

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

451



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: NA

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 527 and 529-533 North Main Street
CITY OR TOWN: Schulenburg VICINITY: N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Fayette CODE: 149 ZIP CODE: 78956

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Mark Wolfe
Signature of certifying official

4/28/09
Date

For
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action *6.19.09*

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
	2	0	BUILDINGS
	0	0	SITES
	0	0	STRUCTURES
	0	0	OBJECTS
	2	0	TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE = Specialty store
 COMMERCE/TRADE = restaurant
 RECREATION AND CULTURE = music facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: WORK IN PROGRESS

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: 1-part commercial block
 Late Victorian: Romanesque

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION BRICK
 WALLS BRICK
 ROOF ASPHALT
 OTHER METAL/cast iron

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-11).

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Continuation SheetSection 7 Page 5Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building are adjacent buildings in the historic business center of Schulenburg, Texas. Their primary (south) façades face North Main Street, which was the center of commercial activity in Schulenburg from the time the railroad arrived in the 1870s to the latter part of the twentieth century. **Sengelmann Hall** is a 2-part commercial block finished with High Victorian detailing. The three-part, seven-bay facade is approximately 50 feet wide, with a three-bay rising center flanked by 2-bay sections. The rising center culminates in a frontispiece consisting of blind balustrades framed with limestone finials and flanking an arced pediment. The building displays ornamental brickwork in contrasting tones of red and buff, a color combination popular in San Antonio and in towns in the mid-Gulf coastal area of Texas in the 1890s and early 1900s. The arched heads of the second-floor windows and the horizontal tiers of brick corbels above were popular decorative devices in Schulenburg. The building retains a very high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior. The **City Meat Market Building** is a brick three-bay one-part commercial block with classical detailing. The building sits mid-block, immediately east of Sengelmann Hall, and the property is bounded on the north by an alley that runs parallel to Main. The primary façade features a trio of arched openings beneath a series of decorative brick corbels and recessed, stucco panels. The door and transom openings are set into pilasters surmounted by a wavelike series of three intersecting segmental arches. The parapet features a series running bond courses, a dentil course, an arrangement of panels, and a simple corbelled brick cap. Although the storefront has been modified with the removal of the original doors, the building retains a good degree of integrity.

Sengelmann Hall Narrative Description

Sengelmann Hall is across the street from the railroad tracks and the location of the former train depot. It is nestled in a block of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, most of which retain a great deal of their historic fabric. Many of the neighboring buildings, including Sengelmann Hall, were constructed in 1893 and 1894 following a devastating fire that destroyed most of the block. The property is bounded on the north by an alley that runs parallel to Main, south of Anderson.

Public (South) Façade

The three-part, seven-bay facade is approximately 50 feet wide. It contains a three-bay rising center that is symmetrically flanked by two-bay wide end pieces. The rising center culminates in a frontispiece consisting of blind balustrades framed with limestone finials and flanking an arcaded pediment. The building displays ornamental brickwork in contrasting tones of red and buff, a color combination popular in San Antonio and in towns in the mid Gulf coast area of Texas in the 1890s and early 1900s. The arched heads of the second-floor windows and the horizontal tiers of brick corbels above were popular decorative devices in Schulenburg, to judge from their appearance on surrounding buildings.

The central block has three doorways at the street level and three arched openings at the second story. The bays on either side are narrower, each possessing a double door at the street level and pairs of arched windows at the second story level. The upper half of this façade is a dazzling display of corbels, with a tawny yellow brick typically used as an accent in a field of reddish brick. Each of the four brick pilasters – one at each front corner and one on either side of the center – is capped above the parapet with a bulbous limestone finial.

The street level doorways of the three central bays are divided by two cast iron fluted pilasters. The original doors and transoms were removed in the 1940s or 1950s, but the cast iron and the original proportions of these openings remain.

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Historic photos reveal that the side bays had pairs of doors and transoms, but these were replaced more than thirty years ago with unsympathetic modern features.

At the second story level of the central block, three tall arched openings are stacked above the doors below. The central opening at this level was a double door that provided access to a balcony structure over the sidewalk identified from historic photos. The existing paneled leafs appear to be original, but with about two feet cut from the bottoms, and the lower part of the opening filled in.

The arched openings to either side contain unsympathetic aluminum four-over-two windows which replaced the original double hung wood sash windows, and which appear from the photos to be similar to surviving wood sash windows on the rear facade.

Similarly, the flanking bays at the second story level have pairs of arched windows that line up with the door openings below. Original two-over-two wood sash at these locations has been replaced with aluminum four-over-two sash. The door and transom elevations at the first floor level all align across the façade, just as the head and sills of all openings align horizontally at the second story level. (The sill of the second floor double doors to the former balcony now aligns with the second floor window sills, although physical evidence indicates that opening was originally approximately two feet lower.) The brick arches over the central block openings are complete semi-circles, whereas the arches over the side bay openings intersect each other before joining at the springing over the pier that separates them.

A parapet extends along the breadth of the public façade, stepping up about two feet at the three central bays, forming the rising center. This raised section of the parapet is further divided into three, with brick panels flanking an arch-topped limestone slab bearing the carved name "SENGELMANN BROS."

The strong horizontal emphasis of the window and door openings is reinforced by bands of brick corbels from the springing of the arched openings to the parapet. There are no fewer than nine corbel patterns incorporated into this façade. They include, from the lower areas upwards: vertically set buff brick projecting from a field of reddish brick, laid in a band at the elevation of the termination of the arched openings; a corbelled flat brick molding projecting at the top of each of the arched window openings of the second level, framing an arch of reddish bricks toothed into an inner arch of buff brick; a dentil-like horizontal pattern of three buff bricks one brick length wide, set one brick length apart; vertically inset buff brick in a field of reddish brick, set at regular intervals in a horizontal band; a more closely set, and more complex cantilever of dentil-like buff brick; at the parapet of the central bays, blind balustrades of red brick with buff brick panels; and, finally, alternate arcs of reddish and buff brick forming a segmental arch at the top of the central bay and framing the carved limestone tablet bearing the original owners' family name.

Within the arch of each of the openings at the second floor level is a pattern of leaded glazing with colored panes. At the center is a segment of a circle, typically a primary color, which is surrounded by small leaded panes of either contrasting or complimentary colors. The central opening at this level, which is the door to the former balcony, has a pane of colored glass slightly larger than a semi-circle, because the door is shorter. The central pane of the windows is slightly smaller than a semi-circle. None of the combinations of colors is repeated in any two openings. Surprisingly, all of the panes, which appear original, have survived.

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At the foot of one of the central brick pilasters is the inscription of the date of the building's construction, 1894. However, it appears that when the doors were modified in the 1970s, part of the water table and corner where the date appears were chiseled away, and the last two digits are not legible.

Rear (North) Façade

The six bay rear façade of the building is very plain compared to the public façade. The whole façade is comprised of buff brick. It is almost completely symmetrical and divided in halves by shallow brick pilasters at the center and one at each corner. The effect is to create panels of delicate, understated corbels.

At the first floor level are two doors, each flanked by two windows. At the second floor level there are five windows and, at the west corner, maintaining a symmetrical layout, a door. Each of the first floor openings lines up with the openings of the second floor. All openings have segmental arches created with brick set with their long edges in near-vertical positions.

The windows are wood sash, four-over-four, and many appear to have their original glazing. All of the doors have been replaced, but there appears to be sufficient evidence remaining to reconstruct the original features. Each of the doors originally had a transom, and at least one of the surviving transoms appears to be original.

The roof of the building is wood frame. There is a simple wood truss created by joining the 2x10 lower cord (to which the finished ceiling is nailed) to the 2x8 upper cord, in a wide "V" shape. The roof deck is wood 1x material. There have been several campaigns of built-up asphalt roofing laid over this, but the uppermost layer is sprayed-on foam which has long since outlived its usefulness.

First Floor Interior

The interior of the building has a similar richness in historic detail, the great majority of which also survives. The ground floor includes four rooms; three across the front of the building and one large open space beyond (to the north). The center three doors give way to the space that was originally the Two Brothers Saloon. The area is approximately 21'6" wide by 29'8" deep. It is delineated from the larger interior area at the back of the building by two semicircular arches supported by two pilasters and a granite column in the center, each about six feet tall including their developed Corinthian capitals.

Flanking the main room are rooms accessed from the pairs of doors on both sides of the central entrance. Each is approximately 12' wide (east-west) and 29'8" deep, and lacks openings other than the entrances on the public (south) facade and north wall. In the west room, the north wall includes a tall, two-over-two wood sash window (apparently original) and, in the west corner of this wall, a paneled door. The door at the north wall has five-knuckle hinges and appears to be from the 1920s. Its frame is smaller by a few inches than the original door opening at that location. The north wall of the east room includes a wide cased opening. The openings in the north walls of these two spaces open to the interior space described below.

The major room at the rear is approximately 46'6" wide (the full width of the building interior) and 47'6" deep. It includes the spaces beyond the east and west rooms on either side of central entrance. The span is supported front to back (south-north) by a beam approximately 12" wide and 16" deep, carried by two tall fluted cast iron columns, also with developed Corinthian/composite capitals. The ceiling height throughout this level is approximately 14'11".

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Ceilings throughout the lower level rooms are pressed tin in a square pattern. Walls are plaster above a striking wainscot finished in alternating reddish and brownish colors. A floral stenciled pattern is evident above the wainscot in many places. A study of the finish history has been conducted, and the rehabilitation plans call for the recreation of many of the early finishes. The study indicates that the finish of the wainscot is shellac, with alternating pieces finished with reddish-tinted shellac. The floor material throughout this level is pine.

The only openings of this room are on the north wall, and include the regular pattern of fenestration described above: (from the east corner) window, double door, window, window, double door, window. In both of the door openings only one door leaf is present and operable; the other half of each doorway is boarded over. Both leaves have moldings associated with the late Nineteenth Century, but neither appears to be in its original location. Both are too short to be original features at their present locations, and hinge mortises do not align.

Window and door trim is pine, apparently with the same shellac finish as the lighter wainscot members. The trim is approximately 5" wide and from the outside edge to the inside consists of a fillet, mirrored cyma rectas which meet in two beads in the center, and another fillet. Above the doors, at each corner of the transoms and the upper corners of windows, the horizontal trim meets the side trim in "Bull's Eye" blocks. At windows the side trim terminates below in the sill, which is approximately 12" deep. Another horizontal piece of similar trim is found under the sill.

A fairly steep "P"-shaped staircase in the southwest corner of the large rear room gives access to the second floor. The leg of the "P" ascends from the foot of the stair along the north wall of the west room flanking the main entry, crossing a corner of the window in that wall. The stair has a Victorian newel post and balusters, 25 risers, no landings, and the same banded wainscot pattern found throughout the first and second story interiors. Treads are slightly worn, but the stair is in generally very good condition. In addition to the balusters and wood hand rail along the inside, a pipe railing with what appear to be common plumbing fittings and escutcheons is mounted on the outside wall about the lower two-thirds of the stairway.

Second Floor Interior

The second floor is completely open with the exception of a small bathroom in the northeast corner and a hatchback and bar area immediately north of the stair along the west wall. The dimensions of the second floor space overall are approximately 49' x 83', with the dance floor straddled by two raised platforms along the long walls.

The beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling is carried by boxed beams supported by seven square, evenly-spaced structural wood posts along each side of the dance floor. There is one step up from the dance floor to the platforms on either side. Based on photographs and archival records, these spaces, which are about 8' deep, were seating areas. The current owner believes he has identified some of the early, if not original, seating used here.

A former doorway in the west wall just south of the head of the stair is bricked up. It is the owner's understanding that this was a separate entrance to the dance hall from a stair in the adjacent building to the west. The owner was told that the stair was chiefly for the use of women and children, who would not otherwise have been able to reach the second level without passing through the saloon.

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The bar and hat check area is a handsome feature defined by a paneled counter a few inches lower than the height of the wainscot. The bar is approximately eight feet long, measured north-south, and 12" deep with a thick granite countertop. The hatcheck area has a wooden counter and is enclosed with "chicken wire" except for a small opening on the left. The paneling is similar, but narrower material than the wainscot, which is present throughout this floor.

The bathroom area is defined by a partition affixed to horizontal members, enclosing the bay behind the northeastern-most post. It is an early, if not original, feature, judging from the wainscot on the exterior of the partition, door hardware and molding profiles associated with the late Nineteenth Century. Inside is a bathing area and toilet.

The square posts are rounded at the corners, and have a two-tone treatment like the wainscot. Sides of the posts are lighter, or clear, shellac, and the corners finished with reddish tinted shellac. The dance hall floor, which appears to be original, is 3-1/8" strip quarter-sawn pine in remarkably good condition. It is laid with the length of the room (north-south). The side/seating area floors, which are 5-1/8" flat-sawn pine, run east-west.

Wainscot is present on all walls of this level. It is approximately 3'2" high and shows the same two-tone treatment found on the first floor, although it seems in much better condition at this level. Schoolhouse-type lighting is suspended from the ceiling throughout the second floor, but few of the globes match. Wall finish above the wainscot is thick plaster applied directly over brick. It is in generally good condition except for the north wall, where approximately one third is missing.

Second floor rear window openings still have their original wood sash, while the front windows are unsympathetic aluminum replacements. Interior door and window treatments are similar to those at the first floor level, except that trim over the front windows is arched. Also, the surviving upper molding block at the one north facade door at this level is slightly different from the Bull's Eye blocks. All in all, the second floor interior retains a very high percentage of original, or historic, material.

City Meat Market Narrative Description

Like many of the neighboring buildings, the City Meat Market Building was constructed in 1894 following a devastating fire that destroyed most of the block in 1893. Sanborn Insurance maps show that the present building was first used by the New Orleans Brewing Association as a saloon.

Exterior

The primary (south) façade features three equal arched openings beneath a series of decorative brick corbels and recessed, stucco panels. Based on physical evidence of the surviving jambs, the openings were formerly filled by double doors with arched transoms above. The transoms survive, but the two flanking door openings are now filled with mirrored glass and a brick base. The central door was replaced at least by the 1970s with an unsympathetic aluminum unit. This was removed by the current owner as doors matching the originals are reconstructed from documentary and physical evidence. The transoms are operable wood sash, arched like the brick openings they are set into, and have two, side-by-side lights.

The door and transom openings are set into a skillful arrangement of nicely proportioned pilasters/piers surmounted by a wavelike series of three intersecting segmental arches. The pilasters show a restrained use of corbelling to suggest a base and simple capital. The base of the pilaster is formed by indenting the eighth course above the sidewalk, and the capital by slightly projected courses where the lower and upper elements of a capital would be.

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The gentle horizontal cast of the arches is more strongly expressed in a series of three slightly projecting running bond courses above, the lower of which suggests the top of an architrave-like band. The classical reference is continued in the two projections above that, suggesting a frieze, and in the dentil course above them representing the lower element of a simple projecting cornice. Architecturally, it seems that the design of the elevation was intended to stop with this cornice. However, on top of this well-balanced, and seemingly complete composition is an arrangement of panels adding almost another third to the height of the facade.

This upper third, above the awning, is mostly taken up with two areas of relieved panels. The lower area consists of three horizontal panels two brick courses above the "cornice" previously mentioned. These are three brick courses high, and match the width of the door openings directly below them. The upper, larger panel is 11 brick courses high, centered in the facade, and not quite as wide as the total width of the three panels beneath it. The effect of this upper third of the facade is that of a billboard. Although the larger panel would seem to have been well-placed for advertising, especially considering its visibility from Main and the former train depot, no graphics are readily visible in the historic photos available. A simple cap composed of two slightly projecting brick courses terminates this facade at the elevation of its neighbor to the east, 525 North Main. At one time, the south facade was crowned by five square brick finials along the parapet. They appear in a photograph believed to be from 1895, but are absent from another historic photo taken about fifteen years later.

Based on historic photos, at least in the late 1800s and early 1900s, the City Meat Market building had an awning structure that apparently extended to the edge of the existing sidewalk. The balcony at Sengelmann Hall next door was accessed from the second floor dance hall and designed to carry a number of people. The outside edge of the balcony was supported by cast iron posts near the curb. In contrast, the awning of the building was primarily a shade structure and was composed of steel truss-like brackets hung from the facade. The brackets were triangular in shape, and had what appear to be about four steel hoops between the upper and lower cords decreasing in diameter toward the street. Steel anchors that supported the upper and lower parts of the awning are still embedded in the facade between the springing of the arches and the corbel above. One wonders if the awning was part of the original conception of the facade, since it interrupts the "entablature" described above, with the top of the awning joining the building just below the dentil course or "cornice."

The rear (north) facade is without ornament. The wall is plastered (probably modern, cement-based) over buff-colored brick, with a single door opening toward the east corner. At least one additional previous opening is apparent from the interior, toward the west corner. Approximately 30% of the exterior plaster is failing, in large sheets. The door opening was most likely altered at an undetermined time, apparently narrowed by adding a column of brick to the west side of the opening. There is a scupper about three feet below the roof near the upper west corner, suggesting that there was a parapet at the rear as well as the public facade. However, at some point a steel roof was installed that drains the roof over the rear parapet. The service entrance and electrical meter are located at the center of this facade.

Interior

The interior of the City Meat Market building is presently one open room, approximately 76' north-south and 24' east-west. There is evidence of a wainscot on both long walls. There is also a "ghost" of previous cabinetry or a counter near the middle of the space, including a molding profile on corresponding areas of the east and west walls. The former feature was connected to the building's earlier function as a meat market, and was removed when City Meat relocated in 1975.

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When the counter was moved, the stone countertop was lifted off, revealing a newspaper from 1907, which supports a transition in use from a saloon to a meat market.

The ceiling is beaded tongue and groove, laid north and south. There are several ceiling pieces missing but more than 75% appears to be intact. An access panel to the ceiling crawl space is located near the middle of the room, toward the east wall. The wall finish is plaster, although there is evidence of several painted finishes. Much of the plaster is damaged or lost. The floor of the building is concrete, although this almost certainly replaces an earlier, wood floor.

Structurally, the building remains in generally good condition. There is little evidence of shifting, although there appears to be a drainage problem at the rear of the building. Currently the building has a steel roof, apparently installed within the past 20 or so years. Some of the interior plaster, especially toward the front of the building formerly occupied by a series of shops, is still sound. None of the painted finishes appear to be salvageable.

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 VALUES, 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: Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1894-1959

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1894

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Sengelmann Hall: Bohlmann (builder); City Meat Market: Unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-12 through 8-18).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-19).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

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

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Statement of Significance

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building are adjacent buildings in the in the historic business center of Schulenburg, Texas. The town was founded with the arrival of the railroad in Fayette County in the early 1870s, shortly after the end of the Civil War, and grew as an established mercantile center after a late 19th century wave of German and Czech immigration to the area. As a dance hall and saloon, **Sengelmann Hall** (1894) occupied a prominent place in the social life of the town, and its exquisite south façade is a tour de force of brick architecture, featuring exuberant corbels and colored brick patterns. The façade also reflects optimism regarding the town's future, especially in the context of the 1893 fire which destroyed the Sengelmanns' earlier saloon on the site. Sengelmann Hall is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for the role it played in the social life of the community, and under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an excellent local example of a Romanesque 2-part commercial block. Serving as a meat market through much of the 20th century, the **City Meat Market Building** (1894), was part of the daily lives of local residents for several decades, and reflects small-town commerce in central Texas, while its exquisite south façade, featuring fine brick corbelling, reveals a high level of craftsmanship applied to a small commercial property. The building is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, and under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an excellent local example of a classically-detailed brick 1-part commercial block.

Settlement of Schulenburg

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, German and Czech immigrants settled various south-central Texas farming communities such as Shiner, Moulton, Flatonia, Fayetteville, Weimar and Schulenburg. These immigrants were most likely drawn to Texas by the abundance of relatively inexpensive farmland, and their settlements tended to consist of close-knit, self-sufficient family farms. Their strong sense of community engendered the establishment of many cooperative institutions, social clubs and organizations.

Schulenburg, in southern Fayette County, was founded in 1873, when the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway built through the area. Named for Louis Schulenburg, the man who donated land for the railroad, the town incorporated in 1875. Early industry included a cotton gin and cottonseed oil plant, a lumberyard, a planing mill, and a sash and door factory. By 1884 the community had 1,000 inhabitants, two churches, a bank, thirteen general stores, four saloons, and both English and German language newspapers.¹

In October 1893, the business center was dramatically reshaped by fire. As a local newspaper described it:

The little city of Schulenburg came very near being destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. A fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started in Charley Senglemann's liquor warehouse about 3 o'clock, and in a few moments communicated to the adjoining buildings. Schulenburg is almost without any facilities for fighting fire, and in a few moments after the dreaded alarm rang out it seemed that the entire business part of town was doomed. A young man name Burger (brother of our Louis) roomed over Sengleman's saloon, and when he awoke the flames were creeping upstairs, and he was compelled to jump to save his life. The fire spread rapidly, and soon destroyed Senglemann's saloon, a barber shop, a

¹ Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. ", " <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/hjs11.html> (accessed December 1, 2008).

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store owned by a Jew, John Oltmann's saloon, Russek's bank, several residences, and the residence and a photograph gallery of Mr. R. J. Zimmermann. The flames were checked by the big stone building occupied by A. Grave's drugstore (the old Breyman & Schulte stand), otherwise the entire business portion of the town would have been destroyed. The people of Schulenburg worked like heroes in fighting the flames, but as they had no fire department, they were greatly hampered. The loss will be great.²

The business center was swiftly rebuilt. In the mid-1910s, Schulenburg became a point on the Old Spanish Trail, a transcontinental automobile highway established in 1915. Like other named highways of the time, the OST was a product of the turn-of-the-century "good roads" movement, before the establishment of state or federal numbered highway systems. The OST was not built upon any historic Spanish trails, but rather was a modern route designed to link historic sites across the south. In this sense, the OST was a very early "heritage trail." The OST, which ran in various alignments roughly parallel to both the railroad tracks and later US Route 90, provided a link between San Antonio to the west, Houston to the east, and beyond.³

Sengelmann Hall

Title records at the Fayette County Clerk's office in La Grange indicate that Augustus and Charles Sengelmann acquired the property where Sengelmann Hall stands in three purchases. In 1877 the brothers purchased Lot 25 of Block 21. This lot has approximately 25' of frontage on North Main and is 150' deep (i.e., north-south). In 1880 the brothers bought the west half of the adjacent lot to the east, Lot 26, as well as portions of the perpendicularly-oriented Lots 21 and 22. Three years later they bought the remaining half of Lot 26 and additional portions of Lots 21 and 22, which provided access to the alley at the rear of the building.

With the exception of a house on Lot 26, most of the property was undeveloped until the 1880s. The 1889 Sanborn insurance map indicates that by the time of the fire of 1893, the Sengelmanns had established a saloon, general store, restaurant, and a barber shop on the parcels where the present building would be built. Numerous editions of Sanborn insurance maps cover the city for Schulenburg from 1889 through 1943. The 1894 Sanborn shows the floor plan of the newly constructed Sengelmann Hall exactly as it exists today. The three rooms across the front at the first floor level, from east to west, are shown to be used as a meat market, saloon, and barber shop. The rear room is not named, but the second floor is shown as a "Hall." The same uses are shown in the 1901 Sanborn, but by 1906 the meat market has moved into the adjacent building to the east, and in its place an office is shown. By 1912 that front east room is shown as a confectionery, while the barber shop, saloon, and upstairs hall remain. The 1926 map does not identify a use of the space formerly shown as a barber shop, but the east office and dance hall are called out. The map revised between 1926 and 1943 also shows the second floor dance hall and east front office space, as well as a new partition erected north of the office. That partition does not survive.

These are the only changes in use and plan during the period of significance, which begins with the construction of the building in 1894 and ends with the sale of the property outside the Sengelmann family in 1947. After that time, the building saw several uses – many of them incompatible – as the business district turned more toward the new U.S. Interstate 10, and away from the railroad and Highway 90.

² Weimar Mercury newspaper, 14 October 1893, page 3.

³ Gregory Smith, et al. Comfort Historic District (Boundary Increase), National Register Nomination, 2004.

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Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Criterion A, Entertainment/Recreation

As a dance hall and saloon, Sengelmann Hall occupied a prominent place in the social life of Schulenburg, Texas. The town was founded with the arrival of the railroad in Fayette County in the early 1870s, shortly after the end of the Civil War and a wave of German and Czech immigration. In the period of significance for this building, Schulenburg grew from a young town into an established mercantile center. Its population grew by almost a third in these years, from about 1,200 in 1902, to 1,970 in 1940. Sengelmann Hall was a place that reflected what the town had to offer. According to F. Lotto's 1902 book on Fayette County:

A visitor in Schulenburg, walking down the Main street, will be struck by the elegant appearance of a massive, substantial two-story building, the property of the Sengelmann brothers. It is known throughout the county as the "Two Brothers Saloon," the most elegantly equipped saloon in the county. Upon entering he finds a large, roomy hall, the high ceilings being supported by massive, elegantly worked pillars. Billiard and pool tables and tables with the leading newspapers and the county papers invite the visitor... In connection with the bar is a first class cuisine... It may be said that so far as meeting the wishes of their patrons is concerned, the Sengelmann brothers have no superiors.⁴

In addition to providing for the physical comforts of their clientele, the two brothers Charles and Gustav attended to their community's cultural needs as well. Lotto goes on to say: "Upstairs is a first class hall which serves for public balls, meetings, entertainments and theatrical performances." Steve Dean, one of the founders of Texas Dance Hall Preservation, Inc., calls dance halls "the center and heart of community – places where cultures are kept alive." This is particularly true of the dance halls of ethnic communities, where old world customs, dances, music, and even courting traditions found sympathetic terrain.

A large wave of German and Czech immigration to Fayette County occurred in the 1880s. A story from *Fayette County Texas Heritage* relates: "Ingenious solutions to language problems sometimes developed at church feasts and other social events. For instance, at one gathering Congressman George F. Burgess spoke in English; Congressman Rudolph Kleberg, in German; and Judge Augustin Haidusek, in Bohemian." When lodge meetings were announced in the Schulenburg Sticker newspaper, they were not always in English. At least one German language newspaper – *The Texas Volksfreund* – was published in Schulenburg until 1916.⁵

Sengelmann Hall was host to a variety of community events and organizations. It was the headquarters for the Liederkrantz, a singing group that included Charles Sengelmann. Schulenburg Lodge No. 14 Order of Hermann Sons, also often met there. The Hall was even used occasionally by the Justice of the Peace to hold court. In 903, when the volunteer fire department began having socials after their weekly practice sessions, their first dance was held at Sengelmann Hall.⁶ A chapter in *Fayette County, Texas Heritage* describes the years 1901-1910 in Schulenburg, including the observation: "Social events were family affairs. Grandparents, parents, and children of all ages attended weddings and dances together."⁷ In addition to regular dances, many special dance events were held at Sengelmann Hall. A Labor Day dance

⁴ Lotto, F. *Fayette County – Her History and Her People*, La Grange, TX, 1902. p.287

⁵ Schulenburg Centennial Committee, *Schulenburg 100 Years on the Road, 1873 – 1973*, Nortex Offset Publications, Inc., 1973. p. 39

⁶ *ibid.* p.60

⁷ Fayette County History Book Committee, *Fayette County, Texas Heritage Volume I*, Curtis Media, Inc., 1994. p. 41

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Section 8 Page 15

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

was promoted as a "farewell to college boys and girls," as well as the opening for the "newly refinished" dance hall. Part of the work, advertised in the handbill, was the installation of "Ten New Big Ceiling Fans." The band for that dance, according to the ad, was the Cornelson 8-piece orchestra. Dances at Sengelmann Hall often had a theme. Another dance in May of 1924 featuring the Cornelson orchestra was touted as a "Return" Dance. It was enough of a community event that the dance cards came in a bound booklet, with the names of the members of committees that had organized it. A dance the following year was advertised as a "Bluff" dance. Steve Dean points out that, not surprisingly, many couples met their spouses at dance halls.

From its prominent location on Main Street, across from the train depot, Sengelmann Hall greeted arriving residents and visitors for almost half a century. Much of the town's business was conducted in its saloon, and the adjacent barber shop could not have stayed in business several decades without being the kind of gathering place small town barber shops are. Upstairs in the dance hall, generations of Schulenburg's residents met their spouses, and brought their families with them to hear polkas and Swing. In all of these ways Sengelmann Hall was deeply woven into the social fabric of Schulenburg.

Criterion C, Area of Architecture

Sengelmann Hall can be characterized as a 2-part commercial block, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street* (1987). This type is distinguished by its division of the facade into two distinct sections, with the lower floor devoted to accessible commercial space, and upper floors commonly used for offices, meeting halls, hotel rooms, and apartments. As commercial buildings often do not always exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on facade organization, but architectural detailing may be prominent, as in the case of this building. Sengelmann Hall exhibits many features of the Romanesque Style, including tall arched windows without keystones, and elaborate polychromatic corbelled stringcourses and parapet. The Sengelmann building originally featured regular openings on the ground floor, filled with double doors - a configuration common in Texas in the mid-to-late 19th century.

It is uncertain whether the design of Sengelmann Hall lies predominantly with an unknown architect or with a builder known today through oral tradition only by his last name "Bohlmann." There is a long tradition of German master builders who brought remarkable skills with them to Texas, where they not only oversaw construction, but frequently built their own designs. One slightly earlier example is Heinrich Portscheller, who designed and built more than a dozen extraordinary, well-crafted buildings between Rio Grande City and Laredo in the 1870s and 80s.

The south façade of Sengelmann Hall is a tour de force of brick architecture. It shows a high level of comfort - even exuberance - with corbels and colored brick patterns. The façade also reflects its German architectural roots. It seems indicative of almost aggressive optimism, especially if considered in the context of the recent fire which destroyed the Sengelmanns' earlier saloon on this site.

Although a number of alterations of the lower floor followed the sale of the building in 1947, the upstairs dancehall remains true to the historic period. The first tenant after the building left the Sengelmann family in 1947 was a Western Auto franchise. Shortly afterwards, the original doors and exterior front balcony were removed and replaced with inappropriate features. Still, the historic doors are well-documented in several early photos, and through careful observations of remaining features, such as the transoms and jambs, plans have been drawn for accurate reconstructions of these important details. In contrast, interior accretions and alterations after the period of significance generally left the

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Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

historic fabric in place, building over it rather than removing it. Therefore, the percentage of original material that remains is very high, and what has been lost can be reconstructed without conjecture.

In the autumn of 2007, Texas dance halls, as a group, were nominated to Preservation Texas' "Most Endangered" list by Texas Dance Hall Preservation. The organization has identified some 500 dance halls in Texas, and recorded approximately 200. In early 2008, the buildings as a group were placed on this endangered list. In central and south Texas, dance halls were among the largest and most prominent buildings in communities with large immigrant populations. Sengelmann Hall is one of only two known two story brick dance halls in Texas.⁸

The City Meat Market Building at 527 North Main

A bird's eye view of Schulenburg published in 1881 by cartographer Augustus Koch shows the town in its infancy, less than a decade after its founding with the arrival of the railroad in 1873 (see appendix).⁹ Commercial buildings are clustered against the north side of Main Street along the railroad tracks, and a few dozen residential and institutional buildings are distributed unevenly among surrounding blocks. In this view, train depot stands directly opposite Block 21. The City Meat Market building would later stand just west of the center of this block, in close proximity to the depot.

The City Meat Market Building is nestled in a block of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings, most of which retain a great deal of their historic fabric. Like many of the neighboring properties, the building was constructed following the devastating fire that destroyed most of the block in 1893. Sanborn Insurance maps show that the present building was first used by the New Orleans Brewing Association as a saloon. This use continued until 1907 when the property was purchased by the Sengelmann brothers who ran a saloon of their own next door, called "Two Brothers Saloon."

Following the Sengelmann's purchase of the building, they leased it to the Grasshof family, who opened City Meat Market. The building continued to house a family-run meat market for almost 70 years. The business remained in the Grasshof family until they sold it to the Smrkovski family in 1945. The Smrkovskis still run the business, although it moved several blocks away to Kessler Avenue in 1975.¹⁰ The building housed a sports bar for several years before closing in the 1990s, and the building remained vacant until the current owner purchased the property in 2008. The owner plans to rehabilitate the building, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, in concert with the rehabilitation of Sengelmann Hall next door.

Criterion A, Commerce

The earliest Sanborn Insurance map for Schulenburg was published in 1889, and shows a tight block of commercial buildings on the south half of Block 21, facing Main Street. The Sanborn map indicates that commercial enterprises included: a bank at the west corner; eight general stores; two saloons; one furniture store; one store selling agricultural implements; one barber shop; one drug store; one meat market; and, at the future site of the City Meat Market building, a vacant store.

⁸ Conversations with Steve Dean and Patrick Sparks, board members, Texas Dance Hall Preservation, 2008.

⁹ According to the Amon Carter Museum website www.birdseyeview.org, this wonderfully detailed view is by Augustus Koch. Many other early views of Texas towns are available through this website.

¹⁰ Conversations between the author and Roy Smrkovski, November 2008

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Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Title records at the Fayette County Clerk's office in La Grange show that Lot 27 of Block 21, which would become 527 North Main, was sold by Louis and Ida Reichman to William Hahnke in February of 1886 for \$2,250 (fig.4). The property changed hands again when Hahnke sold the property to John Oltmann and wife Anna the following year for \$2,150, but Oltmann transferred it *the next day* to John Blank of New Orleans for the same price. After owning the property for three years, in April of 1891 Blank and his wife conveyed Lot 27, along with the two southeastern lots of Block 22 to the west, to the New Orleans Brewing Company for \$4,500.

Drawn only seven months after the 1893 fire, the 1894 Sanborn map shows - with few exceptions - the block of buildings extant today, including the building at 527 North Main. The building occupies the entire width and half the depth of Lot 27, with an attached outbuilding and warehouse beyond, toward the alley, and are labeled "N.O. Brewing Ass'n." The front of the building is shown to be a saloon, while the three front rooms of its adjacent western neighbor, Sengelmann Hall, are labeled from west to east: "Barber," "Saloon," and "Meat."

The same uses for these buildings, and most of those around them, are indicated in the 1901 Sanborn map, but an interesting change has occurred by the time the 1906 Sanborn was drawn. In it, the front area of 527 Main is shown as "Meat" even though the building itself is still labeled "N.O. Brewing Ass'n." The former meat market next door is now indicated to be an office. Title records show that the building, along with Lots 37 and 38 of Block 22 to the west, were sold by the New Orleans Brewing Association to the American Brewing Association late in December of 1906, and that 16 days later, before the first transfer was even filed, American Brewing sold the same property to Charles and Gustav Sengelmann. It seems likely that part of the reason the Sengelmann brothers purchased 527 was to reduce some of the direct competition with their own "Two Brothers Saloon," next door at 531 North Main on the first floor of Sengelmann Hall. The building at 527 Main is shown to have made the transition from saloon to meat market by the time the 1912 Sanborn map was published. Although its use is not identified in the 1926 or 1926-1943 Sanborn maps, the building continued to be used as a meat market for many decades.

The 1906 Sanborn map, coincidental with the Sengelmanns' purchase of the building, reflects a community of vibrant exchange. The town was three decades old and had fully recovered from the fiery loss of almost one fourth of the business district twelve years previously. The building uses indicated in that map suggest an economy dominated by relatively small, family-operated businesses. A survey of the three central commercial blocks (Blocks 20, 21, and 22), where all but about six of Schulenburg's retail businesses were then located, shows a total of approximately 65 businesses of 32 different types.

The building would continue as the location of the City Meat market for the next seven decades, owned and operated by the Grasshof family from its inception in 1907 until 1945, when the business was bought and run by the Smrkovski family.¹¹ Each of the Sanborn maps after 1889 shows two buildings to the rear of the main structure, both typically identified as warehouses. The rear building is further designated as "Cold Storage" in the 1894 through 1906 Sanborn maps. Roy Smrkovski, whose father operated the meat market between 1945 and 1975, recalls that the rear buildings were where meats sold at the shop were barbequed. A large oak slab in the rear building used as a cutting board. His father kept a feed pen at the edge of town where calves were slaughtered and brought from there to the market. Later, on his father's

¹¹ From conversations between the author and Roy Smrkovski, November 2008.

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Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

directions, Smrkovski and others pulled down the then-dilapidated warehouse buildings when City Meat relocated in 1975.¹²

The original counter from the meat market is still in use at the market's present location on Kessler Avenue. Smrkovski reported that when the counter was moved, the stone countertop was lifted off, revealing a newspaper from 1907. The newspaper date supports a transition in use from a saloon to a meat market indicated in the Sanborn maps and the transfer in ownership shown in title records. Roy Smrkovski remembers the former market space well, and has recently described how the counter separated customers from the work area. Behind the counter were two large wooden cold storage boxes with glass in the doors. Smrkovski says these cold storage units were for many years cooled by ice, but were later retrofitted to be cooled with a refrigerating system.

Criterion C, Architecture

The City Meat Market Building is characterized as a 1-part commercial block, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street* (1987). This type is distinguished as a single-story building devoted to accessible commercial space, typically with a symmetrical storefront topped with transoms. False parapet fronts or brick coping often enhance the upper wall. As commercial buildings often do not always exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on facade organization, but architectural detailing may be prominent, as in the case of this building. The City Meat Market Building exhibits many elements of the Classical Revival design, including brick pilasters with corbelled capitals separating three storefront bays, and an elaborate corbelled parapet featuring multiple stringcourses.

The builder is unknown, but there is a long tradition of German master builders who brought remarkable skills with them to Texas, where they not only oversaw construction, but frequently built their own designs. The south façade of the City Meat Market Building reveals the craftsmanship and attention to detail applied to even small-scale commercial buildings, and indicates the readiness of property owners in Schulenburg to reinvest in the community after the devastating fire of 1893. In part to prevent another conflagration in the business center, but also as an expression of optimism, pride and commitment to the growing town, all of the buildings built along Main Street following the fire were masonry. In addition to distinctive characteristics of type and period, the City Meat Market Building represents exceptional artistic and architectural values. Although surrounded by busier, more colorful buildings, it holds its own as an engaging architectural presence on Schulenburg's most prominent block of commercial buildings. It is clear that the designer was not only familiar with the vocabulary of classical architecture, but was also able to interpret it with remarkable skill.

The City Meat Market Building remains an important and viable historic resource, and survives in generally good condition. With the exception of the loss of its doors, former awning, and finials, the public facade is little altered from the historic period. Existing physical and archival evidence is sufficient to reconstruct lost features without resorting to conjecture. An attentive rehabilitation of the building is now underway, under the guidance of the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service, as part of a Federal Preservation Tax Incentives project.

¹² *ibid.*

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Section 9 Page 19

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

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Schulenburg Centennial Committee, Schulenburg 100 Years on the Road, 1873 – 1973, Nortex Offset Publications, Inc., 1973.

The *Schulenburg Sticker* newspaper.

The *Weimar Mercury* newspaper.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	702652	3285165

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The City Meat Market property is limited to Lot 27 of Block 21, Schulenburg, Texas. The lot includes approximately 3,750 square feet, is rectangular in shape, with 25 feet E-W frontage on North Main St. and 150 feet N-S between Main and the common alley north of the property. Sengelmann Hall is a two-story building, approximately 4,263 square feet per floor, on .164 acres, with frontage of 50.15 feet on North Main St. and including Lots 25 and 26, and portions of Lots 21 and 22, all in Block 21, Schulenburg, TX.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the buildings. The buildings also contribute to a larger commercial historic district, which is not being nominated at this time.

11. FORM PREPARED BY**NAME/TITLE:** Frank Briscoe (with Gregory Smith, National Register Coordinator)**ORGANIZATION:** Architectural Conservation**DATE:** October 20, 2008**STREET & NUMBER:** 5831 FM 723**TELEPHONE:** (713) 480-7082**CITY OR TOWN:** Richmond**STATE:** Texas**ZIP CODE:** 77469**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION****CONTINUATION SHEETS****MAPS****PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-30)**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** (see continuation sheets Figure-20 through Figure-29)**PROPERTY OWNER****NAME:** Dana Roy Harper**STREET & NUMBER:** 601 Jefferson, Suite 4000**TELEPHONE:** (713) 651-8724**CITY OR TOWN:** Houston**STATE:** Texas**ZIP CODE:** 77002

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Section FIGURE Page 20

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

City Meat Market (center), c.1900.



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Section FIGURE Page 21

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Sengelmann Hall, South façade, c1920



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Section FIGURE Page 22

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Sengelmann Hall, 1895



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Section FIGURE Page 23

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Two Brothers Saloon bar / Sengelmann Hall, c.1900



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National Park Service

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Section FIGURE Page 24

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Two Brothers Saloon bar / Sengelmann Hall, c..1910



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National Park Service

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Section FIGURE Page 25

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Restaurant beyond saloon / Sengelmann Hall, c.1910



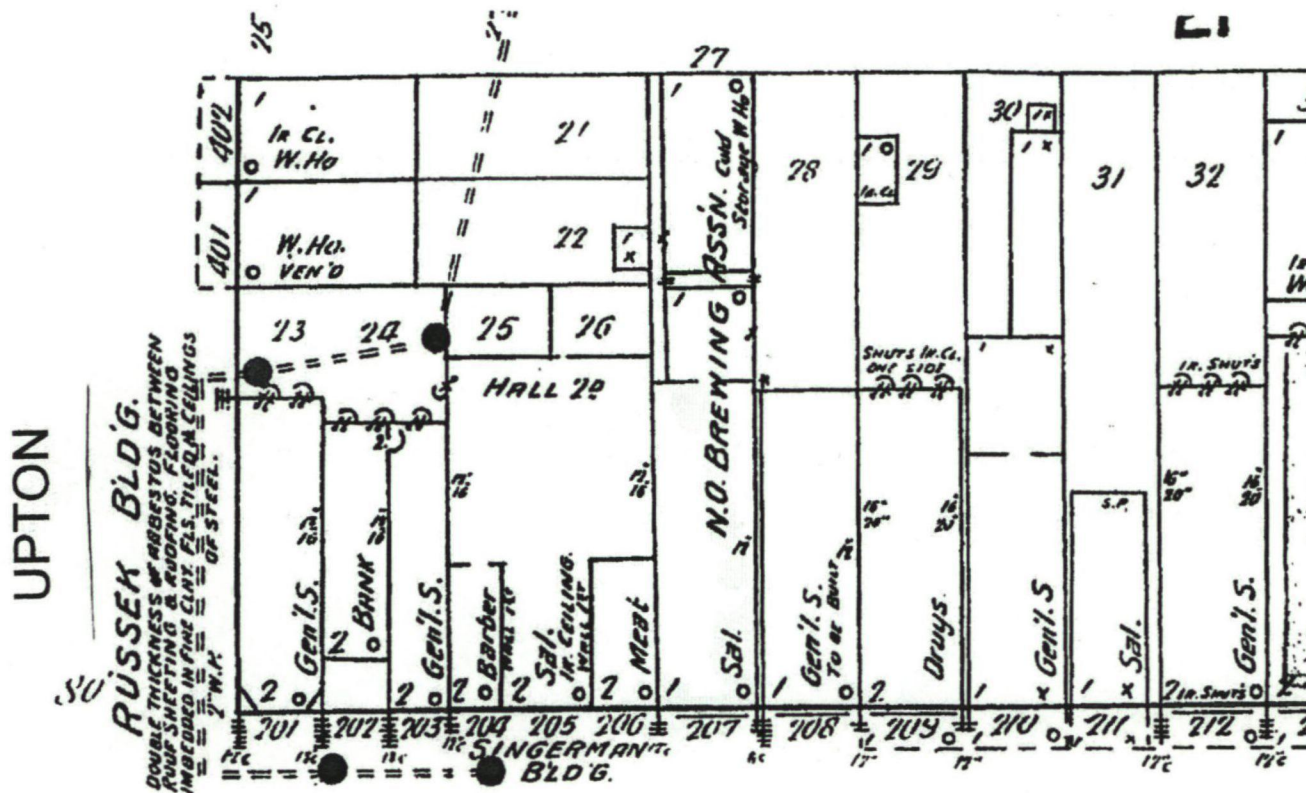
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section FIGURE Page 26

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

1894 Sanborn Map



↑
Sengelmann Hall
(noted as the "SINGERMAN BLDG")

↑
City Meat Market Building
(noted as the "N.O. BREWING ASS'N")

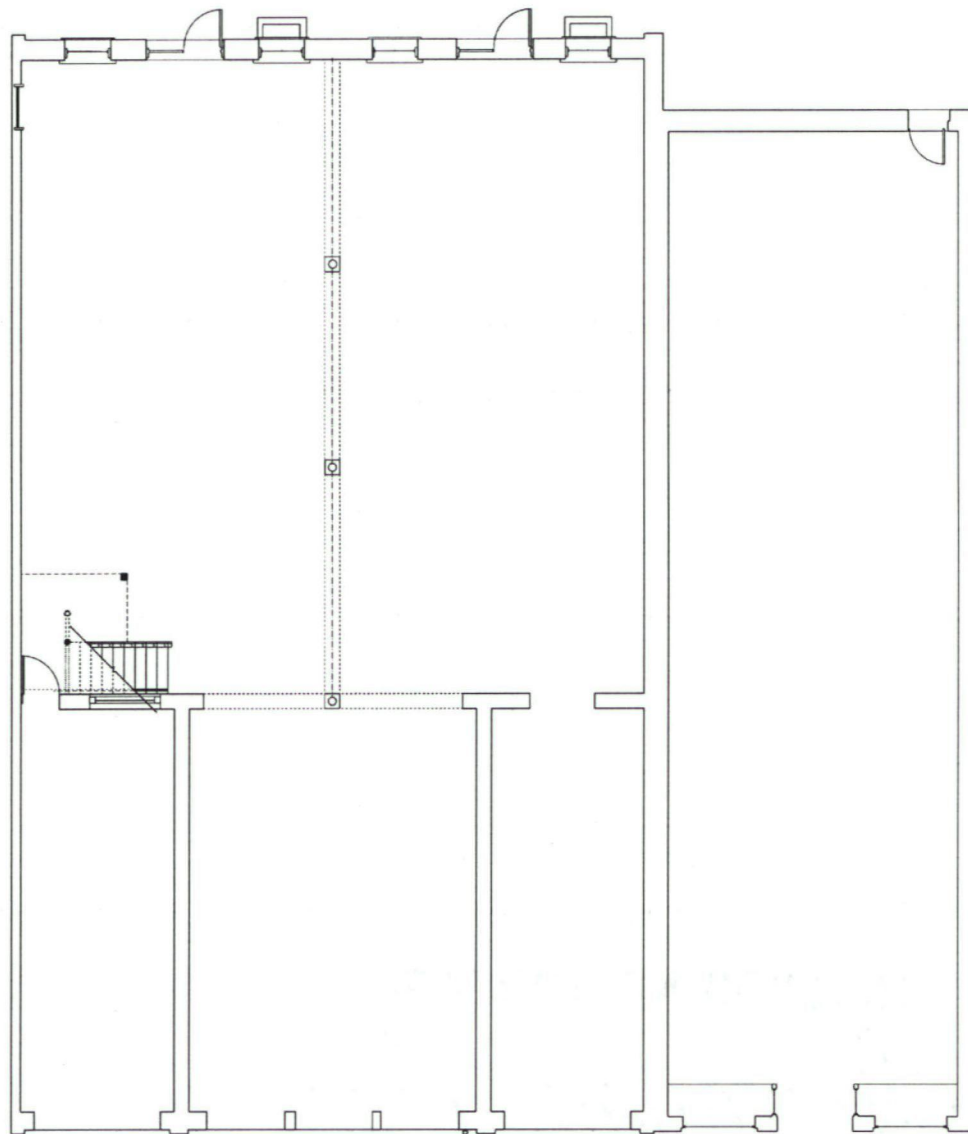
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Section FIGURE Page 28

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

First Floor Plan – Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
No Scale



----- Sengelmann Hall ----- City Meat Market



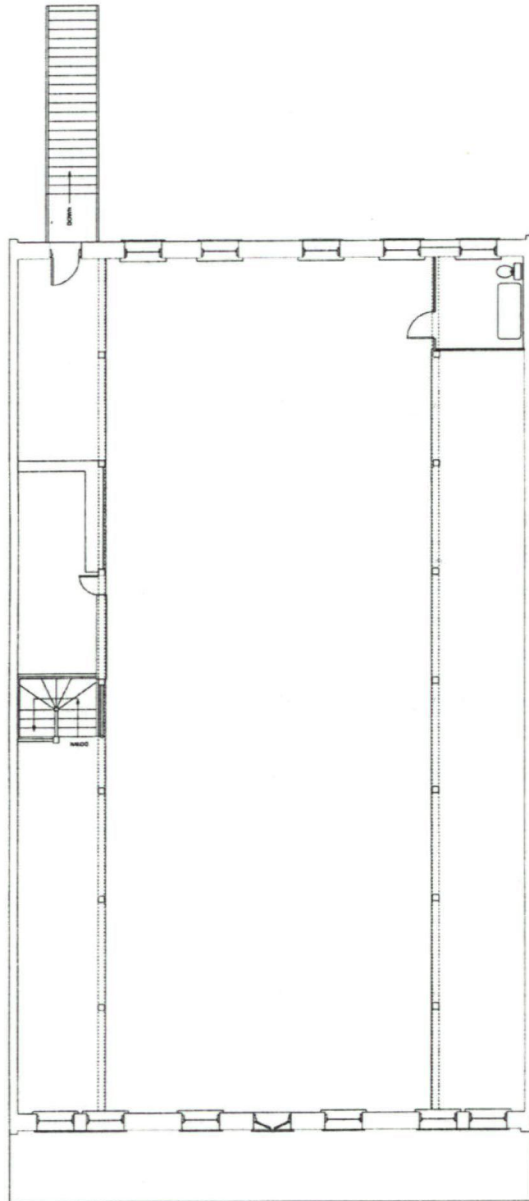
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Section FIGURE Page 29

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Second Floor Plan – Sengelmann Hall
No Scale



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Section PHOTO Page 30

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
527 and 529-533 North Main Street
Schulenburg, Texas

Photographed by Frank Briscoe
December 2008

Printed by Texas Historical Commission staff on HP Premium Plus photo paper with HP Vivera inks

Photo 1
Sengelmann Hall
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 2
City Meat Market
South elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 3
North Main Street (north side)
Camera facing northwest

Photo 4
Sengelmann Hall
Ground floor interior, front doors from back room
Camera facing south

Photo 5
Sengelmann Hall
Ground floor interior, front doors
Camera facing south

Photo 6
Sengelmann Hall
Second floor interior
Camera facing north

Photo 7
Sengelmann Hall
Second floor interior
Camera facing south

Photo 8
Sengelmann Hall
Hat check
Camera facing northwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Fayette

DATE RECEIVED: 5/07/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/26/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/10/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/20/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000451

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 6-18-09 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.



EURELIANA
FROG

1900

Sengelmann Hall & City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co, TX

Photo 1

EGELMANN
PRODS.

Sports n' Stuff

UPSTAIRS
at the
DOWNSTAIRS

OPEN

BEER PAZ
★
Karaoke



Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co. TX
Photo 2



Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co, TX
photo 3



Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co. TX
photo 4



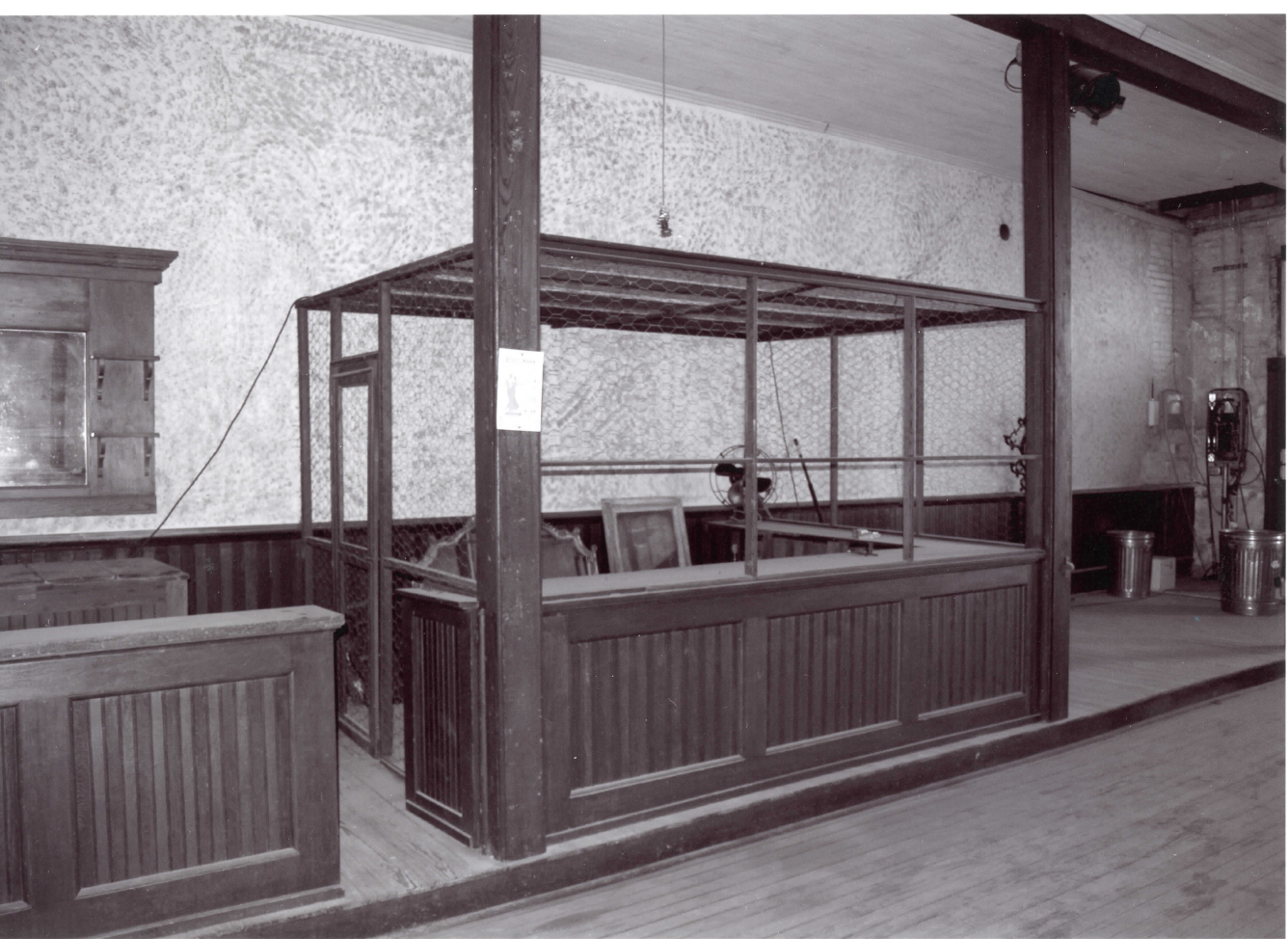
Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co, TX
photo 5



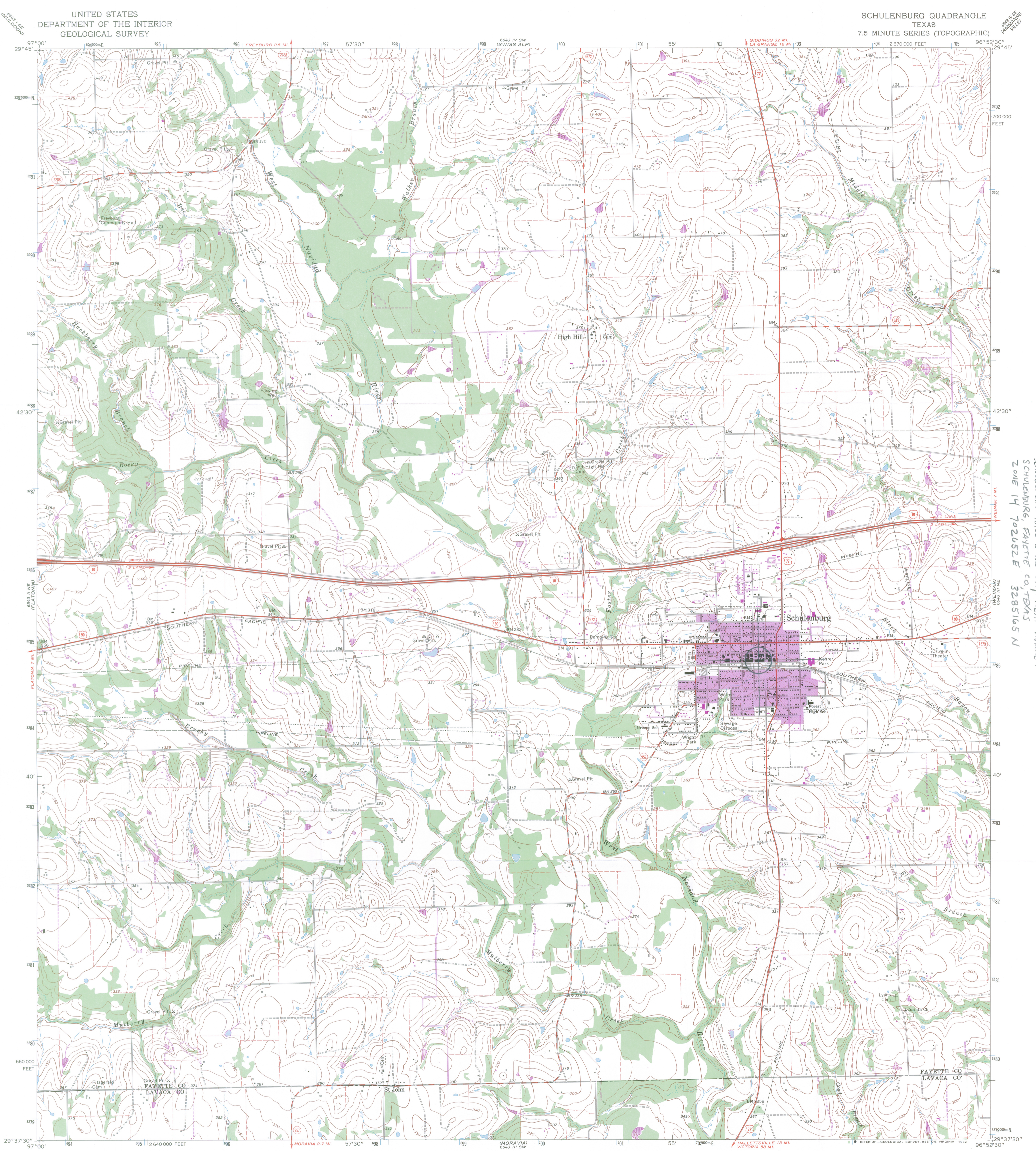
Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co., TX
photo 6



Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co, TX
photo 7



Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market
Schulenburg, Fayette Co. TX
photo 8



SEBELMAN HALL & THE CITY MEAT MARKET
SCHULENBURG, FAYETTE CO. TEXAS
ZONE 14 702652E 3285165 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

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

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone

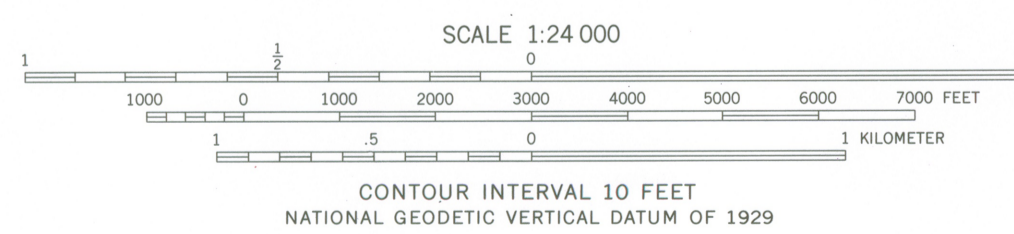
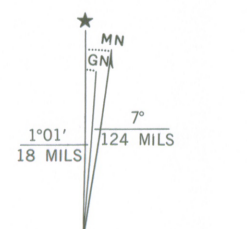
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 20 meters south and 26 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981



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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty (thick red line)
- Medium-duty (red line)
- Light-duty (thin red line)
- Unimproved dirt (dashed red line)
- Interstate Route (red shield)
- U. S. Route (white shield)
- Slate Route (blue shield)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCHULENBURG, TEX.

N2937.5—W9652.5/7.5

1965

PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6645 III NW—SERIES V82

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

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

RE: Sengelmann Hall and City Meat Market, Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas

DATE: April 28, 2009

The following materials are submitted:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	___ Resubmitted nomination
	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
	Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: <i>photo files on CD</i>

COMMENTS:

___ SHPO requests substantive review

___ The enclosed owner objections (do___) (do not___) constitute a majority of property owners

Other:

