

(Oct. 1990)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Fayetteville Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by E. Bell, N. Thompson (FM 1291), E. Fayette, E. Main (SH 159), Post Oak Lane, the southern town limits, Ross Prairie Church Road, the former M-K-T Railway right-of-way, and N. Rusk (SH 159).

CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville VICINITY: N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Fayette CODE: 149 ZIP CODE: 78940

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (x 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 (x meets) (___ does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (___ nationally) (___ statewide) (x locally). (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

5/19/08
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

7.10.08

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private, public-federal, public-local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
331	135	BUILDINGS
2	-	SITES
6	2	STRUCTURES
6	-	OBJECTS
345	137	TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: hotel, single dwelling, multiple dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE: professional, organizational, department store, restaurant, warehouse, financial institution, specialty store; SOCIAL: meeting and dance hall; GOVERNMENT: city hall, post office, county courthouse; EDUCATION: school; RELIGION: religious facility; FUNERARY: mortuary, cemetery; RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater, outdoor recreation, music facility, monument/marker; AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, agricultural outbuilding; INDUSTRY: waterworks; TRANSPORTATION: railroad

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: hotel, single dwelling, multiple dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE: professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant ; SOCIAL: meeting hall; GOVERNMENT: city hall, post office; EDUCATION: school; RELIGION: religious facility; FUNERARY: mortuary, cemetery; RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation, music facility, museum, monument/marker; INDUSTRY: waterworks; AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, agricultural outbuilding; LANDSCAPE: plaza, street furniture/object; VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch
OTHER: one- and two-part commercial block

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE, STONE, BRICK, WOOD
WALLS CONCRETE, WOOD, STONE, STUCCO, BRICK
ROOF METAL, ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-25).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Fayetteville is located in Fayette County, a primarily agricultural area in the east central region of Texas. It is a compact town surrounded by rolling hills dotted with small farms. The Fayetteville Historic District encompasses the majority of development, both commercial and residential, within the town limits. The commercial and social center of the district is the town square. One and two- part commercial block buildings ring the square which features a modest white clapboard courthouse building with clock tower. The remainder of the district is primarily residential in character with small- to medium-scale Center Hall Plan, L-Plan, and Arts and Crafts homes predominating. Originally platted in 1850, development in the district was heaviest between the 1880s and the 1920s coinciding with the arrival of the railroad and a peak in Czech immigration. Building activity dropped off during the Great Depression and WWII. The period of significance begins at the 1853 (construction date of the oldest extant building) to 1958. The Fayetteville Historic District includes a total of 482 resources; of the 466 buildings, 238 are primary buildings and 233 are outbuildings. There are 40 commercial structures, one dance hall, one church, three governmental buildings, and six institutional (school) buildings. 345 resources (72% of the total) are considered contributing. The town has changed little in size and layout from its original plat and it maintains its relationship to the surrounding farmland. Resources in the district are representative of small town development and reveal the ethnic influence of its large Czech farming population. The Fayetteville Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association to a high degree.

Setting and General Description

Fayetteville, Texas is located in eastern Fayette County midway between Houston and Austin. La Grange, the county seat, is twelve miles west. This town of two hundred sixty-one residents is surrounded by the soft rolling hills known as the Blackland Prairie region of south central Texas. The area is largely agricultural in use.¹

Fayetteville is a compact town surrounded by farmland. There is a distinct change of character at the town limits; the regular street grid and density typical of a small-town, quickly gives way to wide open fields dotted with farm buildings. This arrangement is reflective of the settlement patterns of the Czech farmers who have predominated in the area since the mid- nineteenth century. Families typically lived in town but cultivated land just outside of town. The boundaries of the district reflect this change in character and, for the most part, encompass everything within the town limits including residential and commercial areas.

Fayetteville is laid out on a grid pattern oriented roughly northeast-southwest. For the purpose of this nomination and the orientation of the accompanying maps 'north' refers to a slightly more northwesterly direction that corresponds to the street grid. North and assumed north arrows are both noted on the accompanying maps.

There are three state or county roads in town: State Highway (SH) 159 from Industry enters the town from the east, becomes Main Street, turns 90 degrees and becomes Rusk Street before continuing north to La Grange. Farm to Market Road (FM) 955, which connects Fayetteville with SH 71, a major road from Columbus to Austin, enters town from the west where it terminates in a T-junction at North Rusk Street (SH 159). FM 1291 enters Fayetteville from the north and becomes North Thompson within the city limits. An active railroad line traverses the western and southern section of town near the district boundary.

¹ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF.h1f10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

The original 1850 plat of Fayetteville consisted of 28 blocks with a town square at the center. The present day town bears close resemblance to the original plat as there has been only minimal expansion of the grid or deviation from the original layout. The town square, bounded by Main, Washington, Live Oak and Fayette Streets, remains the commercial and social center of town. As specified in the original 1850 plat, extra-wide -100 foot- streets border the square which houses a square-plan white clapboard building with clock tower. Formerly a precinct courthouse, the building now serves as a community center meeting and hall. Commercial buildings are concentrated on the square and are predominantly wood-frame one-part commercial block buildings, many with wood stepped 'false parapets' obscuring a front facing gable roof. The remainder of the town is residential in character with a few commercial, public, or religious buildings mixed in.

Moving out from the square, street names are prefixed with a cardinal direction: N. S. E. or W. Addresses in the first block surrounding the square begin with 100 and increase in each direction away from the square. The typical street width is twenty-five feet outside of the main square area. There are no street curbs in town, with the exception of the main square, and there is underground storm sewer drainage noted by at-grade metal drain grilles. Development is denser and more regular closer to the square. The grid breaks down somewhat and houses become more irregularly spaced toward the edge of town. Residential lots throughout the district are generous and modest-scale single-family houses predominate.

Architecture in the District

Resource numbers used in this nomination refer to the legal town block number followed by an individual resource number (i.e. resource #06-0025 is located on block 6). The inventory maps are also arranged by block number.

Commercial buildings are concentrated around the town square and along SH 159 (also known as Rusk and Main Streets) although both of these areas have a few historic and present-day residences mixed in. Most commercial buildings are wood-frame and wood-clad. It is notable, however, that five buildings on the town square feature the same coursed pressed tin siding with a rough-faced ashlar pattern. A fire in 1893 destroyed several buildings on the east side of the square and those buildings were replaced with masonry structures. The commercial buildings in the district are best described as one- and two-part commercial blocks, a term that describes the façade composition as opposed to the style, and is borrowed from Richard Longstreth's *Buildings of Main Street* (1987).

The **one-part commercial block** is the most common commercial form found in Fayetteville. This building form is one-story and typically has a central doorway flanked by windows. Longstreth notes this building type appears to have developed in the mid-19th century and was popular in both towns and cities as they were typically modest in scale and size and for a minimal investment they could generate income for the owner.

There are twenty-five one-part commercial block buildings in Fayetteville. The most common manifestation of the form is a front-facing gable roof obscured by a false front parapet with either a stepped or flat top. This feature, which creates the illusion of a larger and higher style building, is repeated around the town square and is also frequently found in the commercial buildings scattered in the residential areas. Most have flat-roofed canopies supported by columns or suspended by cable tie rods that extend out over the sidewalk with signage on the parapet above.

The **two-part commercial block** is easily recognizable across the country in small towns and cities as a common commercial form. The two-part commercial block has two distinctive zones: usually a ground floor commercial storefront

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

with residential, office or storage above. This form is typically two to four stories tall. There are seven two-part commercial block buildings in Fayetteville and all are two stories high. There are two, two-part commercial block buildings in the district that served a commercial purpose (a store in both cases) on the first floor and living space for the owner above: the gable-fronted Sarrazin Store (resource #06-0025) and the Steves Corner Store (resource # 03-0052), both on the main square. Most are modest in their detailing and have awnings or roofs between their first and second floors that extend over the sidewalk. The Zapp Building (resource # 05-0003) is a particularly good example of the two-part commercial block in the district and one of the few high style commercial buildings in the town. Originally a dry goods store, the two-tone brick Romanesque Revival building with corner entry and two-story porch, anchors the northwest corner of the square. The building is now an inn and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1983) and as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL, 1983).

Gas stations are a particular building form that originated with the proliferation of the automobile. Typical early twentieth century examples are one-part commercial blocks set back from the street with a canopy covering the gas pumps.

There are four gas stations in the historic district, all are historic age and two still operate as gas stations. The two most architecturally significant are now antique shops. Located on the southern side of the square (resource # 38-0023) is a red brick gas station with craftsman inspired detailing. The canopy rests on substantial brick piers and has scrolled, exposed rafter ends. Another, less ornate, station is located at the corner of N. Rusk and Fayette (resource #05-0006). It has a hipped roof station house and garage with a gable roofed canopy with square brick piers. An early twentieth century addition on the north side of the building has the pressed tin rough-faced coursed siding found on several of the buildings on the square. The two gas stations still in service are located on SH 159 at opposite sides of town. Both are simple, gable-roofed utilitarian buildings with false-front stepped parapets. The two buildings have experienced little change, yet both have metal clad canopies sheltering the pumps either in front of the building (resource #33-0015) or to the side (resource # 15-0031). All four of the gas stations are contributing resources of the historic district.

Residential

Besides the town square and scattered commercial development along both ends of SH 159, the district is residential in character interspersed with the occasional commercial, public or religious building. Residential streets are uniformly twenty-five feet wide lined with mature trees. Lots typically are 75' x 150' and have uniform setbacks. At the edges of the district, where the street grid begins to break down, houses are more irregularly spaced, sometimes divided by large open spaces. Housing in the district is small- to medium-scale, and stylistically eclectic. Building activity was heaviest from the late nineteenth century through the first two decades of the twentieth century as evidenced by the fact that Center Hall Plan, L-plan with modest Queen Anne detailing, and Arts and Crafts inspired houses are the most represented styles. Arts and Crafts-influenced styles are the most numerous with 55 representative examples. The second most common form is the L-plan with 36 examples followed by the Center Hall Plan with 26 examples. Styles and construction dates are intermixed throughout the residential areas indicating that development occurred simultaneously throughout the platted town rather than beginning at the center of town and expanding outward. Residential development appears to have leveled off during the depression and immediate post-war era. Housing styles typical of that period, including minimal traditional and early ranch occur infrequently in the district. There are 24 ranch style houses that post-date the period of significance and are considered non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Only ten residences could be described as large-scale and/or high-style, and even they do not follow a particular pattern. These houses are distributed throughout the district rather than concentrated in a particular part of town and are executed in Queen Anne, I- and L-Plan, Center Hall Plan, American Four Square, Arts and Crafts and Classical Revival forms/styles.

Common house styles in the district

The **L-plan** is a form rather than a style, and describes a house with an "L" shaped footprint. It is typically a side facing gable house with a front-facing gable on one side of the main elevation forming the leg of the L. A porch under a separate roof usually runs across the remainder of the façade. Ornamentation can be modest to more elaborate Queen Anne inspired detailing. The earlier L-plan houses, pre-1900, typically have more ornate detailing and are examples of the Queen Anne style; later examples are more restrained in their decoration a result of the fading popularity of the Queen Anne and the new influence of Colonial Revival.

This form was common in the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century in Fayetteville and there are 36 examples in the district. Many have modest Queen Anne detailing such as turned porch columns or decorative shingles in the gable end. One example is the 1882 Kurtz house at 110 W. Main (resource #38-0094) with a front facing gable and a shed roofed porch with turned posts, elaborate millwork and decorative balustrade. The front-facing gable features a scrolled vergeboard. Other examples include the Rosa Zdaril / Frank Zelesky house located at 103 E. Bell (resource E-0036). This house, built in 1910, features a large gabled dormer with modified Palladian window, a shed roofed porch, slender chamfered porch support columns, cresting along the roof ridges, 2/2 wooden sash windows and a stick balustrade. Following national trends, the house is less decorative than some of the houses of the same L-plan built a few years earlier. A more high-style example of the L-plan house is located at 209 N. Rusk (resource 08-0005) known as the Dr. R. J. Sladek / Anna Hillman house. This house, built in 1896 features a forward facing gable with bay window, a shed roofed porch with paired turned columns and elaborate decorative millwork. The porch has a decorative frieze and turned balusters.

The **Center Hall Plan** refers to a house with a front entrance at the center of a symmetrical façade. The interior, as the name implies, is divided by a central hallway. There are 26 center hall plan houses in the district. Most feature a full or partial-width front porch with Greek Revival or Victorian era detailing. The c. 1865 house at 212 N. Church (resource #12-0077) is a five-bay, side gable, center hall plan form with 2/2 windows. The full width porch has turned column supports and decorative millwork and piercing. The central door is flanked by sidelights with a full-width transom. An earlier example of this form is the 1853 Dr. Evans house located at 105 E. Fayette Street (resource #03-0047). This house is a side gable, five-bay center hall plan with a large gabled dormer (a later addition) with a Palladian window and saw tooth shingles. The partial-width three bay porch features chamfered paired columns and a decorative milled balustrade. The attached, shed roof porch has a minimally decorated frieze.

Arts and Crafts/Craftsman

Craftsman houses are found across the nation in the first ring of streetcar suburbs surrounding urban centers. Most Craftsman Bungalows (one story cottages) were constructed between 1905 and 1930 yet the style lingered in many places. The Craftsman style is characterized by low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs, often with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets. Emphasis is on horizontal lines and rusticated or natural materials.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

There are 55 Arts and Crafts influenced houses in the district. This number includes Bungalows, the most common form associated with this national style. A typical example of the Craftsman Bungalow is located at 203 N. Rusk (resource #08-0099, photo 18). The one-story, gable front roof Bungalow has an inset partial width porch, two front doors, and a single battered column set atop a brick base. The gable end features knee braces on either side of the jerkin head. The house dates from the 1920s.

The **Ranch** house was a national style built in abundance after the Second World War. The Ranch (called post war / Ranch in inventory) house is typically one-story with a low-pitch, hipped roof. There are 20 Ranch houses in the historic district. They tend to date to 1959 or after and are not part of the historic continuum of development and are therefore considered non-contributing. Anecdotal evidence indicates that most were built by families with roots in the town who spent their working years in Houston or Austin then retired to Fayetteville and built a new house for themselves or their parents. Less common styles in the district are Neoclassical, Tudor and American Four Square style houses. Each of these styles is represented by only one house and are notable for being among the few high-style residences in town.

The **Neoclassical** house is one of the finer homes in the district. Located at 424 N. Rusk (resource #D-0017, photo 24). The two-story hipped roof house has a monumental front facing gabled portico supported by fluted columns with Ionic capitals. The house has a full entablature with roundels in the frieze and dentils just below the cornice. The **Tudor Revival** house is located at 405 N. Rusk (resource #21-0012, photo 21). The yellow brick residence has multiple gables including the entry portico featuring faux half timbering. The **American Four Square** is located one block off of the Main Square (resource #04-0059, photo 20). The two-story wood frame house has a pyramidal roof with dormer and a full width first-story porch.

Outbuildings

A remarkable number of outbuildings in the district remain intact with many in good repair. Wash houses, green houses, sheds, chicken coops, smoke houses, historic-age garages, and barns are frequently found on residential lots. While outbuildings serving auxiliary functions were not uncommon in nineteenth and early twentieth century side yards, they were often demolished by intention or neglect once they outlived their original purpose. Whether Fayetteville had a comparatively larger concentration of outbuildings originally, or homeowners have maintained and retained those buildings more so than in other places is unknown. The district provides a unique document of domestic auxiliary buildings that are often lost.

Common characteristics of the outbuildings are their small scale, simple construction method and lack of architectural details. Most are modest wood framed buildings with board and batten or clapboard siding. Several were covered with a corrugated metal siding at a later date. Roofs are typically gabled and the majority of buildings from the early twentieth century and have exposed rafter tails in the eaves.

Many houses have several outbuildings, six in the case of 624 N. Rusk, and therefore outbuildings outnumber primary buildings. There are a total of 234 outbuildings to the 186 primary residential buildings. Some of the outbuildings are in poor condition and are in danger of collapse. Others have been converted into guest rooms or studios and many continue in their original use as shed and garages. Sheds are the most numerous outbuilding type with 82 identified in the district. The garage type is a close second with 63 examples. The overwhelming majority of sheds are small, square or rectangular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

buildings with gable roofs. Variations, as seen on the interior of block 6, have gable roofs with only a portion enclosed with the remaining roof covering an open air space.

An excellent example of a washhouse is located in the rear of the high style L-plan house on the northeast corner of E. Market and N. Live Oak. The washhouse (resource #A-0010b, photo 23) is a wood framed, board and batten clad structure with a hipped roof with a shed roof addition. There is a small brick chimney. The odd shape of the hipped roof was used to hold a water collection device. A second outbuilding used as a washhouse and/or smoke house is located behind 111 E. Fayette. The outbuilding consists of two small gable roofed buildings connected together with a small shed roofed addition to the north. There is also a brick chimney (resource #A-0020c, photo 22). The majority of the historic garages have one entry bay. There are some with a shed and garage combination. Wash houses are identified by their chimneys, brick with a modest corbelled cap and in some locations the large cast iron pot used to boil laundry are still inside or adjacent to the building. Green houses are constructed of wood and are identified by the numerous perimeter windows. The two greenhouses in the district have had their roofs replaced with composition roofing material. There are nine barns, thirteen carports, two chicken coops, one cistern, six wash houses, four smoke houses and thirteen new metal buildings/sheds.

Institutional buildings (public, social, government, educational)

The Fayetteville Independent School District campus is located in the northwest section of the town on the east side of N. Rusk. The earliest building (resource # B-0024; photo 9) is the 1911 two-story Classical Revival school building rendered in red brick with cast stone detailing. A one-story portico at the center of the N. Rusk façade covers the main entrance. The windows have been replaced and are casement multi-light type. Although the campus is still serves as the town school this building is currently used for storage. To the north of the red brick building is a 1948 auditorium and gym (resource #B-0025, Carl H. Stautz, AIA, of Austin, architect; Baugh & Scott, of San Antonio, contractor). The building has had some alterations, namely the metal corrugated roof, but still retains its mid-century institutional aesthetic. A one-story addition directly to the south of the auditorium (photo 10) dates from the early 1950s and shows a clear mid-century modern design aesthetic despite minor roof alterations. Later additions to the school (resources A-0025abcd) are located behind these two buildings are metal buildings and non-contributing resources.

The SPJST (Slovanska Podpurujici Jednota Status Texas or Slavonic Benevolent Order Of the State of Texas) constructed a dance hall in 1911 and two ancillary buildings. The hall is a large wood-frame building clad in white board and batten siding. The rectangular plan building is covered with a front-facing gable roof with monitor. A front porch with hipped roof and pediment marks the front entrance. There is a small wing at the rear of the hall under a cross gable roof. The building has simple shutters constructed of narrow vertical boards with diagonal supports that swing open to one side when the building is in use. This is typical of dance and meeting halls throughout this central region of Texas. There are two associated out buildings: a concession building and a storage building with restrooms. The concession building features an oversized pyramidal roof, with eaves extending far beyond the body of the building. Shutters, which swing down to rest on knee brackets, create countertops when the building is in use. The storage building is a rectangular plan structure with hipped roof clad in board and batten siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 11

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

The courthouse is classified as a **public/social** building because it no longer serves as a courthouse. The wood-framed building was constructed in 1880. The simple two-story square-plan building is clad in white horizontal wood siding. A clock tower, added in 1934, rises from the center of the hipped roof. Fenestration is symmetrical: two bays on the east and west sides and three on the north and south. The main entrance on the south elevation is marked by a simple wood staircase and solid wood panel double doors. The courthouse includes a 2-cell calaboose (holding cell) that was completed eight years after the building opened. The precinct courthouse is a rarity in Texas and the building was listed as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) in 1977.

There are only two **government buildings** in the district and both are non-contributing due to age. The United States Post Office is located on the corner of E. Main and S. Scott (resource #09-0016) and is a one-story, dark brown brick veneer building constructed in the 1960s. Fayetteville's 1990 city hall and volunteer fire station is located just off the southwest corner of the square. It is a metal building with wood front and false parapet mimicking the form typical of the district. (resource # 37-0095).

There is one **religious** building in the district. The circa 1930 St. Paul's Lutheran Church (resource # 08-0011) is a one-story wood-frame T-plan building with the narrow elevation facing the street and the cross gable at the rear. The Church is clad in white horizontal siding and has a small gable-roof tower at the southwest corner of the front elevation. There are two Arts and Crafts style buildings located at 108 and 106 Main (resources # 38-008 and -0010) facing the square that have signage for the Church of Christ yet do not seem to be in use as a church. These buildings were classified as residential, their original use.

Sites

There are two cemeteries in Fayetteville located side by side with a low metal fence between them. The City Cemetery is the older of the two and is the resting place of the town's earliest Anglo citizens. The Catholic Cemetery, as the name implies, served the primarily Czech and German Catholics and was historically called St. John's Catholic Cemetery after the town's parish church. The cemeteries are located south of the railroad tracks in the southeast corner of the district. Pierce Street doglegs to the south leading to the two cemeteries. The modern section of the cemetery is located east of the historic cemeteries on the other side of low dip in the road and is not included in the historic district. Both cemeteries are contributing to the historic district and retain a high degree of integrity.

City Cemetery

City Cemetery is a two and a half acre site bisected by a central path and surrounded by a low, metal decorative fence. The grid of the cemetery is set at an angle to the central path. The ground cover is a mixture of crushed granite and low grass. The granite, marble and limestone markers are primarily low in height and vegetation is minimal. City Cemetery was designated a Historic Cemetery by the Texas Historical Commission in 2007. There are a total of 621 graves in City Cemetery, the earliest burial dates to 1851 and the cemetery is still in use. Several veterans of the War of 1812 are buried here. Later internments reflect the German immigration to Fayetteville with many headstones in German. It is rumored in town that the earliest graves in the cemetery are actually outside the cemetery fence line and underneath the stand of large Live Oak trees. There were several epidemics of yellow fever and malaria in the 1830s and early Anglo settlers were reported to have succumbed and were buried here. The oldest marked grave is in the City Cemetery and belongs to Isaac Rich (b. 1797 – d. 1846).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 12

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Catholic Cemetery

Although only separated by a low fence, there is marked difference in layout, headstone styles and landscaping between City Cemetery and Catholic Cemetery. Catholic Cemetery has a central path but the grid of the plots is shifted to meet the path at right angles. The layout of the graves is much denser and there is more variety in the scale and material of the headstones and plantings. Catholic Cemetery features many tall, vertical markers. Family plots are visibly defined by stone curbs or low cast iron fences. There are an abundance of cast metal crosses designed by Charles Andera in Spillville, Iowa and appear in Czech cemeteries nationwide.² Internments date to the 19th and early 20th centuries, and many inscriptions are at least partially written in Czech: *narozen* [born] and *zemřel* [died]. 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 most prominent grave in the cemetery is that of Fayetteville's first Czech Catholic priest, Rev. Joseph Chromcik commemorated with a large grey marble cross. The cross contains photo of the priest set on an enamel portrait oval, as do many of the other early 20th century tombstones. Rev. Chromcik's cross is inscribed in Latin, Czech and English. The large monument is situated in the middle of the central path. This treatment of a priest's tombstone is also seen in the Catholic cemetery in Bremond, a Polish community in Robertson County.

Structures and objects

There are two water towers located in block 9: the tall and visible town beacon set atop a lattice framework and an at-grade cylindrical tower to the side. Both are constructed of riveted metal and are typical of those found in small towns across the state. The taller tower has a conical roof and "Fayetteville" painted on its side.

There are two markers on the town square on the west side. The first (resource #MS-0001e) is a centennial marker from 1936, the year of the state's centennial celebration, and commemorates the founding of the community. The marker text reads:

Stage station on the Old San Felipe Trail founded by James J. Ross, John Crier, James Cummins - members of Austin's first colony. Nearby resided William J. Russell, participant of the Battle of Velasco. Jerome B. Alexander, Fidelie S. Breeding, James Monroe Hill - veterans of San Jacinto. Andrew Crier, William Hill, Dr. William P. Smith of the San Jacinto Campaign. Asa Hill, Jeffery B. Hill, John C. C. Hill - members of the Mier Expedition.

The second (resource #MS-0001d) commemorates the year, 1937, when the town installed its sanitary sewer. There are low, square concrete posts with pyramidal caps that date from the early 20th century on Block 13 (resource #13-0084c). These boundary markers are intact but no longer constitute a boundary or fence line.

Research and Evaluation Methodology

² "The Search for Andera Graveyard Crosses: The Unique Cemetery Art of a Czech American Immigrant."
<http://www.klimesh.com/cross/front.html>. Accessed November 7, 2007.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 13

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

After an initial assessment by the staff of the Texas Historical Commission that the town qualified for listing on the National Register, a survey of the town of Fayetteville was conducted in the Fall of 2005 by University of Houston fifth-year architecture students under the supervision of Barry Moore, Associate Professor, and Anna Mod, Visiting Lecturer. The students surveyed all primary structures within the city limits. Survey documentation included a data sheet, digital photograph and a map showing contributing and non-contributing resources. The data sheet included an inventory number, the current name of the property or business housed at that address, historic names of the property, the address (if available), legal description, resource type, landscape and site features, function, construction date (actual or estimated), names of the architect and builder, possible threats to the property, indication of existing historic designations (RTHL, NR, etc.) and a comprehensive list of physical characteristics (such as roof type, window materials, architectural style, etc.). The student teams surveyed the town by legal block number and the site numbering system included in this nomination reflects the survey numbering. The prefix of the site number is the legal block number (MS for Main Square; Block 1, Block 2, and A, B, C, etc.)

To create the base map with contributing and non-contributing resources, a 1950 tax map, supplied by the mayor, was used to trace the street grid and identify legal block numbers. A legal parcel map from 2006 was used to verify the legal descriptions and was provided by the Fayette County Appraisal District. After the student survey, the project was taken over by a historic preservation consultant and all data was verified and all outbuildings surveyed and mapped. The survey data was checked against the only existing Sanborn Map of Fayetteville dating to 1917. Construction dates were based on visual observations and reviewed by Irene Polansky of the Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum. The exhibits and collections of the Fayetteville Area Heritage museum were researched and two interviews were conducted.

Boundaries

Upon completion of the survey and archival research, the final district boundaries were confirmed in consultation with the staff of the Texas Historical Commission. The boundaries were drawn to include the highest number of contributing resources, the fewest number of noncontributing resources and fewest number of vacant lots. Because of the development in town and abrupt change in character at the edge of town, the boundaries roughly correspond to the town limits as noted by signage on roads in and out of town. In a few cases the boundary was drawn to exclude the denser 'town-like' development where the majority of the resources in that area would be considered non-contributing. The eastern boundary excludes the modern cemetery as well as a residential grouping that includes a large number of manufactured, new, or dilapidated homes. Where the northern boundary ends at Bell Street it excludes the St. John's Church which, although it has a long and important association with the community, is a large complex of made up of buildings that date from the late 1960s.

Period of significance

Development in the district was heaviest from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century followed by a lull in building activity in the depression and immediate post-war period. The period of significance begins with the date of the oldest extant building (1853) and extends to 1958, the fifty year point, because of the town's continuing identity with its Czech heritage and the fact that the district is being nominated under Criterion A in that area.

Contributing (C) – Contributing buildings retain a high degree of their architectural integrity and have either not been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 14Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

altered or their alterations are sympathetic and few. The majority of the architectural features such as windows, doors, exterior siding and porch elements are intact.

Non-Contributing (NC) – Any buildings that postdate the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Buildings that are more than fifty years old but have suffered major alterations to their original historic fabric such that it's original form or design intent is no longer evident are also considered non-contributing. A non-contributing historic-age building could possibly be sensitively restored into a *contributing* structure, though often too much original fabric has been lost.

Summary of Integrity

The district represents the town's development beginning with original plat in 1850, with the heaviest development occurring around the turn of the century before dropping off in the 1930s. The town plat remains relatively unchanged from its initial 1850 survey and street layout. The center of the town, the Main Square, is largely intact and unaltered with contributing resources far outnumbering non-contributing. The residential streets fanning out from the center of town retain their historic composition of large 75 x 150 foot lots with regularly spaced residential primary and secondary (outbuildings) buildings. The regular grid and denser development of the town stops abruptly at the town limits and gives way to open farmland dotted with agricultural buildings. Fayetteville's setting, in the soft rolling hills of south central Texas is one of its most remarkable features. The town has experienced no intrusion from chain stores or fast food enterprises and remains a quiet and distinct small Texas town supporting a high degree of integrity of feeling, setting and location. Of the total 482 above ground features, 345 or 72% are contributing and 137 or 28% are noncontributing supporting a high degree of materials, workmanship and design. Integrity of design is also supported by the representative architectural styles found in the district, namely L-plan, Center Hall Plan and Craftsman for residential and commercial one- and two-part blocks. These examples also follow national architectural styles and trends. The Fayetteville Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of feeling, location, association, design, setting, materials, and workmanship.

The following is a list of the resources included in the historic district:

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
MS-0001	Main Square	MS	1880, 1887, 1934	Victorian era	government	Fayette County Precinct No. 2 Courthouse	building	C
MS-0001a	Main Square	MS	1932	Colonial Revival	outbuilding	gazebo	structure	C
MS-0001b	Main Square	MS		No style	ruin	Windmill lattice	object	C
MS-0001c	Main Square	MS		Victorian era (replica)	street furniture	benches	object	C
MS-0001d	Main Square	MS	1937	No style	Marker	Sewer Project Marker	object	C
MS-0001e	Main Square	MS	1936	No style	Marker	1936 Centennial Marker	object	C
MS-0001f	Main Square	MS	ca. 1890	No style	ruin	Old water works windmill piers	object	C
MS-0002	Main Square	MS	1923/1960s	Art and Crafts	government	Volunteer Fire House	building	C
01-0028	102 E. Main St.	1		Arts and Crafts	Residential	Knippel	building	C
01-0028a	102 E. Main St.	1		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
01-0030	106 E. Main	1	1860 / 1920	I-plan	Residential	Kippel	building	C
01-0005	110 E. Main St.	1	1900	Two part commercial block	commercial	Old Ice House	building	C
01-0033	112 E. Main	1	1928	Arts and Crafts	Residential	Otto Legler	building	C
01-0033a	112 E. Main	1		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 15Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
01-0072	S. Church (100 block)	1		No style	Residential		building	C
01-0029	105 S. Church	1	2000	Neo-traditional	Residential	Conway/Allay	building	NC
01-0029a	105 S. Church	1	2000	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
01-0029b	105 S. Church	1	2000	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
01-0038	109 E. Franklin	1	1912	L-plan	Residential	Fordtran	building	C
01-0041	E. Franklin	1	c.2001	No style remodeled. C. 2001	commercial	Verizon	building	NC/moved
01-0041a	E. Franklin	1	1900	No style	outbuilding	One room residential	building	C
01-0041b	E. Franklin	1	2000	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
01-0006	112 S. Live Oak	1	1940s	Arts and Crafts	Residential	Mynar/Buxkemper	building	C
01-0006a	112 S. Live Oak	1	2000	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC
01-0031	108 S. Live Oak	1	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	Residential	Fojtik	building	C
01-0031a	108 S. Live Oak	1	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding		building	C
01-0031b	108 S. Live Oak	1		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
01-0031c	108 S. Live Oak	1		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
02-0100	128 Live Oak	2	1946	One part commercial block	commercial	Kubena	building	C
02-0101	Live Oak	2	1950	One part commercial block	commercial	Kubena	building	C
02-0069	Live Oak	2	1907	One part commercial block	commercial	Kubena	building	C
02-0015	122 Live Oak	2	1907	One part commercial block	commercial	Schumacher	building	C
02-0042	Live Oak	2	c. 1890	One part commercial block	commercial	Baca	building	C
02-0500	Live Oak	2	c. 1890	One part commercial block	commercial	Schramm	building	C
02-0016	114 Live Oak	2	c. 1890	One part commercial block	commercial	Lohtik/Kubala	building	C
02-0043	Live Oak	2	c. 1900	One part commercial block	commercial	Otto Vetter	building	C
02-0044	Live Oak	2	1926	One part commercial block	commercial	Zapalac	building	C
02-0017	102 Live Oak	2	1950s	One part commercial block	commercial	Vitek	building	NC
02-0045	E. Main	2	c. 1960	Post war / Ranch	Residential	Kabala	building	NC
02-0018	108 E. Main St.	2	new	No style	Residential	Mobile home	building	NC
02-0018a	108 E. Main St.	2	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
02-0046	110 E. Fayette St.	2	c. 1900	Center hall plan	Residential	Schmidt	building	C
02-0046a	110 E. Fayette St.	2		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
02-0019	106 E. Fayette St.	2	1961	Post war / Ranch	Residential	Chovanec	building	NC
03-0052	N. Live Oak	3	1880s	Two part commercial block / Corner Store	commercial	Steves	building	C
03-0023	206 N. Live Oak	3	1940s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Coufal	building	C
03-0023a	206 N. Live Oak	3	1940s	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
03-0051	210 N. Live Oak	3	1946-47	Arts and Crafts	residential	Coufal	building	C
03-0022	212 N. Live Oak	3	1940s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Janish	building	C
03-0022a	212 N. Live Oak	3	1940s	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
03-0050	E. Market	3	1959	Post war / Ranch	residential	John and Minnie Cufr	building	NC
03-0050a	E. Market	3	1920	No style	outbuilding	Guesthouse	building	C
03-0021	106 E. Market	3	1959	Post war / Ranch	residential	John and Valerian Cufr	building	NC
03-0021a	106 E. Market	3	1959	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0021b	106 E. Market	3	1959	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0102	110 E. Market	3	c. 1904	L-plan	residential		building	C
03-0102a	E. Market	3	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0102b	E. Market	3	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0049	112 E. Market	3	1920s	No style	residential	Spacek	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 16Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
03-0049a	112 E. Market	3	1920s	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0048	205 N. Church	3	1962	Post war / Ranch	residential	Matocha	building	NC
03-0020	111 E. Fayette	3	1914	L-plan	residential	Wertner/Steves	building	C
03-0020a	111 E. Fayette	3	1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	Guesthouse	building	C
03-0020b	111 E. Fayette	3	c. 1914	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0020c	111 E. Fayette	3	c. 1914	No style	Outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
03-0020d	111 E. Fayette	3	c. 1914	No style	outbuilding	barn	building	C
03-0047	105 E. Fayette	3	1853	Center Hall Plan	residential	Dr. Evans	building	C
03-0047a	105 E. Fayette	3	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
03-0047b	105 E. Fayette	3	c. 1900	No Style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
04-0103	Fayette	4	c. 1920	One part commercial block	commercial	Zapp	building	C
04-0103a	Fayette	4	2000	No style	Outbuilding	shed	building	C
04-0103b	Fayette	4	2000	No style	Outbuilding	freezer	building	C
04-0009	Fayette	4	c. 1920	One part commercial block	commercial	Zapp	building	C
04-0064	119 Fayette	4	c. 1900	One part commercial block	commercial	Kaderka	building	C
04-0063	115 Fayette	4	c. 1870	One part commercial block	commercial	Bakery (Kaderka, 2nd owner)	building	C
04-0011	Fayette	4	1917	One part commercial block	commercial	Cufr (originally a garage and International Harvester Dealership and Forres Confectionary)	building	C
04-0104	Fayette	4	1917	One part commercial block	commercial	Cufr (originally a garage and International Harvester Dealership and Forres Confectionary)	building	C
04-0012	107 Fayette	4	1979	Two part commercial block	commercial	Keilers/Minarcik	building	NC
04-0061	105 Fayette	4	1875	Two part commercial block	commercial	Knesek	building	C
04-0062	N. Live Oak	4	c. 1900	No style	commercial	Cuettler garage	building	C
04-0059	209 N. Live Oak	4	c. 1915	American Four Square / two story	residential	Kerdecka	building	C
04-0059a	209 N. Live Oak	4	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
04-0059b	209 N. Live Oak	4	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
04-0059c	209 N. Live Oak	4	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
04-0014	108 E. Market	4	c. 1979	No style	residential	Mobile home	building	NC
04-0060	100 block E. Market	4	1940s	No style	residential	Knippel	building	NC
04-0013	206 N. Washington	4	1930s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Knippel	building	C
04-0013a	206 N. Washington	4	1930s	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
04-0013b	206 N. Washington	4	1970s	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
05-0003	201 W. Fayette	5	1900	Two part commercial block / Romanesque Revival	commercial	Zapp	building	C
05-0004	207 W. Fayette	5	1930s	Arts and Crafts	commercial	Fritz Knippel	building	C
05-0040	200 block W. Fayette	5	1940s	No style	outbuilding	metal garage	building	C
05-0005	200 block W. Fayette	5	ca. 1900	Center hall plan	residential	Urbanovsky	building	C
05-0006	213 W. Fayette	5	1930s	Arts and Crafts	commercial	Gas Station	building	C
05-0067	206 N. Rusk	5	1856	Center Hall Plan	residential	Conrad Wink	building	C
05-0067a	206 N. Rusk	5	2000	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
05-0067b	206 N. Rusk	5	1920	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
05-0007	208 N. Rusk	5	1920s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Albright	building	C
05-0007a	208 N. Rusk	5	1970	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 17Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
05-0066	210 N. Rusk	5	1920s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Spacek	building	C
05-0066a	210 N. Rusk	5	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
05-0008	209 N. Washington	5	1959	Post war / Ranch	Residential	Herman and Dorothy Schramm	building	NC
05-0008a	209 N. Washington	5	c. 1920s	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
05-0008b	209 N. Washington	5	1980	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC
05-0008c	209 N. Washington	5	1970	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
05-0065	205 N. Washington	5	1880-1890	Center Hall Plan	residential	Pagel	building	C
05-0065a	205 N. Washington	5	1990	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
05-0065b	205 N. Washington	5	c. 1920s	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
06-0024	Fayette & Washington	6	1969	Modern	commercial	Fayetteville Bank	building	NC
06-0053	117-119 Washington	6	1949	One part commercial block	commercial	John Cufr, Sr. and John J. Cufr	building	C
06-0054	109-115 Washington	6	1970s	One part commercial block	commercial	Jerry Michalsky	building	NC
06-0054a	109-115 Washington	6	1930s	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
06-0054b	109-115 Washington	6	1930s	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
06-0025	107 Washington	6	1890	Two part commercial block	commercial	Sarrazin Store (Edward & Leopold Sarrazin)	building	C
06-0055	103 Washington	6	1890s	Center Hall Plan	residential	Otto Forres	building	C
06-0056	101 Washington	6	1890s	Center Hall Plan	residential	Helnsohn	building	C
06-0026	205 W. Main	6	1940s	Arts and Crafts	residential	Mary Novasad	building	C
06-0026a	205 W. Main	6	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage/shed	building	C
06-0057	209 W. Main	6	1850s	L-plan	residential	Forres (?)	building	C
06-0057a	209 W. Main	6	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	gazebo	structure	NC
06-0057b	209 W. Main	6	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
06-0027	N. Rusk	6	2005	L-plan	residential	Dorothy Stall	building	NC
06-0058	106 N. Rusk	6	1890s	L-plan	residential	Helble	building	C
06-0058a	106 N. Rusk	6	1940s	No style	residential	Guest house	building	C/Moved on
06-0058b	106 N. Rusk	6	1940s	No style	residential	Guest house	building	C/Moved on
06-0058c	106 N. Rusk	6	c. 1930s	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC
06-0028	212 W. Fayette	6	1948	One part commercial block	commercial	Jerry J. Vavra	building	C
06-0105	208 W. Fayette	6	c. 2000	No style	commercial	Metal building	building	NC
06-0029	204 W. Fayette	6	c. 2000	No style	residential	Metal building	building	NC
06-0303	202 W. Fayette	6	c. 2000	No style	outbuilding	Car ports	building	NC
07-0106	101 N. Rusk	7	c. 1935	No style	residential		building	C
07-0106a	101 N. Rusk	7	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
07-0002	103 N. Rusk	7	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
07-0003	105 N. Rusk	7	c. 1920	No style	residential	H.B. Gresser	building	NC
07-0003a	105 N. Rusk	7	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
07-0001	107 N. Rusk	7	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential	Ed Knippel	building	C
07-0001a	107 N. Rusk	7	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
07-0030	302 W. Fayette	7	c. 1940	Arts and Crafts	residential	Ed Knippel	building	C
07-0030a	302 W. Fayette	7	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
07-0031	308 W. Fayette	7	c. 1906	L-plan	residential	Frank Matzal	building	C
07-0031a	308 W. Fayette	7	c. 2000	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
07-0031b	308 W. Fayette	7	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Barn	building	C
07-0031c	308 W. Fayette	7	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 18Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
07-0031d	308 W. Fayette	7	c. 2000	No style	outbuilding	Play house	building	NC
08-0011	201 N. Rusk	8	1930	Colonial Revival	church	St. Paul's Lutheran / St. John Lutheran	building	C
08-0099	203 N. Rusk	8	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
08-0099a	203 N. Rusk	8	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
08-0004	207 N. Rusk	8	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	Ruben Dancheck	building	C
08-0005	209 N. Rusk	8	1896	L-plan	residential	Dr. R. J. Sladek / Anna Hillman	building	C
08-0005a	209 N. Rusk	8	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Smoke house	building	C
08-0005b	209 N. Rusk	8	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage/guest house	building	C
08-0098	207 W. Market	8	1950s	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	C
08-0098a	207 W. Market	8	c. 2000	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
08-0097	N. Mechanic	8	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
08-0097a	N. Mechanic	8	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
08-0096	W. Fayette	8	c. 2005	No style	residential		building	NC
09-0016	200 block E. Main	9	1960s	Modern	government	U.S. Post Office	building	NC
09-0009	100 block S. Scott	9	1929	Other	water tower	water tower	structure	C
09-0009a	100 block S. Scott	9	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed/pump house	building	C
09-0009b	100 block S. Scott	9	c. 1945	No style	outbuilding	Shed/pump house	building	C
09-0009c	100 block S. Scott	9	c. 1929	No style	water tower	water tower	structure	C
09-0015	209 E. Franklin	9	c. 1995	No style	residential		building	NC
09-0095	207 E. Franklin	9	c. 1995	No style	residential		building	NC
09-0024	203 E. Franklin	9	1970	Post war/ Ranch/ Raised Ranch	residential	Michalsky/Baker	building	NC
09-0024a	203 E. Franklin	9	1970	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
09-0024b	203 E. Franklin	9	1990	No style	outbuilding	gazebo	structure	NC
09-0071	201 E. Franklin	9	1970	Post war / Ranch	residential	Jim Baker	building	NC
09-0068	102 S. Church	9	c. 1890	Center hall plan / two story	residential		building	C
09-0068a	102 S. Church	9	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
09-0073	104 S. Church	9	c. 1900	L-Plan	residential		building	C
09-0073a	104 S. Church	9	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
09-0073b	104 S. Church	9	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
10-0027	104 N. Church	10	c. 1890	Center hall plan	residential		building	C
10-0027a	104 N. Church	10	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
10-0080	106 N. Church	10	c. 1975	No style	residential	Mobile home	building	NC
10-0079	108 N. Church	10	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
10-0078	110 N. Church	10	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
10-0070	109 N. Scott	10	c. 1905	L-plan	residential		building	C
10-0070a	109 N. Scott	10	c. 1910	No style	outbuilding	Smoke house	building	C
10-0070b	109 N. Scott	10	c. 1910	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
10-0070c	109 N. Scott	10	c. 1910	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
10-0070d	109 N. Scott	10	c. 1910	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
10-0303	207 E. Main	10	1970	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
10-0303a	207 E. Main	10	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	C
10-0304	205 E. Main	10	c. 1959	Post war / Ranch	residential	Charles W. and Exalee (Nowac) Bishop	building	NC
10-0305	201 Main	10	c. 1959	Post war / Ranch	Residential		Building	NC
11-0023	112 N. Church	11	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential	Frank Zelesky	building	C
11-0023a	112 N. Church	11	c. 1925	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 19Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
11-0076	114 N. Church	11	c. 1900	L-Plan	residential		building	C
11-0076a	114 N. Church	11	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
11-0075	116 N. Church	11	1959	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
11-0022	210 N. Church	11	1880	Center hall plan	residential		building	C
11-0022a	210 N. Church	11	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
12-0077	212 N. Church	12	1865	Center Hall Plan	residential		building	C
12-0077a	212 N. Church	12	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
12-0077b	212 N. Church	12	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Cistern	structure	C
12-0074	N. Church and E. Bell	12	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
12-0074a	N. Church and E. Bell	12	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
12-0073	206 E. Bell	12	1959	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
12-0072	210 E. Bell	12	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential	Originally served as kitchen for Catholic Church; moved to site c. 1988	building	C
12-0072a	210 E. Bell	12	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Carport	building	NC
12-0071	N. Scott	12	2005	No style	Residential	New metal building	building	NC
13-0010	E. Market & N. Live Oak	13	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Spacek	building	C
13-0010a	E. Market & N. Live Oak	13	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
13-0010b	E. Market & N. Live Oak	13	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
13-0010c	E. Market & N. Live Oak	13	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Shed / garage	building	C
13-0010d	E. Market & N. Live Oak	13	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Chicken coop	structure	C
13-0003	105 W. Market	13	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
13-0003a	105 W. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
13-0003b	105 W. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
13-0003c	105 W. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
13-0035	109 E. Market	13	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	Kallus	building	C
13-0035a	109 E. Market	13	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
13-0035b	109 E. Market	13	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
13-0084	E. Market	13	c. 1900	L-Plan	residential		building	C
13-0084a	E. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
13-0084b	E. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Green house	building	C
13-0084c	E. Market	13	c. 1930	No style	marker	boundary markers	object	C
13-0083a	E. Bell	13	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
13-0083b	E. Bell	13	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Carport	building	NC
13-0083c	E. Bell	13	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
13-0083d	E. Bell	13	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Smoke house	building	C
14-0032	111 W. Market	14	1865	Center Hall Plan	residential	William Compton / Hugo Zapp	building	C
14-0032a	111 W. Market	14	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
14-0032b	111 W. Market	14	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
14-0004	109 W. Market	14	c. 1950	No style	residential		building	NC
14-0033	105 W. Market	14	c. 1935	Arts and Crafts	residential	John Vitek	building	C
14-0034	101 W. Market	14	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	Frank Kulhankk	building	C
14-0076	305 N. Live Oak	14	c. 1900	Center hall plan	residential	C. Drawe	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 20Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
14-0076a	305 N. Live Oak	14	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	NC
14-0076b	305 N. Live Oak	14	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	Metal shed	building	NC
14-0076c	305 N. Live Oak	14	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
14-0075	E. Bell	14	c. 1940	No style	residential	Ludwig Chovanec	building	C
14-0075a	E. Bell	14	c. 1940	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
14-0075b	E. Bell	14	c. 1940	No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	C
15-0031	N. Rusk	15	1936	One part commercial block	commercial	Gas station / Edwin Tschiedel	building	C
15-0073	West Bell	15	1939	One part commercial block	commercial	Edwin Tschiedel	building	C
15-0072	210 W. Bell	15	c. 1940	No style	residential		building	NC
15-0072a	210 W. Bell	15	c. 1990	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
15-0099	201 E. Market	15		No style	residential		building	C
15-0070	207 E. Market	15	1959	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
15-0030	E. Market & N. Rusk	15	1890	Queen Anne / two story	residential	J. R. Kubena	building	NC
15-0030a	E. Market & N. Rusk	15	c. 1995	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
15-0030b	E. Market & N. Rusk	15	c. 1995	No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	NC
16-0006	301 N. Rusk	16	1912	L-plan	residential	Imken	building	C
16-0006a	301 N. Rusk	16		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
16-0008	305 N. Rusk	16	1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	Krenek	building	C
16-0008a	305 N. Rusk	16	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
16-0008b	305 N. Rusk	16	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
16-0005	W. Bell	16	2006	No style	residential	Metal building	building	NC
16-0029	309 W. Market	16	1920	Center hall plan	residential	John Baca	building	NC
16-0028	307 W. Market	16	c. 1920	Center hall plan	residential	John Baca	building	C
16-0028a	307 W. Market	16		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
17-0500	N. Mechanic & W. Fayette	17	c. 1900	Center hall plan	residential		building	C
17-0500a	N. Mechanic & W. Fayette	17		No style	outbuilding	Metal building	building	NC
17-0502	N. Mechanic	17	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
17-0502a	N. Mechanic	17		No style	outbuilding		building	C
17-0502b	N. Mechanic	17		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
17-0501	101 N. Mechanic	17	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
17-0501a	101 N. Mechanic	17		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
17-0501b	101 N. Mechanic	17		No style	outbuilding		building	C
17-0501c	101 N. Mechanic	17		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
18-0058	Mechanic	18	1910	No style	residential	L. W. Noack	building	C
18-0058a	Mechanic	18		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	NC
18-0056	Mechanic	18	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	W.C. Lanlotz	building	C
18-0056a	Mechanic	18	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
18-0056b	Mechanic	18	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
18-0056c	Mechanic	18	c. 1900	No style	outbuilding	Root cellar	building	C
18-0056d	Mechanic	18	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
18-0051	109 S. Rusk	18	c. 1900	L-plan	residential		building	C
18-0057	213 S. Rusk	18	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Jones	building	C
19-0039	109 N. Mechanic	19	c. 1855	I-plan / two story	residential	Max Meitzen	building	C
19-0039a	109 N. Mechanic	19		No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
19-0039b	109 N. Mechanic	19		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
20-0036	307 S. Church	20	1890	I-plan / two story	residential	August Heinsohn	building	C
20-0036a	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 21Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
20-0036b	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	Greenhouse	building	C
20-0036c	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
20-0036d	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	barn	building	C
20-0036e	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
20-0042	307 S. Church	20	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	August Heinsohn	building	C
20-0042a	307 S. Church	20		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
21-0054	300 S. Mechanic	21	c. 1900	Center hall plan	residential	Robert Zapp	building	C
21-0054a	300 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
21-0054b	300 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
21-0034	303 S. Mechanic	21	c. 1940	Arts and Crafts	residential	Walter Heintsebel	building	C
21-0034a	303 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
21-0013	305 S. Mechanic	21	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Zapp and Walter Heintschel	building	NC
21-0013a	305 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
21-0013b	305 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
21-0001	307 S. Mechanic	21	c. 1915	Colonial Revival	residential	Zapp	building	C
21-0001a	307 S. Mechanic	21		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
21-0010	S. Live Oak	21		No style	residential		building	NC
22-0011	Pierce (300 block)	22	c. 1900	I-plan	residential		building	C
22-0011a	Pierce (300 block)	22	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
22-0011b	Pierce (300 block)	22	c. 1020	No style	outbuilding	Barn	building	C
23-0043	202 Pierce	23	1925	Arts and Crafts / two story	residential	Lee Heinsohn	building	C
23-0043a	202 Pierce	23	1925	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
23-0043b	202 Pierce	23	1925	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
23-0043c	202 Pierce	23	1925	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
23-0043d	202 Pierce	23	1925	No style	outbuilding	barn	building	C
25-0019	112 S. Scott	25	1963	Post war / Ranch	residential	Ignac Orsak	building	NC
25-0021	110 S. Scott	25	c. 1940	Arts and Crafts	residential	Lad Emajdalka	building	C
25-0022	106 S. Scott	25	1989	Post war / Ranch	residential	Rublee and Tillie Drymaaliala	building	NC
25-0092	104 S. Scott	25	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
25-0092a	104 S. Scott	25	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
25-0044	306 E. Main	25	1922	Arts and Crafts	residential	Adolph Listvan	building	C
25-0044a	306 E. Main	25		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
25-0060	308 E. Main	25	c. 1940	No style	residential	Joe Orsak	building	NC
25-0060a	308 E. Main	25		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
25-0061	310 E. Main	25	2000	L-plan / two story	residential		building	NC
25-0025	E. Main	25	c. 1930	No style	residential		building	C
26-0012	311 E. Main	26	c. 1905	L-plan	residential		building	C
26-0013	307 E. Main	26	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
26-0014	305 E. Main	26	1923	Arts and Crafts	residential	Alvin Onken	building	C
26-0014a	305 E. Main	26	1923	Arts and Crafts	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
26-0090	301 E. Main	26	c. 1940	No style	residential		building	C
26-0090a	301 E. Main	26	c. 1940	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
26-0089	108 N. Scott	26	2000	No style	residential		building	NC
26-0088	110 N. Scott	26	c. 1900	L-plan	residential		building	C
26-0010	107 N. Thompson	26	c. 1975	No style	residential	Mobile home	building	NC
26-0010a	107 N. Thompson	26		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 22Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
26-0010b	107 N. Thompson	26		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC
26-0011	105 N. Thompson	26	c. 1975	No style	residential	Mobile home	building	NC
26-0011a	105 N. Thompson	26		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
26-0011b	105 N. Thompson	26		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	NC
27-0003	207 N. Thompson	27	c. 1940	Arts and Crafts	residential	Jesse Wied	building	C
27-0003a	207 N. Thompson	27	2005	No style	outbuilding		building	NC
27-0003b	207 N. Thompson	27	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Barn	building	C
27-0005	201 N. Thompson	27	c. 1920	L-plan	residential	Bunjes	building	C
27-0005a	201 N. Thompson	27	c. 1980	No style	outbuilding	Garage / carport	building	NC
27-0088	110 N. Scott	27	c. 1900	L-plan	residential		building	C
28-0096	302 E. Bell	28	c. 1910	L-plan	residential		building	C
28-0096a	302 E. Bell	28		No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	NC
28-0096b	302 E. Bell	28		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
28-0096c	302 E. Bell	28		No style	outbuilding	BBQ	building	NC
28-0097	312 E. Bell	28	c. 1910	L-plan	residential		building	C
28-0098	312 E. Bell	28	c. 1910	L-plan	residential		building	C
29-0013	402 N. Mechanic @ FM 955	29	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
29-0013a	402 N. Mechanic @ FM 955	29	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	NC
29-0013b	402 N. Mechanic @ FM 955	29	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
33-0009	E. Fayette & N. Thompson	33	2006	No style	residential		building	NC
33-0015	401 E. Main	33	1930	One part commercial block	commercial	Gas station	building	NC
33-0016	405 E. Main	33	c. 1900	L-plan	residential		building	C
33-0016a	405 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
33-0016b	405 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
33-0017	409 E. Main	33	c. 1920	Center hall plan	residential		building	C
33-0017a	409 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
33-0017b	409 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding	Spring house (?)	building	C
33-0017c	409 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
33-0017d	409 E. Main	33		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
33-0090	429 E. Main	33	c. 1910	L-plan	residential		building	C
33-0091	429 E. Main	33	c. 1975	No style	residential	Mobile home	building	NC
33-0019	SH 159	33	c. 1985	No style	intuitional	The Bus Depot	building	NC
33-0020	SH 159	33	1911	Arts and Crafts	dance hall	SPJST	building	C
33-0020a	SH 159	33	1911	No style	outbuilding		building	C
33-0020b	SH 159	33	1911	No style	outbuilding	BBQ service	building	C
34-0063	404 E. Main	34	1934	Arts and Crafts	Residential	Ed Marek	Building	C
34-0063a	404 E. Main	34	1934	No style	Outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
34-0063b	404 E. Main	34	1934	No style	Outbuilding	Shed	Building	C
34-0045	408 E. Main	34	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential	Wlater Schmidt	building	C
34-0045a	408 E. Main	34	c. 1925	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
34-0048	412 E. Main (E. Hwy 159)	34	c. 1965	No style	commercial	Dan Wessels	building	NC
34-0047	410 E. Main (E. Hwy 159)	34	c. 1959	Post war / Ranch	residential	Benny Wessels	building	NC
34-0012	412 E. Main	34	c. 1910	Arts and crafts	residential	Kocerik	building	C
34-0012a	412 E. Main	34		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
34-0012b	412 E. Main	34		No style	outbuilding	Chicken coop	structure	C
34-0009	E. Franklin	34	c. 1910	No style	residential	Barn	building	C
34-0008	E. Franklin	34	c. 1910	No style	residential		building	C
37-0095	City Hall	37	1990	One part commercial block	government	New metal building	building	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 23Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
				/ No style				
38-0023	114 W. Main	38	c. 1928	Arts and Crafts	commercial	gas station/J. R. Kubena	building	C
38-0093	112 W. Main	38	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Kurtz/ Kovar	building	C
38-0094	110 W. Main	38	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Kurtz	building	C
38-0094a	110 W. Main	38		No style	residential	Guest house	building	C
38-0094b	110 W. Main	38	2003	No style	outbuilding	New metal building	building	NC
38-0094c	110 W. Main	38		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
38-0008	108 W. Main	38	c. 1915	Arts and Crafts	residential	Dr. Gus Levin	building	C
38-0010	108 W. Main	38	c. 1915	Arts and Crafts	residential	Dr. Gus Levin	building	C
38-0049	102 W. Main	38	1855	Two part commercial block / Italianate	commercial	S. S. Munger	building	C
38-0065	105 S. Live Oak	38	1949	No style	residential		building	C
38-0064	109 S. Live Oak	38	c. 1950	No style	residential		building	C
38-0064a	109 S. Live Oak	38	1950	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
38-0064b	109 S. Live Oak	38	c. 1925	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
38-0066	110 S. Washington	38	c. 1900	L-plan	residential		building	C
38-0066a	110 S. Washington	38	1990	No style	outbuilding	Car port	building	NC
38-0070	106 S. Washington	38	1925	Center hall plan	residential	Ed Urbanovsky	building	C
38-0070a	106 S. Washington	38	1925	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
38-0070b	106 S. Washington	38	1925	No style	outbuilding	Smoke house	building	C
39-0059	205 S. Mechanic	39	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	NC
39-0059a	205 S. Mechanic	39		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
39-0059b	205 S. Mechanic	39		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
39-0052	203 S. Mechanic	39	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential	John Sula's mother	building	C
39-0052a	203 S. Mechanic	39		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
39-0052b	203 S. Mechanic	39		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
39-0006	218 S. Rusk	39	2004	L-plan	residential		building	NC
39-0006a	218 S. Rusk	39		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
39-0006b	218 S. Rusk	39		No style	outbuilding		building	C
39-0006c	218 S. Rusk	39		No style	outbuilding		building	C
39-0007	220 S. Rusk	39	1910	L-plan	residential		building	C
39-0007a	220 S. Rusk	39		No style	outbuilding		building	NC
A-0001	W. Bell	A	c. 1940	No style	outbuilding	barn	building	C
A-0094	W. Bell	A	2004	No style	residential	New metal building	building	NC
A-0010	401 N. Rusk	A	1960	Post war / Ranch	residential	Lad Jrecka	building	NC
A-0010a	401 N. Rusk	A	1960	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	NC
A-0012	405 N. Rusk	A	1925	Tudor Revival	residential	Charlie Votter	building	C
A-0012a	405 N. Rusk	A		No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	C
A-0012b	405 N. Rusk	A		No style	outbuilding	Carport	building	NC
A-0014	409 N. Rusk	A	1925	Arts and Crafts	residential	E. V. Kovar	building	C
A-0014a	409 N. Rusk	A		No style	outbuilding	Garage apartment	building	C
A-0014b	409 N. Rusk	A		No style	outbuilding	Carport / shed	building	NC
A-0033	Simack	A	1940	Arts and Crafts	residential	Munesch	building	C
B-0500	421 N. Rusk	B	1960	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
B-0018	425 N. Rusk	B	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	outbuilding	Garage apartment / Cordes	building	C
B-0020	429 N. Rusk	B	c. 1930	One part commercial block	commercial	Harry Cordes	building	C
B-0501	501 N. Rusk	B	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 24Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
B-0502	503 N. Rusk	B	c. 1980	No style	outbuilding	New metal building	building	NC
B-0023	515 N. Rusk	B	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
B-0023a	515 N. Rusk	B		No style	outbuilding		building	C
B-0023b	515 N. Rusk	B		No style	outbuilding		building	C
B-0023c	515 N. Rusk	B		No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
C-0026a	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026b	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026c	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026d	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026e	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0026f	624 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding		building	C
C-0025	N. Rusk/Hwy 159 North	C	1948	Modern	institutional/ school	FISD	building	C
C-0025a	N. Rusk/Hwy 159 North	C	c. 1990	No style	institutional/ school	FISD / School of Ag & Tech / new metal building	building	NC
C-0025b	N. Rusk/Hwy 159 North	C	c. 1950	Modern	institutional/ school	FISD / addition	building	C
C-0025c	N. Rusk/Hwy 159 North	C	c. 1990	No style	institutional/ school	FISD / new metal building	building	NC
C-0025d	N. Rusk/Hwy 159 North	C	c. 1990	No style	institutional/ school	FISD / new metal building	building	NC
C-0024	520 N. Rusk	C	1911	Classical Revival	institutional/ school	FISD	building	C
C-0021	510 N. Rusk	C	c. 1900	Center Hall Plan	residential		building	C
C-0021a	510 N. Rusk	C		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
C-0021b	510 N. Rusk	C		No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
C-0021c	510 N. Rusk	C		No style	outbuilding	New metal building	building	NC
C-0022	512 N. Rusk	C	1960	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
C-0022a	512 N. Rusk	C	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
D-0019	428 N. Rusk	D	1960	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
D-0019a	428 N. Rusk	D		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
D-0017	424 N. Rusk	D	c. 1915	Neoclassical / two story	residential		building	C
D-0017a	424 N. Rusk	D	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	Barn	building	C
D-0017b	424 N. Rusk	D	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
D-0017c	424 N. Rusk	D	c. 1915	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
D-0016	420 N. Rusk	D	c. 1930	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
D-0016a	420 N. Rusk	D	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
D-0015	410 N. Rusk	D	c. 1900	Center Hall Plan	residential		building	C
D-0015a	410 N. Rusk	D	c. 1930	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
D-0013	406 N. Rusk	D	c. 1910	Center hall plan	residential		building	C
D-0013a	406 N. Rusk	D	c. 1980	No style	outbuilding	carport	building	NC
D-0009	402 N. Rusk	D	c. 1935	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
D-0009a	402 N. Rusk	D	c. 1935	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
E-0559	219 W. Bell	E	c. 1990	No style	commercial	New metal building	building	NC
E-0558	205 W. Bell	E	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	NC
E-0558a	205 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
E-0557	201 W. Bell	E	c. 1920	Center hall plan	residential		building	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 25Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

site #	address	block	date	style	description	historic name	type	C/NC
E-0557a	201 W. Bell	E	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	Garage	building	C
E-0556	111 E. Bell	E	c. 1920	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
E-0556a	111 E. Bell	E	1920	No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
E-0555	111 E. Bell	E	1961	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
E-0037	105 W. Bell	E	c. 1900	L-plan	residential	Piwetz	building	C
E-0037a	105 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
E-0037b	105 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	NC
E-0037c	105 W. Bell	E	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
E-0079	101 W. Bell	E	c. 1920	Center Hall Plan	residential	R. C. Sladek	building	C
E-0079a	101 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
E-0079b	101 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Guest house	building	C
E-0079c	101 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
E-0036	103 E. Bell	E	1910	L-plan	residential	Rosa Zdaril / Frank Zelesky	building	C
E-0036a	103 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Shed	building	C
E-0036b	103 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	Wash house	building	C
E-0036c	103 W. Bell	E		No style	outbuilding	shed	building	C
H-0017	506 E. Main	H	c. 1960	Post war / Ranch	residential		building	NC
H-0016	508 E. Main	H	c. 1900	Center Hall Plan	residential		building	C
H-0016a	508 E. Main	H		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
H-0015	510 E. Main	H	c. 1925	Arts and Crafts	residential		building	C
H-0015a	510 E. Main	H		No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
H-0014	E. Main	H	c. 1920	One part commercial block	commercial		building	C
H-0014a	E. Main	H	c. 1920	No style	outbuilding	garage	building	C
CM-0074b	Catholic Cemetery	Cem		Catholic Cemetery	cemetery	Catholic Cemetery	site	C
CM-0074a	City Cemetery	Cem	Est. 1851	City Cemetery	cemetery	City Cemetery	site	C

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: Architecture; Community Planning and Development; Ethnic Heritage: European

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1853-1958

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1880

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Carl H. Stautz

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-26 through 8-46).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-47 to 9-49).

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 # Tex-347
- ☐ 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: *Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 26

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Fayetteville, Texas, is a small town of 260 inhabitants in south central Texas with a cohesive group of commercial and residential buildings. The town development and character has been heavily influenced by its large number of Czech farming families that immigrated to the area. Early Anglos came from the Southern states and operated large plantations and owned slaves. German immigrants began arriving in the 1830s and 1840s yet were surpassed by the influx of Bohemian and Moravian immigrants in the subsequent three decades. By the post-Civil War period European immigrants, primarily small farmers, outnumbered the Anglos. Philip Shaver, a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, purchased the land, platted the town in and began selling lots in 1850. The railroad arrived in 1887 and the town prospered and by 1917 supported a population of 500 inhabitants. The Depression and WWII significantly curtailed farming efforts in the state and Fayetteville lost population to larger Texas towns and cities during the first half of the twentieth century. Those that did leave retained strong ties to the town and returned regularly for holidays and to visit relatives. Today Fayetteville remains a small but vibrant community with a population of 260. The Fayetteville Historic District is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/European (Czech), and Community Planning and Development, as well as under Criterion C in the area of Architecture all at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1853-1958, representing the date of the oldest extant building, and continuing to the 50-year point.

The town of Fayetteville is located in eastern Fayette County, approximately midway between Austin and Houston in the Blackland Prairie region of south central Texas. The area is primarily rural in character with soft rolling hills dotted with small communities and agricultural land. Before European settlement the area was inhabited by Lipan Apaches and Tonkawa Indians. During the Mexican period La Bahía Road, a major travel route, passed through the county. Anglo settlement began in the area in the 1820s and 30s when members of Stephen F. Austin's Colony received land grants and ninety-two Mexican land grants were given in the area that is now Fayette County.³

Three members of Austin's Old Three Hundred; John Crier, James Cummins and James L. Ross and their families, created a settlement near present day Fayetteville. First known as Ross Prairie after the Ross family, a name that survives as "Ross Prairie Church Road," the southern continuation of Rusk Street that leads out of town to Ellinger. The settlement was on the Old San Felipe to Bastrop Road and was a stagecoach stop.⁴ On June 20, 1832 the league of land that is now the town of Fayetteville was granted to Alexander Thompson by the Mexican State of Coahuila y Tejas. A league of land was 5,557 *varas* or approximately 4,439 acres. The land was described as being on the waters of Cummins Creek on Ross' Prairie.⁵

The settlement changed names a few times. In 1835 it was called Waldis Post Office, and after the Texas Revolution the name was changed to Alexander's Voting Place after Jerome B. Alexander, a local settler who fought in the Revolution. It is also rumored to have been called 'Lick Skillet' supposedly after festival latecomers were told to lick the skillet when they arrived to find all the food gone.⁶ Although it did not become known as Fayetteville until after the founding of the county, it appears to be only a coincidence that the county and town share a similar name.

³ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTE COUNTY" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hcf3.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Weyland, Leonie Rummel and Houston Wade, eds. *An Early History of Fayette County*. Burnet, TX: Eakin Press, 1936.

⁶ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 27

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

The county was formed on December 14, 1837 by the Congress of the Republic of Texas and named in honor of the marquis de Lafayette. The county was formed out of parts of two adjoining counties: Colorado and Bastrop. The county seat, La Grange, was named for the Marquis' chateau. The county lost some land in 1854 and 1874 to neighboring Lavaca and Lee Counties respectively before reaching its current size.⁷

The town of Fayetteville was officially founded in 1850 when Thompson sold 525 acres to P.J. Shaver for \$656.25 or \$1.25 per acre.⁸ Shaver surveyed the town, and platted 28 blocks including a business district surrounding a central public square with a precinct courthouse. Shaver specified streets 50 feet in width, blocks 300 feet square, with lots 75 feet wide by 150 feet deep. The layout and size of present day Fayetteville remains very close to Shaver's original plan yet the streets surrounding town square and the precinct courthouse are 100 feet wide; the remaining streets in town are 25 feet wide and SH 159 that traverses town from east to west is 50' wide. Shaver also named the streets and donated lots for a school and a multi-denominational Union Church. The town was named Fayetteville at the request of Philip J. Shaver after his hometown of Fayetteville, North Carolina after locals suggested the town be named Shaverville. The fact that the town was located in Fayette County was perhaps further incentive to use the name Fayetteville, however all accounts attribute the name to Shaver's hometown rather than the name of the already existing county. The Shaver family remained in the area and played an important part in the development of Fayetteville first as owner of the majority of land in town and then building and operating the town's first hotel.⁹

The first school in Fayette County was established near present day Fayetteville. In 1834 the Breeding family established a school that was attended by the Ross children as well as those of other area settlers. In 1849 the Fayetteville Academy met in a building built as a church and school by the citizens of Ross Prairie on a lot donated by P. Shaver. By 1851 there were between 30 and 40 students and in 1852 a two-day public exam was presented to 60 students followed by a BBQ dinner. Classes were held in the ground floor of the Masonic Lodge. In the summer of 1860 the school had over 80 students and a military company organized by the male students would practice military drills at noon and recess.¹⁰

During the Civil War, Dr. William Smith organized a company of twenty-five men from Fayetteville to fight for the Confederacy.¹¹ Early Anglo settlers to the area came mostly from the Southern States and many were plantation and slave owners.¹² With the arrival of the first German immigrants in the 1830s and 1840s and the Czech's a decade later, there began an opposing attitude towards slavery. Most of these new European immigrants were also farmers but generally were not slave owners. There was no precedent for slavery in their homelands, and many had immigrated to the New World to escape oppression in their native country. Most were not quick to support the cause for slavery although

⁷ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

⁸ Dates for the founding and platting of Fayetteville vary from 1844 to 1850 with the latter 1850 date appearing to be when documented land sales took place so that date is used.

⁹ Weyland, Leonie Rummel and Houston Wade, *An Early History of Fayette County*. Burnett, Texas: Eakin Press, 1936.

¹⁰ Fayette County History Book Committee, *Fayette County, Texas Heritage*, vol. 1, Dallas: Curtis Media, Inc. 1996, page 207.

¹¹ Swofford, Don A. *Fayetteville's Origins and History: Fifty Years or Architecture*. College Station: Texas A&M University Thesis, 1970.

¹² Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "OLD THREE HUNDRED" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/OO/umo1.html> (accessed September 15, 2007)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 28

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

geographically they were on the side of the slaveholding south. The Civil War forced this issue. Prior to the war, German immigrants in Texas were split into three groups over slavery: political refugees from Europe opposed the institution; others supported it and a third group was indifferent.¹³ During the Civil War a large number of Czechs and Germans were either neutral or actively supported the north.¹⁴

Although Germans and Czechs began arriving in Fayetteville prior to the Civil War, it was after the war and Emancipation, that the balance between Anglo and foreign-born Germans and Czechs began to shift. Large plantations were difficult to run without slave labor, and many plantation owners began selling their land off in smaller parcels to European immigrants who were coming to the area in increasing numbers. Smaller yet highly productive German, Bohemian and Moravian family farms replaced large plantations countywide. Crops included cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, and peaches with cotton and corn being the leading cash crops.¹⁵

In 1870, the first census was taken separating residents of the town of Fayetteville from the larger Fayetteville post office jurisdiction. The census shows 59 families in the town and the same number of residential dwellings for a total population of around 300. Occupations listed include carpenters, teachers, apprentices, farmers, blacksmiths, farm laborers, physicians, an engineer, a gunsmith, a shoemaker, cabinetmakers, a lawyer, wheelwrights, tenant farmers and a butcher.¹⁶ Residents came from Austria, Prussia, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, France, Baden and Russia. From 1867 until 1918, Moravia and Bohemia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, therefore 'Czech' immigrants (peoples from Moravia and Bohemia) were noted in the census as "Austrian." By 1870 European immigrants already outnumbered Anglo settlers in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville in the 1880s was situated very near the center of the County Precinct No. 2, a county court jurisdictional division, and for more that 30 years was the place of holding Justice's Court rather than in La Grange, the county seat. In 1855 a Fayetteville reporter wrote for the La Grange paper that "within the Justice's beat, of which Fayetteville is head quarters, there are about one hundred and ten voters, and not less than 600 inhabitants."¹⁷ Therefore in 1880 a Precinct Courthouse and calaboose (holding cell) was constructed on the town square as planned for by Shaver in his original plan. The community raised \$600.00 and the County Commissioner's Court contributed an additional \$200.00 to cover construction costs.¹⁸ A ball was held to raise the additional \$30 necessary for painting the building.¹⁹ The two-story building measures 30 x 30 feet with the courtroom on the first floor and the jury room and calaboose (finished 6 years later) upstairs. The clock and tower was added in 1934 when local ladies Do-Your-Duty-Club raised funds for the project

¹³ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CIVIL WAR"

<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/GG/png1.html> (accessed September 15, 2007).

¹⁴ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "CZECHS," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/CC/plc2.html> (accessed July 10, 2006).

¹⁵ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "FAYETTE COUNTY" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hcf3.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

¹⁶ US Census, 1870, <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/>

¹⁷ Bank of Fayetteville, *A short history of Fayetteville, Texas and Surrounding Communities*, July 4, 1976.

¹⁸ Texas Historical Commission, Texas Historic Atlas, <http://atlas.tch.state.tx.us/> RTHL marker text for Fayette County Precinct No. 2 Courthouse.

¹⁹ Swofford, Don A. *Fayetteville's Origins and History: Fifty Years or Architecture*. College Station: Texas A&M University Thesis, 1970 and Bank of Fayetteville, *A short history of Fayetteville, Texas and Surrounding Communities*, July 4, 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 29

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

and included additional structural framing to bear its weight.²⁰

The town of Fayetteville was incorporated on March 2, 1882 and in 1887 the Taylor, Bastrop and Houston railroad (later part of the MKT) was built through town. Hugo Zapp, a local German businessman and owner of the Zapp Store (resource 05-0003, photo 7), donated land for the railroad.²¹ A depot was built in 1885 (photo 2) in expectation of the rail. The railroad gave farmers larger access to markets and boosted the local commercial economy. Exports of cotton were taken from Fayetteville to La Grange for compress and gravel was exported from the county to Houston for construction. At the height of the railroad there were six passenger trains going through Fayetteville; three to Houston and three the other direction to La Grange. The depot closed in 1959 and was later demolished. The rail line remains very active today yet trains no longer stop in town.²²

In 1893 a fire consumed many but not all of the buildings on the east side of the square (Block 2). Those lost were eventually replaced with masonry structures such as Chovanec's General Store (1907), the Bank of Fayetteville (1907), and later Zapalac's Drug Store (1926) and Kubena's General Store (1946). Three wooden frame buildings on the block survived the fire: a drug store and doctor's office of Dr. C.H. Schramm (both ca. 1890) and the Lohtik/Kubala building next door (ca. 1890). The square is dominated by wood-frame buildings with a small concentration of masonry buildings on the northern half of Live Oak Street. The fire prompted the construction of a central water system and coordination of a volunteer fire department. In 1910, F. Lotto remarked in his book *Fayette County Her History and her People*, that:

Fayetteville is well protected against fire. A well and windmill and a large water tank have been erected on the public square. Mains have been laid over the largest portion of the town with hydrants at convenient distances. A volunteer fire company under command of Captain Henry Steves is prepared to do efficient service in case of fire.²³

The ruins of the footings (resource MS-0001f) of the large water tank are still located on the Main Square slightly obscured by plantings. The metal lattice structure for the associated windmill was relocated to the western side of the square and used as a mount for the volunteer fire department siren.

The only Sanborn Map of Fayetteville dates to 1917. It shows the main square and eight surrounding blocks and notes a population of 500 people with principal streets graveled and electricity used for public lights. This is the highest recorded population of the town. Businesses on the square include: five dry goods stores, two hardware, grocery, furniture, confectionaries and banks, seven saloons, a harness shop, the post office, a baker, two printers, a meat market, pool hall, tailor and a barber. There are also seven residential dwellings noted on the square. The adjacent blocks are sparsely developed with single-family residential structures and a proliferation of out buildings such as sheds, stables, auto garages. The composition of these blocks has changed little since this map with the majority of the buildings extant.

The Sanborn gives a good snapshot of the vitality of Fayetteville in the early twentieth century. Businesses noted include the Johnson Hotel, Ice House and two cotton gins – the prosperity of each one dependant upon the railroad. Arriving

²⁰ Fayette County Precinct No. 2 Courthouse, RTHL market text, Texas Historical Commission Atlas.

²¹ Polansky, Louis J. unpublished manuscript, *Fayetteville, Texas*, 1994.

²² Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum, Fayetteville, Texas various temporary and permanent exhibition boards, 2006-2007.

²³ Lotto, F. *Fayette County: Her History and Her People*. Schulenberg, TX: Sticker Steam Press, 1902, p. 348

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 30

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

passengers stayed at the hotel and the Ice House sold and made block ice and offered cold storage for cream, milk, sodas and beer. Block ice was also sold to stopping rail cars. The map also shows both of the town's cotton gins, the largest cash crop of the town. Social and religious buildings, including the Germania Dance Hall, the German Lutheran Church and the Catholic church and school, restate the dominant immigrant populations. Close to the railroad is the Heinsoln lumberyard as well as a dense collection of canopied loading platforms and storage buildings.

Fayetteville nonetheless remained primarily an agricultural community. Most farming families lived in a house in town and cultivated their crops on land just outside of town. This farming and settlement pattern is still evident today in the proximity of town to the surrounding agricultural area. Lotto describes Fayetteville as a bucolic community, "The substantial farms, the beautiful gardens and the fruit-bearing fields speak to the industry and wealth of the population and are a delight of the traveler"²⁴

In the first decades of twentieth century cotton became the leading cash crop in Fayetteville. There were two cotton gins in the town and by 1929 more than half of all cropland in the county was cultivating cotton. Konstantin Chovanec started the gin at the corner of Scott and Main and he sold it to his son-in-law, Alois Polansky, on November 4, 1887. Polansky is noted for inventing a cotton-dusting machine to poison the boll weevil.²⁵ Polansky sold the gin to Emil Chalupa (HAH-LOO-PAH) in 1910 and the structure appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map under his ownership. The second gin was located on the northwest corner of Rusk and Main and in 1917 was owned by Joe. A. Kovar.²⁶

As in most places, the Great Depression had a profound effect on the local farming economy. Cotton production dropped by more than fifty percent and there was a distinct drop in construction activity in the district.²⁷ The predominantly Czech and German population had a very strong communal ethic. Cooperative organizations such as the Butcher, or Beef, Club have a long history in Fayetteville and no doubt softened the blow of the national economic downturn. Each member of a Club would raise a steer and each week one would be slaughtered and divided up among the members. This provided each family with a weekly portion of meat without the problem of having to preserve an entire steer for personal use.

A city sewer system was installed in 1937 and is commemorated by a granite marker on the town square. Although the marker does not indicate Federal funding or involvement in the project, New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps were often the only sources of building funds during the Depression and a city sewer system is a publicly beneficial project typical of the program. The WPA did fund the curbs surrounding the Main Square; a date stamp of 1933 is visible on the southwest corner.²⁸ Also on the courthouse square is a Texas Centennial Marker erected in 1936 commemorating the founding of the town.

Despite the Depression, cotton farming remained the major industry through the 1950s, although it never returned to its 1920s peak. Joseph Polansky remembers as a high school student in the 1950s, the only way to make money was picking cotton for local farmers:

²⁴ Lotto, F. *Fayette County: Her History and Her People*. Schulenberg, TX: Sticker Steam Press, 1902. p. 340.

²⁵ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 14.

²⁶ Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum, Fayetteville, Texas various temporary and permanent exhibition boards, 2006-2007.

²⁷ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTE COUNTY" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hcf3.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

²⁸ Polansky, Irene, interviewed by Anna Mod and Hannah Vaughan, September 4, 2007 at the Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 31

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Back in the 50s, all of the farmers around Fayetteville had cotton in the field and were willing to pay about 2 or 3 cents a pound to have the cotton picked. Almost everybody who didn't have much to do would go to the fields to pick cotton. . . it was hard to make a lot of money picking cotton.²⁹

Like many small towns in Texas the economy never fully recovered after the Depression and WWII. The local agricultural economy did not provide enough economic opportunities for soldiers returning after the war and many went to Houston, Austin or San Antonio to find employment. Many who left Fayetteville in the 1930s and 1940s for economic opportunities elsewhere, retained strong ties to the community. The 1960s ranch houses in the district were often built as retirement homes or built by children for their parents.³⁰

Fayetteville reached its peak population of 500 around 1917, and since that time has retained a steady average population between 260 and 300. Because of the dominance of the Czech population in Fayetteville and the concentration of Czech settlement in the surrounding area, the culture and traditions of this immigrant group have been preserved. Smaller or more isolated Czech settlements in other parts of the state generally assimilated into the dominant culture. In Fayetteville and Fayette County, the culture and traditions of the Czech immigrants are interwoven into the social and cultural fabric and their cultural influence is still apparent in the beginning of the twenty-first century.³¹

Today Fayetteville remains a small but vibrant community. Small family farming, particularly beef cattle, corn, grain, sorghums and wheat, remains an important industry.³² Other industries are gravel mining and tourism. The Lower Colorado River Authority is a large employer, and has constructed a coal-fired power plant just to the north of the town on SH 159. The plant has an adjacent cooling lake and is one of the state's best bass fishing lakes.

Czechs in Fayetteville

Czechs are Slavic peoples from regions of Eastern Europe historically known as Bohemia, Moravia, and parts of Silesia. The country was unified and renamed Czechoslovakia after World War II and since 1993 known as the Czech and Slovak Republics. Czechs began coming to this country in large numbers in the mid-nineteenth century after the Revolution of 1848 was crushed by the ruling Austrian Empire. Many settled in larger cities but those from agricultural communities gravitated toward rural areas of the Midwest and Texas where large expanses of available farmland provided opportunities unprecedented in their native country.³³

Czech settlement in Texas followed national trends, beginning in the 1850s, and peaking just after the turn of the century before leveling off. At the time of the Civil War there were about 700 Czech settlers in Texas. By 1910 there were 15,074 foreign-born Czechs in Texas. Immigration decreased after that point, but the number of second and third

²⁹ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 86.

³⁰ Polansky, Irene, interviewed by Anna Mod and Hannah Vaughan, September 4, 2007 at the Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum and resident poll during survey documentation work.

³¹ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983

³² Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

³³ Upton, Dell, ed. *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*. Washington D.C: The Preservation Press, 1986, as mentioned in Dubina [Texas] Historic District National Register nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 32

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

generation Czechs continued to grow. In the 2000 census 187,729 Texans claimed Czech ancestry.³⁴

The first organized group of Czechs immigrants to Texas arrived in 1852 and settled in a predominantly German area in northwest Austin County. Subsequent settlement gravitated toward the same region, the intersection between Austin, Colorado and Fayette counties. Fayetteville became an informal way station for Czech immigrants. Settlers coming to the area could rest, obtain supplies and information before continuing on to other settlements.³⁵ Because of this Fayetteville has been called the "cradle of Czech immigration to Texas." By the post Civil War period most Czech immigrants came to Fayetteville first.³⁶

Nineteenth century census records show the overwhelming majority of male Czech immigrants listed their occupation as "farmer" and their spouses as "keeps house." The Czechs settled in the rich, fertile Blackland prairies of Central Texas and brought with them progressive cultivation techniques from Europe. This combination of land and skill allowed them to prosper. By the 1930s, it was estimated that 95% of the Czechs in Texas were involved in agriculture.³⁷ A typical Czech immigration story tells of a family arriving, working in agriculture and saving up enough money to purchase their own small piece of land. Czechs have long been recognized for their contribution to cotton farming and often called the "backbone of the Texas cotton industry."³⁸

The first permanent Czech resident of Fayetteville, Tom Batla, arrived in 1853.³⁹ Immigrants from Moravia and Bohemia first appear in the 1860 Fayetteville census. One is noted as a baker, several as laborers with the vast majority listing their occupation as "farmer."⁴⁰ By the 1880s Fayetteville was predominantly Czech, as most of the early Anglo settlers left after the Civil War.⁴¹ German immigration to the area did pre-date the Czechs by 20 years and Germans remained in Fayetteville though by the turn of the century they were outnumbered by Czech immigrants. The 1890 census shows many second generation Czechs (noted as born in Texas with parents from Austria) became merchants and tradesmen showing a maturation of the railroad economy and mobility of the immigrant families. Occupations include: grocer, shoemaker, blacksmith, doctor, gunsmith, and wheelwright.⁴²

The first group of Czechs in Fayetteville were Protestant and the first Czech Protestant service in the state was held near

³⁴ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "CZECHS," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/CC/plc2.html> (accessed July 10, 2006).

³⁵ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 20, as appeared in Dubina [Texas] Historic District, National Register Nomination

³⁶ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

³⁷ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 20

³⁸ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 20

³⁹ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

⁴⁰ US Census, 1860 - <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/>

⁴¹ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF/hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

⁴² US Census, 1890, <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 33

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Fayetteville in 1856.⁴³ Subsequent groups arriving that same year came from Moravia were primarily Catholic as were the vast majority (approximately 90%) of Czech immigrants statewide. Fayetteville's Catholic priest, Father Josef Chromcik, was the first Czech Catholic priest in the state and an important pioneer figure in the Czech community.

Rev. Chromcik was born in Repčine, near Olomouc, Moravia. He attended seminary school there and was ordained in 1869. He was serving as parish administrator in Zenklebeu Stramverka when he answered the call to come to Texas. Members of Fayetteville's Catholic Czech community had traveled to Galveston to request a Czech speaking priest from Bishop Claude Dubuis. The bishop invited Rev. Chromcik to serve and he arrived using a prepaid ticket sent by the community. Word of his arrival did not reach Fayetteville, and when Chromcik disembarked in Galveston in early December 1872 there was no one there to meet him. He made his way to Fayetteville, arriving a few weeks later on Christmas Eve. He said his first mass on Christmas morning to the, no doubt delighted, members of the congregation who were unaware of the arrival of their new priest until that morning.⁴⁴

Chromcik became an active supporter and advocate for the Czech community in Texas and was known affectionately by local children as 'Taticek' (dear little/loving father).⁴⁵ His knowledge of several languages allowed him to be an intermediary between various groups and represent the Czech community. In Fayetteville he established St. John's Parish and built the Chromcik School in 1875. He helped establish the *Katolická Jednota Tezaská* (KJT), the Czech Catholic Union of Texas in 1889, to facilitate the purchase of life insurance for Czech immigrants who had grievances against the northern fraternal organizations which then met their insurance needs. The grievances stemmed from the belief of the northern-based organizations that Texas was a place of marauding Indians and plagued by frequent epidemics of malaria and yellow-fever. Their response was to charge the Czech Texans more for life insurance. The dispute was not resolved and the Czech Catholic Texas lodges withdrew from the northern federation and established their own fraternal insurance organizations. Father Chromcik was instrumental in leading this process.⁴⁶ The organization grew into an important social and fraternal institution and in 1897 a sister organization, the *Katolická Jednota Zen Tezaská* (KJZT), was formed.

Chromcik took mission trips to nearby Czech communities that lead him to advocate for better roads and bridges in the area. He sponsored families of new immigrants and letters home encouraged many Czechs to immigrate. He became an American citizen in July 1878. Father Chromcik is buried in the Fayetteville Catholic Cemetery and his grave marked with a large grey marble cross and his epitaph carved in Latin, Czech and English.

Two of the most prominent Czech institutions in Fayetteville, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, and the SPJST (*Slovanska Podpurujici Jednota Statu Texas* or Slavonic Benevolent Order of the State of Texas) have roots in the nineteenth century and continue their presence in the town today. The SPJST hall is within the district, however the modern (1960s era) St. John's church complex is located just outside the district.

The SPJST is the Texas branch of a social club established in St. Louis in 1854 with the purpose "to foster and preserve

⁴³ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "FAYETTEVILLE, TX" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/FF.hlf10.html> (accessed October 31, 2006).

⁴⁴ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "CHROMCIK, JOSEF" <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/CC/fch45.html> (accessed 26 August 2007). and Interview with Irene Polansky, Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum, 1 September 2007.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Polansky, Alois. *The Czech Texans*. San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures: University of Texas Press, 1983, page 14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 34

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

the Czech language in this new nation and (to preserve) the general moral, spiritual and economic well-being of our countrymen."⁴⁷ The first SPJST lodge in Texas was organized in 1894 and by 1897 there were 27 lodges in the state.⁴⁸ Today the SPJST is a multimillion dollar fraternal society and has lodges in most parts of the state. The lodges provide a place for members to gather for dances and performances. The SPJST has constructed retirement homes for older members, and supports, through scholarships, the study of the Czech language at some universities and high schools in the state.

The SPJST in Fayetteville was established in 1897. The SPJST dance hall (resource #C-0020 and C-0020ab) and its two associated out buildings were constructed in 1911. The buildings are still in use for wedding receptions, family reunions, antique shows, teen dances and the buildings are still operated by the SPJST.

Among Fayetteville's other prominent Czech citizens is the Baca (BOT-cha) Family. Joseph Baca arrived in Galveston in 1860 and settled near Fayetteville. He worked transporting cotton from Fayetteville to Mexico for the confederate government. After the Civil War he began farming. He had two sons, Frank and John. Frank studied music and repaired band organs. In 1882 they formed a family band, The Baca Band, generally considered the first Czech band in Texas and enjoyed widespread popularity.⁴⁹ The band, augmented and sustained by later generations of musicians, continues to perform and is an institution at Czech festivals in the area. Gil Baca, an heir of the original band family, continues to play Polka music for annual festivals and the annual polka mass held each Labor Day weekend.⁵⁰ Several other Baca's heirs play around the county, at SPJST halls in Houston and at Czech festivals regionally. The band typically is comprised of two or three accordions, a sax, trumpet, clarinet, keyboards, piano and drums.

The Czech community remains a defining presence in Fayetteville. Many Czech family names remain on business such as Bacas and Orsacks on the town square. St. Johns Catholic Church holds an annual Polka Mass, and the SPJST and KJT remain important social institutions. For its strong association with Czech heritage the Fayetteville Historic District is nominated for listing under criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/ European.

Community Planning and Development

The built resources of Fayetteville reflect the settlement patterns of both the early Anglo settlers and the later influx of Czech and German immigrants. The physical layout remains remarkably unchanged from the original 1850 plat: a central town square surrounded by a commercial district with forty blocks of residential development on spacious lots. The railroad borders two sides of the district and is still in operation today although the freight and passenger depot, storage support buildings and loading platforms have been lost. The railroad in Texas, the stopping at or bypassing a community, was pivotal to any town history. The arrival of the railroad ensured expanded economic opportunities and almost always the continued viability of the town. This was the case with Fayetteville. The arrival of the railroad in 1887 gave farmers access to markets and expanded commercial opportunities. This coupled with a peak in immigration around the turn of the century were instrumental in shaping the growth and character of the town.

⁴⁷ www.spjst.com/history.html, www.spjst.com/history.html

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Fayette County History Book Committee. *Fayette County, Texas Heritage, Vol. 1*, Dallas: Curtis Media, Inc., 1996, page 47.

⁵⁰ Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum, Fayetteville, Texas various temporary and permanent exhibition boards, 2006-2007.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 35

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

The influence of Czech immigration to the area is clearly seen in the subsequent development of the town. Farming and community were at the heart of Czech life in Texas. The typical Czech farm family was a largely self-contained economic and social unit whose main purpose was to cultivate the land. Farming was a way of life not clearly separated from other life goals and not seen as merely a way of making money. The rural Czech settlements were characterized by such cooperative institutions as the beef club, designed to provide each member family with a supply of fresh beef weekly during the spring and summer.⁵¹

Farming was an intensely family affair and many farming families owned a house in town and worked a farm on the outskirts, reflecting the importance both of the land and the community. The denser development within the city limits and the abrupt change from urban to rural still characterize Fayetteville today. The egalitarian social structure is evident in the neighborhoods, with only a handful of large-scale, high-style homes. Most homes are modest and similar in scale to one another and there is no delineation between a 'richer' or 'poorer' area of town. The houses in the town also have a numerous outbuildings that include wash houses, smoke houses, sheds, garages, chicken coops and small barns.

The resources of Fayetteville remain an important record of settlement patterns of a small central Texas town, as influenced by its Anglo, German, and particularly Czech settlers. For these reasons the district is also being nominated under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.

Architecture in Fayetteville 1850-1958

Architecture in the district reflects a steady growth and continuous development, from the towns founding in 1850 until the 1930s when building leveled off due to the depression. There are no buildings in town remaining from the early Anglo and German settlements prior to the 1850s yet several *fachwerk* farmhouses extant in the surrounding countryside are reflective of the early German settlers. The oldest building in town is residential and dates to 1853 and the oldest commercial building, located on the main square, dates to 1855. Both buildings are reflective national architectural trends and indicate access to established sawmills or lumberyards.

In the early 1880s, just prior to the arrival of the railroad, Fayetteville entered its second phase of development that peaked during the period 1880-1910. During this time, the precinct courthouse was constructed in the center of the town square as well as the majority of the commercial buildings around the square. A fire in 1893 destroyed several buildings on the east side of the square and these were replaced by 1907. With the arrival of the railroad, a new depot was constructed adjacent to the tracks south of the square and included support buildings and/or platforms for loading lumber, cotton and hogs. Unfortunately, all of the railroad related structures have been demolished. The arrival of the railroad however, brought increased trade and an economic boom to the town as evidenced by increased construction during this time. The buildings on the square that date to this period include modest false-fronted wooden framed one- and two-part commercial block forms and more high style examples such as the Romanesque Revival Zapp Store. By 1910 the town square had largely evolved to its present appearance and consisted then, as it does now, of a mixture of commercial and residential buildings.

⁵¹ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "CZECHS," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/CC/plc2.html> (accessed July 10, 2006).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 36

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Characteristic residential construction of this second phase parallels national trends of Victorian-era styles and is represented primarily by frame structures built on an L-plan. Houses built during this period share similarity of plan yet vary greatly in their exterior ornamentation. Early examples from the 1880s and early 1890s display more lavish ornamentation such as bay windows in the forward facing gables, cresting on roof ridges, turned porch posts and decorative milled balusters and fish scale shingles in gable peaks. Later examples are more restrained and porch posts are often square and balusters simplified. This shift follows national trends as tastes changed from the lavish Victorian era styles to more restrained Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. These houses share the L-plan composed of a side gabled central block with a forward facing gable creating the "L" shape. L-plan houses in Fayetteville are mostly modest in scale and are good one-story examples of the L-plan form.

Early twentieth century architecture from the 1910-1930 period represents the third phase of building in Fayetteville. The buildings of this period reflect popular architectural movements throughout the United States, the Craftsman Bungalow in particular, that was popular between the world wars. The L-plan form still lingers in this later phase with examples displaying clear Craftsman elements such as exposed rafter tails and battered columns atop brick support piers.

After World War II, the ranch form of residential architecture first appears in Fayetteville yet the first examples appear late, around 1959. The most significant building of the 1940s is the auditorium and gymnasium for the school that dates from 1948 and was designed by an Austin architectural firm.

The one- and two-part commercial block forms continued to be built in town up to World War II with these later examples located along both ends of SH 159 on the town periphery.

A significant number of outbuildings in the district remain intact in rear and side yards throughout the district. These include wash houses, green houses, sheds, chicken coops, smoke houses, historic-age garages, and barns. The majority of houses have one or two outbuildings, usually a garage and shed, yet some properties have as many as six. Fayetteville is unique in that the majority of these auxiliary buildings are still standing and together they outnumber the primary residential structures in the district. The outbuildings are small in scale and of simple wooden frame construction. Most have gable roofs and board and batten or wood clapboard siding.

Architectural styles in the district follow national trends for small to medium scale residential and commercial styles as modified for a small Texas farming community. Resources in the district remain good examples of their styles with a high degree of integrity. The district is being nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Summary

Originally settled by Anglo farmers, the character of Fayetteville came to be shaped by Czech immigrants after the Civil War. The arrival of Father Josef Chromcik, cemented Fayetteville's role as a center of the Texas Czech community. Chromcik promoted further immigration but also served as an important leader in the Czech community statewide. The physical development of the town represents mid-nineteenth century community planning practices and land use patterns of a town-based farming community. The scale of homes and the proliferation of outbuildings reflect the lifestyles of immigrant farming families of the area. The predominance of modest, wood-framed one-part commercial block buildings in town reflect a small Texas town prospering with the arrival of the railroad and immigration around the turn of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 37

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

century. The Fayetteville historic district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/ European (Czech) and Community Planning and Development and Criterion C, in the area of Architecture all at the local level of significance. Listing on the National Register will provide support and recognition to ongoing efforts to promote the history of this important Texas Czech community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 38

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Representative Properties – Residential



103 E. Bell, resource #E-0036, contributing
The Rosa Zdaril House, built 1910

This L-plan, wooden framed clapboard house is a good representative example of the early twentieth century L-plan house form found throughout the district. The house was built for Rosa Zdaril by Frank Zelesky, a local builder, with cypress lumber purchased from August Heinsohn Lumber in town. Rosa Zdaril was born in Moravia and emigrated to Texas with her children in 1878. She farmed a plot of land outside of town, kept house, and reared her children in Fayetteville. Her son, Joe, stayed in town and ran a hardware store where the current City Hall is

located (block 37). Her daughter, Claudia, married R. A. Kubena and the two lived and reared their family in Fayetteville. Rosa Zdaril died in 1942 and her heirs still own the house and continue to return to Fayetteville to celebrate holidays.



209 N. Rusk, resource #08-0005, contributing
Skadek/Hillman House, built 1896

This L-plan, wooden framed clapboard house is a good late nineteenth century example of this house form found throughout the district. Decorative elements such as paired turned porch columns, a frieze and elaborate mill work on the porch, cresting on the roof ridge and the bay window in the forward facing gable (ornamented with fish scale shingles) are all character defining elements of the Queen Anne style popular in the late 1800s. The interior features a center hall plan

and 12-foot ceilings. There are two outbuildings and millwork carvings of intricate detail. The front porch columns are bracketed and the bay window is decorated with fish scale siding. The house was built for R. J. Sladek, a Bohemian immigrant. Anna Hillman, widow of Ludwig Hillman, assumed ownership in 1899. She lived in the house until her death in 1923. The house is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL).



105 E. Fayette, resource 03-0047, contributing
Dr. Evans house, built 1853

This is believed to be the oldest building in Fayetteville and is a good example of the Center Hall Plan, named for the interior layout comprised of a large central hall that typically extended from the front to the rear of the building. Rooms, typically called parlors, were off to each side. This house has a partial width, shed roofed porch supported by paired turned porch columns and a milled balustrade. There is a large, central gabled dormer with a Palladian window in the side gabled roof. There are two outbuildings, both sheds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 39

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



104 N. Church, resource 10-0027, contributing
built ca. 1890

This house is an example of the Center Hall Plan form and dates to the 1890s. The house is more modest in scale than the example above yet shares many characteristics such as the partial width porch supported by turned porch columns. This house has a gable roofed porch that projects forward from the side gabled house. The 2/2 windows have pointed arched lintels. The central door has a two-light transom. There is one outbuilding that dates to the 1920s and is a combination garage and storage shed.



206 N. Washington, resource 04-0013, contributing
B. J. Knipel house, built 1930s

This high style Arts and Crafts house is unusual in its large scale and cross gable roof line, with the large gables ornamented with saw tooth shingles. The Craftsman elements of the house include the battered wooden porch columns set atop brick piers, the 3/1 windows. The house sits on a large lot and has two outbuildings: one historic aged shed and a noncontributing carport. This house is a good example of how architectural styles, in this case Queen Anne detailing, lingered in Fayetteville well after they had fallen out of favor in other larger towns and cities.



203 N. Rusk, resource 08-0099, contributing
built c. 1930

This resource is a typical example of the Arts and Crafts Bungalow. The one story house has a gable roof supported by knee brackets and exposed rafter tails along the sides of the building. There is a small louvered attic vent in the front gable just below the jerkin head. The partial-width porch is inset and supported by a single battered column set atop a brick pier. There are two entry doors and both have transoms. The 1/1 wooden sash windows follow a regular rhythmic pattern. The simple stick balustrade is another element typical of this style. There is a historic aged, hipped roof garage in the rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 40

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Representative Properties – Commercial



201 W. Fayette, resource 05-0003, contributing
Hugo Zapp and Sons, built 1900

Commissioned by Hugo Zapp, a German native, and built by Jurtz and Slidham Builders, this two-story, two-part commercial block, Romanesque Revival building replaced a wood framed building that was lost to fire. The red brick building has buff brick accents, pilasters, arched windows, a corner entry and anchors the town square as one of the few high-style commercial buildings in town. Zapp established his general store in town in 1865. F. C. Knippel bought the business in 1915 and continued to operate it into the 1960s. The Zapp building is now an Inn and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL).



N. Live Oak, resource 02-0042, contributing
Bacas (historically known as Dr. Ch. H. Schramm Office and Drug Store, built c. 1890

This is a typical example of the one-part commercial block form found on the main square. The building has a gable roof obscured by a flat top wooden parapet. Windows flank the central entry door. The bar on the interior dates from the 1890s.



110 E. Main, resource 01-0005, contributing
Old Ice House, Fayetteville Light and Creamery Co.
Built c. 1900

This two-part commercial block building is an example of the stepped parapet popular in the district. Similar to the example above, it has a gable roof obscured the stepped parapet. The siding is board and batten and the ice making machinery, imported from Maryland and Pennsylvania, is extant in the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 41

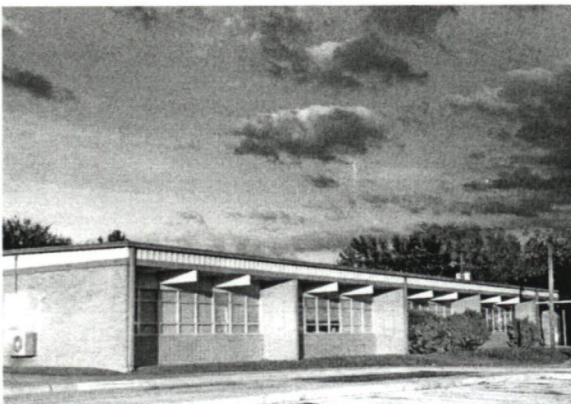
Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Representative properties – institutional



N. Rusk/SH 159, resource D-0024, contributing
Fayetteville Independent School District
Built 1911

This school building dates from 1911 and displays Arts and Crafts and Classical Revival elements.



N. Rusk/Hwy 159, resource C-0025, contributing
Fayetteville Independent School District

This addition to the adjacent 1948 auditorium is a classic mid-twentieth century modern style building. The building appears architect-designed and displays formalist symmetry. There has been an alteration to the roofline yet the change does not alter the buildings status as a contributing resource.



United States Post Office, resource 09-0016, non-contributing
E. Main between S. Church and S. Scott

The Fayetteville Post Office is a non-contributing resource dating from the late 1960s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 42

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Fayetteville Water Tower, resource 09-0009, contributing
S. Scott Street between E. Main and E. Franklin
Built 1929

The Fayetteville Water Tower is a welcoming beacon of the town. Built in 1929 and still maintained and operated by the City, the water tower is a typical industrial construction from the early twentieth century as seen in many small Texas towns. The tower is painted silver and the town name stenciled on the body of the tower.



(top)
Wash house, resource 03-0020c, contributing
111 E. Fayette



(bottom)
Wash house, resource 13-0010b, contributing
NE Corner of E. Market and N. Live Oak

These two wash houses are typical examples of the numerous modest auxiliary buildings found in side and rear yards in Fayetteville. Both are wood framed and have small brick chimneys used to vent the fire when boiling water in a large cast iron pot to wash clothes. The resource in the bottom photo has an odd shaped hipped roof – this is where a water collection device once stood. Many outbuildings, as shown here, had additions for additional storage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 43

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

House at 309 W. Market (site #16-0029), on Block 16 (NC)



The house at 309 W. Market is a side gabled modest frame hall plan house with a rear ell addition. The historic ell addition is compatible. However, incompatible alterations include the removal of the front porch, a second addition in the front of the house, replacement of the original front door(s) and a driveway/parking pad in the front yard. Collectively these incompatible alterations render the house non-contributing to the historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 44

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

View of Precinct Courthouse looking towards eastern side of the town square, c. 1908. Photo courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 45

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

View northwest from top of the water tower, ca. 1920. Photo courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 46

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

View of western side of the town square, ca. 1905. Photo courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 47

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 48

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 49

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

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Interviews

Kitchen, Carol, interviewed by Anna Mod, Saturday, September 1, 2007 at the Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum.

Polansky, Irene, interviewed by Anna Mod and Hannah Vaughan, September 4, 2007 at the Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 153.5 acres (62.1 hectares)

UTM REFERENCES: Zone 14

	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	724466	3309927
2.	723781	3310557
3.	723796	3310662
4.	724476	3310882
5.	724826	3310992
6.	724981	3310997
7.	725041	3310577

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheets 10-50 and 10-51)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-50)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Anna Mod, with assistance from Hannah Vaughan and NR Coordinator Gregory Smith

ORGANIZATION: SWCA

DATE: September 17, 2007

STREET & NUMBER: 7255 Langtry, Suite 100

TELEPHONE: (713) 934-9900

CITY OR TOWN: Houston

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 77040

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheets Map-48 through Map-98)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-99 through 101)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: (On file with Texas Historical Commission)

STREET & NUMBER:

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 50

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the town limits on SH 159 at the town limit sign, travel north to the rear property boundary of Blocks C and D and turn east along the property boundary with St. John's Catholic Church (Block E) to include all of Blocks C and D (buildings and their associated outbuildings facing N. Rusk Street). At the south corner of the St. John's Catholic Church property (Block E), turn northeast and continue until the end of Block D (this includes all buildings and associated outbuildings facing W. and E. Bell Street). At the church property boundary (Block E), turn southeast, cross to the south side of E. Bell Street and continue northeast until N. Thompson Street (FM 1291) where the boundary turns southeast and continues along the west side of N. Thompson street to E. Fayette Street. The boundary line travels northeast along the south side of E. Fayette Street until the property boundary between the SPJST Lodge No. 1 and the Fayetteville School where it turns southeast to E. Main (SH 159). The boundary travels northeast along the southern side of E. Main (SH 159), and turns southeast and then southwest to the western side of Post Oak Lane to include the buildings and associated outbuildings located in the northern 1/2 of Block H – specifically those buildings and their associated outbuildings facing onto E. Main Street. The boundary then travels south along the southwestern side of Post Oak Lane to include the Catholic and City Cemeteries. At the east the southern boundary of the cemeteries, the boundary turns southwest and follows the southern city limits, crosses Ross Prairie Church Road, turns northwest, crosses FM 955, the old M-K-T railroad tracks to place of beginning at the city limit sign, northwest edge of the city on SH 159.

(See table of blocks included, next page)

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the Fayetteville Historic District are delineated to include areas of the town that retain the highest degree of integrity and the fewest non-contributing resources and empty lots. Few historic properties are extant within the city limits beyond the district boundary. The boundary line follows the city limits along the southwest and southeast sides; on the northwest and northeast sides, the district boundary follows the property lines separating historic from nonhistoric properties (generally those less than fifty years old or older properties no longer retaining the integrity necessary to convey their significance).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 51Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Those city blocks included in the National Register nomination include:

Block	Bounded by (N, E, S, W)
Main Square	Fayette, Live Oak, Main, Washington
1	E. Main, S. Church, E. Franklin, S. Live Oak
2	E. Fayette, Church, E. Main, Live Oak
3	E. Market, N. Church, E. Fayette, N. Live Oak
4	Market, N. Live Oak, Fayette, N. Washington
5	W. Market, N. Washington, W Fayette N. Rusk
6	W. Fayette, Washington, W. Main, Rusk
7	W. Fayette, Rusk, W. Main, M-K-T railroad tracks
8	W. Market, Rusk, W. Fayette, N. Mechanic
9	E. Main, S. Church, E. Franklin, S. Live Oak
10, 11, 12	E. Bell, N. Scott, E. Main, N. Church
13	E. Bell, N. Church, E. Market, N. Live Oak
14	Bell, N. Live Oak, Market, N. Washington
15	W. Bell, N. Washington, W. Market, N. Rusk
16	W. Bell, N. Rusk, W. Market, N. Mechanic
17	W. Fayette, M-K-T railroad tracks, W. Main, city limits
18	W. Main, M-K-T railroad tracks, south city limits, west city limits

Block	Bounded by (N, E, S, W)
19-20	S. Mechanic, s. Church, southern town limits, S. Live Oak
21, 39	S. Mechanic, S. Live Oak, southern town limits, Ross Prairie Church Road (S. Rusk)
22	Pierce, cemeteries, southern town limits. S. Scott
23	Pierce, s. Scott, southern town limits, S. Church
25, 34	E. Main, Post Oak Lane, E. Franklin, S. Scott
26, 27, 28	E. Bell, N. Thompson, E. Main, N. Scott
29	FM 955, M-K-T railroad tracks, W. Fayette, western town limits
33	E. Fayette, property line between SPJST Lodge No. 1 and Fayetteville School, E. Main, Thompson
34	See 25
37	W. Main, S. Washington, M-K-T railroad tracks, S. Rusk
38	Main, S. Live Oak, Franklin, S. Washington
39	See Block 21
A	Simank, N. Rusk, W. Bell, M-K-T railroad tracks
B	North town limits, N. Rusk (SH 159), Simank, M-K-T railroad tracks
C, D	North town limits, property boundary between Blocks C-D and Block E owned by Catholic Church, W. Bell, N. Rusk (SH 159)
E	Property boundary between Blocks C-D and Block E owned by Catholic Church, same, E. and W. Bell
H	E. Main (SH 159), the boundary between the northern and southern halves of Block H, Post Oak Lane
I	E. Franklin, Post Oak Lane, M-K-T railroad tracks, S. Scott

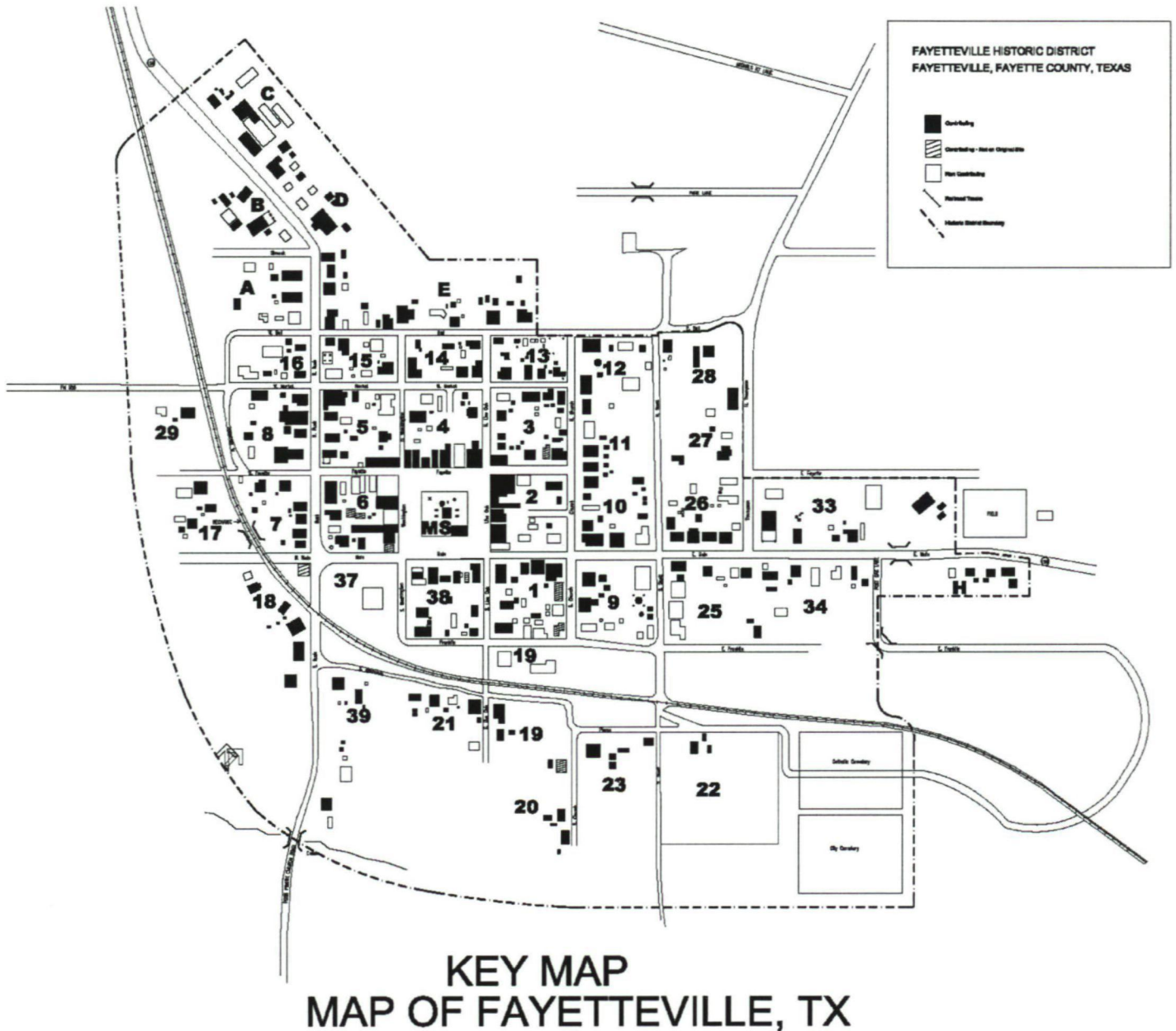
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 52

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Key map of Fayetteville Historic District. Numbers indicate detailed block maps.

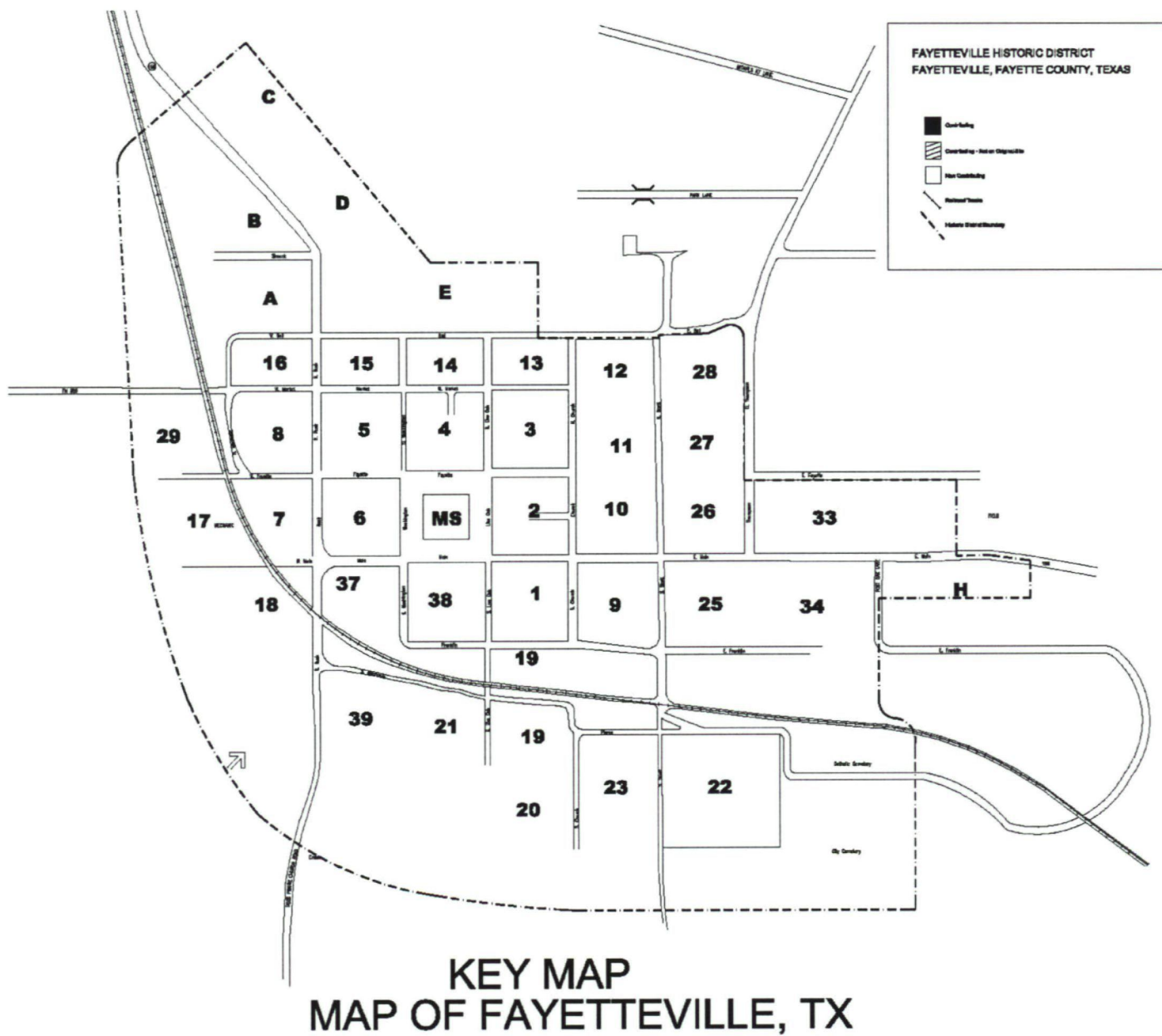


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 53

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

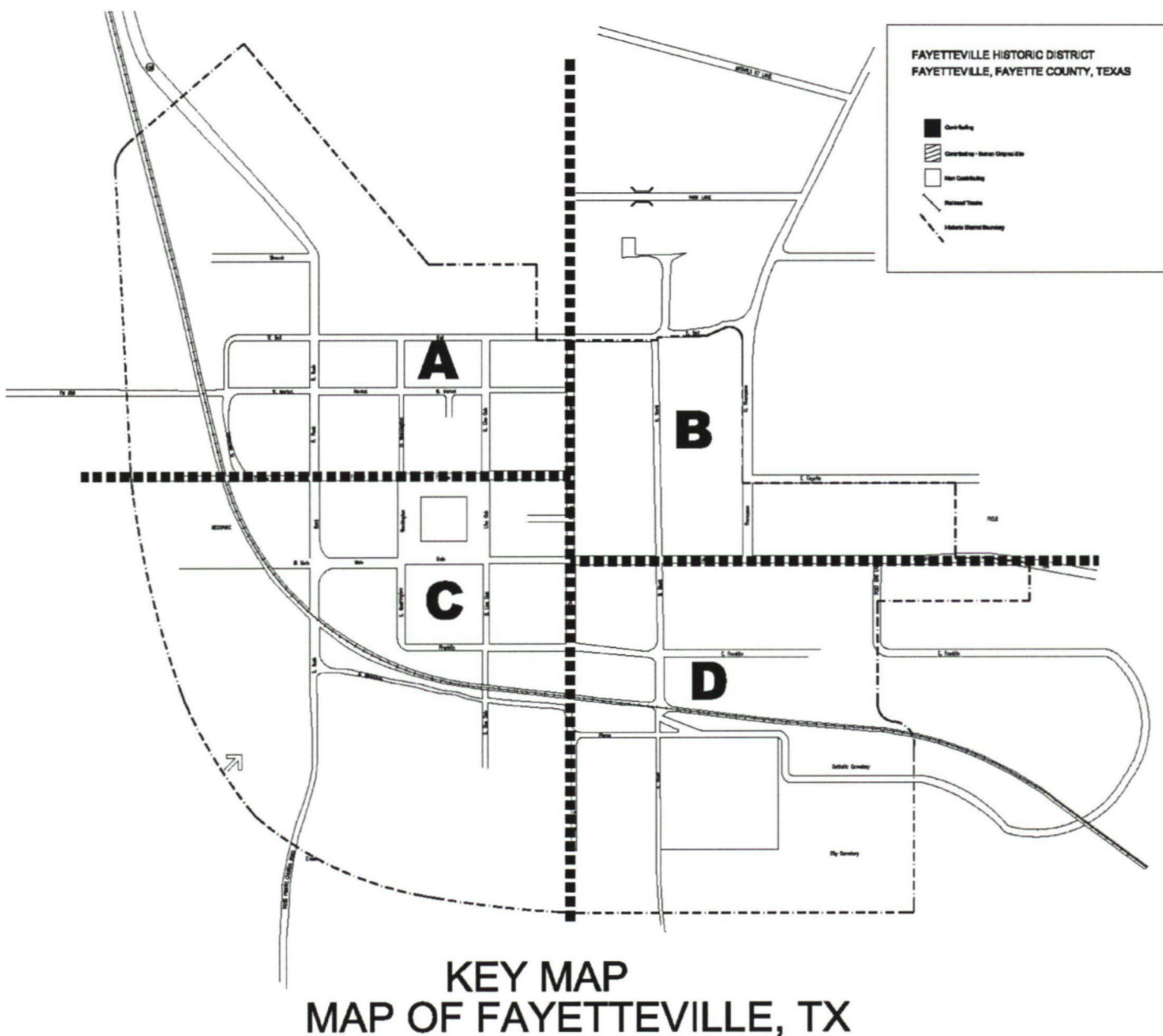


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 54

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

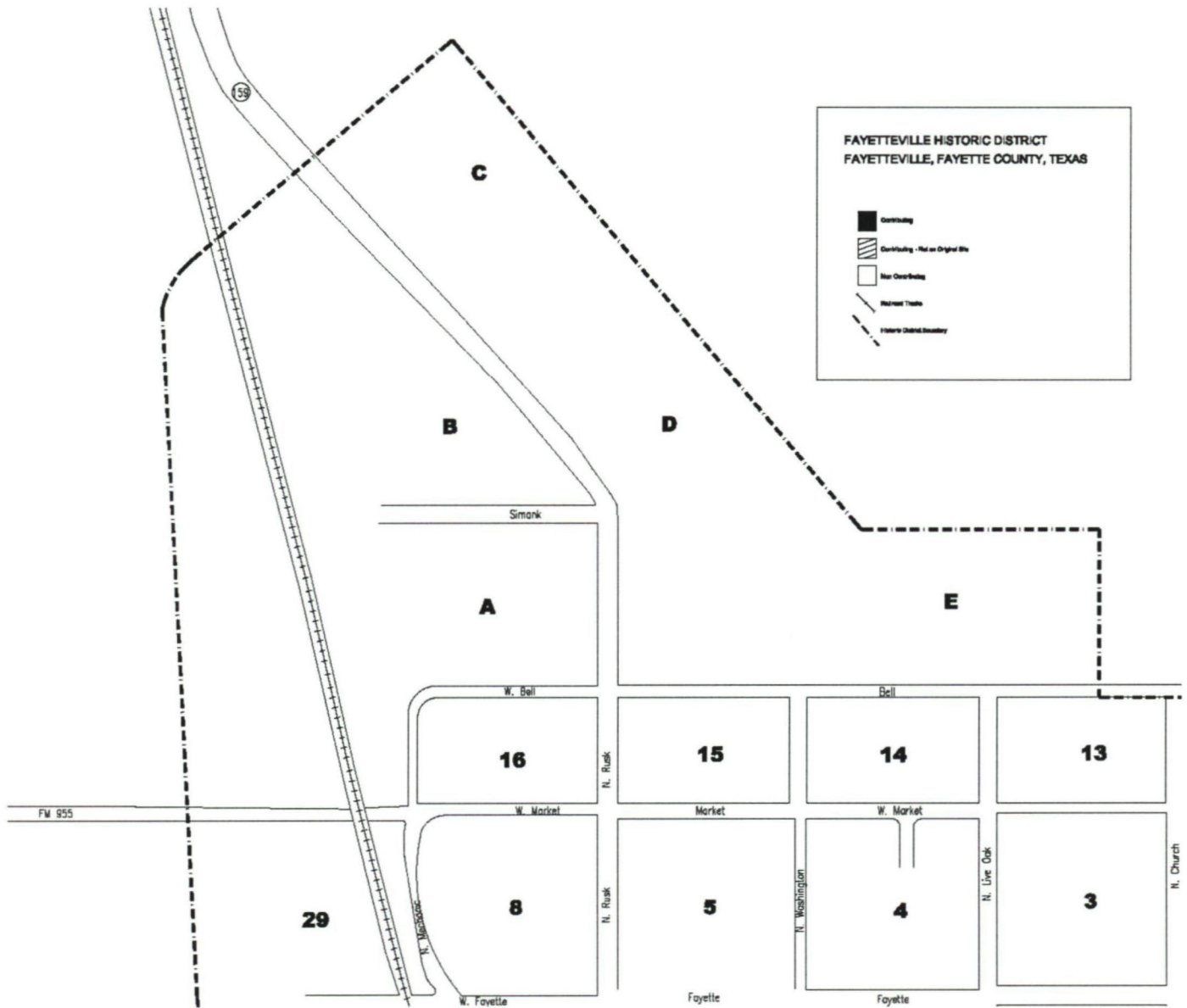


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 55

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



KEY MAP
MAP OF FAYETTEVILLE, TX

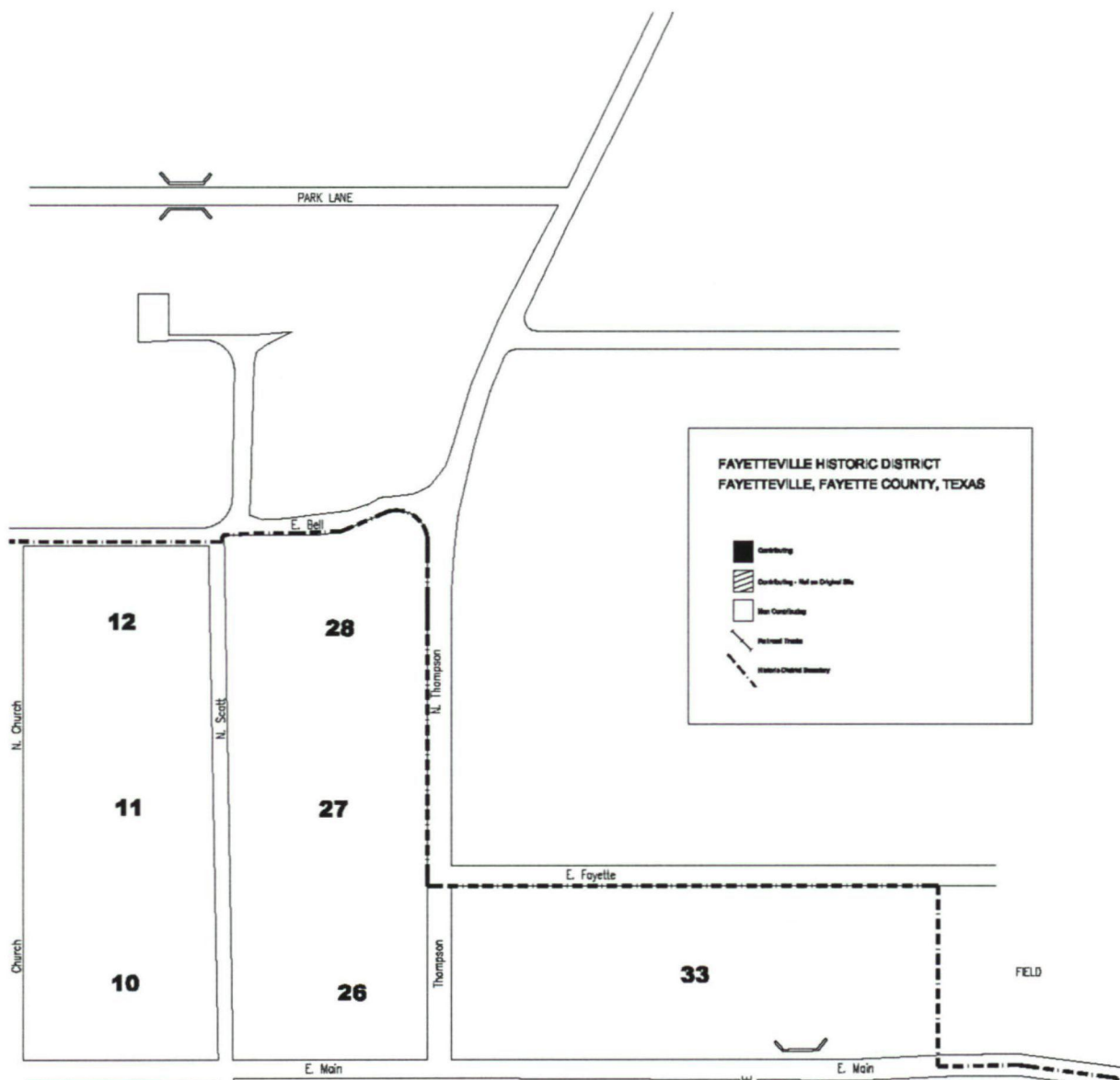
Key Map northwest quadrant (A)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 56

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



KEY MAP
MAP OF FAYETTEVILLE, TX

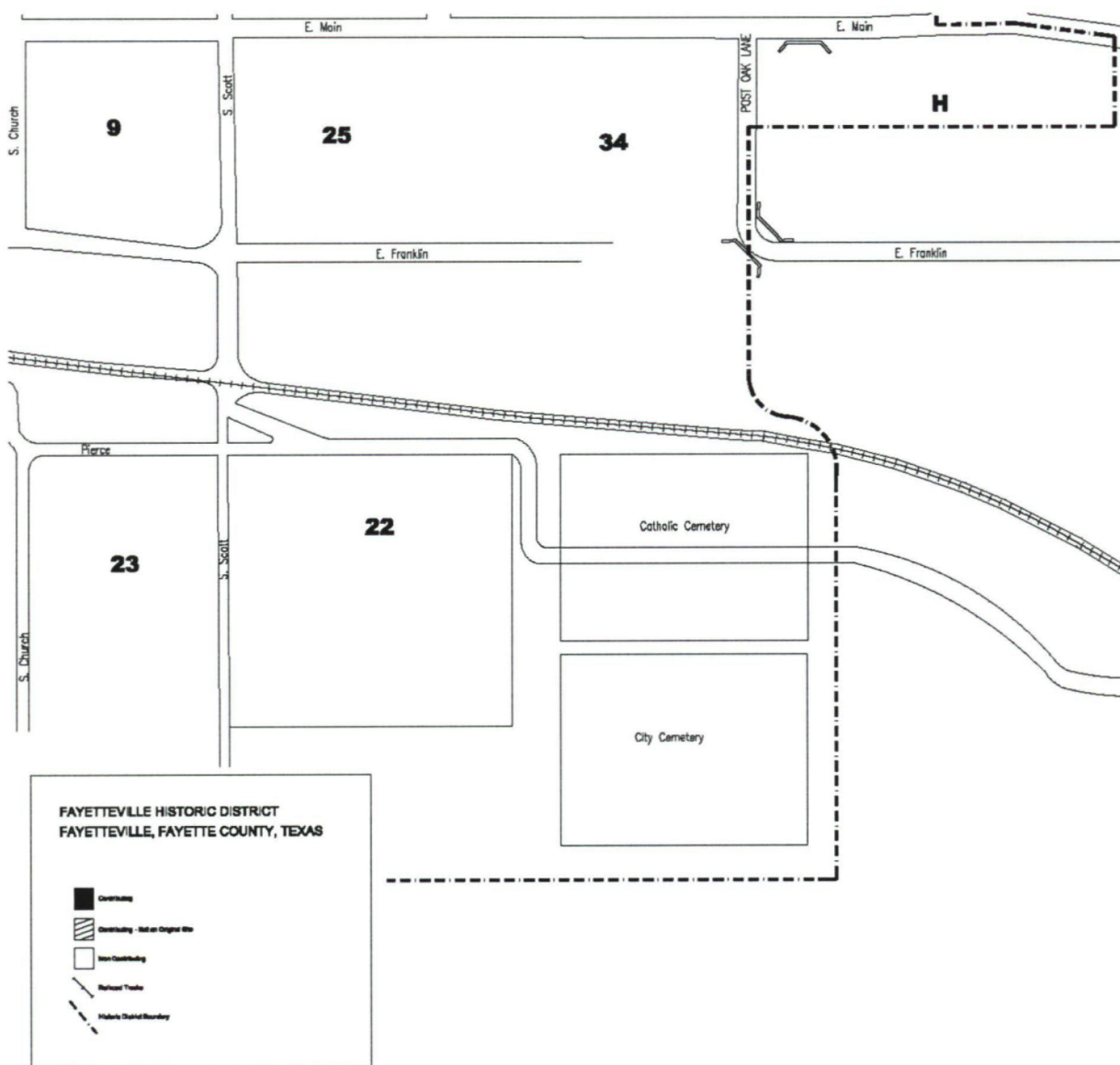
Key Map northeast quadrant (B)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 57

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



KEY MAP
MAP OF FAYETTEVILLE, TX

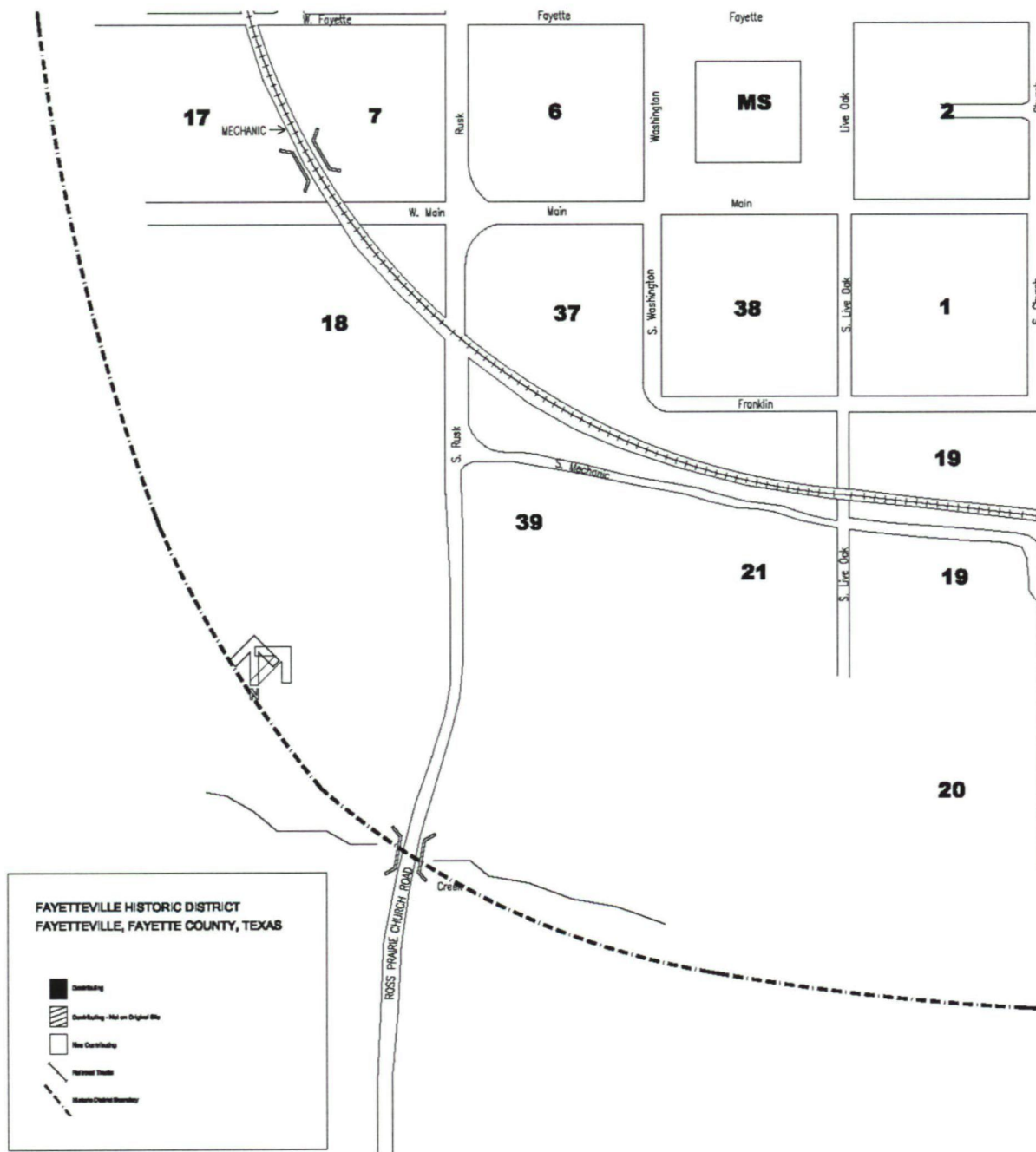
Key Map southeast quadrant (D)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 58

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



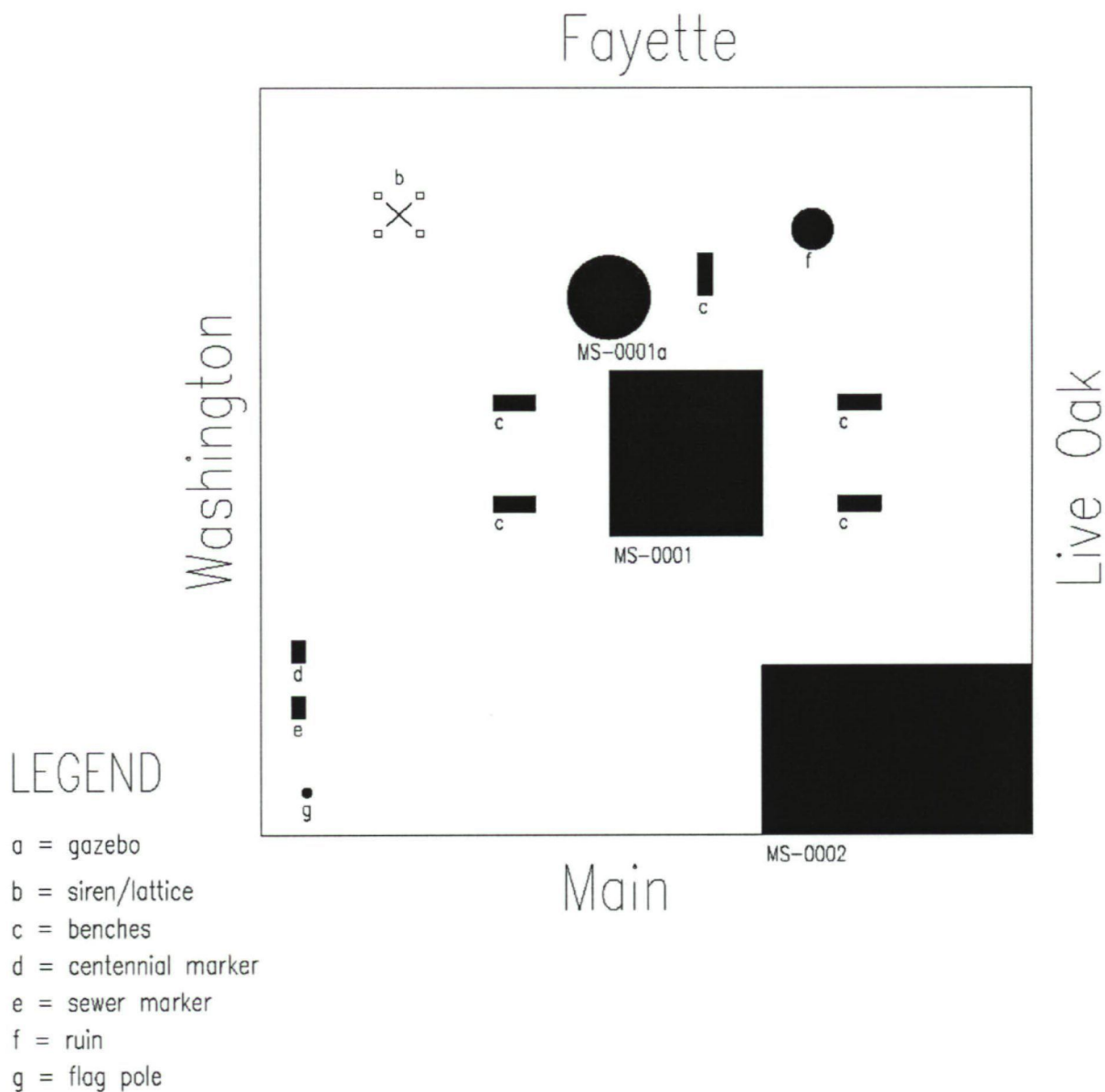
Key Map southwest quadrant (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 59

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



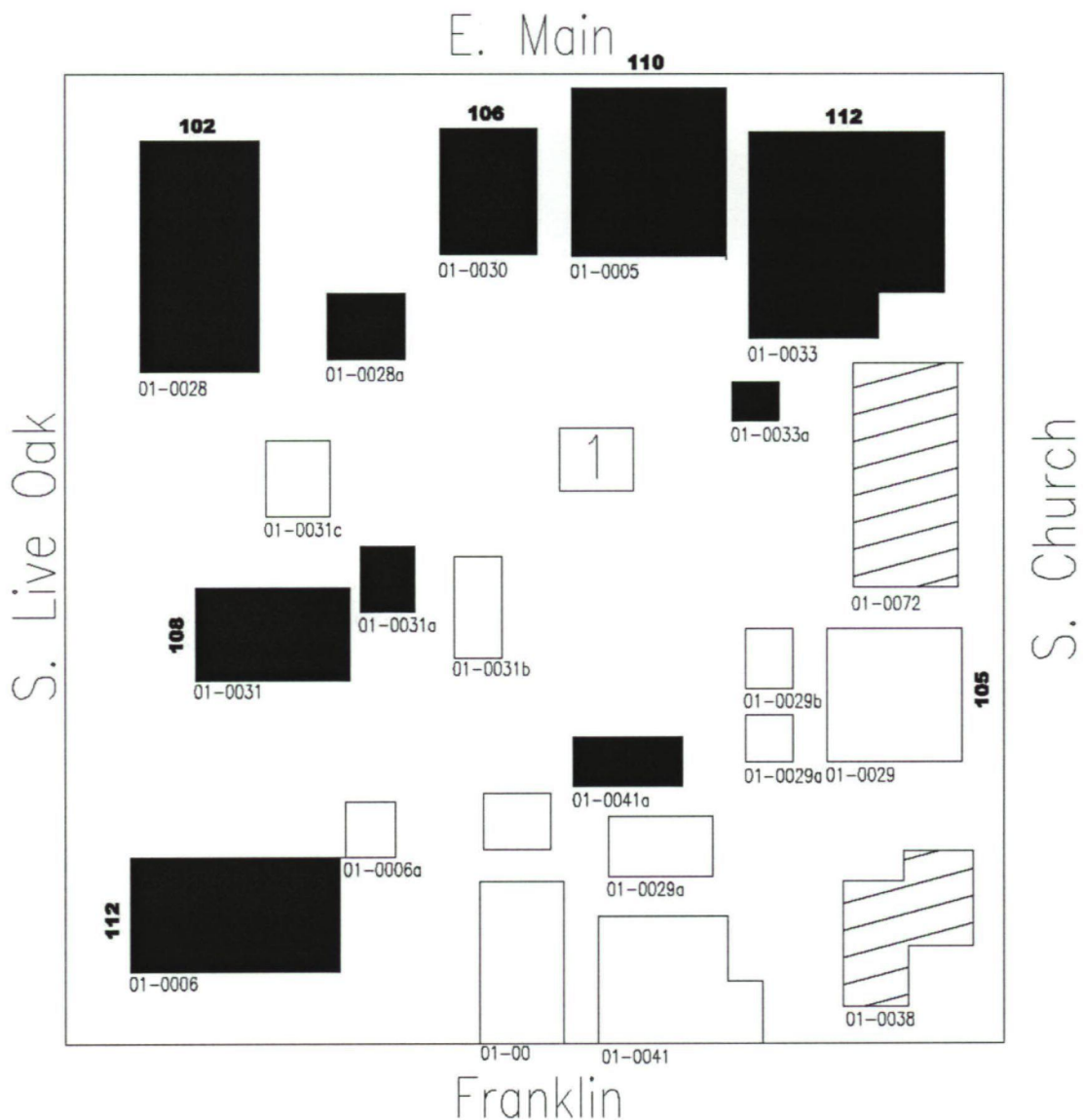
Block Main Square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 60

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



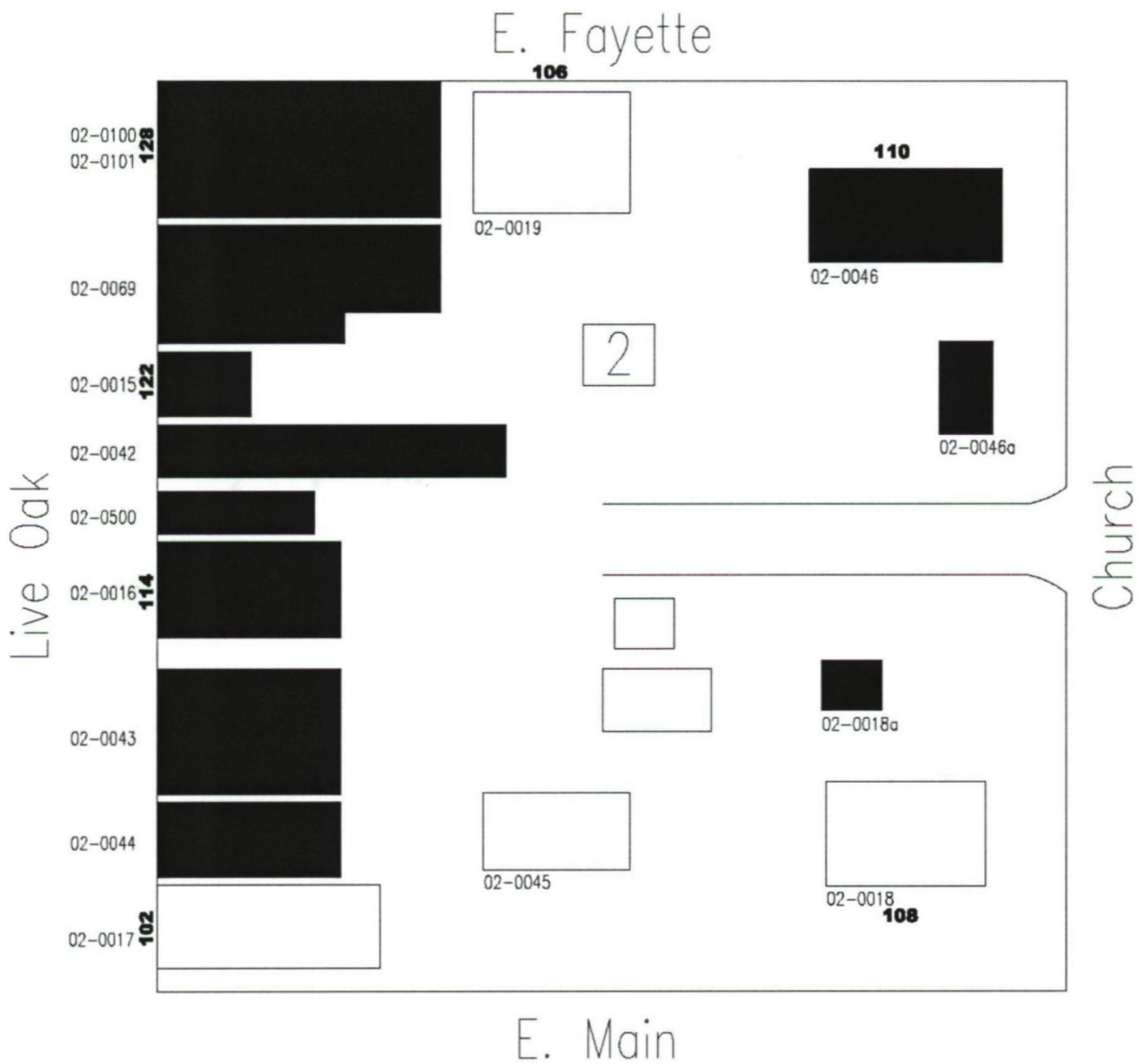
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 61

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



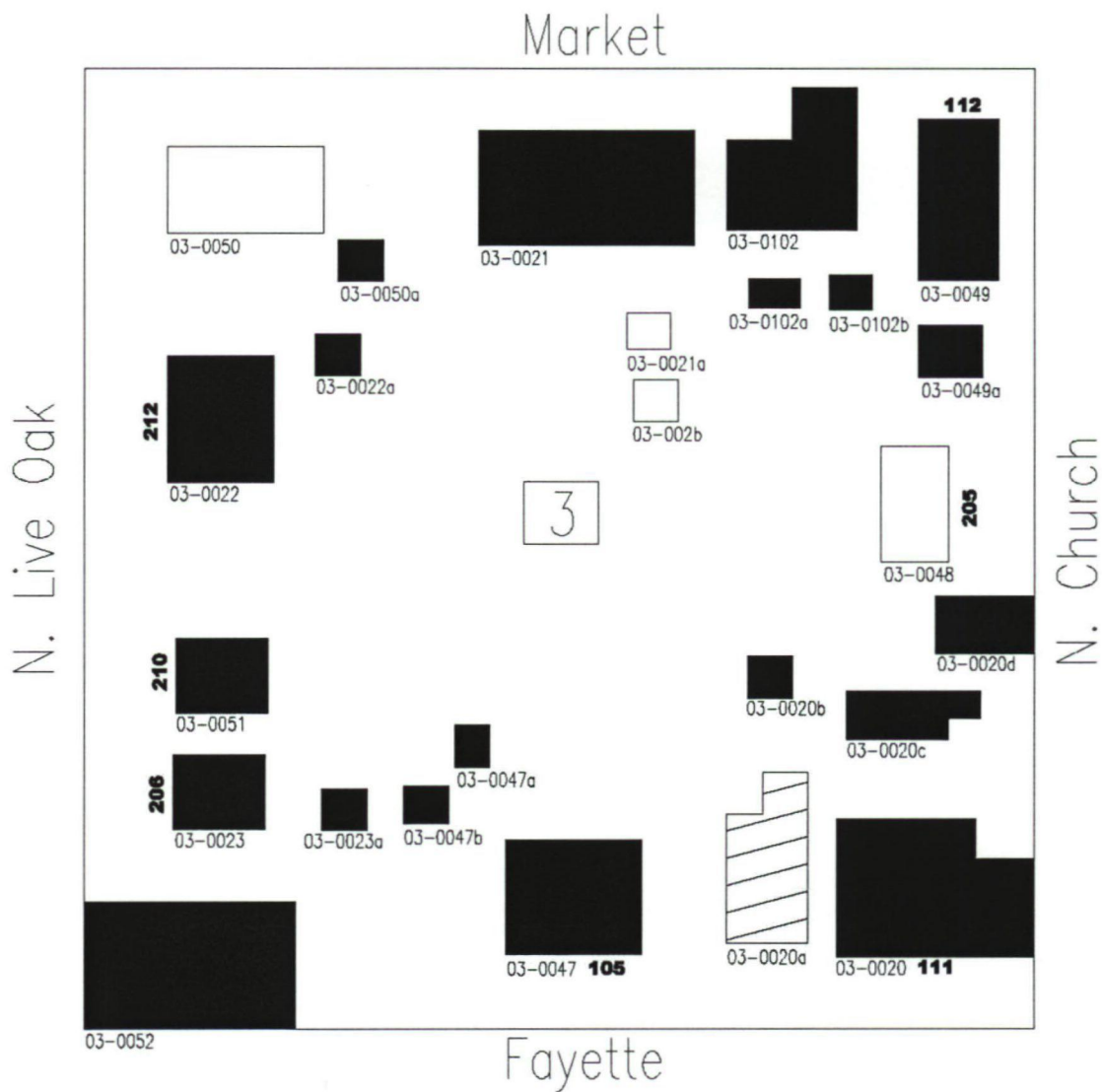
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 62

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



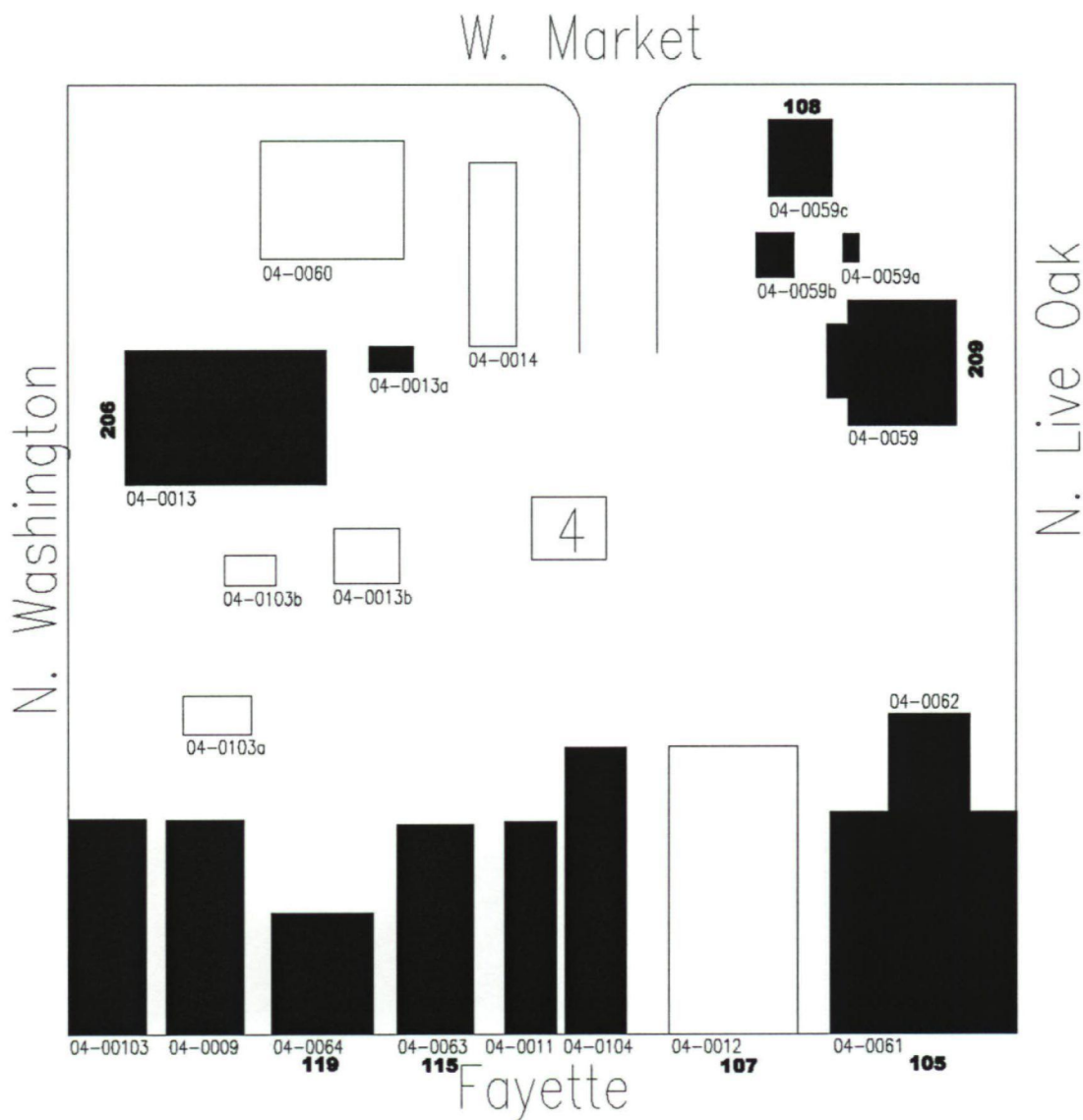
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 63

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



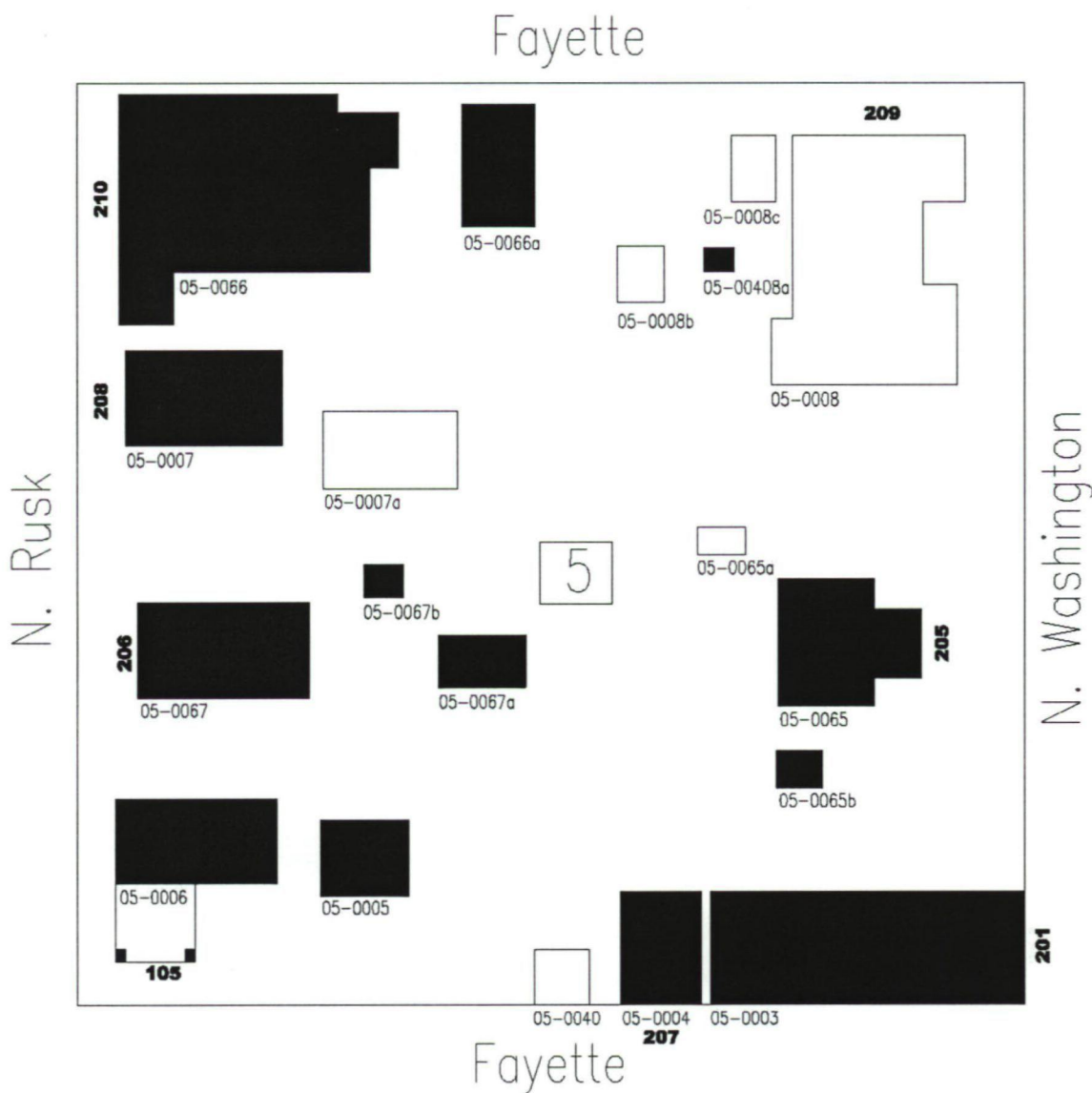
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 64

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



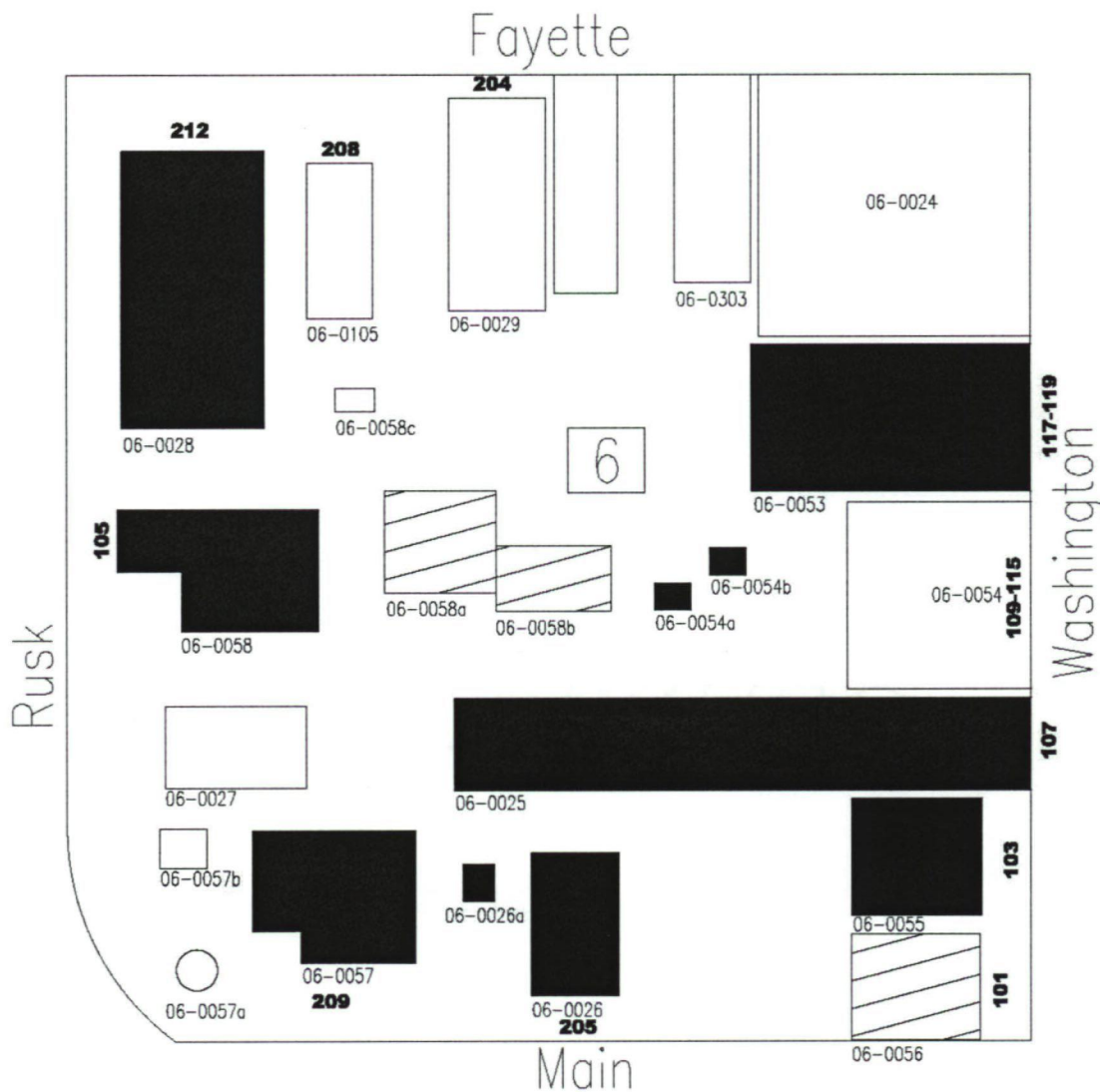
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 65

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



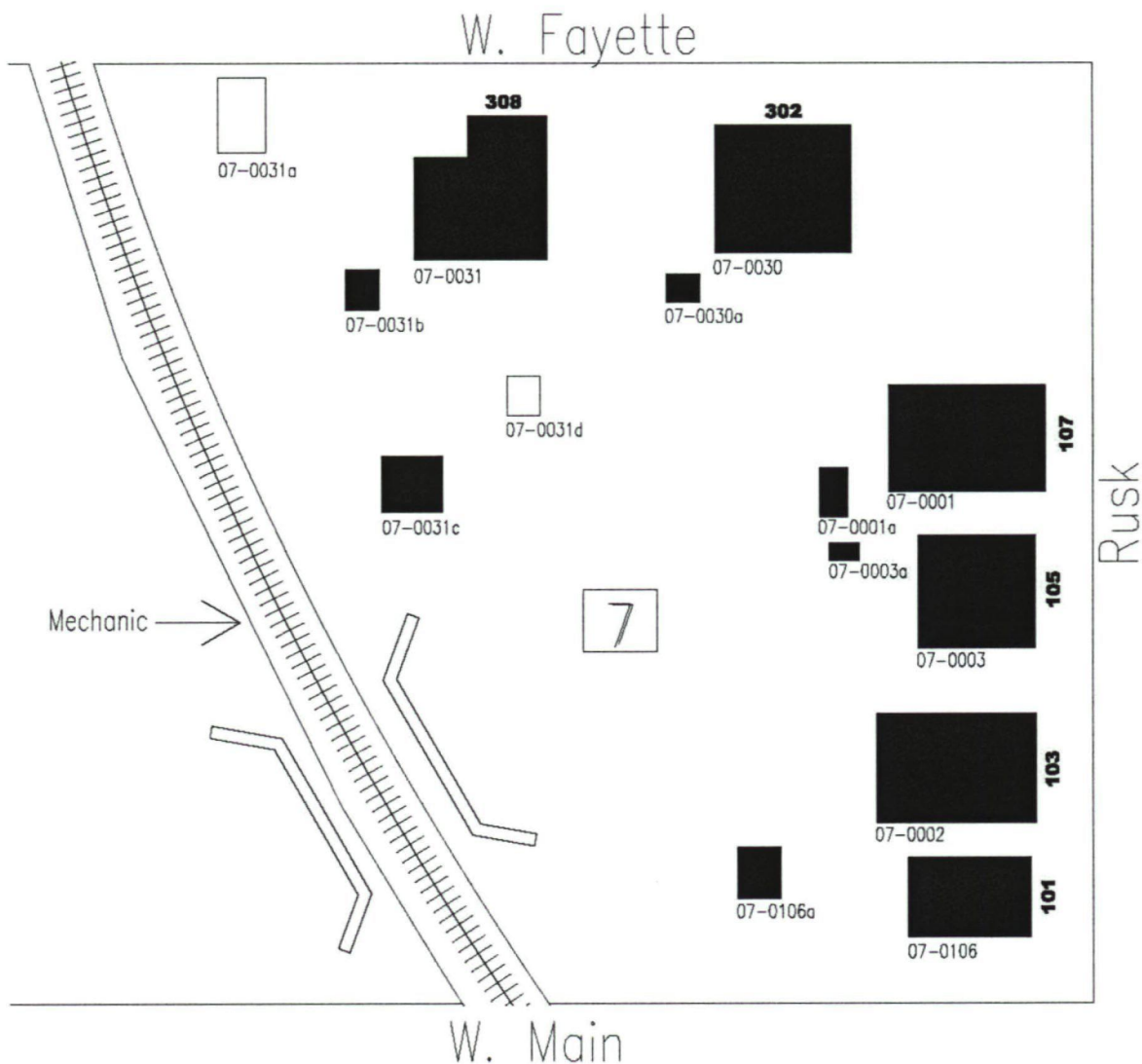
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 66

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



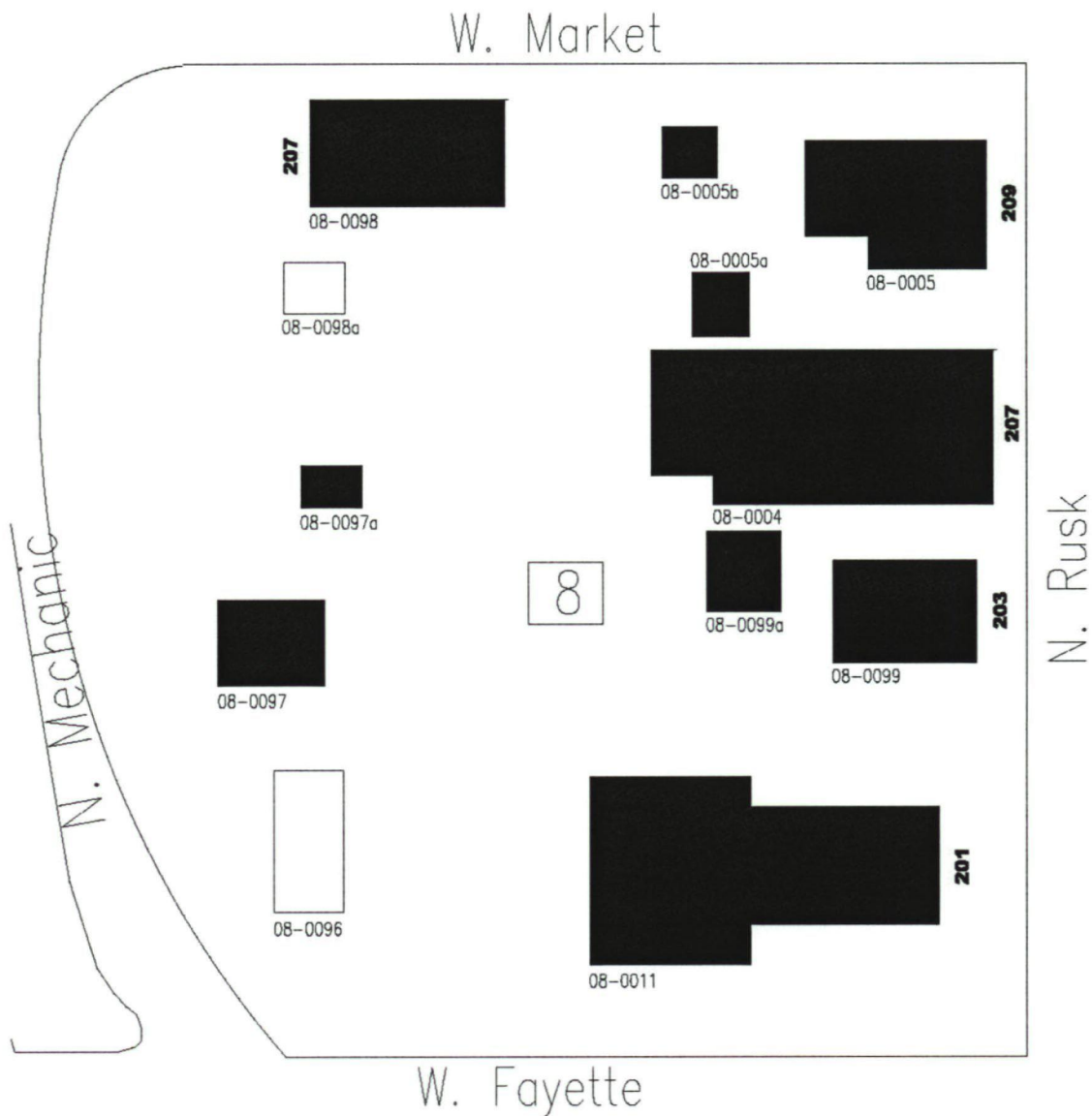
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 67

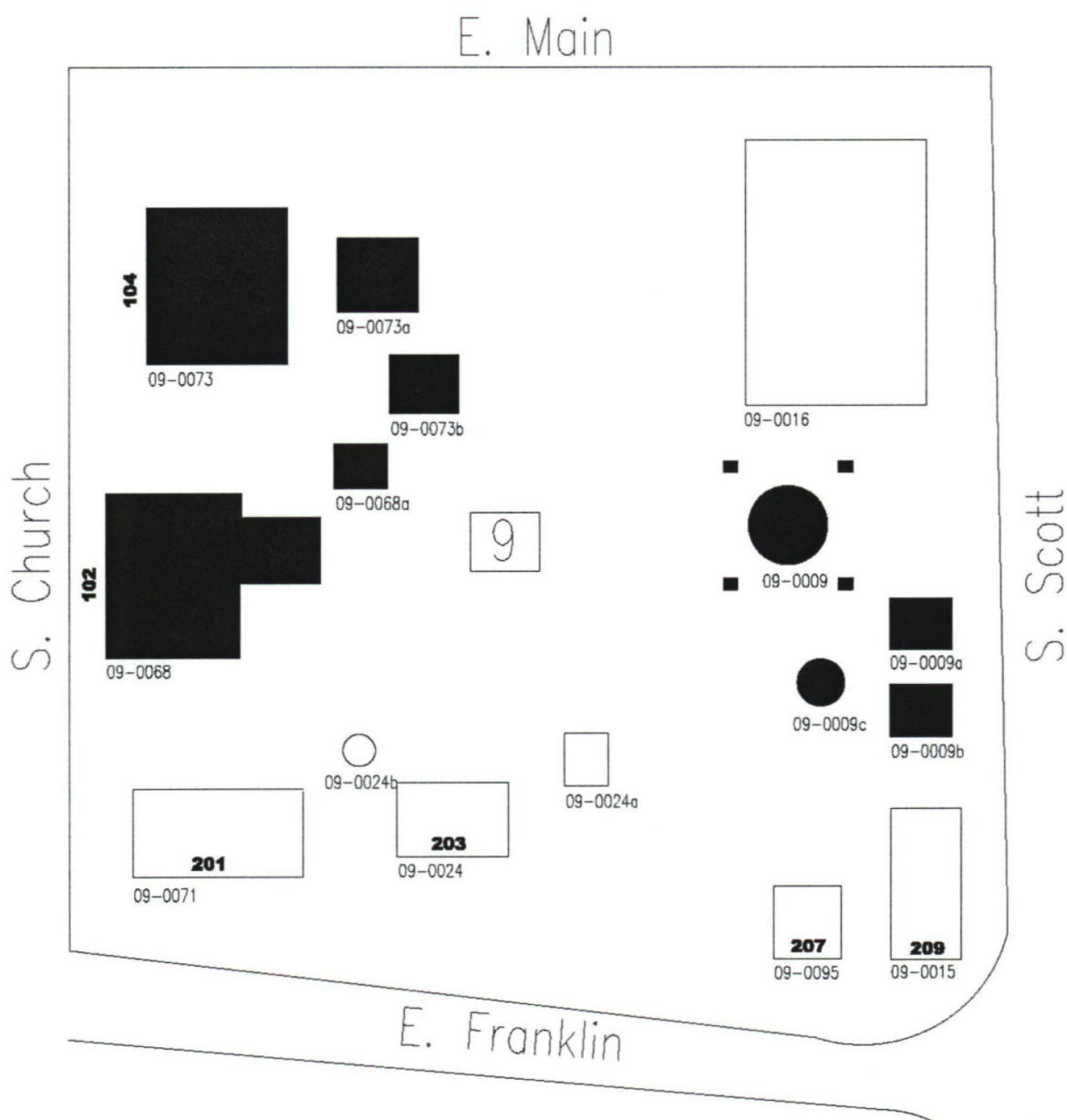
Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Block 8

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Block 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

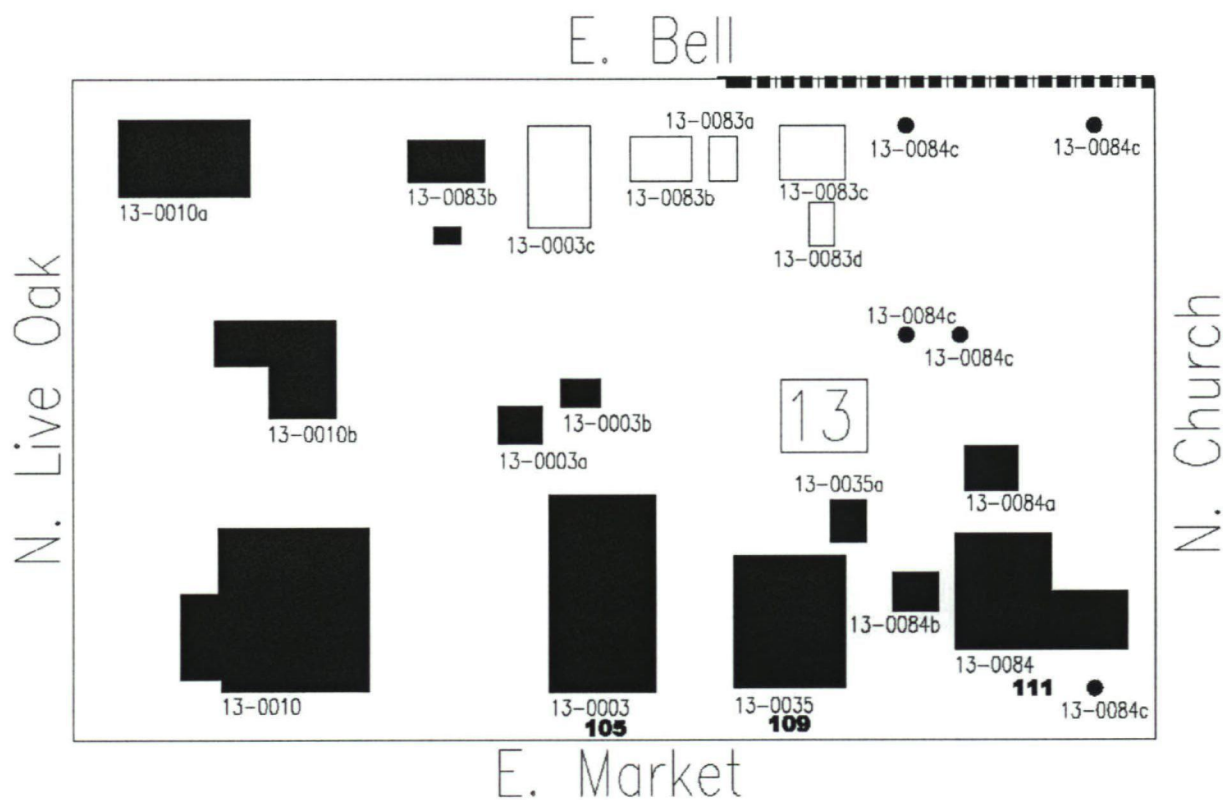


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 70

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



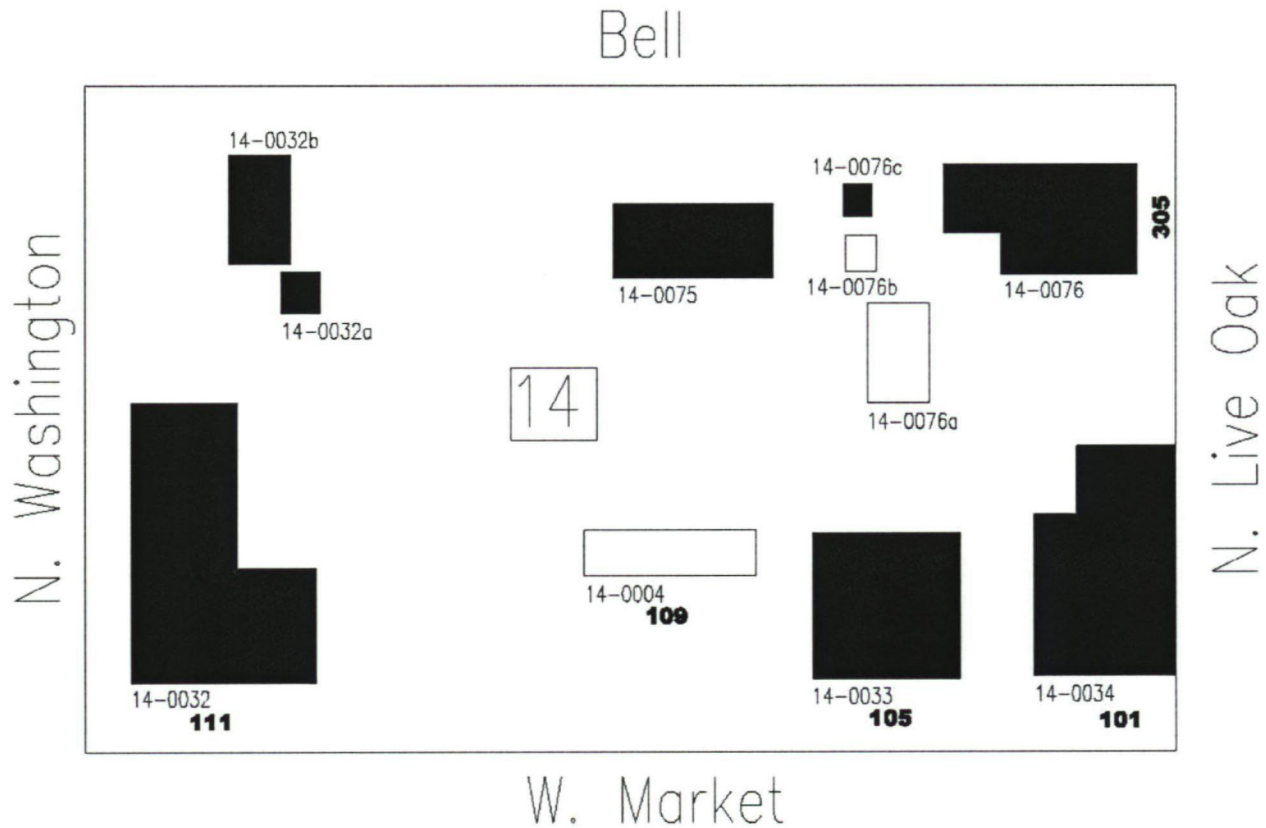
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 71

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



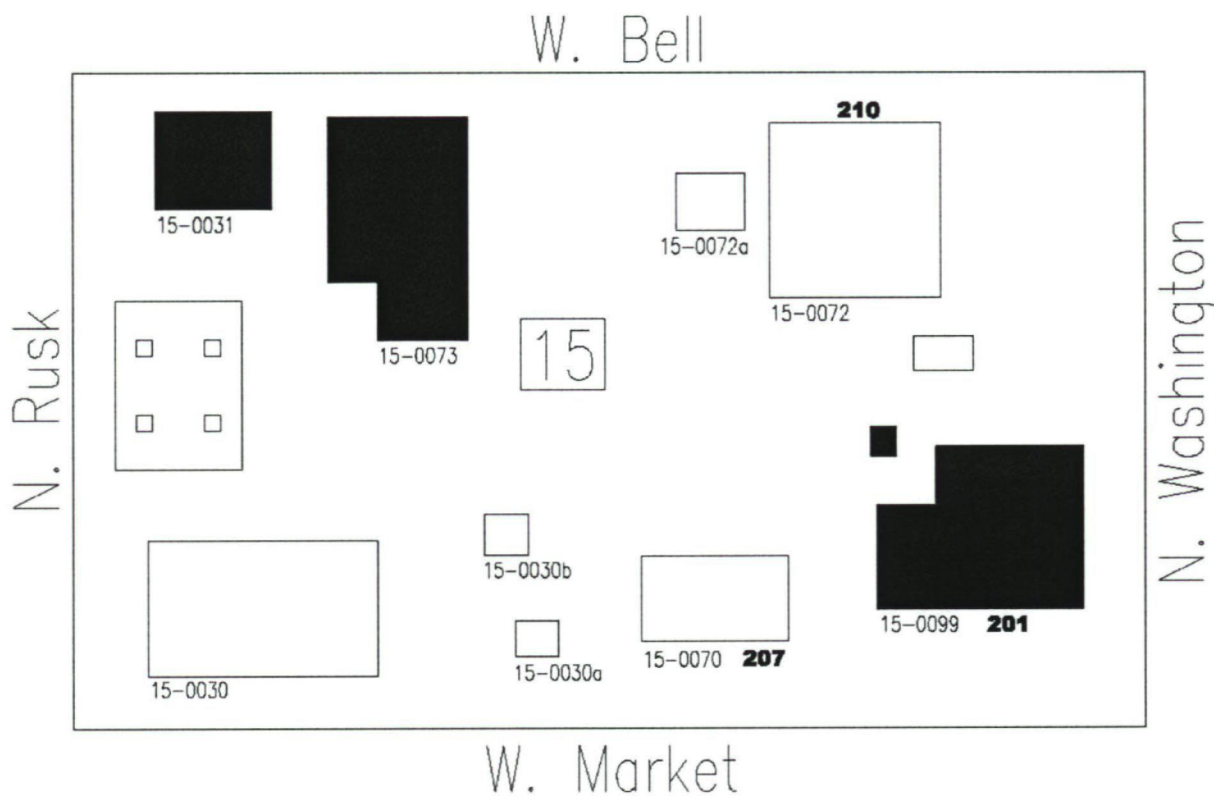
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 72

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Block 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 73

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



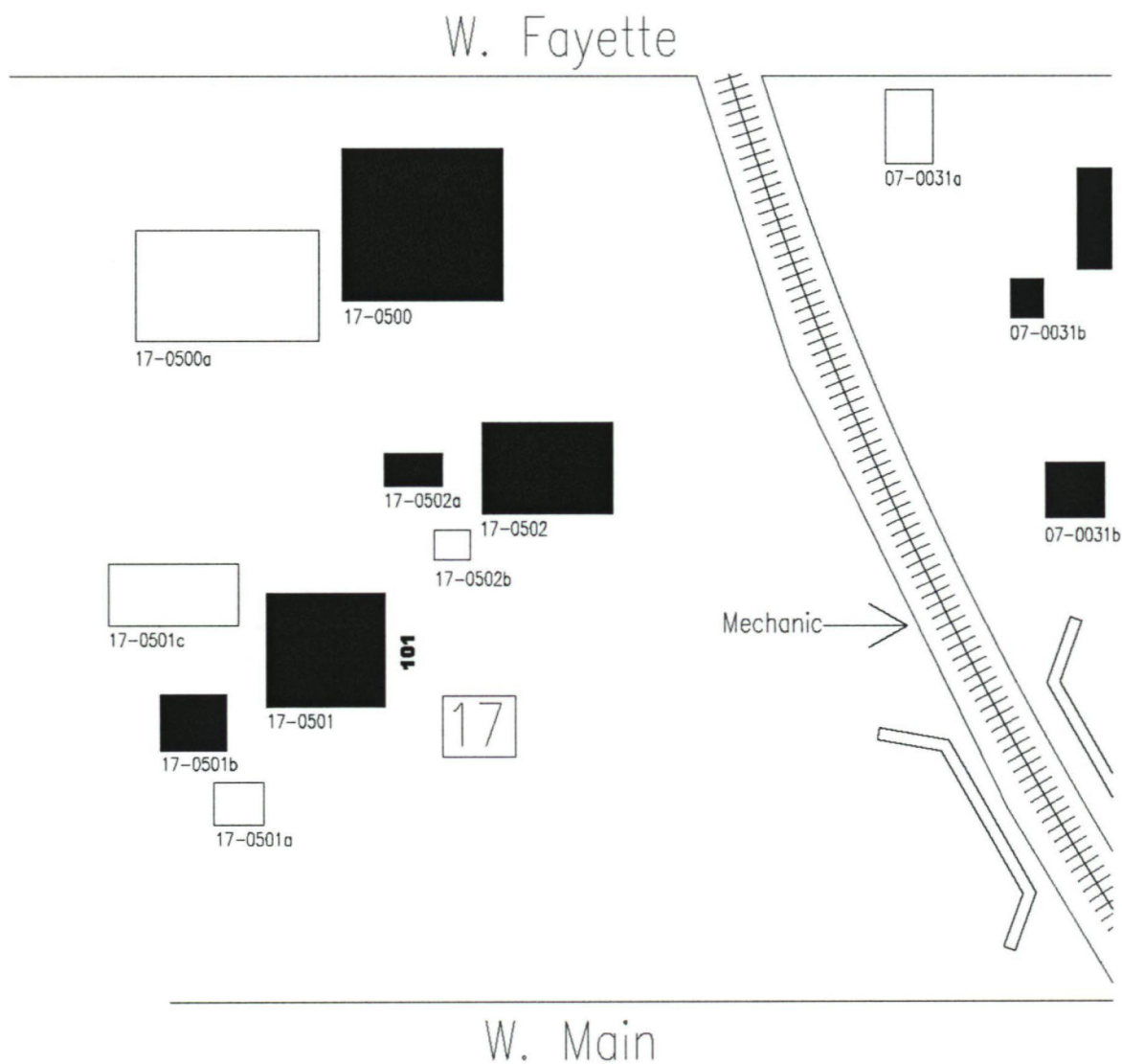
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 74

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



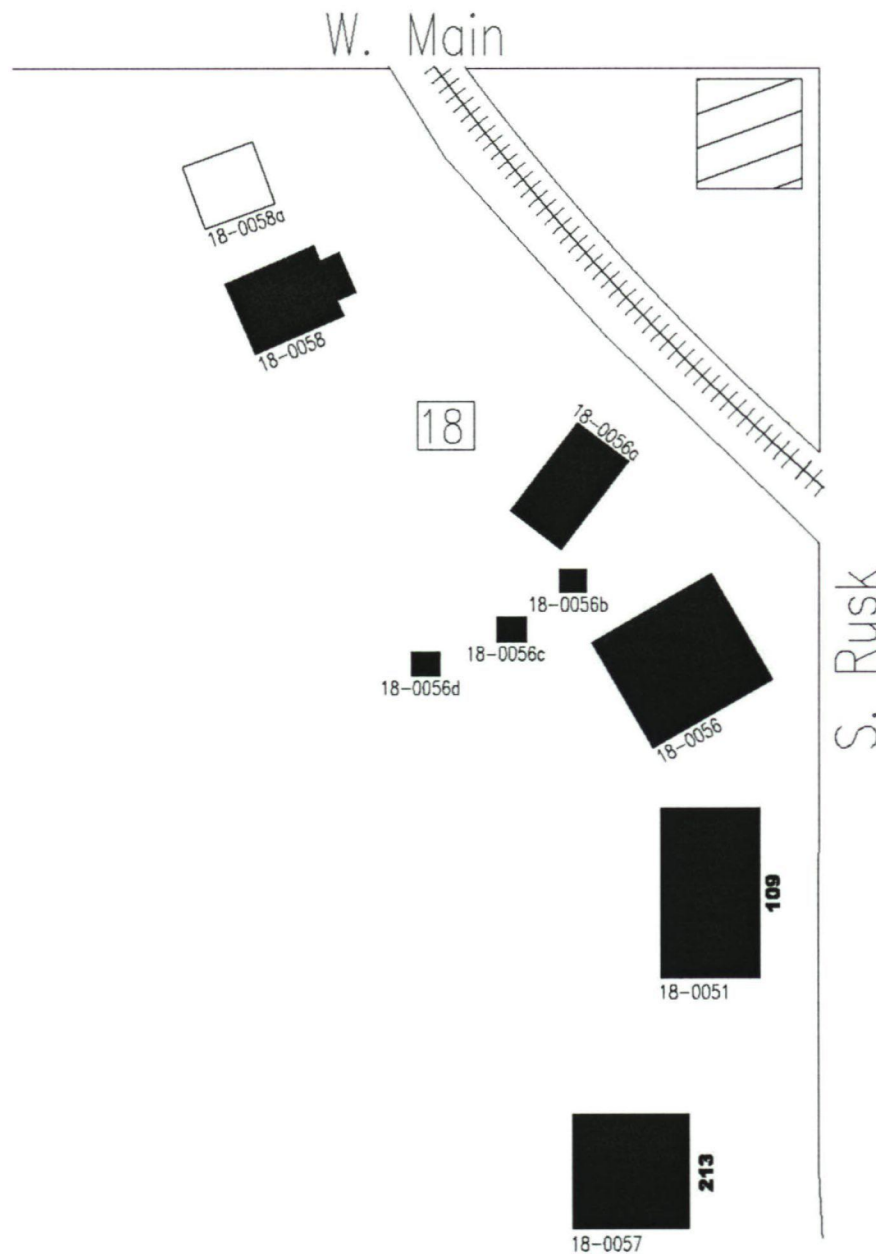
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 75

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



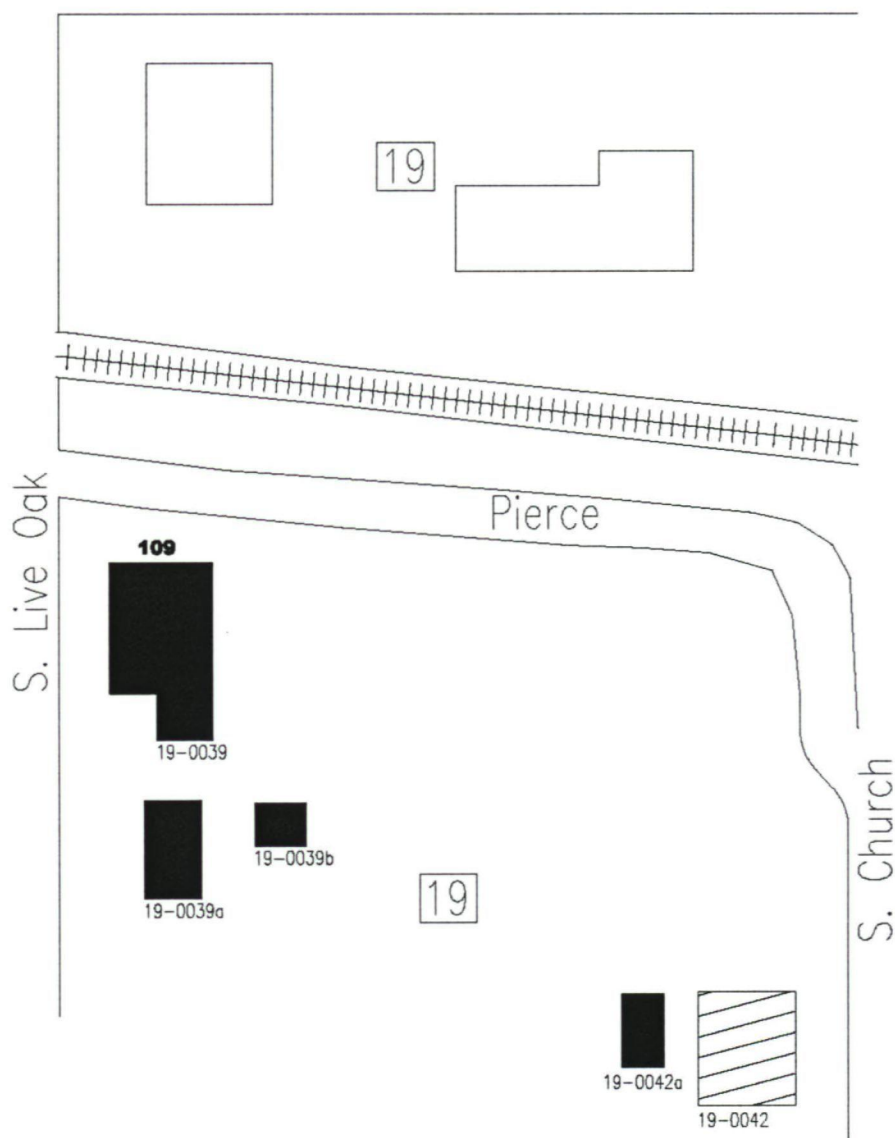
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 76

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Block 19

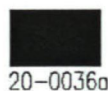
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 77

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

20



307

20-0036c

20-0036b



S. Church

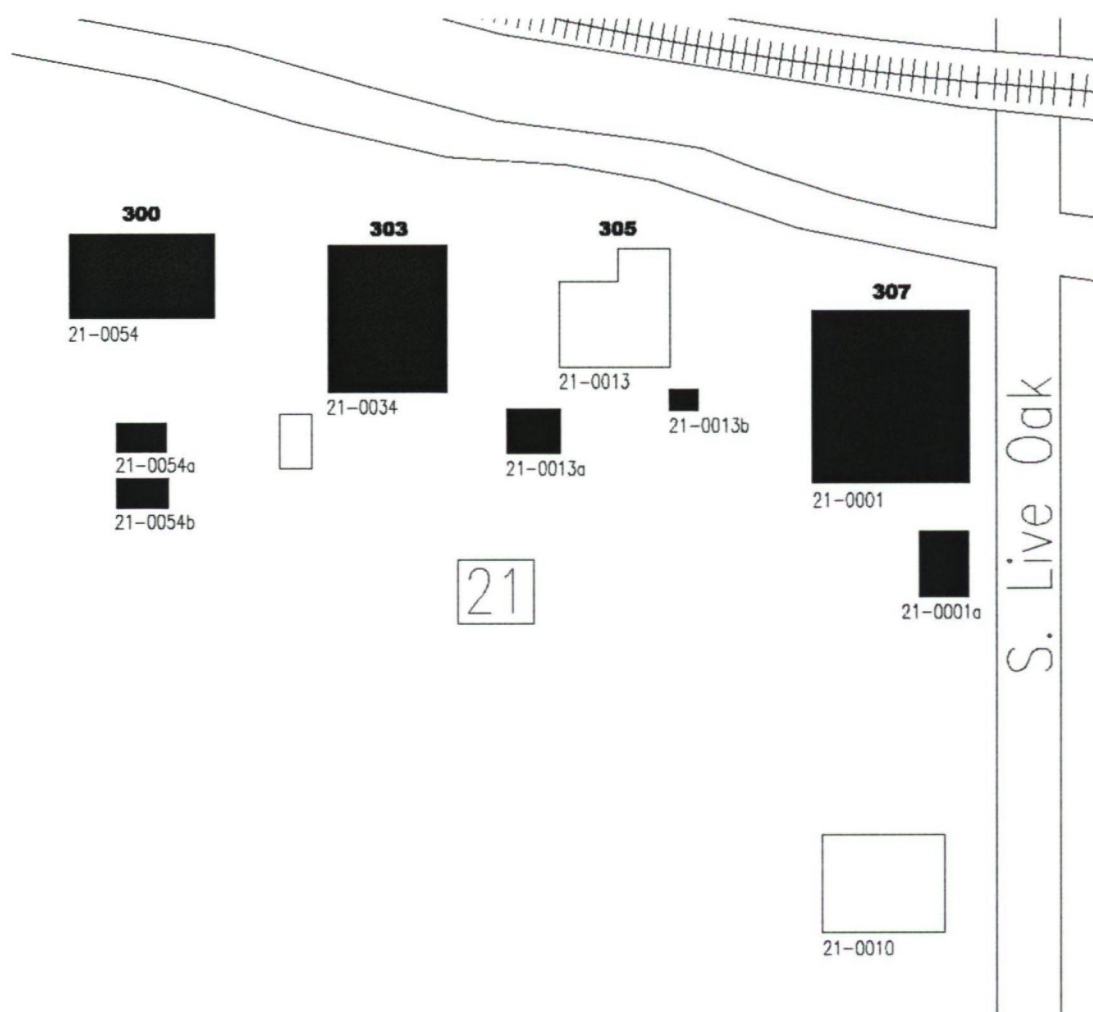
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 78

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



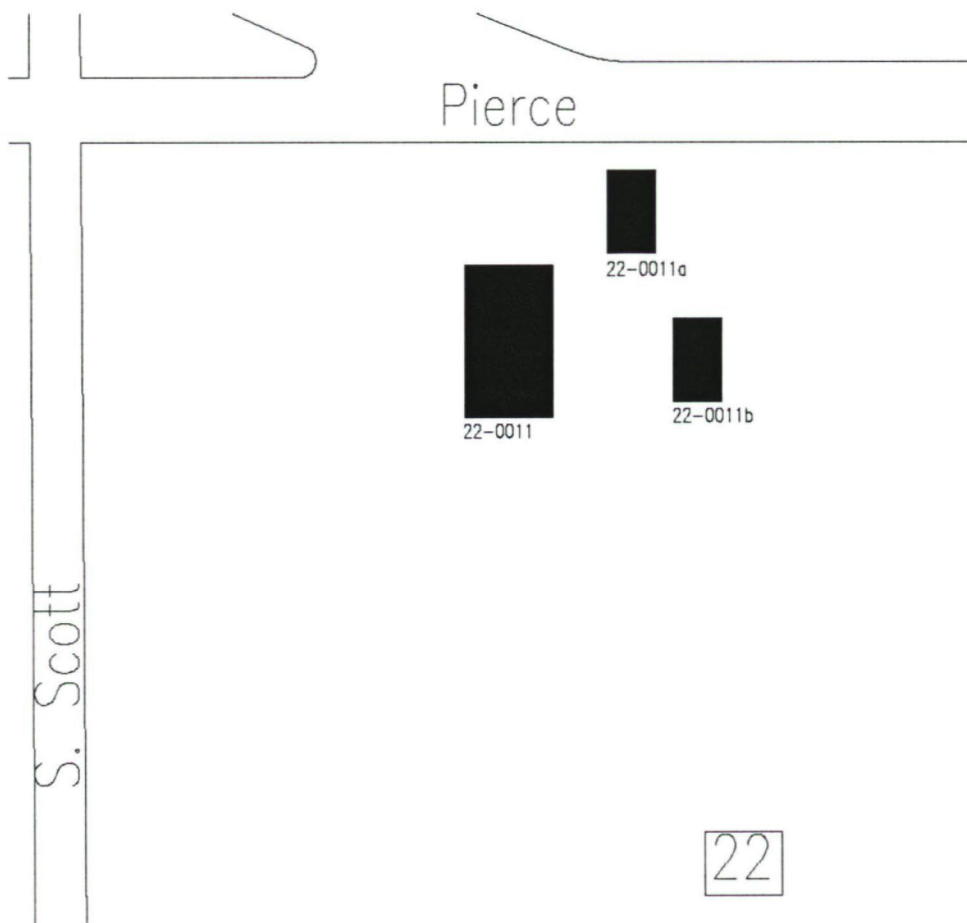
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 79

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



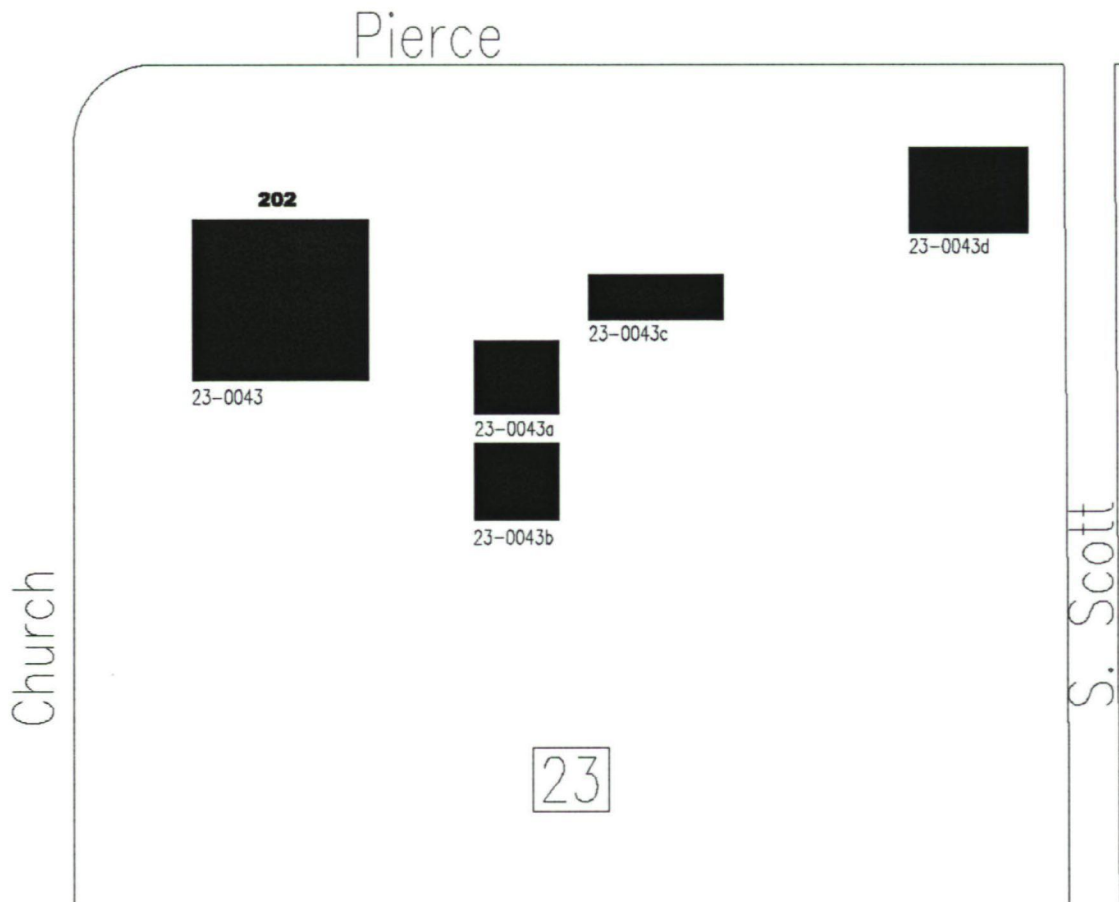
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 80

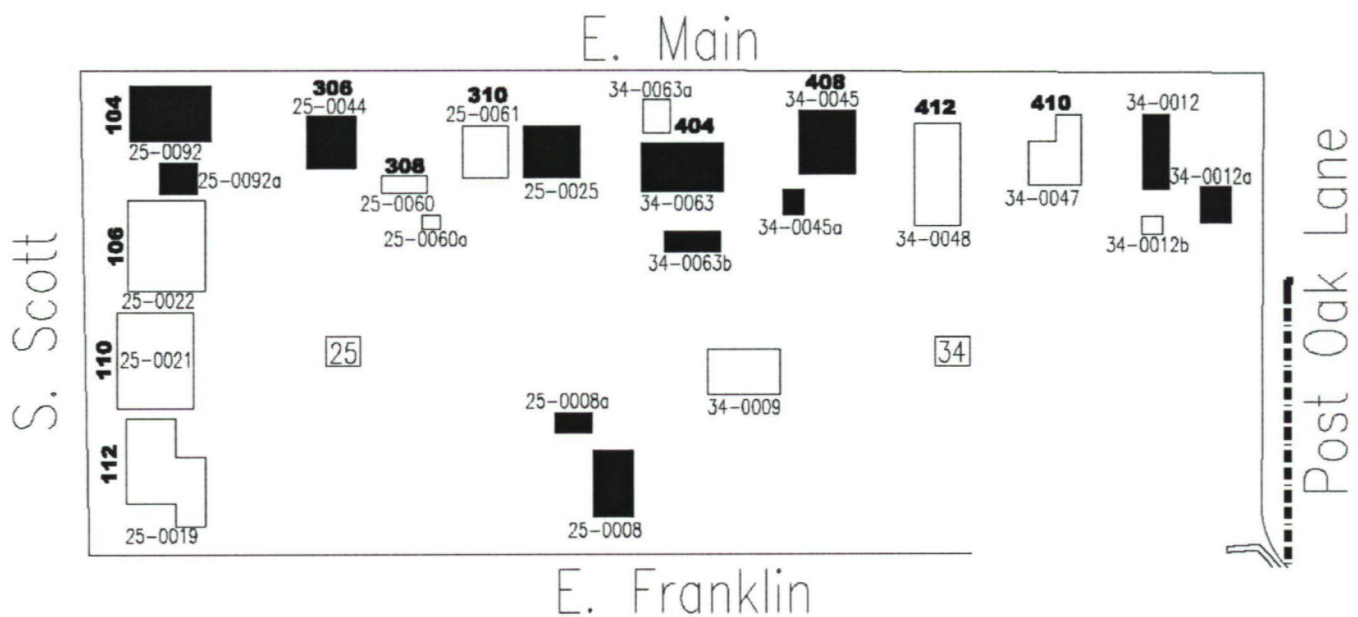
Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Block 23

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



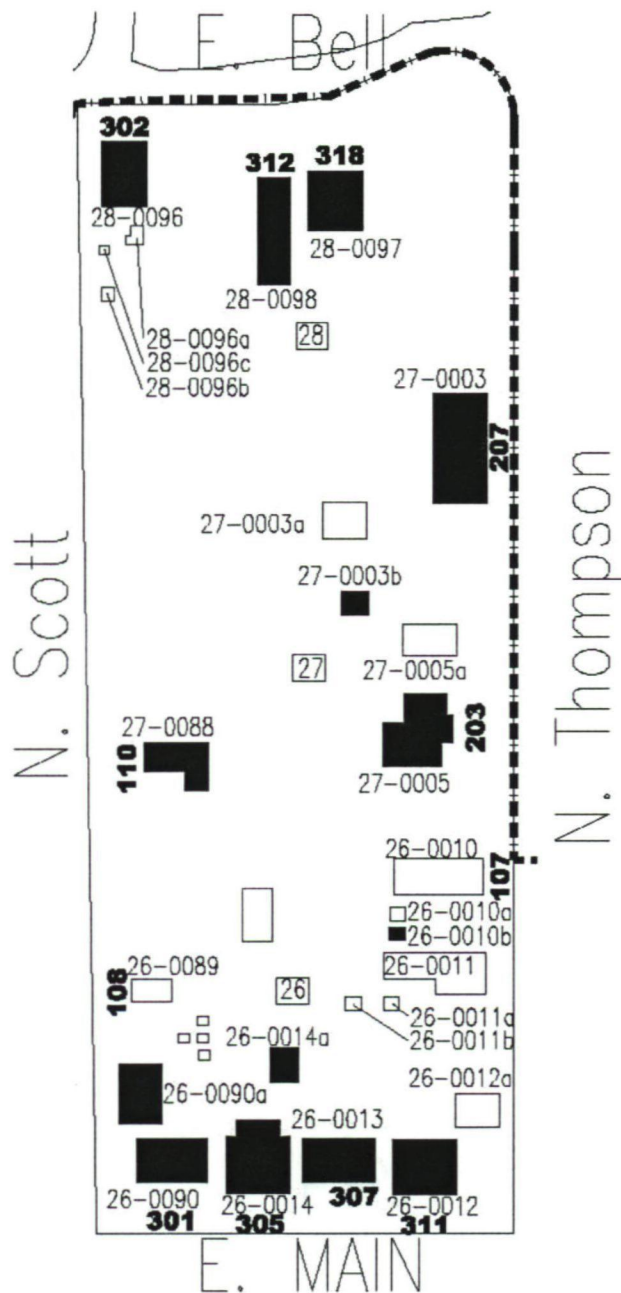
Block 25 and 34

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 82

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

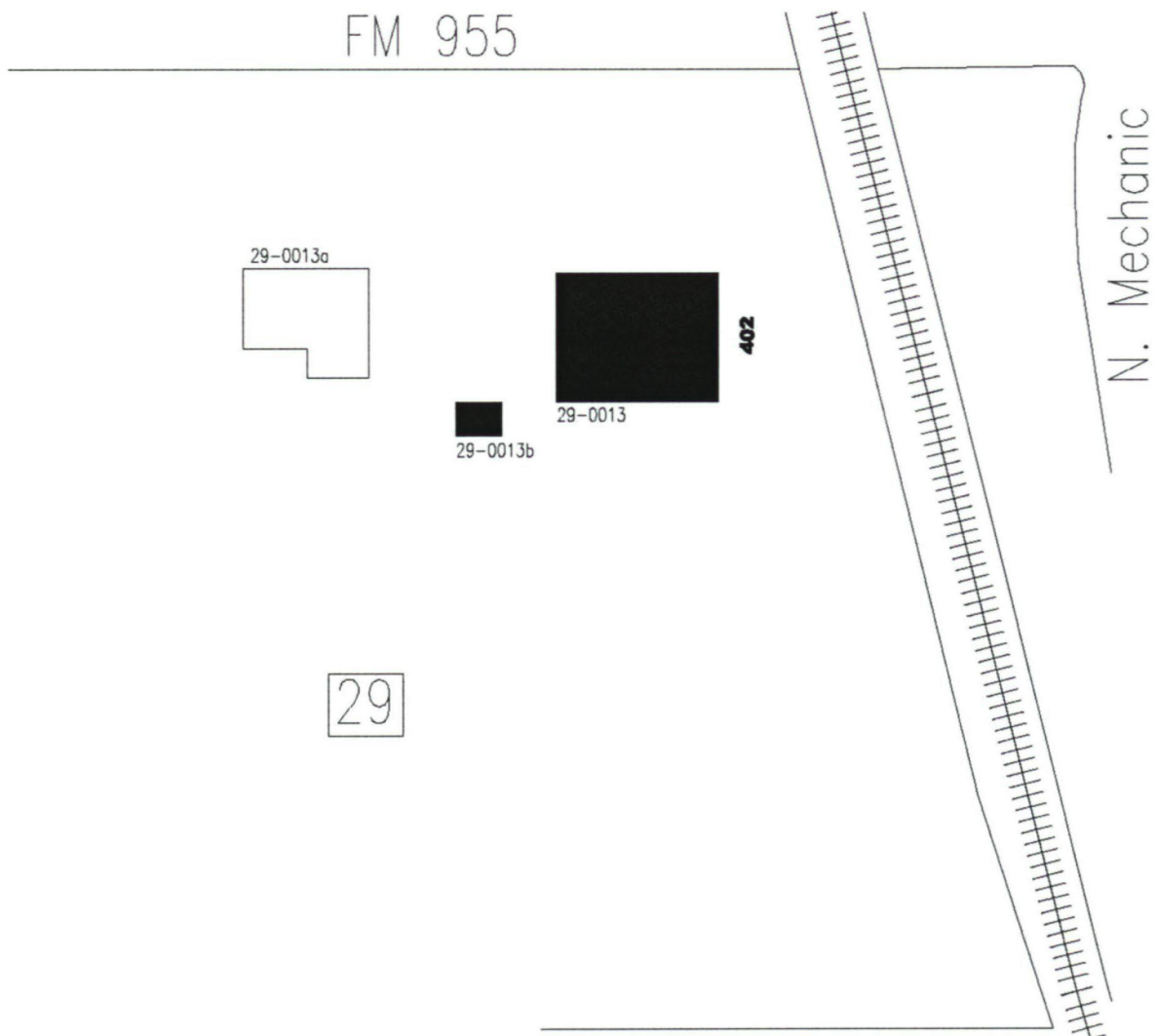


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 83

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



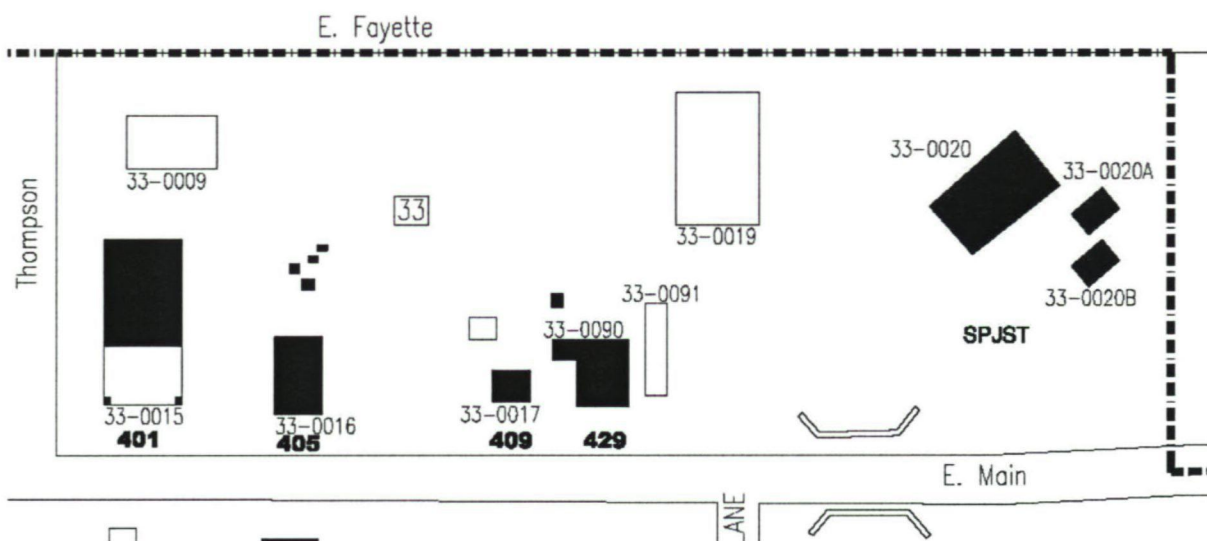
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 84

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



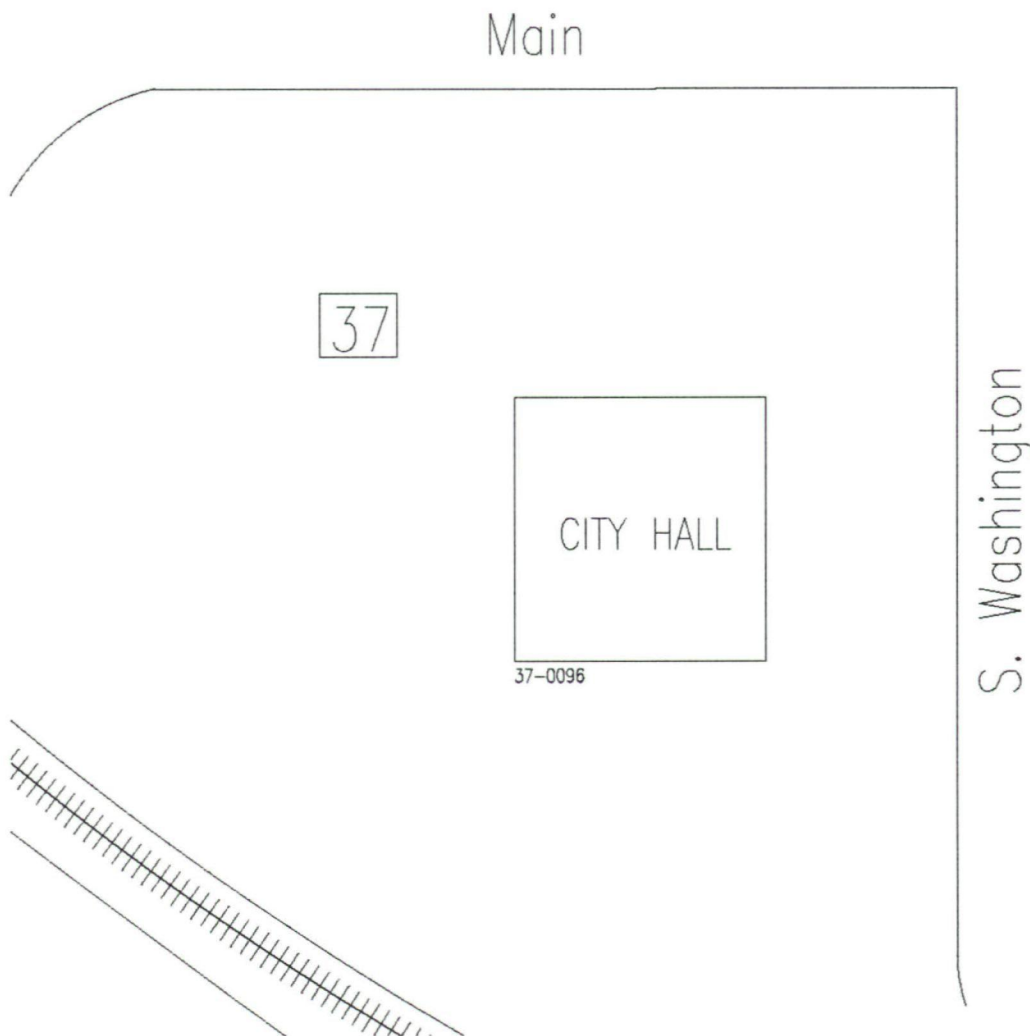
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 85

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



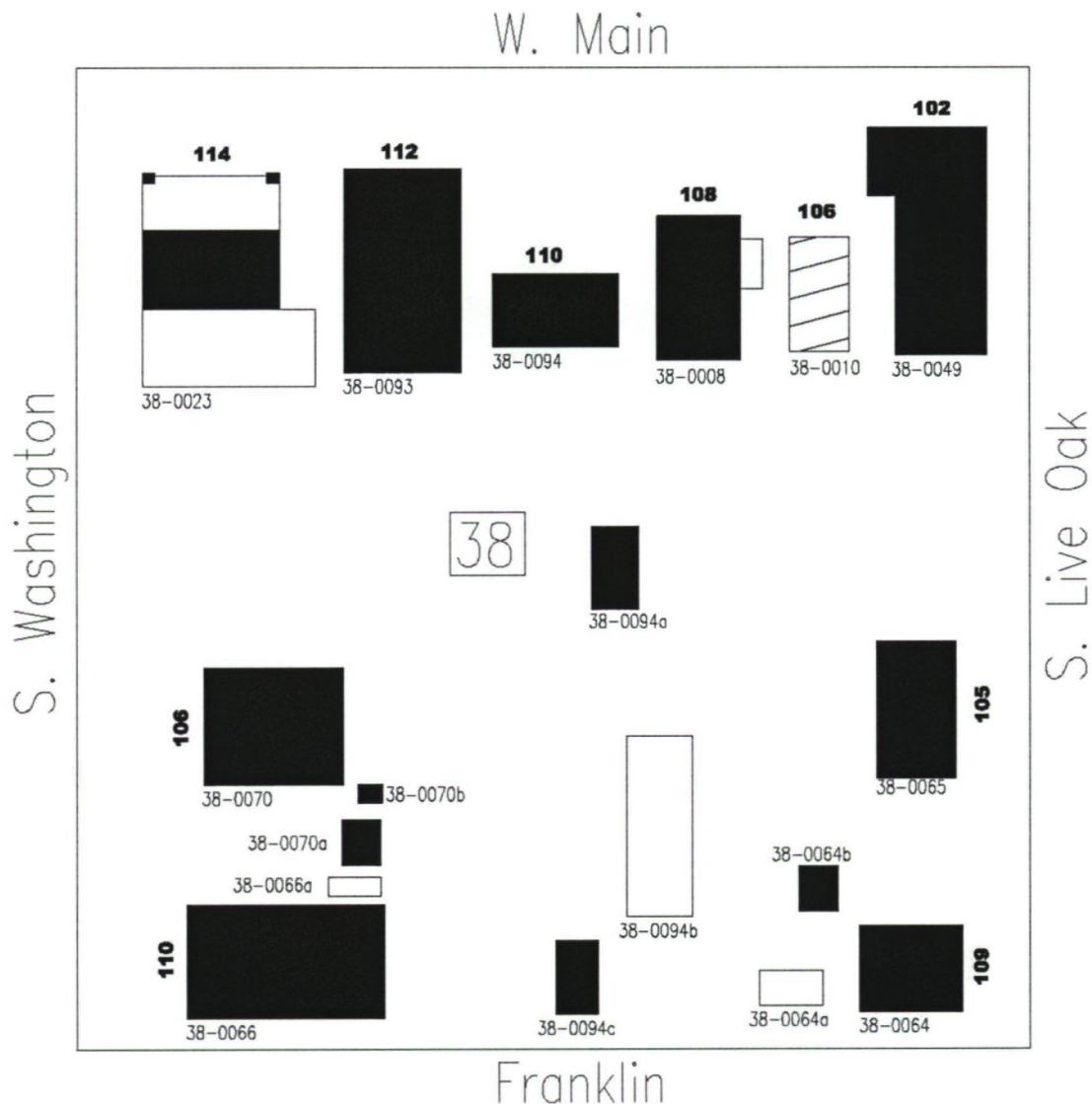
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 86

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



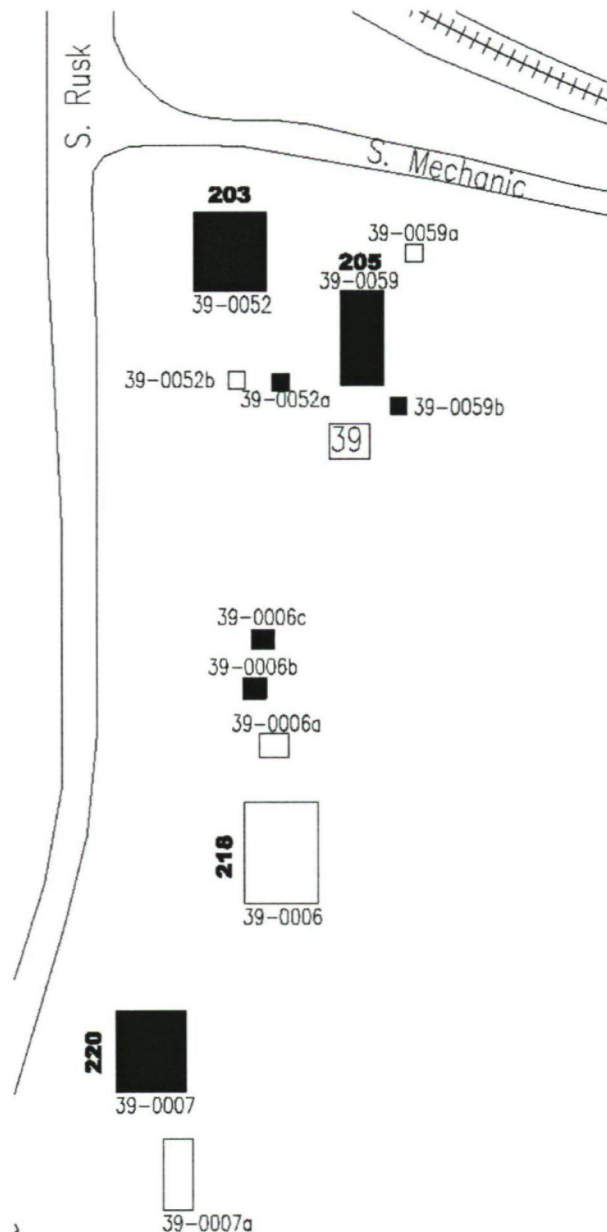
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 87

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

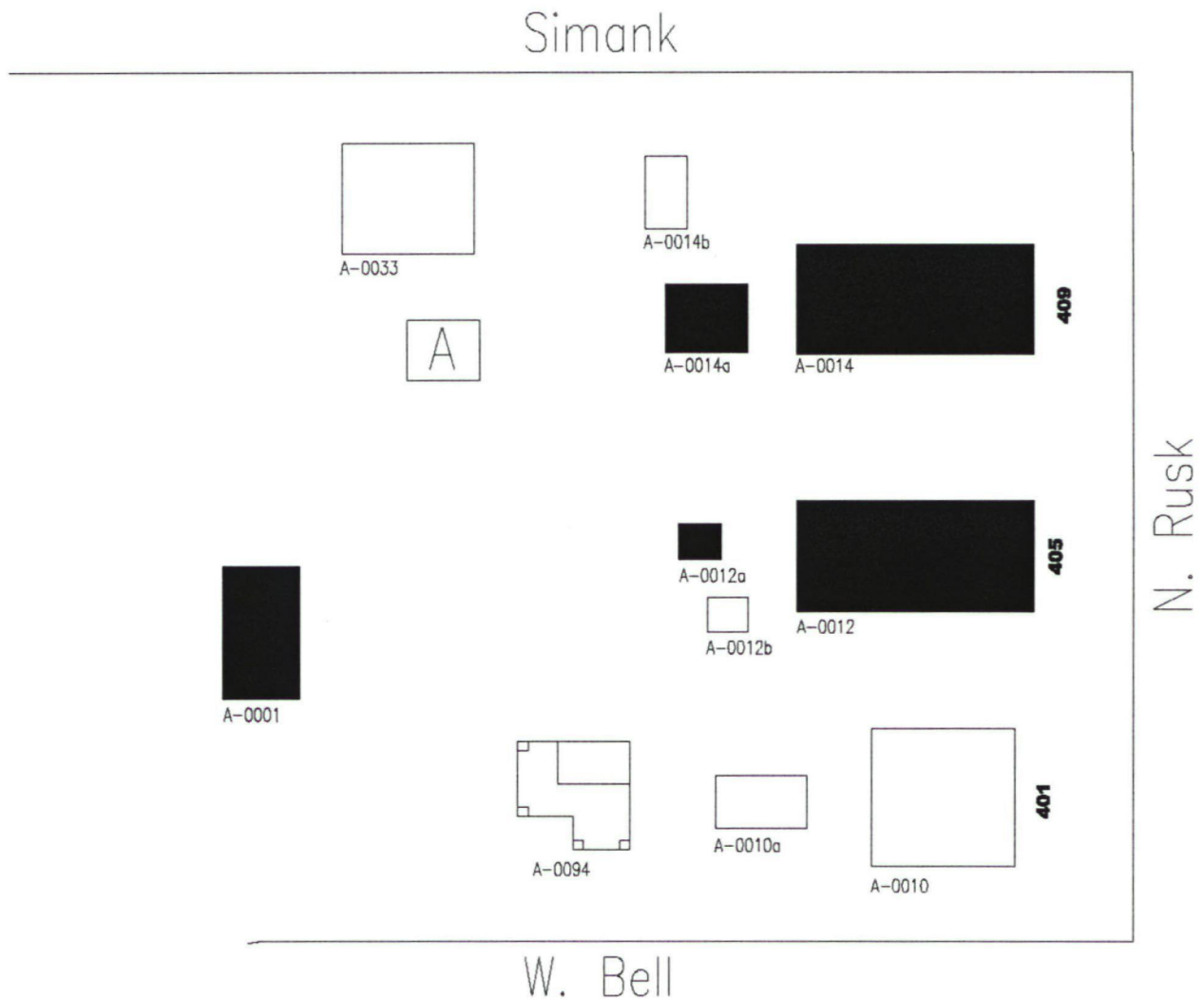


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 88

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



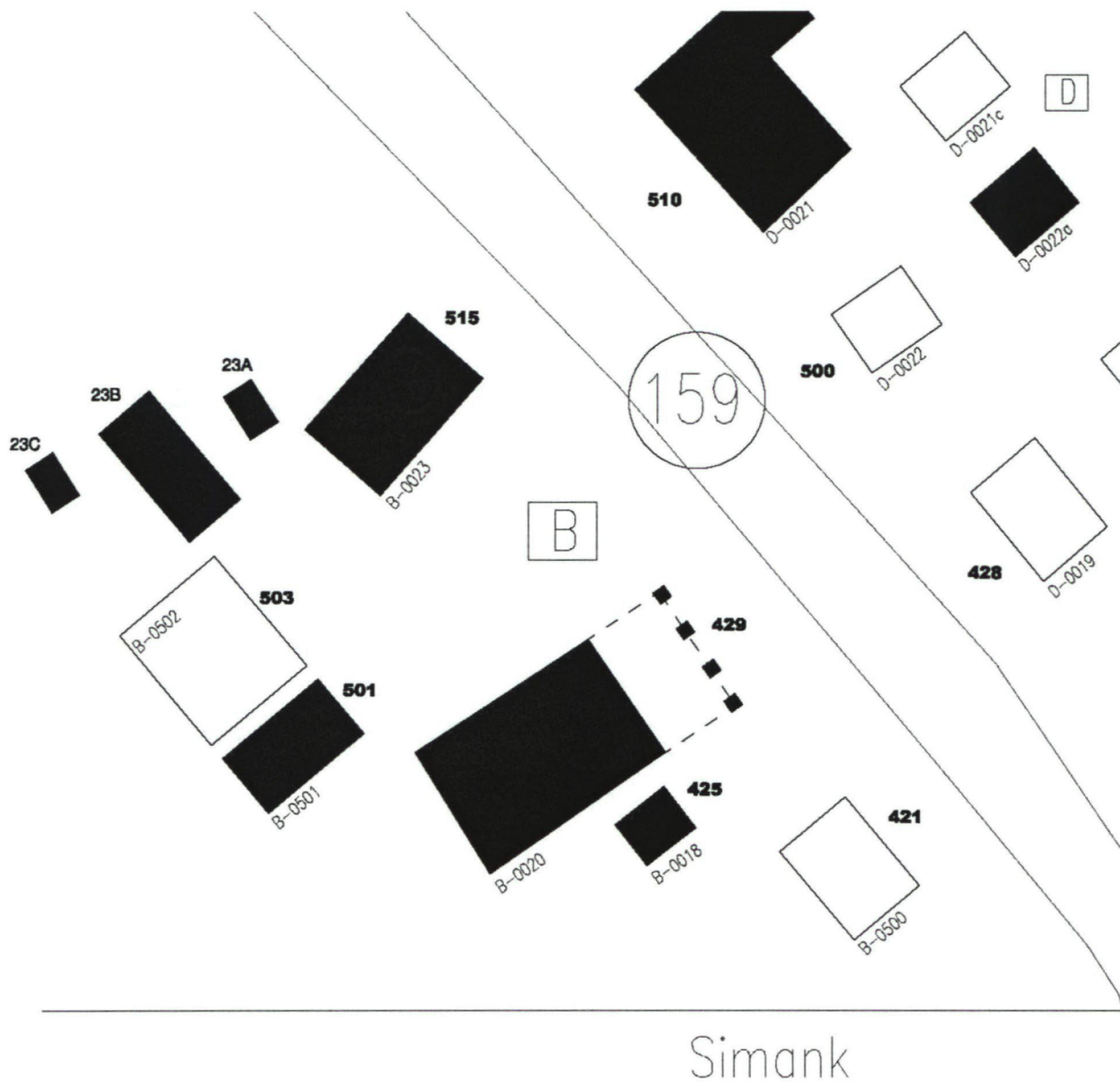
Block A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 89

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



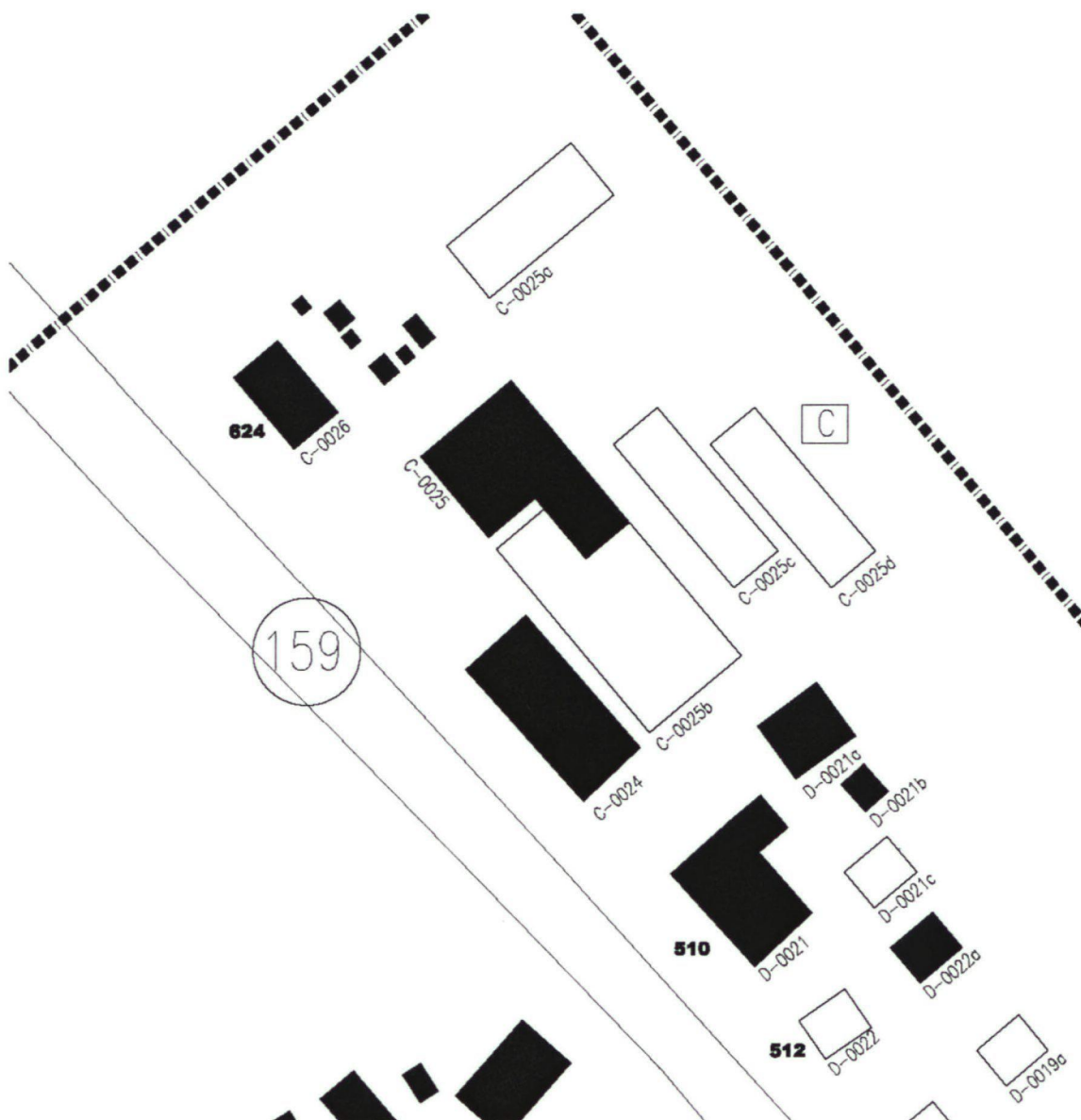
Block B

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 90

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



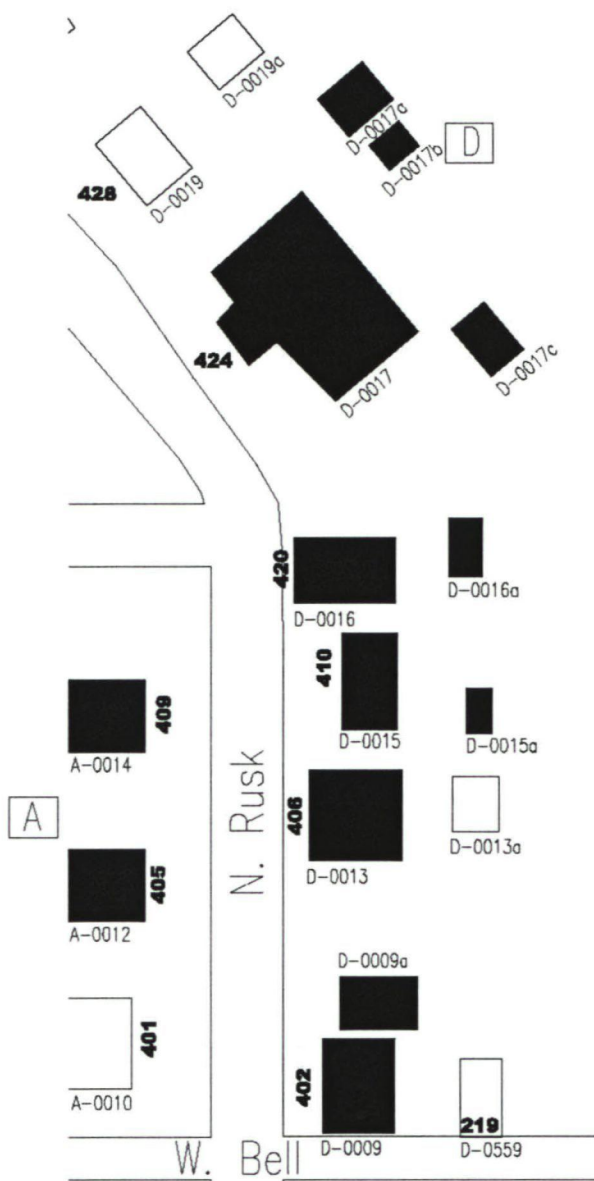
Block C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 91

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



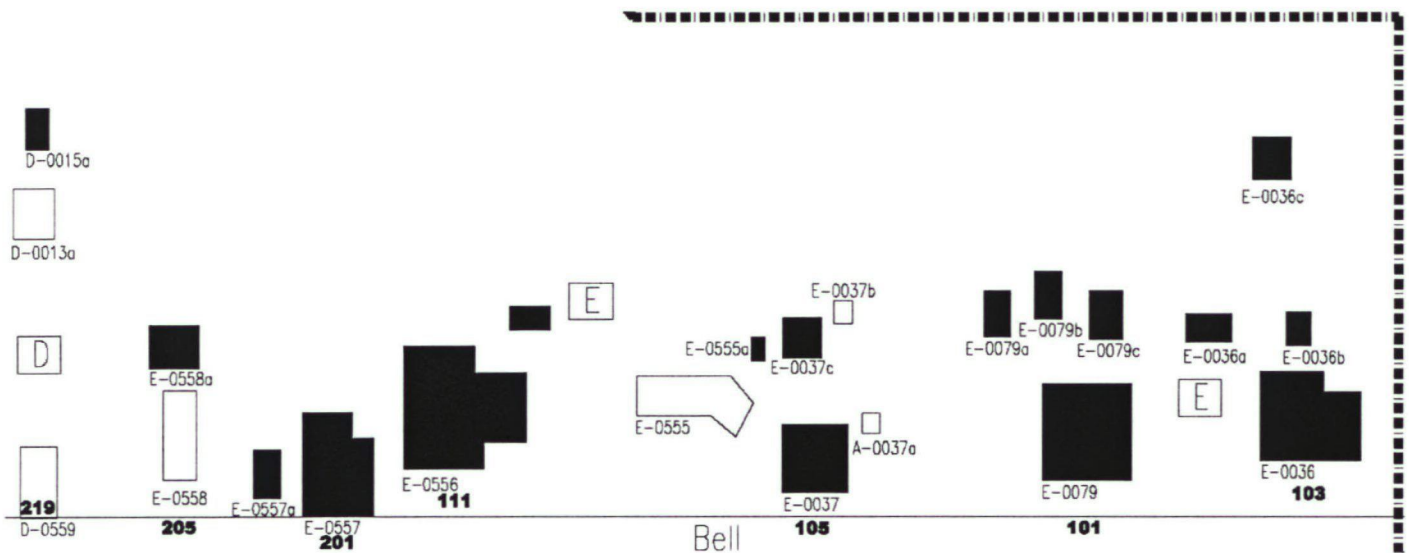
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 92

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



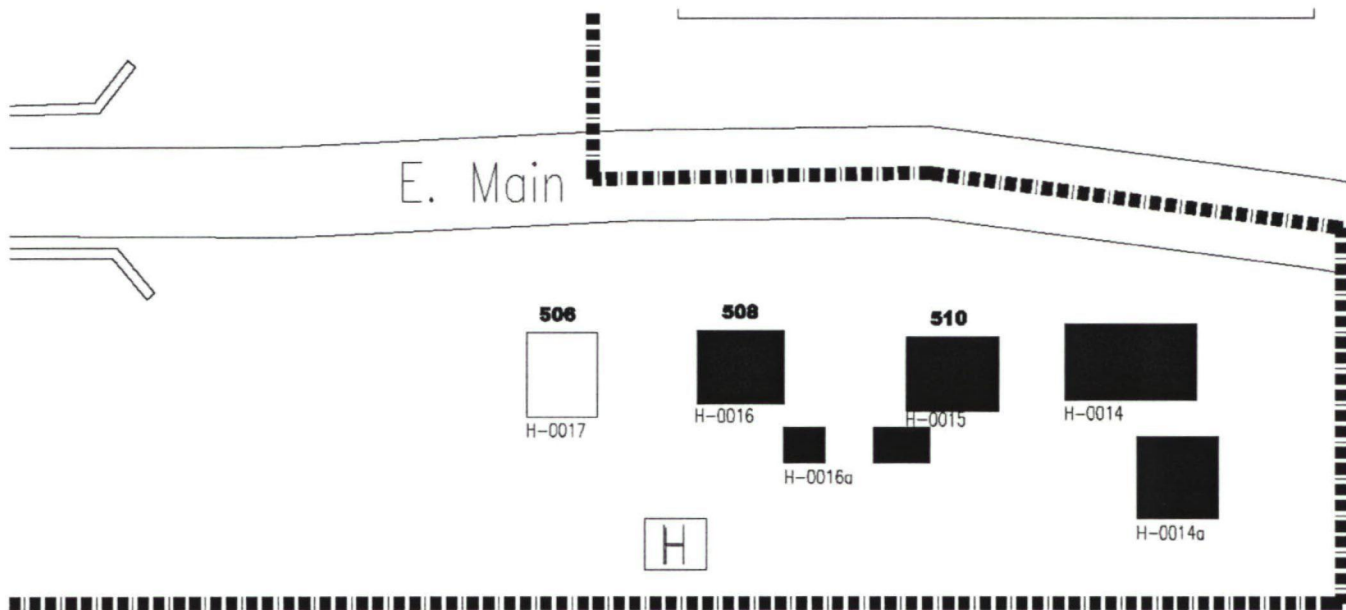
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 93

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



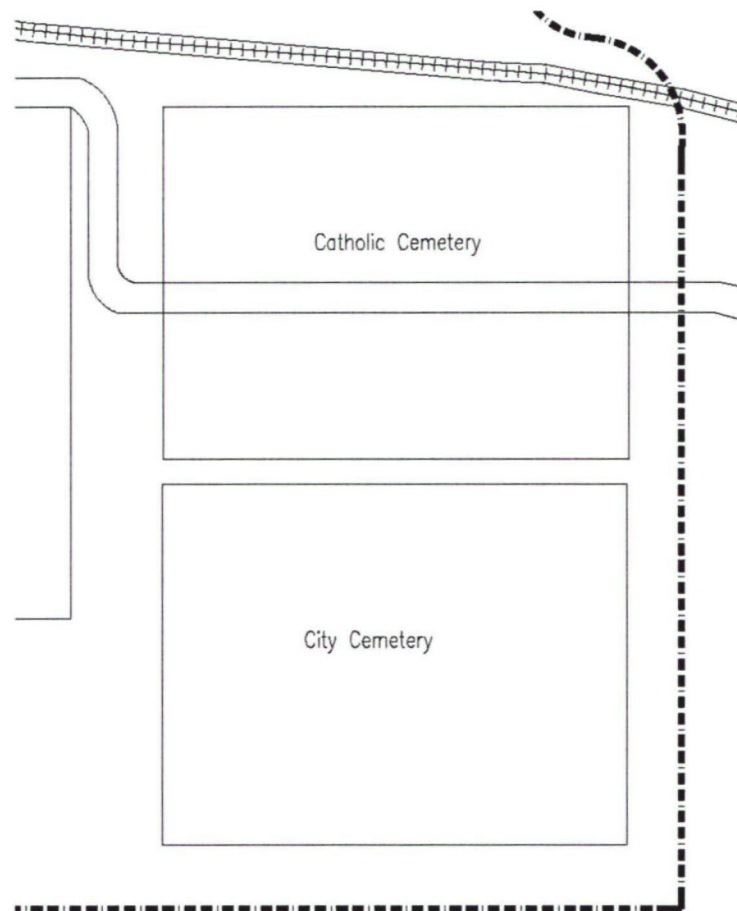
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 94

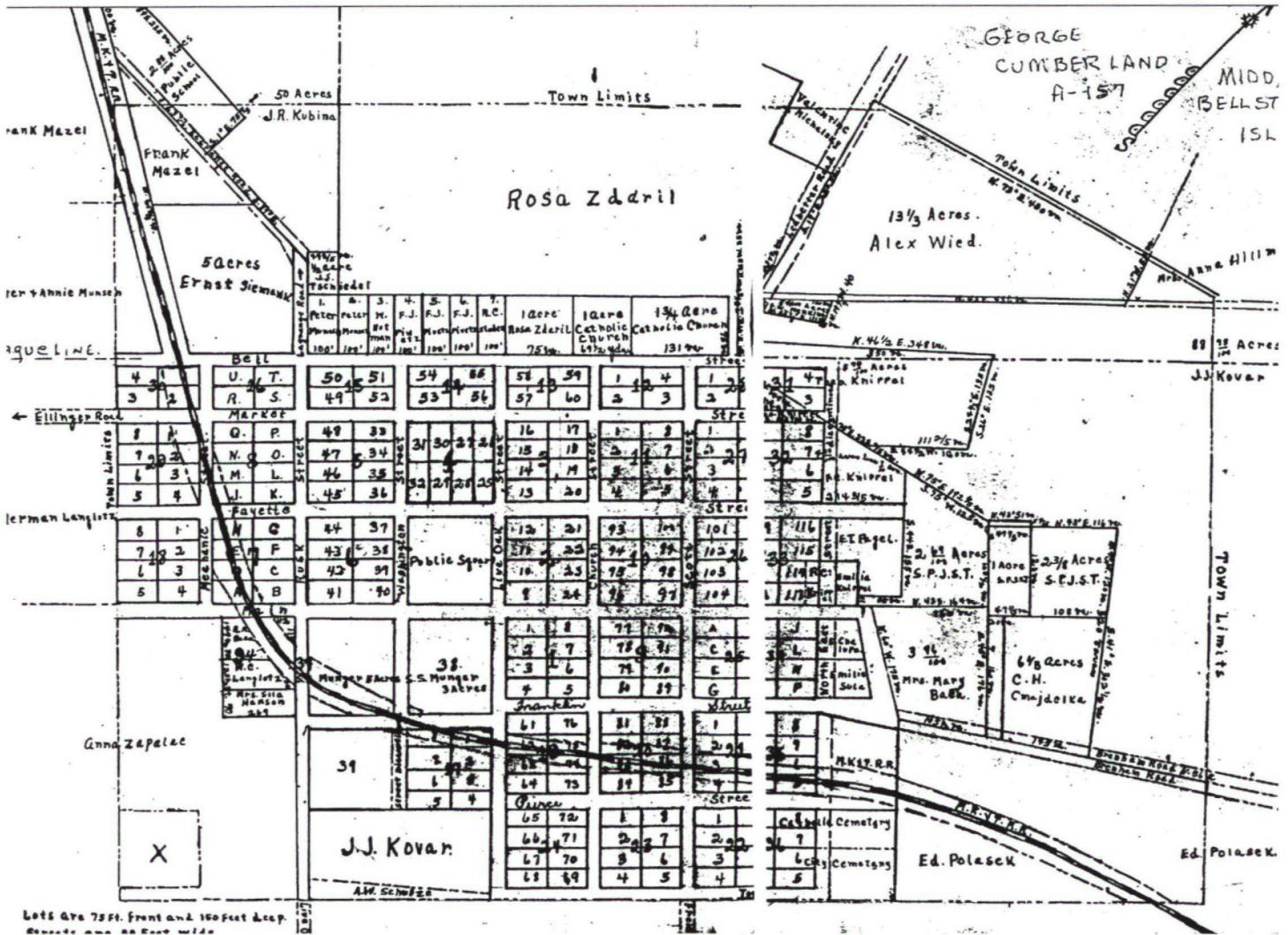
Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



Cemeteries

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



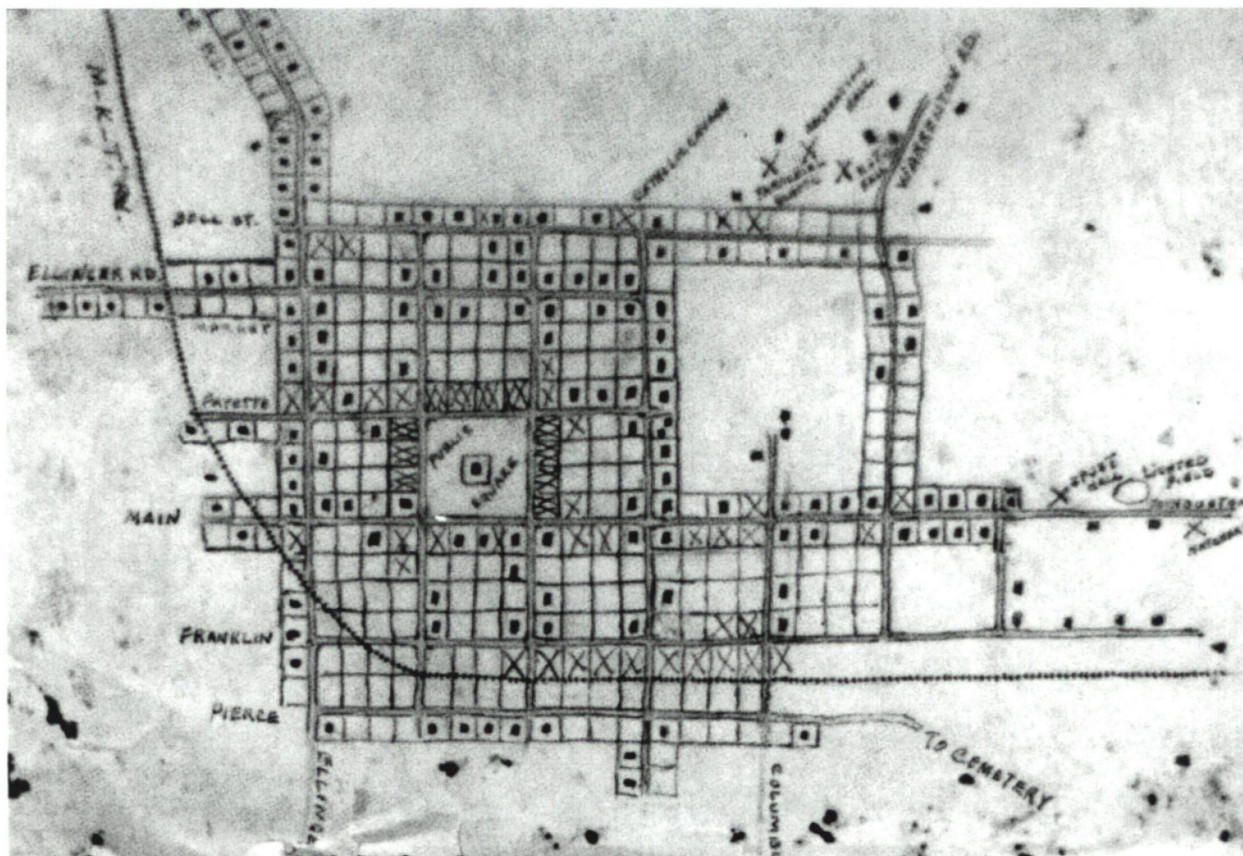
1926 plat map for Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 96

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



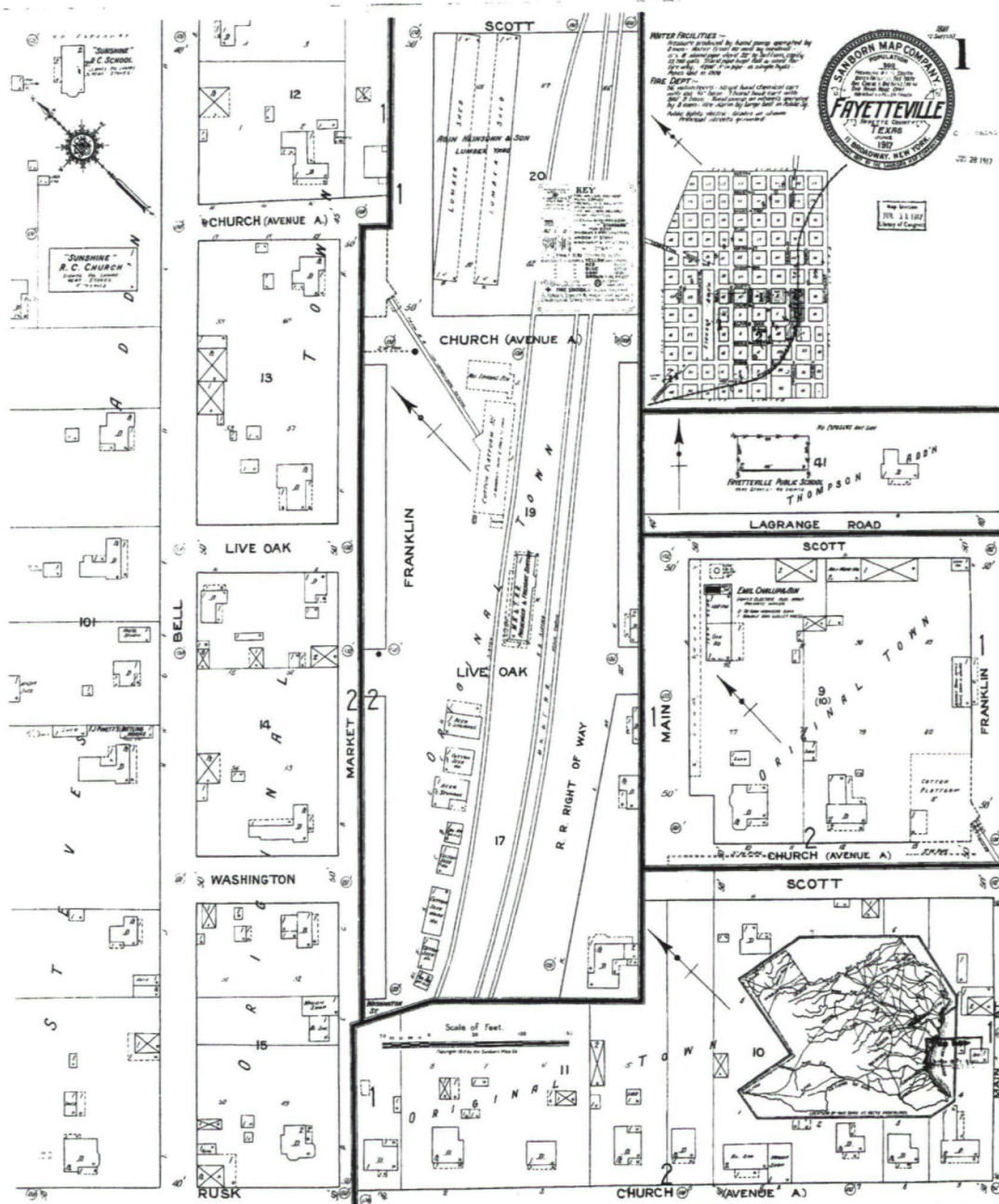
1946 drawing of the original 1850 town plat, courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 97

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

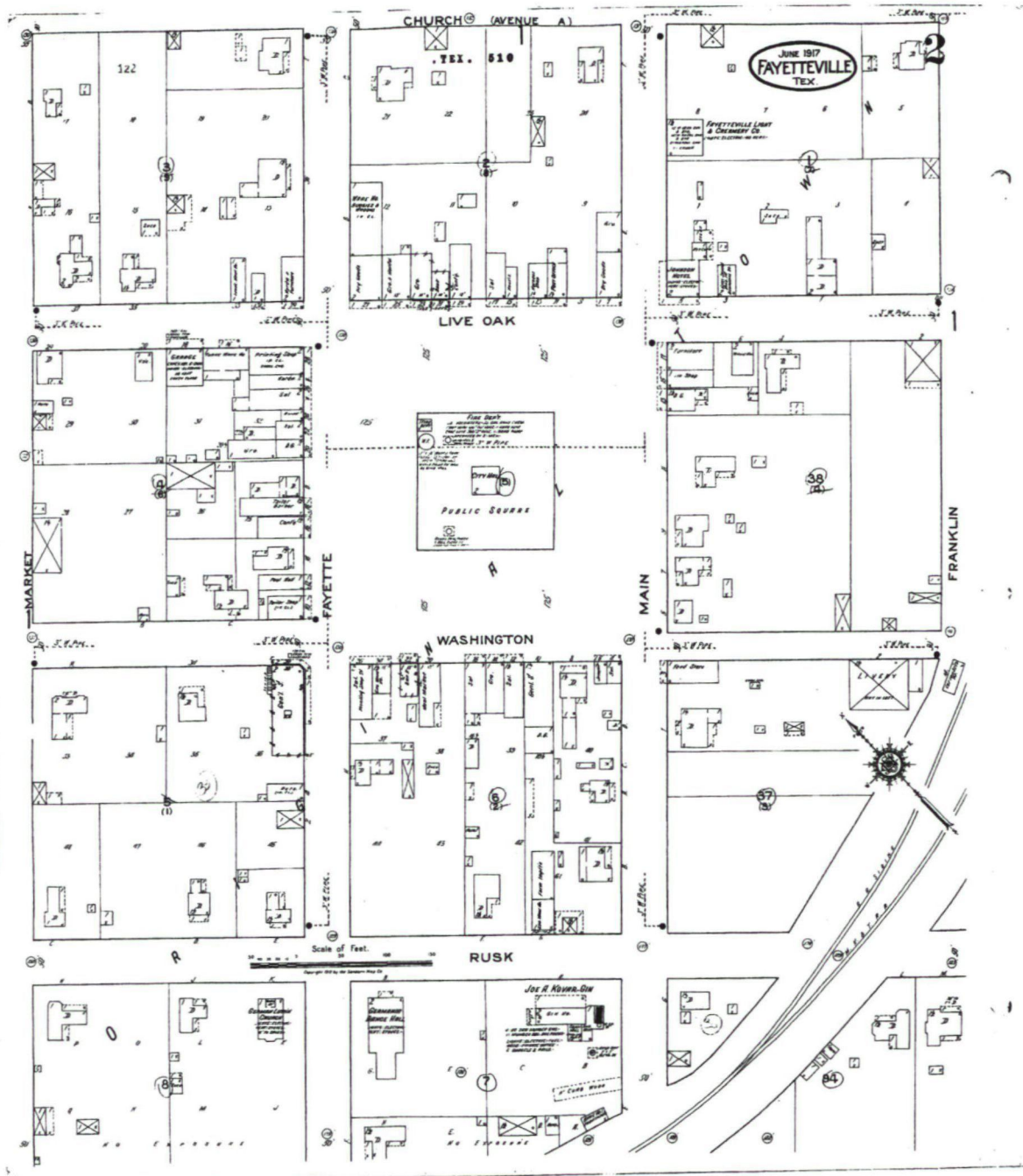


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 98

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 99

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas
Photographed by Anna Mod (unless otherwise noted)
November 2006 and June 2007

View of Main Square
Camera facing southwest
Photo courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum
Photo 1 of 24

Old Fayetteville Train Depot (demolished)
Photo courtesy Fayetteville Area Heritage Museum
Photo 2 of 24

Property MS-0001
Fayette County Courthouse Annex
Camera facing southwest
Photo 3 of 24

North side of Main Square, Block 4
View west down Fayette Street
Camera facing west
Photo 4 of 24

East side of Main Square, Block 2
View north down Live Oak Street
Camera facing northeast
Photo 5 of 24

Property 01-0005
110 E. Main
Camera facing southeast
Photo 6 of 24

Property 05-0003
210 W. Fayette
Camera facing west
Photo 7 of 24

Property H-0014
E. Main
Camera facing S
Photo 8 of 24

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 100

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Property C-0024
Old School Building (FISD)
N. Rusk, Hwy 159
Camera facing east
Photo 9 of 24

Property C-0025
Mid-century school addition (FISD)
N. Rusk, Hwy 159
Camera facing east
Photo 10 of 24

City Cemetery
Camera facing east
Photo 11 of 24

Catholic Cemetery
Tombstone of Fr. Chromcik
Camera facing east
Photo 12 of 24

Property 09-0016
USPS
Camera facing south
Photo 13 of 24

Property 15-0030
Camera facing northeast
Photo 14 of 24

Property 12-0077
212 N. Church
Camera facing E
Photo 15 of 24

Property 38-0094
110 W. Main
Camera facing S
Photo 16 of 24

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 101

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

Property 04-0014
206 N. Washington
Camera facing northeast
Photo 17 of 24

Property 08-0099
203 N. Rusk
Camera facing west
Photo 18 of 24

Property 18-0058
Mechanic Street
Camera facing southwest
Photo 19 of 24

Property 04-0059
209 N. Live Oak
Camera facing northwest
Photo 20 of 24

Property A-0012
405 N. Rusk
Camera facing west
Photo 21 of 24

Property 03-0020c
Outbuilding of 111 E. Fayette
Camera facing southwest
Photo 22 of 24

Property 13-0010b
Outbuilding of A-0010 on the NE corner of N. Live Oak and E. Market
Camera facing northeast
Photo 23 of 24

Property D-0017
424 N. Rusk
Camera facing east
Photo 24 of 24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fayetteville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Fayette

DATE RECEIVED: 5/28/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/16/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/01/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/11/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000657

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 7-10-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



ERECTION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE WATER SYSTEM
IN ABOUT 1893 ON THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE AFTER

Fayetteville, Tx

photo 10024

FAYETTEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fayetteville, Fayette Co. TEXAS



PEOPLE WAITING AT FAYETTEVILLE DEPOT FOR TRAIN

photo 2024

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co, TX



photo 3 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 4 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 5824

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 6824

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 7 824

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 8 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co, TX

A-22



photo 9 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 10 of 24

Fayetteville. Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co, TX



photo 11 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 12 of 24

Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX
Fayetteville, Historic District



photo 13 to 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co. TX



photo 14 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 15 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX

A-11



photo 16 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX

A-6e



Photo 17 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX

A-5



photo 18 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX

A-2



photo 19 88 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX

A-7



photo 20 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX



photo 21 of 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co, TX

A-20



photo 22 B 21

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co. TX

A-10



photo 23 ob 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co. TX

A-17



photo 24 B 24

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayetteville, Fayette Co., TX





TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

RICK PERRY, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWERENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 13, 2008

Mr. Dallan C. Wordekemper
Federal Preservation Officer
U.S. Postal Service
4301 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

RE: Fayetteville Historic District National Register Nomination, Fayetteville, Fayette Co., Texas

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

We are submitting the Fayetteville Historic District National Register nomination to the National Park Service and are soliciting your review and comment.

The district is comprised of 345 contributing and 137 noncontributing properties in the town of Fayetteville, Texas. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Ethnic Heritage: European, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact sampling of mid-19th and 20th century commercial and residential buildings that are reflective of local and national architectural trends during the period of significance (1953-1958).

The post office building at the intersection of E. Main and S. Scott does not contribute to the significance of the district. I have enclosed all references to this property within the nomination for your review.

If you wish to comment, please send correspondence within 30 days to the Texas Historical Commission at the above referenced address, as well as a copy to Linda McClelland of the National Register Division of the National Park Service at 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240, FAX 202-343-1836. If you have any questions, please contact Gregory Smith at (512) 463-6013 or greg.smith@thc.state.tx.us. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Smith".

Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
for F. Lawrence Oaks, SHPO

enclosures



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Rick Perry • Governor

John L. Nau, III • Chairman

F. Lawrence Oaks • Executive Director

The State Agency for Historic Preservation



TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Fayetteville Historic District, Fayetteville, Fayette County, Texas

DATE: May 21, 2008

- The following materials are submitted regarding the Fayetteville Historic District:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: Copy of letter notifying USPS of noncontributing status of a post office building within the district

COMMENTS:

☐ SHPO requests substantive review

☐ The enclosed owner objections (do ☐) (do not ☐) constitute a majority of property owners

Other: