

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**



**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Dubina Historic District  
**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** N/A

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** Roughly bounded by FM 1383 and CR 480

**CITY OR TOWN:** Dubina

**STATE:** Texas **CODE:** TX

**COUNTY:** Fayette

**CODE:** 149

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A

**VICINITY:** N/A

**ZIP CODE:** 78956

**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.)

  
Signature of certifying official

7-25-2003  
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.

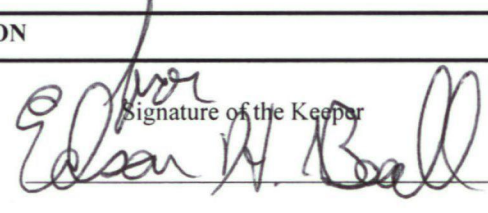
☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9/27/03

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** District

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>	
	2	4	<b>BUILDINGS</b>
	1	1	<b>SITES</b>
	0	0	<b>STRUCTURES</b>
	0	0	<b>OBJECTS</b>
	3	5	<b>TOTAL</b>

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

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** RELIGION/religious facility = church and  
FUNERARY/cemetery = cemetery and  
SOCIAL/meeting hall

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** RELIGION/religious facility = church and  
FUNERARY/cemetery = cemetery and  
SOCIAL/meeting hall

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Late Gothic Revival; Bungalow/Craftsman; Other: Neobaroque

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION WOOD  
WALLS WOOD  
ROOF METAL  
OTHER

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



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### Narrative Description: Summary

The Dubina Historic District represents the heart of a rural community developed by Czech Moravian immigrants. It lies along Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1383 in southeastern Fayette County, just north of Interstate-10 and approximately midway between San Antonio and Houston, in the rich Blackland Prairie of South Central Texas. Dubina's immediate surroundings are still predominately used for agriculture, and the character of the landscape has changed little in the past 50 years. The district's contributing properties include an active Catholic church, Saints (Sts.) Cyril and Methodius, and its associated cemetery, as well as an active social hall of the KJZT, a Czech Catholic benevolent organization in Texas. Although some surrounding ruins attest to the prior presence of commerce and industry in Dubina, only the church, cemetery and social hall have remained in use, and together they form the social and cultural center of this unique rural community. With only minimal changes to the buildings and a remarkably intact setting, the Dubina Historic District retains a high degree of integrity.

The Dubina Historic District lies in southeastern Fayette County, Texas, an area rich in Czech and German ethnic heritage. That heritage is represented in the many small towns that dot the county's rural landscape. The towns range in size from LaGrange, the county seat, which has a population of about 4,500, to those like Dubina, which has a recorded population of 44. The majority of land, however, remains undeveloped, and agriculture continues to be an important component of the area's economy. Most businesses are now concentrated in larger towns, but places like Dubina have continued to foster the social and cultural life of their surrounding communities.

The compact scale and informal organization of Dubina are fairly typical of rural communities of its type. Turning west off of FM 1383, a narrow gravel road curves north, passing in front of the church and social hall before curving west and descending toward the nearby Navidad River. This road, identified as County Road (CR) 480 or "Piano Bridge Road," represents the remainder of the original route through Dubina, and the historic road bed is still visible heading north from the town. Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church sits just a few yards east of the road. Just across the road to the west, and included in the church's property, is an undeveloped piece of native prairie, referred to as the "Fayette Grasslands." Although visible from the road, both the cemetery, to the west, and the KJZT hall, to the east, are set further back and accessed by dirt and gravel drives. Although not included in the district's boundaries, the ruins of a multi-purpose commercial complex are visible just beyond the road's curve toward the river, facing the historic road bed. (Map-20)

### Sts. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church<sup>1</sup>

Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church has continuously served as the center of the Dubina community, and it is also the heart of the Dubina Historic District. Constructed by members of the congregation between 1909 and 1911, the church was designed by San Antonio architect Leo Dielmann. The small and simple, but elegant, building was executed in the Carpenter Gothic style, a popular choice for ecclesiastical architecture at the time, especially in rural communities. The symmetrical form of the wood frame church features a projecting central bell tower topped with a steep spire, a rectangular nave with a steeply pitched gable roof and buttressed walls, and a polygonal apse at the rear, flanked by small

<sup>1</sup> Different spellings of "Sts. Cyril and Methodius" have appeared in documents relating to Dubina's parish. In the property tax records and some older historical references, it is spelled "Ss. Cyrill and Methodius," which seems to be derived from the Slavic spelling. However, contemporary documents and current parishioners favor the Anglicized spelling, which is also used here.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

square wings with hipped roofs. Nearly all of the openings have pointed arch tops, and simple wood brackets line the building's classical cornice.

The front (west) façade of Sts. Cyril and Methodius is defined by its dramatic sense of verticality. The square base of the central tower projects forward and rises from the building's core, supported by angled, stepped buttresses at its exposed corners. Just above the nave's roof, the tower's square base terminates with a pronounced cornice. A smaller octagonal section, which houses the bell, extends above the cornice, with small round turrets rising from each corner of the base. Louvered, pointed arch openings occupy the four square faces of the octagon. A tall, steep spire caps the tower, with tiny gabled dormers set above each louvered opening and a metal cross at the spire's peak.

The church's entrance, a pair of 5-panel wood doors with a three-part pointed arch transom, is in the base of the tower. A tall, narrow 4/4 wood sash window, with a two-part pointed arch transom is above the entrance, and a small diamond shaped window is above it. On each side of the tower, the gable end of the nave is pierced by a pair of stacked windows, separated by an inset wood panel, that continue above the cornice returns into the gable. The bottom window of each pair is a rectangular 4/4 wood sash. The upper window is also a 4/4 wood sash, but with a pointed arch top. The corners of the gable end are supported by stepped buttresses, which stop just below the bracketed cornice returns. The cornice brackets also continue up the gable, until it meets the central tower.

The north and south elevations of Sts. Cyril and Methodius are identical. Each side of the nave includes four bays, separated by stepped buttresses. A pair of brackets decorates the cornice above each buttress. Each bay includes a pair of tall, 4/4 wood sash windows, topped by leaded glass, pointed arch transoms. A pair of gabled, louvered dormers are centered on the side of the steeply pitched roof. To the rear, a rectangular, hipped roofed wing projects out, with the polygonal apse visible behind and above it. A rectangular 4/4 wood sash window pierces the facing wall of each wing.

The focus of the church's rear (east) elevation is the polygonal apse, which projects straight out from the rear gable end before ending in a cutaway bay. Each angled wall of the bay includes one pointed arch, leaded glass window. The apse is flanked by the shorter rectangular wings, whose hipped roofs peak below its eave. The south wing includes a single, 4/4 rectangular wood sash window. On the north wing, a set of steps leads to a rear entrance, with a 4-panel wood door topped by a two-part transom.

The interior of Sts. Cyril and Methodius mimics the form of traditional European cathedrals, albeit on a much smaller scale. The entry is at the back of the sanctuary, with rows of wooden pews separated by a central aisle and flanked by smaller side aisles. A choir loft spans the width of the building above the entry, with the altar at the far end of the sanctuary, set back in the apse. The nave is divided into three vaulted sections. The central section matches the width of the apse and stretches up to fill the full height of the building. The ceiling is vaulted, although not a structural feature, coming to a point at its peak. The much narrower and shorter side sections are vaulted in the same way, separated from the central section by rows of columns supporting vaulted, pointed arches. Religious statuary is found throughout the church. A good deal of the statuary was brought over from Europe in the 1910s, as were the elaborately carved, wood stations of the cross, with the text written in Czech.

Like several other Texas churches built by Central European immigrants, Sts. Cyril and Methodius is adorned with an array of decorative interior painting. Colorful, stenciled patterns of stylized vines and flowers trace the outline of the arches and windows, with geometric patterns also used along the outer walls. Unique paintings occupy prominent interior spaces, with angels above each column and an emblem of the parish in the central nave vault above the apse.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

All of the church's interior paintings were covered with solid white paint in 1952, but their existence was never forgotten and faint traces remained visible. After over thirty years, the church's parishioners decided to uncover and restore the paintings in 1983. Thus began a long and tedious restoration process, undertaken each Sunday after church services by the parishioners themselves. They carefully removed the white paint to reveal portions of the paintings. New stencils were made from each original pattern, and the freehand paintings were documented as thoroughly as possible. With the aid of historic photographs, the parishioners then repainted all of the interior decorations in their original locations. Although the recreated paintings lack historic integrity in terms of materials and workmanship, historic photographs reveal the historical accuracy of their design and arrangement. (Figure-22)

The Fayette Grasslands occupy approximately 15 acres just west of the church, stretching from CR 480 to the edge of the Navidad River valley. Owned by Sts. Cyril and Methodius, this piece of native prairie has been preserved in its natural state since Dubina's founding. It is an important element of the district's historic setting and provides a rare glimpse of the area's natural land conditions.

### **Sts. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Cemetery**

The Sts. Cyril and Methodius Cemetery, which is owned by the church, has served the Dubina Community since shortly after its founding and continues in use today. It lies west of the church and CR 480, just south of the Fayette Grasslands. The cemetery consists of two distinct parts, a historic section, which is contributing to the district, and a modern section, which is non-contributing. The historic section, which is further back from the road, sits in a dense grove of oak trees. Its entrance is marked by a large stone cross, dedicated to Dubina's original settlers. Many of the headstones, which vary greatly in size and style, date to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and many inscriptions are at least partially written in Czech. The graves are often grouped together in family plots, identified by a raised curb around their perimeter and a prominent vertical marker with the family name. A few modern headstones are interspersed among the historic grave markers, either replacements of deteriorated originals or more recent burials in historic family plots.

The modern section of the cemetery stretches toward the main road from the historic section, with graves on both sides of the dirt drive that provides access. Most of the headstones are very similar in appearance, with low horizontal profiles and a massive feel. The tradition of grouping graves in family plots, surrounded by curbs, has continued, although most of the plots are now smaller and less prominently marked.

### **KJZT Hall #6**

The 1936 KJZT Hall #6 lies just north and east of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church. The current building includes the original hall, a rectangular wood framed building with a gabled roof concealed behind a neobaroque façade, and a hipped-roof addition, created from an existing building relocated in the 1970s, extending from the hall's southeast corner to form an ell. Both sections rest on pier-and-beam foundations and are sheathed in wood siding, although the siding on the original section has a wider profile. Both sections also have metal roofs with exposed rafter tails. Gabled porches project from the front and side of the original hall, and a simple shed-roofed porch extends across the length of the addition.

The building is defined by the original hall's front (west) façade, which features a unique curved parapet divided in four parts by simple rectangular turrets with pyramidal roofs. A gabled wood porch, supported on each side by a pair of simple square columns, is centered on the symmetrical façade. A set of concrete steps leads up to the porch and the central entry,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

a pair of 5-panel wood doors. Two single 6/6 double hung wood windows with simple wood trim pierce the façade on each side of the entry. The inner windows are under the porch roof, but the outer windows are just beyond its width.

The north elevation of the KJZT Hall reveals the building's gabled roof and exposed rafter tails. It is divided into five bays, separated by stepped brackets that mimic those on the church. Bays 2, 4 and 5 include a group of three, 6/6 double hung windows, with a small, three-light window centered in the bay just below the eave. Bays 1 and 3 have only a pair of 6/6 windows, without the smaller window above.

The hall's south elevation is also divided into five bays, separated by buttresses, but the rear two bays are concealed behind the addition. Bays 1 and 2 are opposite, and identical to, bays 4 and 5 on the north, with three 6/6 windows and a small window above. Bay 3 features a projecting gabled roof, supported by brackets, covering a small porch that leads to the side entrance, a single 5-panel door. A wheelchair ramp has been added along the south elevation, leading to the side entrance.

The 1970s addition to KJZT Hall #6 was originally a free-standing building, located just east of the cemetery and used to house the nuns who staffed Dubina's St. Edward's Parochial School. It was moved, altered and attached to the hall to house a large expanded kitchen. Although some of the windows in the addition match the 6/6 windows in the hall, openings are placed somewhat sporadically and the window and door styles vary. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the addition's west elevation, with an unsupported shed awning across the south side.

The interior of Dubina's KJZT Hall #6 consists mainly of a large open space with a wood floor. The roof framing, which spans the building's entire width without interior supports, is exposed, with most of the interior walls sheathed in wood planks. A fairly shallow balcony, supported by brackets, runs the length of the north wall. The rear of the hall and the entire addition are used for kitchen and bathroom space. The floors in those sections are linoleum and the walls are sheetrocked. A number of ceiling fans hang from the ceiling, and large exhaust fans are inset in the rear wall to ventilate the un-air-conditioned space.

### Ancillary Buildings

Four ancillary buildings (all non-contributing) are within the boundaries of the Dubina Historic District. A rectangular, wood frame open-air crafts building with a hipped metal roof sits east of the church along FM 1383. Built relatively recently, it is used for community gatherings like bingo games and communal craft sessions. An old washhouse, which originally sat outside the home of the nuns who ran the parochial school, was moved to a location just behind the church in the 1970s, at the same time their former home was added to the KJZT Hall. A simple square building, the washhouse's wood siding and exposed rafter tails connect it architecturally with the other buildings in the district, but it is non-contributing for having been moved. Two concessions buildings sit just north of the KJZT Hall. The long, rectangular wood frame buildings have flaps made from wood planks, which can be propped open to allow those inside to serve refreshments at large gatherings. The east building has a hipped roof and the west building is gabled. Again, their materials and architectural form associate them with the district, but they were built from spare materials within the past 30 years and are non-contributing.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### Landscape Features

Dubina's rural setting is an important component of the district, and certain landscape features are especially significant. The Fayette Grasslands represent a relatively rare, unaltered piece of the region's native prairie. Although there is no evidence to suggest that the prairie's preservation was a self-conscious conservation effort, it has remained in this state since the town's founding and illustrates the community's connection with and reverence for the land that they worked and inhabited.

Dubina's groves of mature oak trees are also a significant component of the district's setting. After providing shelter for the town's first settlers, the oaks, for which Dubina is named, earned a special place in the community. It was certainly no accident that the cemetery was sited in one of the largest groves, and the buildings were also placed among the oaks, which provided shade and shelter for outdoor activities. Today, the oaks continue to provide much needed shelter from the summer sun and remain an integral part of the community.

### Integrity

The Dubina Historic District retains an overall high degree of integrity. The centerpiece of the district, Sts. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church, is virtually unchanged on the exterior since its 1911 completion. As discussed above, although repainting the interior has compromised the paintings' historic materials and workmanship, their design remains unchanged. Except for the addition of a few ceiling fans, the remainder of the church's interior is unchanged and includes substantial original woodwork and statuary. The cemetery also retains nearly all of its historic fabric, and more recent markers are predominately separate and clearly distinguished. KJZT Hall #6 has also undergone relatively few alterations. The original section retains nearly all of its historic materials on both the exterior and interior. Only the addition of the moved building in the 1970s has altered the building's design, and it is clearly identifiable as a later addition. Dubina's setting is perhaps its most remarkable feature. With few modern intrusions and especially significant features like the Fayette Grasslands, the historic and rural character of Dubina's setting also lends it integrity of feeling. A few historic buildings in the district have been lost, but what remains represents the core of the Dubina community. Although the ancillary, non-contributing buildings outnumber the district's contributing resources, the scale and significance of the church, cemetery and social hall clearly outweigh the numeric count. Because most of the ancillary buildings were originally constructed during the historic period, their materials and design do not detract from the district. The integrity of Dubina's individual buildings combines with their relationship to each other and the surrounding landscape to create a unique and intact historic district.

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**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: A**

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Ethnic Heritage/European = Czech; Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1866-1953

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1866, 1911, 1936

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** unknown

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-18).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-19).

**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:



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### Statement of Significance: Summary

Founded in 1856 by a group of Czech-Moravian immigrants, Dubina grew to be an important regional center in the rural economy of southeastern Fayette County by 1900. At its height, the town boasted a gristmill, cotton gin and established commercial complex, along with a parish church and three schools. A tropical storm in 1909 followed by a fire in 1912 destroyed most of Dubina's buildings and devastated the town's commercial economy. The town's role as a social and cultural center for the area's ethnic Czechs did not wane, however, and has continued to the present day. The parish church, Sts. Cyril and Methodius, was rebuilt shortly after the storm, completed in 1911, and a social hall for the KJZT, a Catholic, Czech-Texan benevolent organization, was constructed in 1936. Dubina's continuing use reflects its social and cultural significance in Fayette County's Czech community, and the Dubina Historic District is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/European (Czech), at the local level of significance. Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church is also a significant example of the Carpenter Gothic in Texas, and characteristic of rural churches built in the state for Central European communities. KJZT Hall #6 combines American vernacular and Czech neobaroque architectural features, a physical manifestation of Dubina's cultural origins. The Dubina Historic District is therefore also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, also at the local level of significance. The period of significance extends from 1866, the date of the earliest burial in the cemetery, to 1953, the fifty-year cutoff. Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties is being claimed based on the significant religious functions of properties in the district. The consideration is met, however, as the district derives its primary significance from its associations with ethnic heritage. Although the district includes a cemetery, it is not a focal point of the district, so Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries is not being claimed.

### Early Development of Fayette County<sup>2</sup>

Fayette County has supported human life for centuries, with early settlement concentrated along the fertile Colorado River valley that bisects the county from northwest to southeast. Prior to the arrival of Anglo settlers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the area was home to both Lipan Apaches and Tonkawa Indians. La Salle's party reportedly passed through the area in 1680, retreating toward the Mississippi River after the collapse of Fort St. Louis. Spanish explorers also traversed what is now Fayette County in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, most likely following La Bahía Road, an east-west Indian trail in southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas that crossed the Colorado River near the present site of La Grange.

La Bahía Road, also known as the "Opelousas Road" and the "Lower Road," was the region's most significant thoroughfare in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a driving force behind the area's earliest Anglo settlement. Two early white settlers established a trading post along the road, just west of La Grange, prior to any organized settlement. Fayette County was included in Mexico's 1821 land grant to Stephen F. Austin, on which Texas's first formal Anglo colony was established. Ten of Austin's original colonists, the "Old Three Hundred," received land grants in Fayette County between 1824 and 1828, most of whom established plantations along the Colorado River.

Despite frequent confrontations with hostile Indians, the colonists persevered, and many Fayette County residents played significant roles in the Texas Revolution. Fayette County was officially established in December 1837, in the early days of the Republic of Texas, named for the Marquis de Lafayette. La Grange, named for Lafayette's retirement chateau, had

<sup>2</sup> Except where explicitly noted, this section was adapted from the entry for "FAYETTE COUNTY" in the Handbook of Texas Online (see bibliography).



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

long been the center of the area's settlement and was named the county seat. The county government was organized soon after, in January 1838. Fayette County grew rapidly in subsequent decades, especially after Texas joined the United States in 1846. Although subsistence farming had previously been the norm, a thriving plantation economy developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, producing and exporting significant quantities of corn, tobacco, wool and cotton.

Although most of the county's early settlers emigrated from the Old South, Central Europeans made their mark on Fayette County from early on. A few German immigrants were among Austin's original colonists, and the county's first fully German community, the Biegel Settlement, was established as early as 1832. Large numbers of German immigrants, most of whom were farmers, arrived in Fayette County during the 1830s and 1840s, attracted to the area's rich soil and agrarian lifestyle. These early German settlements were concentrated primarily in northeastern Fayette County, at its intersection with Austin and Colorado Counties. (Jordan 1966)

### Czech Settlement in Texas and Fayette County

Although isolated examples of Czech immigration to the United States began as early as 1620, it was not until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that they began to arrive in significant numbers. Ethnic Czechs, a Slavic people who lived in the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, had endured over 200 years of Austrian rule when they rebelled in the Revolution of 1848. After that rebellion was ruthlessly crushed by the Hapsburg monarchy, many Czechs lost hope of ever establishing a free state in their native land and began to look for opportunities in the New World. A number of Czechs immigrated to America's larger cities, like New York, Chicago and Cleveland, but Czech farmers naturally gravitated toward the rural setting and agricultural potential of places like Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and, of course, Texas. (Upton, ed. 1986)

Czech settlement in Texas followed these broader trends, with a few pioneers arriving in the 1830s before immigration began in earnest in the early 1850s. The first organized group of Czech immigrants to arrive in Texas landed at Galveston in 1852. The group, which included 16 families, was fleeing the backlash of oppression that followed the unsuccessful Revolution of 1848. They had chosen Texas based largely on a series of letters praising the state that were written by Arnost Bergmann, a Bohemian Protestant minister who had settled in Austin County in 1848, and published in a Moravian newspaper. Most of these arriving settlers followed Bergmann's lead to the predominately German northeast corner of Austin County, between Cat Spring and New Ulm, an area that became known as the New Bremen Settlement. (University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures (UTITC 1972)

These earliest Czech-Texans tended to settle within existing German communities around the intersection of Austin, Colorado and Fayette Counties. Germans had already established themselves in the area, and as their European neighbors, it was a culture with which Czechs were already familiar. Such was the case at Fayetteville, a German town in eastern Fayette County that became known as an informal way station for arriving Czech immigrants in the 1850s. In Fayetteville, which is now predominately Czech, settlers could rest and obtain supplies and information before venturing out to agricultural lands in the surrounding area. (UTITC 1972)

These Czech farmers settled near one another and soon began to establish their own communities. In Fayette County, Czechs began to gravitate away from more German-dominated areas, settling south of the Colorado River in the southeastern part of the county. One of the earliest of such settlements was Hostyn, a village five miles southwest of La Grange. The town occupied land formerly held by an Irish priest, Father Michael Muldoon, whose "parish" included all of Anglo Texas during Mexican rule. Founded under the name of Bluff in the early 1840s, the town was established prior to the arrival of Czech immigrants in the 1850s. Czechs soon became the dominant cultural presence in the town, however, first renaming it Moravan, before the name was changed again, to Hostyn, in the 1920s. (UTITC 1972)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### Early Development of Dubina, 1856-1870

Founded in 1856, Dubina was unique in that it was established entirely by Czech Moravians, a distinction that has earned it the title of the first Czech settlement in Texas. A small Anglo community named Hacklyville had occupied the area in the 1830s, but it was completely decimated by a cholera epidemic in the early 1840s. The Czechs who settled Dubina were, therefore, starting from scratch. (Jacecka 2003)

The story of Dubina's founding has achieved a kind of legendary status, and while some facts may be impossible to verify, it represents an experience that was likely fairly typical for arriving immigrants. Dubina's founders left Europe in August 1856, departing from the Austro-Hungarian port of Bremen aboard a small ship called the *Elizabeth*. The passengers included the families of Frank Marak, Joseph Kahlich, Ignac Sramek, Joseph Peter, Valentine Holub, Ignac Muzny, Valentine Haidusek and Frank Kossa. After enduring a difficult fourteen weeks at sea, the immigrants arrived at Galveston, Texas, from which their journey would continue inland. A ferry transported them up Buffalo Bayou to Houston, where they arranged for a five-day trip by ox cart to Cat Spring, in northeastern Austin County. While many of the settlers rested in Cat Spring, a group scouting party explored the area for favorable land, which they found in Fayette County. (Janecka 2002)

After arriving in La Grange, the group separated into two smaller parties, one of which continued to the German town of Bluff and developed what would become Hostyn. The other party contracted with two men, Charles and Joseph Brasher, for transportation by wagon to undeveloped land south of La Grange. Their journey ended at a clump of oak trees on the east bank of the Navidad River, where they were essentially left to their own devices. It was late November 1856, and the settlers' first night would be a difficult one. A terrible sleet storm lasted through the night, from which their only shelter was the grove of oaks. They huddled together under the trees and built a large fire, but few slept and many undoubtedly questioned their decision to come to America. The sky cleared the following morning however, and the settlers were able to build a temporary shelter, beginning the development of a town known as "Navidad," which would become Dubina. (Janecka 2002)

The young Augustin Haidusek accompanied his family on this original journey to Dubina, and although just eleven-years-old at the time, he later recalled the group's earliest experiences at the new settlement:

With shelter provided, all began clearing the land, made rail fences and prepared the land for tilling. In the following fall only one small bale of cotton was made by the whole group. It was loaded on a sled and pulled by oxen to La Grange, where it was sold. Indeed this first struggling effort at making a living was filled with forebodings. By now, the savings brought from Europe were spent. Flour was \$20.00 a barrel, and an epidemic broke out, caused by hard work and contaminated water. It was truly a fight for survival. But God was with us. The following year, crops were better and with the kind help of those of English speaking extraction, we became firmly established. (UTITC 1972)

Thus, the settler's early years at Dubina were extremely trying, but conditions improved steadily after their initial struggles. Frank Kossa is credited with building the first log cabin in Dubina, in the spring of 1857, with Joseph Peter, Sr. adding a second log home in 1858. The latter became Dubina's first meeting place for Catholic services, with a priest from Frelsburg, in northern Colorado County, offering mass three to four times a year. (Janecka 2002)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

The Civil War was especially difficult for recent Czech immigrants, including those at Dubina. Most had no vested interest in the war's causes, and many had fled their homeland to avoid conflict, as well as compulsory service in the Austrian Army. Having faced years of oppression in their homeland, many Czechs were especially hesitant about fighting to preserve slavery. A number of Texas's Czech immigrants were, nevertheless, drafted into the Confederacy. Some supported the Confederacy and volunteered to fight while others refused or deserted to the Union, but every community was affected. Many men not involved directly in combat served as teamsters, transporting Confederate cotton to Mexican ports. In rural communities, women assumed the daily duties of managing the farms, struggling to keep their families alive when even basic necessities were scarce. Dubina's settlers persevered and managed to sustain the community, but the town lost some of its own citizens in the war and the constraints of the wartime economy slowed its development significantly. (UTITC 1972; Janecka 2002)

### Growth and Prosperity, 1870-1909

Despite the setbacks brought about by the Civil War, by 1870 Dubina's settlers were making significant strides in their farming techniques and beginning to achieve a good level of success, adding additional land as their efficiency improved. Like many immigrants, they wrote to their families and friends in their homeland, sharing their achievements and encouraging more to come. With new immigrants arriving almost daily, Dubina grew rapidly in the 1870s. (Janecka 2002)

The community's original settlers continued to guide its development, although the younger generation had begun to assume the leadership roles. Joseph Peter, Jr. (1845-1924) was an especially successful and influential citizen. A tradesman who first established a blacksmith shop at Dubina, Peter soon began to expand his business interests. He developed an entire commercial complex, the ruins of which remain just north of the district boundary, that included a grocery store, saloon, meat market, blacksmith shop and post office. He also operated a gristmill and a cotton gin, located east of the commercial complex, and owned over 1000 acres of land farmed by tenants and employees. Peter was the unofficial patriarch of Dubina in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and was elected to two terms in the state legislature, as a representative of Fayette County, beginning in 1890. (UTITC 1972; Janecka 2002)

Joseph Peter, Jr. also donated land for the construction of a permanent Catholic church. Although it required commitments of money and labor from the entire community, Dubina's first church was completed in 1877, along with a home for a parish priest. The construction of a church and establishment of a parish was a momentous event in the early history of Dubina. It not only affirmed the permanence and faith of the community itself, it also established Dubina as a regional cultural center for Czech Catholics. The parish soon included some 600 families, stretching as far as Weimar, in western Colorado County, and the church had to be enlarged in 1890. (UTITC 1972; Janecka 2002)

Joseph Peter, Jr. also donated land, with Ignac Muzny, for the extant cemetery, as well as a school and convent to be run by the Sisters of Divine Providence. The school and convent buildings, which stood east of the cemetery, were completed by 1886. Surprisingly enough, this was actually the third school established at Dubina. In 1875, a group of the town's settlers purchased land with the intent of establishing a parochial school, the Slovanic Catholic Academy. Plans for a parochial school were apparently put on hold, however, as a public school was established on the site in 1876. (School taxes were levied in Fayette County beginning in 1867.) The Dubina area also had a substantial enough African American population to warrant the establishment of a Negro school in 1886. With Dubina native Augustin Haidusek serving as county judge, Fayette County funded construction of the school, which was named the Lee School, for Tom



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 14

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

Lee, a prominent African American in the Dubina community. By 1893, Dubina's three schools enrolled approximately 200 students. (Janecka 2002)

It was in this period of intensive development, and perhaps in response to the establishment of a school, that Dubina acquired its name. Although referred to as Navidad, the community had never really been formally named. The public school was initially called Bohemian Settlement East Navidad, but it was renamed Moravia only a year after its founding. The townspeople were increasingly determined to establish an appropriate and permanent name. Recalling the shelter of the oaks on their first night at their new home, the residents decided to name their town "Dubina," which in Czech means "oak grove." The town began to be referred to as Dubina around 1886, and the public school was officially renamed in 1888 to reflect the change. (Janecka 2002)

The late 19<sup>th</sup>-century growth of Dubina reflected the broader influx of Czech immigrants into Texas and their development of a significant cultural presence in Fayette County. Although there were only about 700 Czechs in Texas at the time of the Civil War, by 1900 that number had risen to over 9,000. By 1910, it would reach 15,000. The vast majority of those immigrants were farmers, and they tended to settle in the rich agricultural land of Texas's Blackland Prairies. Of the approximately 250 Czech communities established in Texas by 1900, most were concentrated in a relatively small area of the state, centered in Fayette County. ("CZECHS")

Another of Dubina's younger original settlers, Augustin Haidusek (1845-1929), would play a prominent role in securing Czechs a place in Texas's statewide society and politics. After serving in the Civil War, Haidusek attended law school and, in 1870, became the first Czech-Texan licensed to practice law. He was elected mayor of La Grange in 1875, apparently the first American mayor of Czech decent. He went on to serve two terms in the state legislature, beginning in 1880, representing Lee and Fayette Counties and was elected Fayette County Judge in 1884, 1886 and 1888. Haidusek became president of La Grange's First National Bank in 1896 and was appointed to the Texas A&M College Board of Regents in 1905. ("HAIDUSEK, AUGUSTIN")

Although Haidusek strongly encouraged immigrants to learn English, he was the first editor, and eventually owner, of *Svoboda*, a Czech-language newspaper published in La Grange beginning in 1885. Under Haidusek's leadership, *Svoboda* would amass over 2,000 subscribers, establishing an influential voice in the Czech community. Several other Czech-language newspapers were established in Texas, illustrating the strong cultural ties that bound Czech-Texans. Although most of the Czech-language newspapers disappeared as the younger generation became fluent in English, a few survive to this day. (UTITC 1972)

Czechs were also bound by social traditions and gathered frequently for festivals of music, food and dance. Baca's Band, Texas's oldest and most famous Czech band, was established in Fayetteville as early as 1882 and, generations later, members of the Baca family continue to play today. Not surprisingly, then, Dubina hosted countless concerts and social gatherings in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, an important function of a Czech community. (UTITC 1972; Janecka 2002)

Fraternal, benevolent organizations are also an important part of Czech-American culture, meeting practical as well as social needs. They were, and are, common in Czech communities across the country, providing insurance and building social halls. In the late 1880s, Czech-Texans were relying on organizations in the northern United States. Because of stereotypes surrounding outsiders' perceptions of Texas, however, insurance rates were significantly higher in the state. In response, a group of Czech Catholic men organized the *Katolicka Jednota Texaskaä*, or KJT, in 1889, specifically to



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

serve Czech-Texans, with one of the six original local societies located at Dubina. With the KJT membership restricted to men, a sister organization, the KJZT (from the Czech *Cesko-rimská katolická podporující jednota žen texaských*), was formed in 1897, with its Dubina society established by 1900. (UTITC 1972; Janecka 2002)

For about a decade on either side of the turn of the twentieth century, then, Dubina was a significant regional center of the Czech community for commercial, educational, social and religious purposes. The town itself had developed into a substantial rural community with important leaders and significant connections to the Czech community statewide, which was, itself, centered in Fayette County. A brief string of disasters around 1910, however, would soon take their toll on Dubina.

### **Destruction and Rebuilding, 1909-1912**

In July 1909, a severe tropical storm reached Dubina from the Gulf of Mexico, destroying the 1877 church. With the community thriving, however, plans for the construction of Sts. Cyril and Methodius began almost immediately. The community collected approximately \$5,500 from insurance and the sale of lumber from the old church and commissioned San Antonio architect Leo Dielmann to design the new building. Local contractors Frank and Leo Bohlmann of Shulenburg oversaw construction, but oral history holds that most of the labor was provided by volunteer parishioners. It seems likely that this was in fact the case, as the church was not completed until late in 1911. Three pieces of the original building had survived and were incorporated into the new building. A chandelier was placed at the back of the church. The original bells were also reused, and a metal cross, fabricated by Tom Lee, was replaced atop the new church's spire.

Leo Maria Joseph Dielmann (1881-1969) was a formally trained architect. He graduated from St. Mary's College in 1898 before traveling to Germany in 1900, where he received classical training in architecture and engineering. He spent the early part of his career employed in his father's business, the J.C. Dielmann building materials firm. He served as city building inspector for San Antonio from 1909-1911, where he also served two years as an alderman. He was completely devoted to architecture for the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, maintaining a prolific pace and earning a reputation particularly for his church designs. Dielmann designed churches across Central Texas, including the Fort Sam Houston Post Chapel (NR 1975) and the Conventual Chapel at Our Lady of the Lake University, both in San Antonio, and St. Peter's Church in Boerne. ("DIELMANN, LEO MARIA JOSE")

During the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Dielmann designed several Gothic Revival churches for small Central Texas communities. Although his 1906 design for St. Mary's Catholic Church in Fredericksburg is much larger and more elaborate, his design earlier that same year of the Nativity of Mary, Blessed Virgin Church in nearby High Hill clearly provided the precedent for Sts. Cyril and Methodius. Although executed in red brick, the form of the church at High Hill, just a few miles east of Dubina, is nearly identical to Sts. Cyril and Methodius, and the plan and interior vaulting are also very similar.

Although Sts. Cyril and Methodius was reconstructed relatively quickly, yet another disaster would strike Dubina in 1912, when a devastating fire destroyed the gristmill and cotton gin, along with Peter's entire commercial complex. With commerce already consolidating in larger towns with rail access, only the general store was rebuilt, and Dubina would never again establish any significant commercial presence. (Janecka 2002)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 16

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### A Persistent Cultural Center, 1912-2003

Although Dubina's sphere of influence was diminished significantly by its fall from commercial prominence, it has, nevertheless, remained an active cultural and social center to the present day. Business could just as easily be conducted in La Grange or Schulenburg, but there was no replacement for Dubina's equally significant role as a gathering place for the surrounding rural community. A close-knit, communal social structure is a defining characteristic of Czech communities in Texas, and it is illustrated well at Dubina. ("CZECHS")

In addition to the continued use and maintenance of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church and Cemetery, the KJZT Hall #6 provides a clear indication of Dubina's lasting significance as the center of a Czech community. Although virtually no business was conducted in Dubina after 1912, area residents continued to gather there on a regular basis for religious, social and cultural celebrations. Construction of the new social hall as late as 1936 attests to the resilience of the cultural ties that bound the community. As with the church, Dubina's parishioners constructed the hall themselves, under the guidance of Mr. Stoch, a local residential builder.

Since its construction, the KJZT Hall has housed most all of Dubina's social gatherings, which are relatively frequent and often large. The reuse of the sisters' home from St. Edward's School, added in the 1970s to enlarge the hall's kitchen, as well as the ancillary concession buildings, illustrate the continued importance of such gatherings, which have preserved the community's traditional Czech cultural practices. Even today, an annual gathering in the first week of July brings together hundreds of former and present Dubina area residents to celebrate their community with Czech food, music and dance.

The persistence of Dubina's schools, all three of which continued to operate through the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, provides another indication of its continued significance in the community. All three schools, including St. Edward's, were originally funded and maintained with public money. For some time, they also shared a common set of trustees. Both Dubina Public School and the Lee School continued in operation until 1947, when they were consolidated with the Schulenburg District. The buildings were purchased for their materials, but markers along FM 1383 continue to mark each school's location. (Janecka 2002)

The history of St. Edward's is somewhat more complicated. From its establishment in 1886 until 1915, the school was supported by the state, with the sisters who ran it paid as state employees. State support ended in 1915, and in what was most likely a related decision, control of the school was changed from the Sisters of the Divine Providence in San Antonio to the Sisters of the Incarnate Word and Blessed Sacrament in Victoria. State funding resumed in 1935, and a new school building was built in 1936. St. Edward's was consolidated with the St. Martin's school in nearby Ammannsville in 1952, but St. Martin's burned in 1954 and all of its students were reassigned to a reopened St. Edward's in Dubina. Additional students from Holman were added in 1958, when their own school closed, but St. Edward's itself would close permanently when state funding was once again cut off in 1959. The school building was purchased in 1961 and moved to Weimar, and the convent building was incorporated into the KJZT Hall in the 1970s. Today, only a small marker, just north of the cemetery, remains as evidence of the school's existence. (Janecka 2004)

Dubina's continued role as a social and cultural center, despite the decline of its commercial economy, indicates the significance of the community's shared ethnic heritage. The town's function as a gathering place for the area's Czech-Texans, first to ease the transition to the New World and later to preserve and maintain their cultural traditions,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 17

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

superceded any economic purpose. At places like Dubina, Czech-Texans have continued their traditions to the present day, celebrating their heritage and maintaining a strong and unique cultural presence.

### Architectural Significance of the Dubina Historic District

In addition to its significance as a lasting Czech community, resources within the district also illustrate some important architectural practices. Sts. Cyril and Methodius is an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic, a wood-framed version of the Gothic Revival that drew on the predominance of wood construction materials and carpentry skills in America. Leo Dielmann, the church's architect, was well-suited to design in this style, having just returned from architectural training in Europe. With his deep knowledge of original Gothic precedents, Dielmann was able to recreate the feel of Europe's soaring cathedrals in a scale appropriate to this small rural community. Dubina's residents would have been especially receptive of the design, as it provided a tangible link to the Old Country. For this reason, a number of Czech and German immigrant communities erected similarly styled churches during this period, despite the Catholic hierarchy's attempts to encourage Spanish Colonial or Mission style church designs in Texas. (Oakes 2001)

The KJZT Hall #6 also exhibits a unique blend of contemporary American and traditional Czech architectural features. In many ways, the hall resembles domestic architecture of the 1920s and 1930s, perhaps in part because a residential builder oversaw its construction. Its gabled main roof and front porch, both of which have open eaves with exposed rafter tails, as well as its wood siding and 6/6 double-hung wood windows would all have been common on a house from the period. The building's neobaroque front façade, however, with its unique curved parapet, clearly distinguishes the building from any typical American architecture of the time. Across the country, the social halls of Czech-American benevolent organizations built during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries often incorporated similar façades. The use of the neobaroque followed a contemporary trend in the Czech provinces of Central Europe, where the style manifested strong, if unfulfilled, nationalist sentiment. (Upton, ed. 1986)

### Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Dubina Historic District spans from 1866, the date of the cemetery's earliest burial, to 1953, the fifty-year cutoff point. Significant dates include the first burial in the cemetery, the 1911 completion of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, and the 1936 construction of KJZT Hall #6.

### Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Because religion was a predominant and significant function during the period of significance, Criteria Consideration A, for religious properties, must be claimed. The district is eligible for listing because the resources derive their primary significance from non-religious historical associations, specifically the development of a community of Czech immigrants in Texas and its retention of unique ethnic traits.

Because the cemetery is being nominated as part of a district and is not a focal point of the district, Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries does not have to be claimed.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 18

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

**Conclusion**

Since its founding in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, Dubina has developed a unique character representative of its inhabitants' ethnic heritage. Czech immigrants brought their communal traditions with them when they came to Texas, settling together and establishing their own communities to maintain their cultural bonds. The first Texas community established entirely by Czechs, Dubina has continued to serve an important role in Fayette County's Czech-Texan culture to the present day. The small number of resources that comprise the Dubina Historic District clearly reflect that role, and the district is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/European (Czech), at the local level of significance. Designed by a significant ecclesiastical architect, Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church is a fine and intact example of a Carpenter Gothic church and is representative of the churches built for rural Central European communities across Central Texas. KJZT Hall #6 exhibits a unique design that unites American vernacular and Czech neobaroque architectural traits, a true reflection of its cultural origins. The Dubina Historic District is therefore also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, also at the local level of significance.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 19

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

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## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** 19 acres

UTM REFERENCES		<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	1.	14	709160	3290560	4.	14	709180	3290420
	2.	14	709540	3290660				
	3.	14	709540	3290480				

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** The boundary of the Dubina Historic District is defined by the combined legal boundaries of two adjacent properties, one owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Victoria, Texas, and the other owned by the Dubina Hall Association.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** The boundary includes all property historically associated with the resources included in the district.

---

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Peter Ketter, THC Historian)

---

**NAME/TITLE:** Cathy Chaloupka

**ORGANIZATION:**

**DATE:** 6/12/02

**STREET & NUMBER:** 6739 Berger Road

**TELEPHONE:** 979/968-5756

**CITY OR TOWN:** Schulenburg

**STATE:** Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 78956

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## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

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### CONTINUATION SHEETS

**MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-20)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-24)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** (see continuation sheets Figure-21 through Figure-23)

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## PROPERTY OWNER

---

**NAME:** Roman Catholic Diocese of Victoria;  
Dubina Hall Association, c/o Debbie Klam

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 4070;  
5229 FM 1383

**TELEPHONE:** 361/573-0828;  
979/263-5486

**CITY OR TOWN:** Victoria;  
Schulenburg

**STATE:** Texas;  
Texas

**ZIP CODE:** 77903;  
78956



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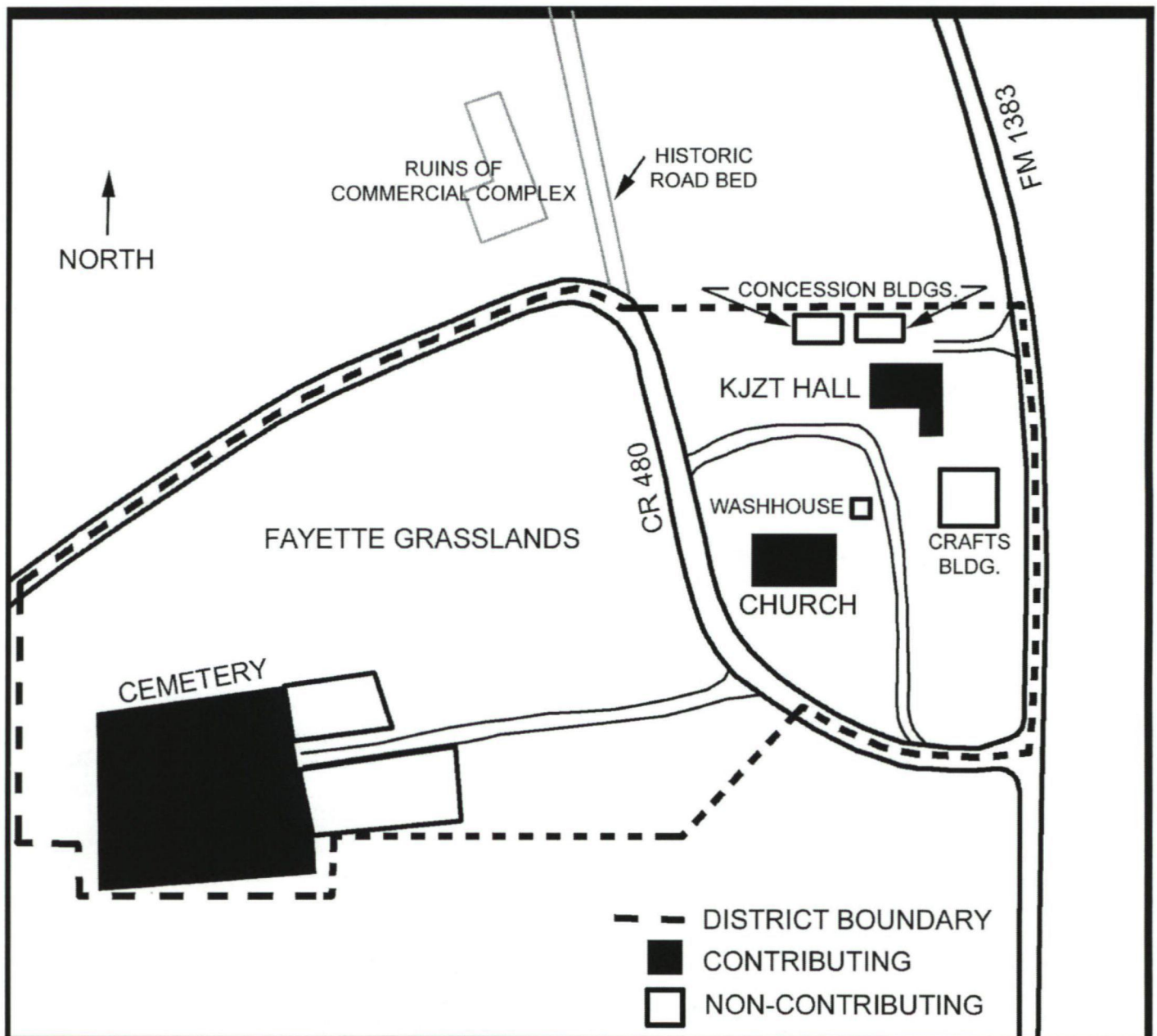
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Map Page 20

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

### Map of the Dubina Historic District

*Compiled by Peter Ketter from aerial photograph and tax records*





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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Figure Page 21

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, Interior c.1915





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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Figure Page 22

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, c.1915





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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Figure Page 23

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

Funeral at Sts. Cyril and Methodius Cemetery, c.1925 (Fayette Grasslands and church in background)





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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo Page 24

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas

**Photo Log**

Dubina Historic District  
Dubina, Fayette County, Texas  
Photographed by Cathy Chaloupka, May 2002  
Negatives on file with Cathy Chaloupka, Schulenburg, Texas

Photo 1 of 7  
Fayette Grasslands and Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church  
Camera facing northeast

Photo 2 of 7  
Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church  
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo 3 of 7  
Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church  
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 4 of 7  
Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church  
Interior, camera facing east

Photo 5 of 7  
Sts. Cyril and Methodius Cemetery  
Historic section, camera facing west

Photo 6 of 7  
KJZT Hall #6  
West elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 7 of 7  
KJZT Hall #6  
Interior, camera facing east



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dubina Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Fayette

DATE RECEIVED: 8/13/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/15/03  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/01/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/03  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000970

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 9/27/03 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



Recommendation: SLR\_Return

Action: SLR\_Return\_None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: TX County Name Fayette Resource Name Dubina HN

Reference No. 03-970 Multiple Name \_\_\_\_\_

Solution:

9/23 Judy is sending replacement page  
w/ next batch

Problem: Property is both historically and currently used as a church  
and cemetery. Applicable Criteria Considerations not indicated on  
nomination

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change:

Coded Crit Cons A QB 9/23/03







FAYETTE GRASSLANDS & STS CYRIL  
& METHODIUS CHURCH

DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT

DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 7





STS. CYRIL & METHODIUS CHURCH  
DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 7





STS. CYRIL & METHODIUS CHURCH  
DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 7





STS. CYRIL & METHODIUS CHURCH  
DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 7





LEŽÍ NAŠ TU  
KEMNĚ ROČO  
KAMENŮ PŘEMĚN  
AMEN  
KAMENŮ PŘEMĚN

HROMADKA

STS. CYRIL & METHODIUS CEMETERY

DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT

DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 7





KJZT Hall #6  
DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 7





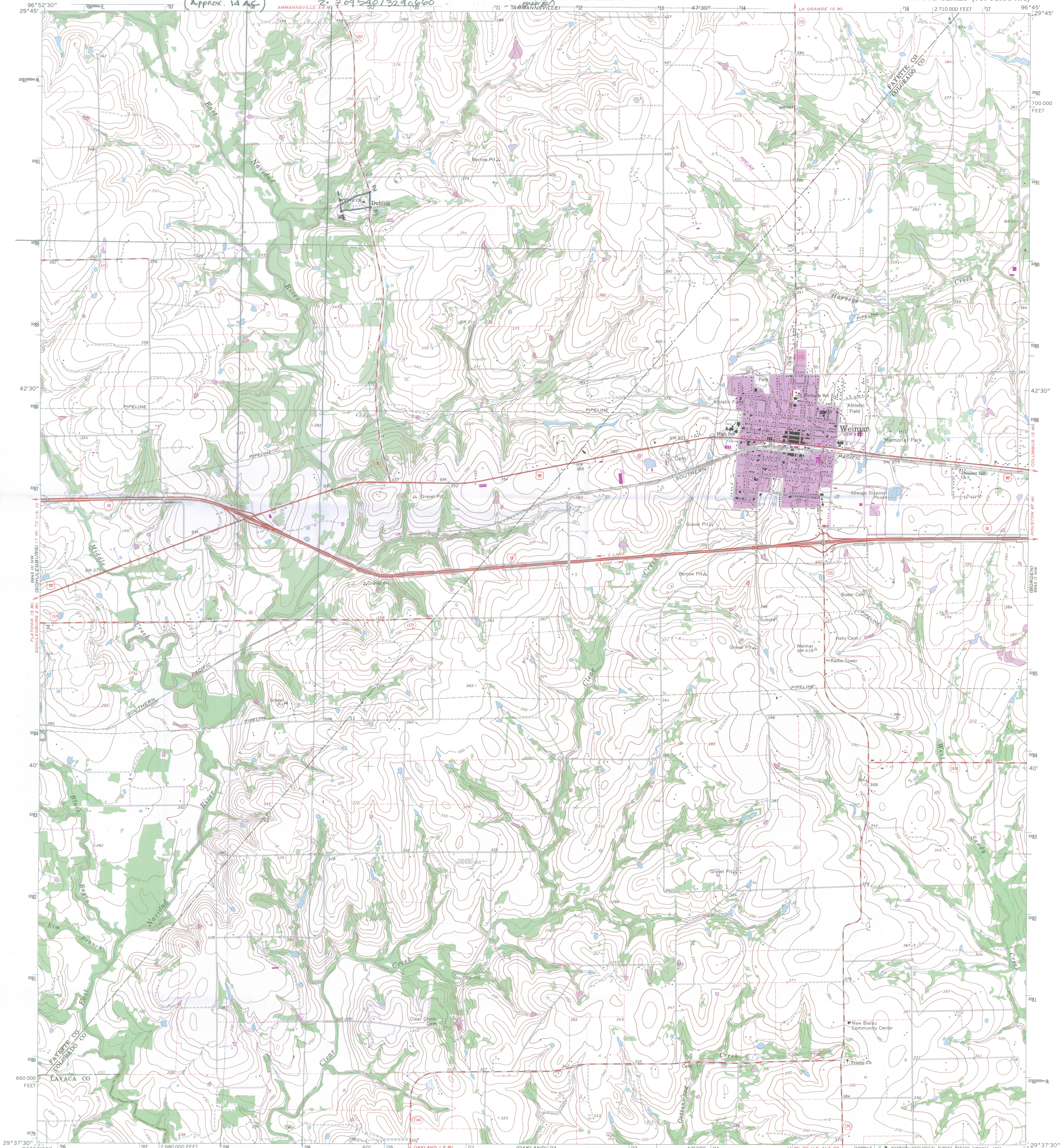
KJZT HALL #6

DUBINA HISTORIC DISTRICT

DUBINA, FAYETTE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 7





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

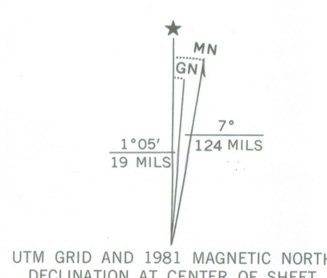
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
south central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue

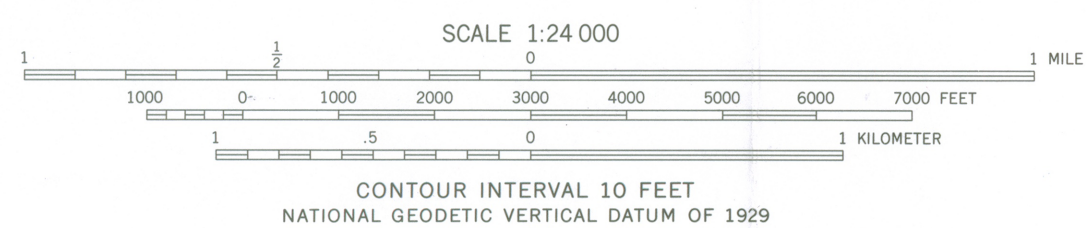
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 20 meters south and  
25 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

WEIMAR, TEX.  
N2937.5—W9645/7.5

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1981  
DMA 6643 III NE—SERIES V882