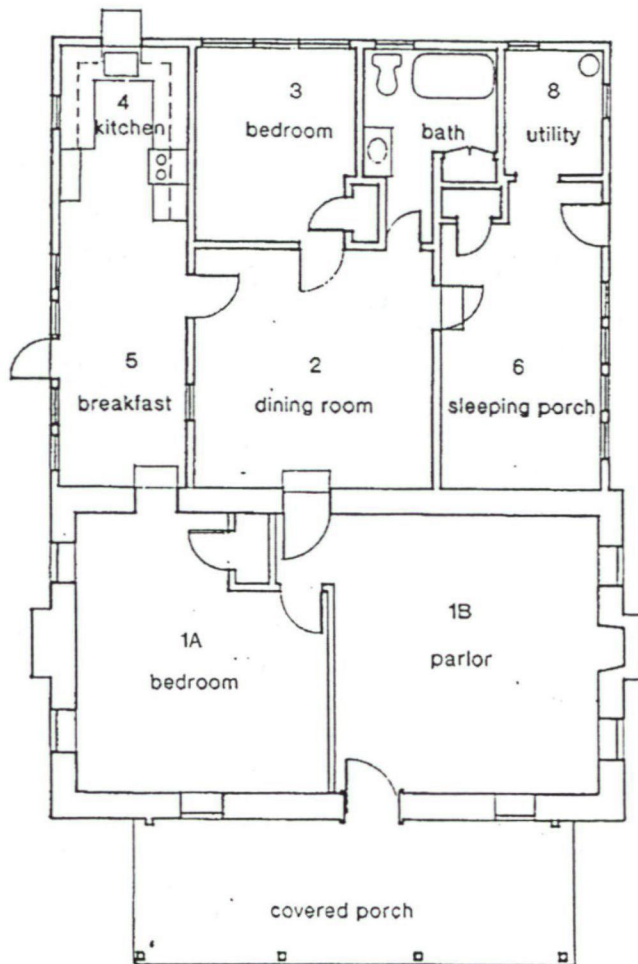
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Section FIGURE Page 25

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 7: Existing Floor Plan, Winters-Wimberley House, drawn 1998

Source: Jeffrey H. Kester & Associates, *Master Plan for the Restoration of the Historic Winters- Wimberley House*, for Wimberley Institute of Cultures and Wimberley Senior Citizens Activities, Inc., 1998.



FLOOR PLAN
scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

existing



plan north

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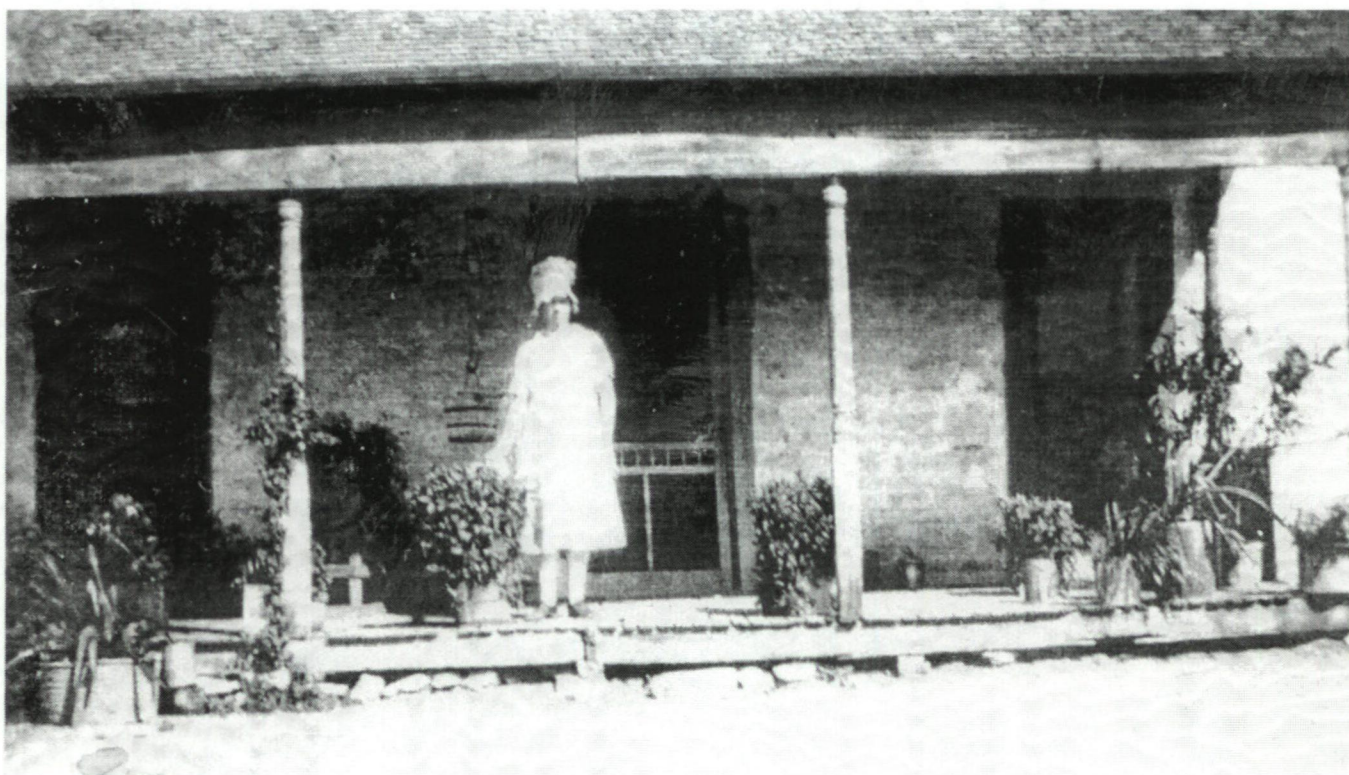
Section FIGURE Page 26

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 8: Historic Photograph

Susie Pyland, granddaughter of Pleasant Wimberley, front porch, c. 1920

Source: Claire Smullen Billingsley, personal collection



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Section FIGURE Page 27

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Figure 9: Historic Photograph

Wimberley Mill, date unknown, probably c. 1920

Source: Dorothy Wimberley Kerbow, personal collection



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Section PHOTO Page 28

Winters-Wimberley House
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas

Photo Inventory: Winters-Wimberley House

Winters-Wimberley House
14070 Ranch Road 12
Wimberley, Hays County, Texas
Terri Myers, photographer
January 2001
Negatives on File with the Texas Historical Commission

Photo 1:
South (Primary) elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 2:
East elevation
Camera facing west

Photo 3:
North (Rear) Elevation
Camera facing south

Photo 4:
Northwest oblique
Camera facing southeast

Photo 5:
West elevation
Camera facing east

Photo 6:
Garden and Cow Barn
Camera facing northeast

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Winters--Wimberley House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Hays

DATE RECEIVED: 4/08/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000527

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/23/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Winters - Wimberley House
Hays County, TEXAS
Terri Myers, photographer
January 2000

Negative

South (primary) Elevation
camera facing north

Photo No. 1 of 6



WINTERS - WIMBERLEY HOUSE
14070 RANCH ROAD 12
WIMBERLEY, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 6



WINTERS-WIMBERLEY HOUSE
14070 RANCH ROAD 12
WIMBERLEY, HAYS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 6



WINTERS-WIMBERLEY HOUSE
14070 RANCH ROAD 12
WIMBERLEY, HAYS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 6

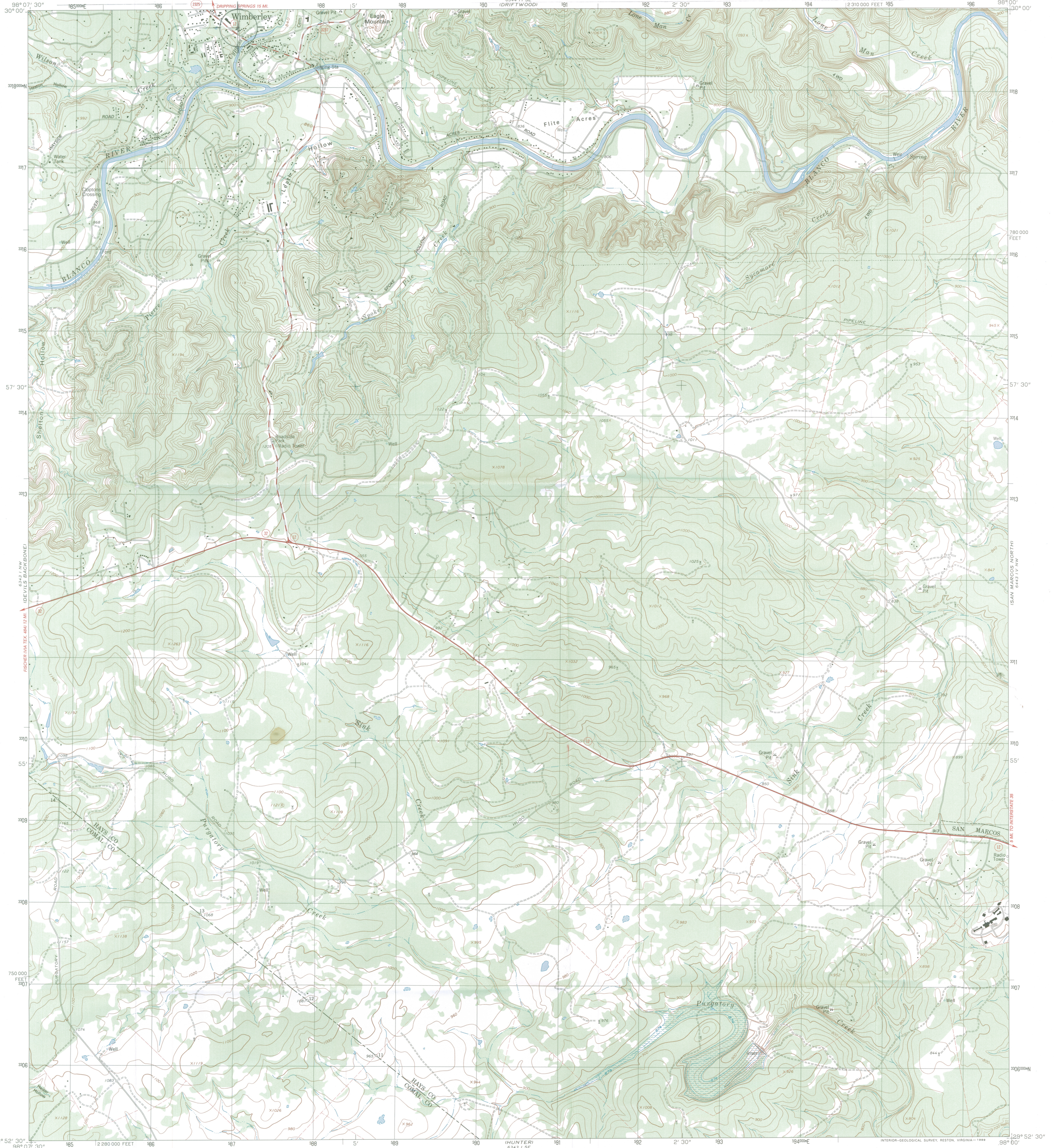


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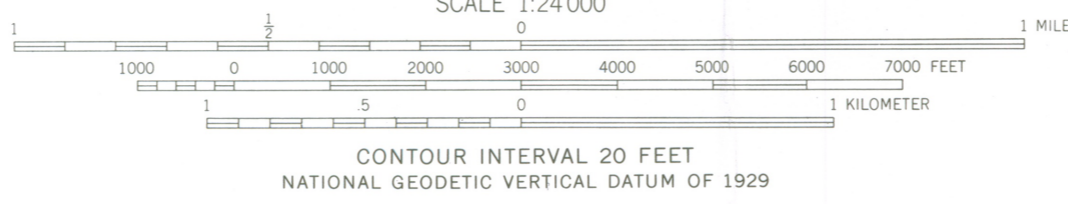
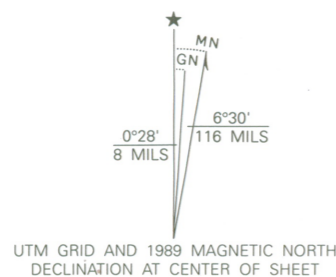
WINTERS-WIMBERLY HOUSE
14070 RANCH ROAD 12
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WINTERS-WIMBERLEY HOUSE
14070 RANCH ROAD 12
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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with the Texas Water Development Board
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1958. Field checked 1964. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1986. Field checked 1988. Map edited 1989
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system,
south central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
projection lines 19 meters south and 28 meters east as shown by
dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

WIMBERLEY, TEX.
29098-H1-TF-024

1989

DMA 6343 I NE-SERIES V882

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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