

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Hardscramble

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Ranger Cabin, Ben and Henry McCulloch Cabin

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 1806 Tschoepe Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

CITY OR TOWN: Seguin

VICINITY: X

STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Guadalupe CODE: 187

ZIP CODE: 78155

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

5/16/11
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):

Edson M. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7.6.11

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

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

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/Single-Dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Marker

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: VACANT/NOT IN USE
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Marker

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER/Stone Cabin; NONE

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION Dirt
WALLS Stone
ROOF Metal
OTHER Wood

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

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Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Summary

Hardscramble is a mid-nineteenth century stone cabin on private land off Tschoepe Road, approximately six miles northeast of Seguin in central Guadalupe County, Texas. The frontier home of three Texas Rangers, two of whom were later Confederate generals, the stone cabin is the last remnant of what potentially was once a sizeable homestead. A 1936 Texas Centennial Marker commemorating the building is also on the property. The surrounding landscape is rural rangeland, with a healthy mix of mesquite, oak, and cedar trees, brush, and wild grasses on gently rolling land fed by tributaries of Long Branch Creek. The simple one-room cabin has a metal shed roof and projecting stone chimney. The walls are uncut stone with two wood doors and two wood-frame windows. South of the building is a square stone well with a peaked wood roof. West of the building is a stone Texas Centennial marker detailing the cabin and occupants. The small cabin has undergone some changes that alter its original design and materials, but the structure still retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association; the marker retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Setting

The area surrounding Hardscramble was historically rural and isolated agricultural land. At the time of construction in the early 1840s, the new town of Seguin was the only nearby settlement. The cabin was built near the old Bastrop Road that ran from Seguin northeast to Bastrop in the mid-nineteenth century. Throughout its history, Seguin has primarily relied on agriculture, although trade with the nearby cities of San Antonio and Gonzales has helped boost the economy. The city has experienced mild growth in recent years, although surrounding areas remain predominantly rural.

The property sits at the end of a private dirt road off Tschoepe Road on a tract of private land. One other dirt road and several trails criss-cross the area. The land immediately to the northwest of the cabin is open, with a large stock pond at the south end (due west from the cabin). Aside from this open space, the land surrounding the cabin is covered in heavy vegetation, with a solid mix of mesquite, oak, cedar, and assorted shrubs and grasses. Although partially visible from the private road during the fall and winter, the cabin is completely hidden from view from the public right-of-way on Tschoepe Road year-round.

Hardscramble

The cabin is a one-story, one-room building with a rectangular floorplan, built on an east-west axis. The building has an integrated foundation, with the stone walls continuing below grade. Although the walls are rough-cut stone laid in irregular courses, uncoated on the exterior and plastered on the interior. The two window openings, on the north and east walls, are supported by wood lintels set in to the stone and enclosed by wood shutters. The stonework above the north window has recently been repaired. Two wood doors with wood lintels

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provide entry from the west and south. Concrete steps lead up to both entry doors, although historic photos indicate that the steps were once wood. The northwest and southwest corners of the building have stones projecting out from the exterior wall, possible evidence of a past addition since removed. The chimney is a rectangular construction made of the same uncut rough stone coursing, attached to the north side of the building. The roof, originally wood, is now a metal shed roof slanting down to the east side, with wood running the length of the west side where the roof meets the wall. In order to support the increased pitch of the roof, additional stone masonry has been added to increase the height of the west façade. On the north and south facades, the gaps between the new shed roof and the original façades have been filled with rubble stone masonry. The cabin has no exterior adornments.

The cabin's north and south exterior walls each measure 15'6" long. The west wall is 21'5" long and the east wall is 20'9" long. The walls are 18" thick. The windows and doors are centered, one per façade, and are inconsistent in size, but roughly 2 feet to 4 feet wide. The exterior dimensions of the chimney are 2' by 4'6".

The interior of the cabin has walls plastered with a combination of lime-based cement plaster and recent patching with Portland cement. The floor is wood plank. In the floor on the east side of the cabin is a trap door with an iron pull-ring, providing access to a circular subterranean cellar. The cellar has dirt walls and is 7' deep (although the bottom is 10' below the floor) and 7' in diameter. The rectangular trap door in the floor that opens to the cellar is 2'7" by 2'6". The fireplace has a square opening, with a narrow hearth and mantle made of the same uncut, irregularly coursed stone as the walls and chimney. Around the hearth and the north wall, the flooring has sunk approximately three inches. Most of the roof beams appear to be replacements.

Well and Marker

The well or cistern is approximately 13 feet south of the cabin. The base is square, made of uncut or rough-cut stone laid in irregular courses, similar to the cabin. Two wood posts support a peaked wood roof with wood shingles and an iron wheel for raising and lowering a missing water bucket. The well has a wood lid that would have been used to cover the opening when not in use. The well is over 30 feet deep and the depth to the water is approximately 20 feet. The dimensions of the well are approximately 3'10" by 4' in plan. The construction of the well curbing and shed may not be contemporary with the cabin, but are of historic age. A crude wood bench or sawhorse is a short distance to the south of the well.

The 1936 Texas Centennial Marker is located approximately 11 feet west of the concrete steps leading from the door on the west façade of the cabin. It is one of several hundred erected in the state for the centennial celebrations. The marker has a brass plaque attached to a trapezoidal red granite stone, affixed to a concrete base partially sunk into the ground. The plaque contains both the text of the marker and a star surrounded by laurel leaves. Three sharp gashes, each approximately three inches long, mar the surface of the plaque. The text of the marker reads:

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Hardscramble. Home of Henry and Ben McCulloch, 1841-1853; of Nathaniel Benton, 1858; of Elijah V. Dale, 1871; famous Texas Rangers and veterans all of the Texas Revolution; bravery, skill and courage, were common attributes of men who dared the wilderness of Texas, but no patriots of Texas ever offered greater service than did the McCullochs, Benton and Dale.

Vegetation

Vegetation around the cabin and marker is wild and unplanned. A mix of oaks, mesquite, and cedar provides shade for various brush species and grasses. The grass around the cabin, marker, and well is short, with some slightly taller brush mixed in. None of the vegetation appears to be planned, and any associated cultivated land has long since been reclaimed by nature.

Integrity

Hardscramble has remained in its original location since construction in 1841. Although it is possible that other associated buildings were once on the property, the cabin is all that remains today. Wild ranch land surrounds the cabin, and only glimpses of two modern houses in the distance and the nearby remains of an old Ford Model A intrude upon the setting. The cabin has undergone several changes since the original date of construction. One of the owners from the period of significance is said to have added a wood addition to the cabin that was later removed; the projecting stones on the west side may be evidence of the addition, although they do not affect the building's integrity. The new shed roof presumably replaced a flat or gabled roof; photographic evidence and inspection of the entablature suggests the cabin once had projecting roof beams. The stairs in front of each door, once wood, have been replaced with poured concrete. Due to these alterations, the building's integrity of design and materials has been compromised somewhat, but the cabin retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The character-defining stone walls clearly demonstrate integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. The cabin, although closer to urban development than it was during its period of significance, still retains a feeling of remoteness and frontier life. Although now vacant, the cabin retains its association with the Texas Rangers through the historical marker out front.

The well appears to be of historic age and contemporary to the use of the cabin, but its date of construction is unknown. The marker is almost completely unchanged from the time of its installation. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; the lack of public access does not affect any aspects of integrity.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT; MILITARY

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: ca. 1841-1896, 1936

SIGNIFICANT DATES: ca. 1841, 1936

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: Ben McCulloch; Henry McCulloch; Nathaniel Benton; Elijah Valentine
Dale

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Ben McCulloch; State of Texas

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-17).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-18 through 9-20).

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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Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Hardscramble is a property representative of frontier outposts and homesteads of the mid-nineteenth century in central Texas, specifically Guadalupe County. The earliest pioneers in the area built simple cabins out of whatever material was handy; in the case of Hardscramble, limestone was plentiful. Built in 1841 by Ben and Henry McCulloch, Texas Rangers, Hardscramble is a good example of the frontier settlements common in a country that had recently won its independence from Mexico. While the cabin has since undergone modifications, it served as the home of two other Rangers aside from the McCullochs and still stands as an example of a Texas Ranger homestead. The Texas Rangers are surrounded by as much legend as truth, but are an inseparable part of Texas' early history. Ben McCulloch himself proved to be a Ranger of national renown, whose exploits during the Mexican-American War earned him modest fame across the county and later led to his promotion as a general of the Confederacy. The Hardscramble cabin is significant for its association with Ben McCulloch and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B. The Texas Centennial Marker erected 95 years after McCulloch and his brother Henry built the stone cabin celebrates not only the property itself but Texas' official celebration of the state's first 100 years of history as an entity separate from Mexico. Markers such as this one represent early efforts to recognize and increase public appreciation for historically significant places, people, and events. Despite some minor loss of integrity, Hardscramble retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance in Texas state history, and is therefore eligible at the state level under Criteria A and B in the areas of Early Exploration and Military. The Texas Centennial marker retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and thus continues to represent early efforts to recognize the contributions of the past to the state's modern identity. The marker is eligible at the state level under Criterion A, in the area of Government.

Seguin

Hardscramble is on a private dirt road off Tschoepe Road near US 90, approximately six miles northeast of the city of Seguin in central Guadalupe County. The county as a whole was sparsely populated prior to annexation by the United States. It was not until 1849, when federal troops established a series of military forts along the frontier and were able to provide protection from Comanche raids, that the Guadalupe County area was considered safe for widespread Anglo settlement (Smyrl, 2002).

The city of Seguin started out as Walnut Springs, a community founded in 1838 on the banks of the Guadalupe River by a group of former Texas Rangers. In 1839, the settlers changed the name to Seguin in honor of Juan N. Seguin, a Tejano commander in the Texas Revolutionary Army. Seguin served as a frontier town for many years, facilitating trade between San Antonio and Gonzales. Most of the area's residents were farmers or ranchers and the area economy was largely agricultural up until the discovery of oil in the 1920s. As the community was settled earlier than any other in the area, it became a focal point for social activity and the

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natural choice for county seat when Guadalupe County was officially organized in 1846 (Gesick, 2002). Shortly after, at the second meeting of the county court in August of that year, the court authorized the construction of the Bastrop Road, from Seguin to Bastrop, following what was called the "Callahan Trail." This trail reportedly passed near the McCulloch cabin as it forded Mill Creek (Weinert, 1951:4).

Texas Rangers

The founding of Seguin mirrors the settlement of many communities in the county. Most started out as river crossings, mills, churches, or some other resource that serviced a wide area and scattered population. Law enforcement was a necessary yet often lacking aspect of frontier life. To help defend settlers against adversary Indian tribes (such as the Comanche) and later the Mexican Army, the Texas government started the Texas Rangers in 1835, a quasi-military police force mainly composed of volunteers. In 1838, the Rangers began an all-out campaign against the Native Americans, winning a number of decisive battles, and in 1842 were instrumental in repelling Mexican invasions of the Republic. After the annexation of Texas by the United States, the Rangers figured prominently in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, serving as scouts, guides, and soldiers in both General Zachary Taylor's and General Winfield Scott's armies (Procter, 2002).

Following the war – excepting a brief period around 1858 – the Rangers ceased being much more than a curiosity for the next 25 years. In 1874, however, the state legislature created two new groups of Rangers to combat Native American tribes that were considered to be "hostile" on the frontier and act as a state police force. The Frontier Battalion helped the Regular U.S. Army destroy the power of the Comanche and Kiowa tribes in 1874-1875, and rendered itself obsolete after 1882. The Special Force worked mainly across the eastern part of the state curbing lawlessness, battling outlaws, and – in one instance – almost starting a second war with Mexico. By 1900, the Rangers were once again on the verge of obsolescence. The organization was overhauled in 1919, but remained in flux until the mid 1930s, when new recruitment standards and strong leadership gave the organization true legitimacy. Since that time, the Texas Rangers have evolved into an elite crime-fighting unit for the state (Procter, 2002).

Benjamin and Henry McCulloch

Benjamin McCulloch, one of the first occupants of Hardscramble, was born on November 11, 1811, in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Never having a formal education, he learned what he could from the land and those around him. The family moved often, eventually settling near Dyersburg, Tennessee, in 1830. There McCulloch met the famed frontiersman David Crockett, and was a close companion of Crockett's sons. When Crockett left for Texas five years later, McCulloch followed him. McCulloch did not reach the Alamo before it fell, but he joined Sam Houston's revolutionary army and fought in the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836 (Cutrer, 2002). He won fame as the operator of one of the "Twin Sisters" cannons during the battle when a poem, "Ben McCulloch at San Jacinto" was written about his heroism (Rose, 1888:40-41). Promoted by Sam Houston to first lieutenant, he fought briefly with the Texas Rangers after the Texas Revolution and earned a reputation as an Indian fighter.

In 1838, his brother Henry joined him in Texas and the McCullough brothers worked together as surveyors in

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Gonzales (Gunn, 1954:3). In November and December they surveyed town lots near the site of a ranger camp at Walnut Springs, refounded the town of Walnut Springs (which had been abandoned during the Texas Revolution), and settled there with Matthew Caldwell and other frontier families. As mentioned above, the council soon renamed Walnut Springs "Seguin" (Cutrer, 1993:33). In the summer of 1839, the brothers surveyed the first wagon road between Gonzales and the new capital of Austin (Cutrer, 1993: 34). The brothers had limited means in those early years in Texas and shared all their possessions (including lands and livestock) even after Henry was married in 1840 (Cutrer, 1993:26). In 1840, Ben's possessions included one saddle horse and 960 acres of bounty land "under survey but without final General Land Office title" (Cutrer, 1993:26). One historical account indicates that the brothers were partners "in all enterprises, and the brothers were inseparable" (Rose, 1888:29). Henry later described their relationship in this way: "no two brothers ever lived, perhaps, that were more endeared to each other, or who dwelt together in more perfect harmony" (Cutrer, 1993:26). In 1839, Ben was elected to the Texas House of Representatives, serving for one term.

Both McCulloch brothers gained prominence as Texas Rangers and "Indian fighters" in the Battle of Plum Creek on August 12, 1840. This battle with the Comanche was the culmination of events following the Council House Fight in San Antonio earlier that March, when the U.S. military tried to take several Comanche leaders hostage during a peace negotiation and all of the Comanche leaders and some of their people were killed while resisting. In response, a large group of Comanche rode the coast of Texas, attacking Victoria, Lavaca Bay, and Linnville. As there was no organized force to address the threat, 200 former Texas Rangers and other volunteers organized under Matthew "Old Paint" Caldwell and met the Comanche at Plum Creek. The victory was overwhelming, with over 100 Comanche dying either in battle or from wounds inflicted during battle. Only one Texan was killed (Utley, 2002:25-32).

Ben and Henry McCulloch built the cabin at Hardscramble sometime around 1841, although the exact date is unknown. A 1950s county history identifies it as their "bachelor quarters," but its construction post-dates Henry's August 20, 1840 marriage to Jane Isabelle Ashby (Weinert, 1951:89). Other sources indicate that before the construction of the stone house at Hardscramble, Henry, Benjamin, and other young men in the community sometimes kept a "bachelor's hall" or "bachelor's quarters," which consisted of a log cabin near Gonzales (Rose, 1888:46; Cutrer, 1993:26). However, the bachelors spent much of their time travelling and in camp. According to friend John Henry Brown, McCulloch's "home was in every homestead," indicating that he frequently relied on the hospitality of other settlers (Cutrer, 1993:26). A contemporary writing about the brothers in 1888 identified that the brothers lived in the "bachelor's quarters" from 1838-1840 until Henry built a house in the fall of 1840, shortly after his marriage. Henry's house was "four miles above Gonzales, on the San Marcos River, then considered as a very exposed situation, being on the extreme outskirts of the settlement" (Rose, 1888:46, 59). It is likely, therefore, that Hardscramble was primarily occupied by Ben McCulloch, the bachelor. The land historically associated with Hardscramble is located in the John Ussery Survey, which was patented by John Ussery in 1841, and the Churchill Fulcher Survey, which was patented by Churchill Fulcher in 1845 (Patents no. 244, v. 1 and 643, v. 2, respectively). Henry was the owner of the land on which the cabin was built.

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In 1842 Ben McCulloch continued his career as a surveyor and Ranger, fighting the Mexican army and helping push them back across the Rio Grande (Cutrer, 2002). During the Mexican-American War, McCulloch was the head of Gen. Taylor's scouts and earned a national reputation thanks to the efforts of journalists accompanying the expedition (Cutrer, 2002). His reconnaissance work prior to the Battle of Buena Vista reportedly saved Taylor's army from disaster and earned him the nickname "Lone Ranger" (Webb, 1935: 112-113; Weinert, 1951:89); Taylor himself praised McCulloch and his men for their services in the war (Webb, 1935: 113). The McCulloch brothers also managed to escape infamy during the Mexican War; although not part of William S. Fisher's command of the mutinous Mier Expedition, they agreed to lead a dozen Texas Rangers to scout ahead. After evaluating the situation via a scouting expedition, the McCullochs abandoned the mission as suicidal and Ben McCulloch advised Fisher to do the same. Fisher did not heed the advice and the men on the expedition were captured, imprisoned and a percentage of them executed after an escape attempt (Utley, 2002:54). By the end of the war, McCulloch was promoted to the rank of major in the volunteer forces, although his dream was to be placed in charge of his own cavalry unit as an officer of the U.S. Army (Cutrer, 1993: 104). Due to his lack of formal education and training, however, McCulloch was passed over in favor of graduates from military academies such as West Point.

Frustrated by the stonewalling of his military career, McCulloch returned to Texas and surveying after the war, helping plat out a large portion of the newly formed Guadalupe County before setting out for the California gold fields in 1849 (Weinert, 1951:88; Cutrer, 2000). He failed to strike it rich, but was elected the sheriff of Sacramento in 1851 (Gunn, 1954:11). In 1853 he returned to Texas with his brother-in-law Nathaniel Benton (married to McCulloch's younger sister Harriet Maria) and was appointed by President Franklin Pierce to be the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of the state. He held this office for almost eight years (Rose, 1888:122). In early 1858, McCulloch was one of two peace officers assigned by President Buchanan to negotiate with Brigham Young's Mormons to alleviate further armed hostilities between the U.S. government and the Mormons (Cutrer, 2002).

Later that year, unrest in the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua prompted President Buchanan to send McCulloch out to scout along the international border in then-unorganized Arizona. McCulloch recommended that the U.S. establish a protectorate over the two Mexican states until the violence was quelled. Buchanan supported the idea, but the U.S. Senate voted down a measure authorizing it. Instead, it was decided that Arizona should be made a territory of the U.S., and McCulloch was offered the governorship. Not interested in politics, McCulloch declined (Cutrer, 1993: 161-163). He resigned his U.S. Marshal post in March of 1859 but remained a fixture in Washington D.C., where he invested in George Washington Morse's new repeating carbine rifle (Cutrer, 1993: 163-165).

On the eve of the Civil War in late 1860, McCulloch was an integral part of Texas governor Sam Houston's curious scheme to invade Mexico on his own and turn it into a protectorate of Texas and the United States (Webb, 1935: 213-215). McCulloch had written instructions from Houston to travel to New York and acquire a sample of Morse's carbines, to precede an expected order of 7,000-10,000. Funds for the purchase of these

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rifles was to come from London bankers holding devalued Mexican bonds, with a promise of great returns on the investment once Mexico had been pacified. The results of the meeting with the bankers are unknown; however, it may be assumed that nothing substantial came of it. Also, the Civil War was inevitable at that point, making the purchase of the rifles all but impossible due to short supply and politics. Had Houston's plan ever been put into motion, the governor had intended to put McCulloch at the head of the invading army.

When Texas seceded at the start of 1861, McCulloch joined the Confederate army, was promoted to colonel, and given the job of seizing Federal forces and arms in the state. Marching to San Antonio, he accepted the surrender of the Federal Arsenal at the Alamo on February 16, 1861. McCulloch's reputation in the Union and Confederacy at this point was widely known; the South loved him, and the North feared him. Rumors abounded in Washington D.C. that McCulloch planned to kidnap President-elect Lincoln on Inauguration Day, and "sightings" placed him everywhere from Richmond, Virginia, to the Shenandoah Valley. The Houston Telegraph gleefully reported in May that "...the powers that be at Washington...entertain a wholesome dread of Ben McCulloch," and as late as July, just before the Battle of Bull Run (or First Manassas), Harper's Weekly reported that McCulloch was sitting in Richmond with "a thousand savage Rangers," ready to attack (Cutrer, 1993: 189).

Finally realizing the worth and popularity of the frontier-trained Ranger, Jefferson Davis appointed McCulloch a brigadier general on May 11, 1861; he was the second ranking brigadier general in the Confederate forces and the first general grade officer commissioned from the civilian community. He had finally achieved his goal of a true military commission. McCulloch was assigned the command of Indian Territory (the future state of Oklahoma), where he helped secure important alliances with several native tribes. Later that year, he won an impressive victory over Union forces at Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills) in Missouri. In January of 1862, McCulloch's army was placed under the command of Major General Earl Van Dorn, who then launched a campaign to take St. Louis – a plan McCulloch bitterly opposed (Cutrer, 2002). The Confederate army encountered Union forces under Major General Samuel R. Curtis on the Little Sugar Creek in Arkansas in early March of that year. Due in large part to McCulloch's mastery of the land, the Confederate forces were able to flank the Union out of a strong position and cut off their communication with the North. On March 7 and March 8, in the ensuing Battle of Pea Ridge (or Elkhorn Tavern), McCulloch's forces, composing the right wing of the Confederate army, overran an artillery battery, but McCulloch was shot dead from his saddle shortly thereafter while scouting out the enemy position. His second in command met a similar fate minutes later while leading a charge to recover McCulloch's body, and his third in command was captured (Cutrer, 1993: 302-304). Bereft of leadership, McCulloch's wing fell apart, the Union army regrouped, and the battle became a rout of the Confederate forces as Van Dorn retreated from the field. Historians and many participants of the battle attribute the Confederate defeat at Pea Ridge (and subsequent loss of the state of Arkansas) to McCulloch's untimely death (Cutrer, 1993: 308-310; Cutrer, 2002; Castleman, 2003). He was buried for a short time on the field, but his body was later removed to Little Rock and then buried in Texas State Cemetery in Austin (Cutrer, 2002). During the Civil War, tribute was paid to him again through verse, this time in the form of music; "Gen. Ben McCulloch's March" was written by John Jacob in 1861 (Jacob, 1861).

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Henry Eustace McCulloch, Ben's younger brother, had a career that roughly paralleled Ben's, although the married Henry McCulloch stayed in Texas when his bachelor brother Ben went to California (Center for American History vertical files). He mixed politics with his military career through the 1840s and 1850s, serving as sheriff of Gonzales, captain of a volunteer regiment during the Mexican-American war, and state representative and senator for Guadalupe County in the Texas legislature. In 1859, he took over his brother Ben's appointment of U.S. Marshal (Weiss, 2002). Although he opposed secession, he fought for the Confederacy along the Mississippi River, eventually reaching the rank of brigadier general. Henry survived the war, and gained fame by peacefully ending a standoff at the state capitol between African American forces loyal to lame duck Reconstructionist governor Edmund Davis and a civilian mob loyal to governor-elect Richard Coke in 1873 during the Coke-Davis Controversy (Seguin Enterprise, Oct. 7, 1983).

Other Occupants and Owners of Hardscramble

Ben lived at Hardscramble on and off until 1849, when he left Texas for the gold fields of California. After Ben vacated the cabin, it was occupied for the next 50 years by two other men associated with the Texas Rangers. Ranger Nathaniel Benton, the McCullochs' brother-in-law through marriage to their sister Harriet Maria, inhabited it in 1858, and again after the Civil War in the late 1860s. Benton, like Ben McCulloch, also fought with the Texan army at San Jacinto and later served in the Confederate army, reaching the rank of Colonel (Etlinger, 1987:77). In 1871, Henry McCulloch sold 400 acres of land and the associated cabin (listed as "herd scramble" in the deed) to Mrs. Jane Dale, the wife of former Texas Ranger and fellow San Jacinto veteran and Texas Ranger Elijah V. Dale (Guadalupe County Deed Records, volume K, page 654). The Dales lived at the cabin for the next twenty-five years, raising two sons and farming the surrounding land; Elijah reportedly added a hand-hewn log addition to the cabin. In 1885, the Dales donated one-half acre of the land for a school, named Dale School in Elijah's honor (Etlinger, 1987:61). Jane died in the cabin in 1890 (Etlinger, 1987:65).

Upon Elijah's death in 1896, the Dale heirs, Sam and Jarvis, informally agreed upon the division of the 395.5-acre property (Etlinger, 1987:65). At this time, Sam Dale received the northern portion of the property including the Hardscramble Cabin, while Jarvis Dale received the southern portion. Census records from 1900 and 1910 show that Sam Dale was a farmer living on the property, but Jarvis is not enumerated. Instead, Jarvis lived on property that he owned and farmed in Blanco County. In 1910, Sam Dale and his wife Blanche Dale deeded Jarvis Dale the northern 292.5 acres out of the former 400-acre Hardscramble property for \$400 as part of the division of property of the estate of Mrs. Jane Dale (Guadalupe County Deed Records, volume 35 page 204). It is likely that Jarvis sold Sam his land to the south in exchange. A USGS map from 1908, updated in 1911, shows two buildings at the southern edge of the property along Tschoepe Road, but it does not show the Hardscramble cabin. The Sam Dale family probably lived in the buildings shown closer to the road. Even after Jarvis purchased the land in Guadalupe County, census records show that he continued to live on his farm in Blanco County in 1920 and 1930. In the early 1930s Jarvis Dale and his wife Zula Dale defaulted on a promissory note against the property made with Jesse R. Clark in 1927 (Guadalupe County Deed of Trust Records, volume 2 page 407). In 1933, the property was sold at auction to the Union Central Life Insurance Company, which marked the end of the Dale family's ownership of the property for more than sixty years.

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Texas

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Although the property was no longer owned by the Dale family, the cabin was saved and later recognized with a Texas Centennial marker through the efforts of Jarvis and Zula Dale's daughter, Mae Dale Stubbs Merty (Etlinger, 1987:74-75). The Texas Centennial marker program was just one part of a statewide celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of Texas' independence from Mexico. Organized to not only celebrate the event but also to promote the state to the rest of the country, the Texas Centennial program consisted of a variety of programs working together to promote the state and hold festivals and activities during the year-long period between November 1935 and November 1936. Spurred on by speeches and advocacy groups, the Texas Legislature passed a constitutional amendment in 1932-33 authorizing the celebration and instructing the government to provide adequate funding for it. In June 1935 a permanent Texas Centennial Commission was formed to organize and oversee the celebration (Shoen, 1938; TSHA, 2002).

The City of Gonzales kicked off the year-long celebration in November 1935, followed by San Antonio in December. Throughout 1936, cities across the state held events, festivals, mock battles, parades, and exhibitions. The largest was the central exposition in Dallas, held at the state fair grounds. The Commission worked with the Texas Highway Department, the Advisory Board of Texas Historians, and the Works Project Administration to erect permanent buildings, markers, statues, monuments, and grave markers commemorating the event. Each Texas county was given a marker giving the date of incorporation and story behind the county's name, to be placed at a location of the county government's choosing. Other markers and monuments commemorated special events, places, or people (TSHA, 2002). The marker at Hardscramble is one such marker, celebrating the McCulloch brothers, Nathaniel Benton, and Elijah Dale, all Texas Rangers who inhabited the cabin (Shoen, 1938).

During the period when the marker was installed, the Hardscramble property was owned by H.A. Schmidt and his wife Jennie Mae Schmidt. In 1933, H.A. Schmidt purchased the 292.5-acre Hardscramble property from the Union Central Life Insurance Company for \$2,486.25 (Guadalupe County Deed Records, volume 151 page 452). Schmidt remained owner of the property until 1966, although in 1954 he sold off the eastern 150 acres to the Veterans Land Board of Texas (Guadalupe County Deeds, volume 272 page 224). Under Schmidt's ownership, the land associated with the Hardscramble probably was used for ranching. As shown by a historic aerial photograph from 1951, the land associated with Hardscramble was covered in rough brush and not cultivated.

In 1955, T.H. Hollamon, III purchased the 292.5-acre Hardscramble property – both the 150 acres sold to the Veterans Land Board, and the 142.5 acres retained by H.A. Schmidt (Guadalupe County Deeds, volume 393 page 299 and volume 388 page 182, respectively). By 1965, historic aerial photographs show that the land use near Hardscramble was varied, with some sections cleared for farming but other sections rough and probably used for ranching. T.H. Hollamon and his wife, Sandra Kay Hollamon, owned the 292.5-acre property until 1972.

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In 1972, the Hollamon family sold the property to Benton Donegan and B.W. Hudgens in return for assumption of a \$44,400 promissory note that they owed to the Federal Land Bank of Houston (Guadalupe County Deeds, volume 449 page 447). In 1995, Hudgens gave Donegan his interest in 148.730 acres of the property that included the Hardscramble cabin, so that Donegan became sole owner (Guadalupe County Deeds, volume 1134 page 121). (Hudgens, in return, became sole owner of the remainder of the property.) In 2000, Benton Donegan and his wife, Mary Louise Donegan, sold the 148.730-acre property including the Hardscramble cabin to Shawn Davis Vickers and his wife, Kelley Ann Vickers (Guadalupe County Deeds, volume 1551 page 303). Today, Guadalupe County tax appraisal records separate the property owned by Vickers in the Fulcher and Ussery Surveys into three separate parcels: (1) 37.00 acres in the Fulcher Survey, which includes the Hardscramble cabin; (2) 135.0820 acres in the Ussery Survey, with no improvements recorded; and (3) 1.00 acre in the Ussery Survey, which includes a modern residence, garage, and carport. The land-use pattern today remains similar to the pattern in the mid-twentieth century, with ranching predominant but some land cleared for farming.

Preservation Efforts

The cabin at the Hardscramble site is in good condition. Although constructed of stone, the floorplan of the house is similar to a single-pen log house of the Scotch-Irish tradition in Texas (Jordan 1978:107-8). Unlike log houses, however, the durable construction material of this building has allowed it to survive the years in remarkably good condition. Recent preservation efforts have largely concentrated on stabilization; keeping the building intact, protected, and sound. The walls are original; although Elijah Dale's wood add-on was removed sometime before 1936. The original wood entry stairs were long ago replaced with concrete stairs for durability, and the original roof was completely replaced with a metal shed roof. The current roof protects the building well, but resulted in some alteration to the stonework at the roofline and does not match the original. The interior has been re-plastered with Portland cement stucco in several places, but the flooring appears original.

The visible portion of the hand-dug well or cistern is likely a later addition to the property, although the well itself is likely contemporary with the cabin. The stone base or curbing and the wood well posts and shed are in good condition. An undated postcard (but likely circa 1970-1980) picturing the cabin shows wooden steps and the well with the well shed intact, but does not show any kind of roof on the cabin.

Aside from basic maintenance to keep it free of intrusive vegetation, the Texas Centennial marker has undergone little repair work or benefited from any preservation efforts. The marker is still sound and intact, however, due to its sturdy construction and durable materials.

Eligibility

Hardscramble is a solid reminder of the early frontier days of the state of Texas, and the lives of the Rangers who fought on behalf of the interests of American and European pioneers. Although the Texas Rangers have an official museum in the city of Waco, artifacts of the era such as Hardscramble help put a humanizing face on

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Texas

**Hardscramble
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the history and drive home the point that the frontier life was rugged and difficult. The importance of the Rangers in Texas history is well documented, and the organization is now steeped in an almost mythological lore across the country, thanks in part to media both young (television shows) and old (novels and reports written by nineteenth-century journalists traveling with the Rangers.) As the frontier home of a famous Ranger, Hardscramble is a suitable monument to the realities of everyday frontier life.

Ben McCulloch was an important individual in state history who participated in a number of important historic events, such as the Battle of San Jacinto, the Battle of Plum Creek, and the Mexican-American War during his time in Texas. Hardscramble dates to this formative period of his life, when he was a Ranger, scout, and Indian fighter. Later, he would gain prominence as a U.S. Marshal working out a peace between the military and the Mormons of Utah, and as a Confederate brigadier general who might have turned the tides of the western front in the Civil War had he survived the Battle of Pea Ridge. McCulloch's skill as a scout, so useful in the early stage of the battle, was honed during his days as a Texas Ranger.

The cabin itself dates to McCulloch's early days as a Ranger and to the formative decades of the Rangers themselves. It is a typical stone frontier cabin that, while suffering some loss of architectural integrity, nonetheless retains its connection to the Texas Rangers through its history as home to three Rangers between 1841 and 1896. Reminders of the Texas Ranger's early days are relatively uncommon, and Hardscramble is a relatively intact example.

Texas Centennial markers such as the one at Hardscramble are not particularly rare or unusual, as the state supported the installment of hundreds of them between 1936-1937. Together, however, they are a reminder of an important part of Texas history. On an individual level, each commemorates a different subject and thus each contributes significantly to the memory of the Texas Centennial. Some of the markers are works of art by themselves, but the Hardscramble marker was made for simplicity and durability, reflecting the cabin itself. Although it is on private land, the intent of the marker as a piece of public information remains.

Neither the cabin nor the marker has been moved from their original locations. The setting was historically rural and isolated, and remains so today. Integrity of workmanship, design, and materials of the cabin have been altered by the replacement of the original roof with a slant [see earlier comment] roof, but the original stone walls, wood window frames, and wood doors remain to convey the method of construction used by the McCullochs. As a result, the overall integrity of workmanship, design, and materials for the cabin are sufficiently intact to convey its significance. The marker has retained integrity of design, materials, and workmanship since construction and installation. Both the cabin and the marker retain integrity of feeling and association. For the cabin, its rural setting, simple design, and unique features (such as the cellar) all invoke the feeling of a frontier, outpost settlement, the hallmark for an active Texas Ranger in the early days of the organization. The intact marker still faces the cabin, providing any visitors with the information required to interpret the cabin. The cabin and marker collectively create the significance of association for the other, and the cabin's use as Ben McCulloch's home during his formative Ranger years solidifies the cabin's association

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Texas

Hardscramble
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with the man and the organization; the marker's association with the Texas Centennial program is without question by its very design and designation.

Both Hardscramble and the Texas Centennial marker retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Hardscramble is eligible at the state level under Criterion A for its association with the Texas Rangers, and at the state level under Criterion B for its association with Ben McCulloch, Texas Ranger and Civil War brigadier general. Due to changes in design, materials, and workmanship, however, the cabin does not have the necessary architectural integrity required to convey its significance as an example of frontier or pioneer architecture under Criterion C. The Texas Centennial marker is eligible at the state level under Criterion A, for its association with the Texas Centennial celebration and marker program.

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Texas

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County,

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Seguin, Guadalupe County,

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Seguin, Guadalupe County,

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 29 acres

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	608075	3278796
2.	14	608246	3278788
3.	14	608262	3278891
4.	14	608531	3279092
5.	14	608640	3278713
6.	14	608019	3278692

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (see continuation sheet 10-21)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Adrienne Campbell, THC staff historian)

NAME/TITLE: (see continuation sheet 11-21)

ORGANIZATION: Hicks & Company; updated by HHM Inc. for aci consulting, Austin, Texas

DATE: 1999; updated 2008

STREET & NUMBER: 1504 W. 5th Street; 611 S. Congress Ave. Suite 400 **TELEPHONE:** 512-478-0858;
512-478-8014

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78703; 78704

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheets MAP-22 through MAP-24)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet PHOTO LOG-25)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets FIGURE-26 through FIGURE-32)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Shawn and Kelley Vickers

STREET & NUMBER: 1136 E. Kingsburg St. #262

TELEPHONE: 830-372-1078

CITY OR TOWN: Seguin

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78155

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The National Register boundary includes approximately 27 acres on the southeastern portion of the modern-day Hardscramble Ranch, a 156.478-acre property. The National Register boundary is defined by the property boundary on the south and east and a ranch road and stock pond on the north and west.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries of the NRHP-eligible property include the building, well, grinding stone and centennial marker. Although the modern Hardscramble ranch is a total of 156.478 acres, modern improvements, such as a house, associated outbuildings, modern fencing, a stock pond, and modern roads located on these parcels detract from the integrity of setting of the stone cabin. The 27 acres exclude the majority of these modern features, but retain sufficient setting and should also contain any concentration of subsurface archeological remains associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the cabin (there have been no recorded previous subsurface investigations).

PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

The nomination was originally prepared by Hicks & Company. The name and title of the original author is not known. In 2008, the nomination was updated by Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. (HHM) and included minor editing and formatting revisions to Section 7 and Section 8 of the nomination, to ensure the nomination met National Register nomination form standards. The statement of significance was modified to include more recent history, after the occupation of the site by Ben and Henry McCulloch. This work was completed by Emily Thompson Payne (Architectural Historian). Other updates included the addition of color photographs from the 2000 Hicks Draft Historic Buildings Report and a geographical map illustrating the NRHP boundary.

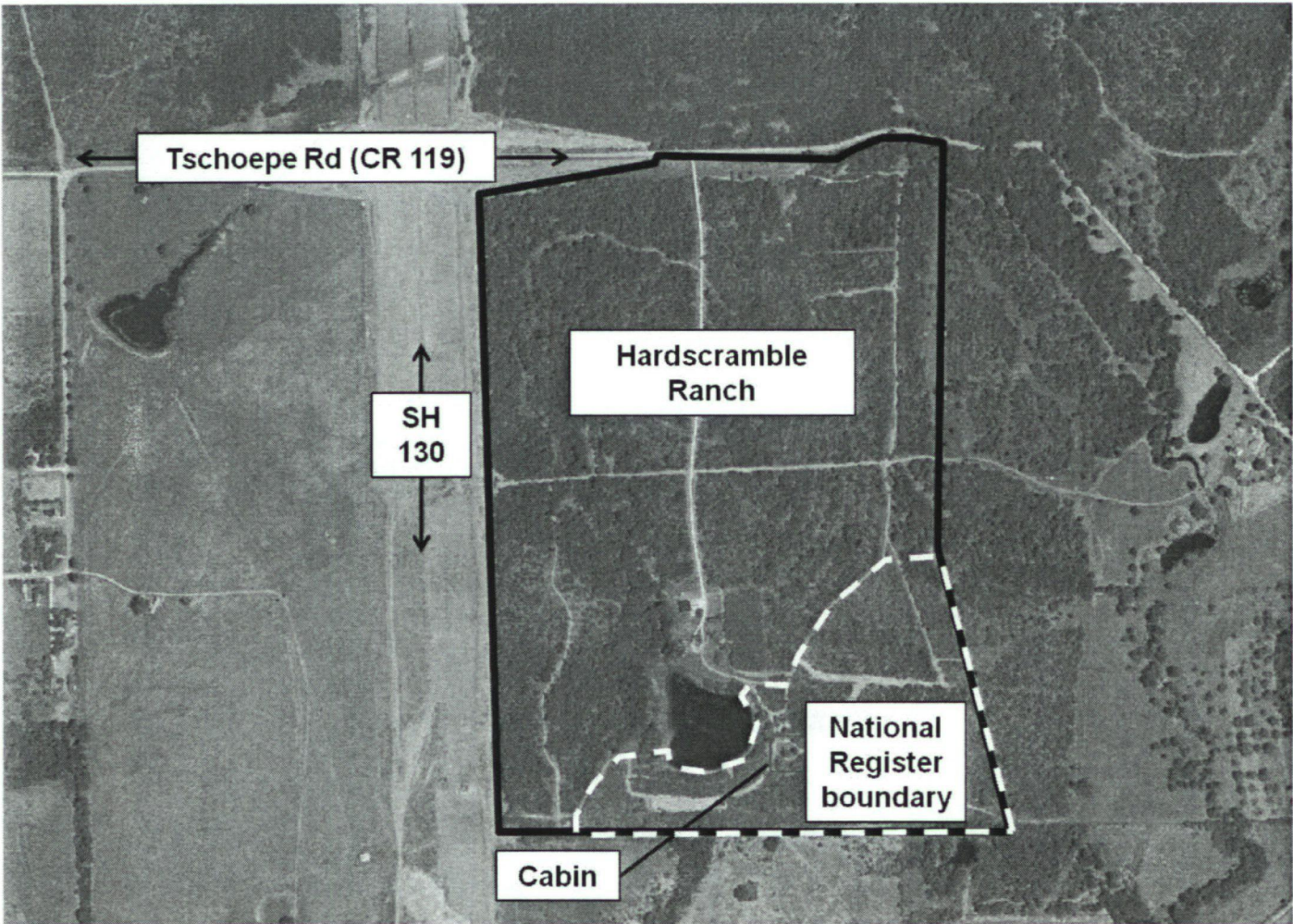
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Section MAP Page 22

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

MAP 1: AERIAL PHOTO OF AREA WITH PARCEL BOUNDARIES AND NR BOUNDARY MARKED.



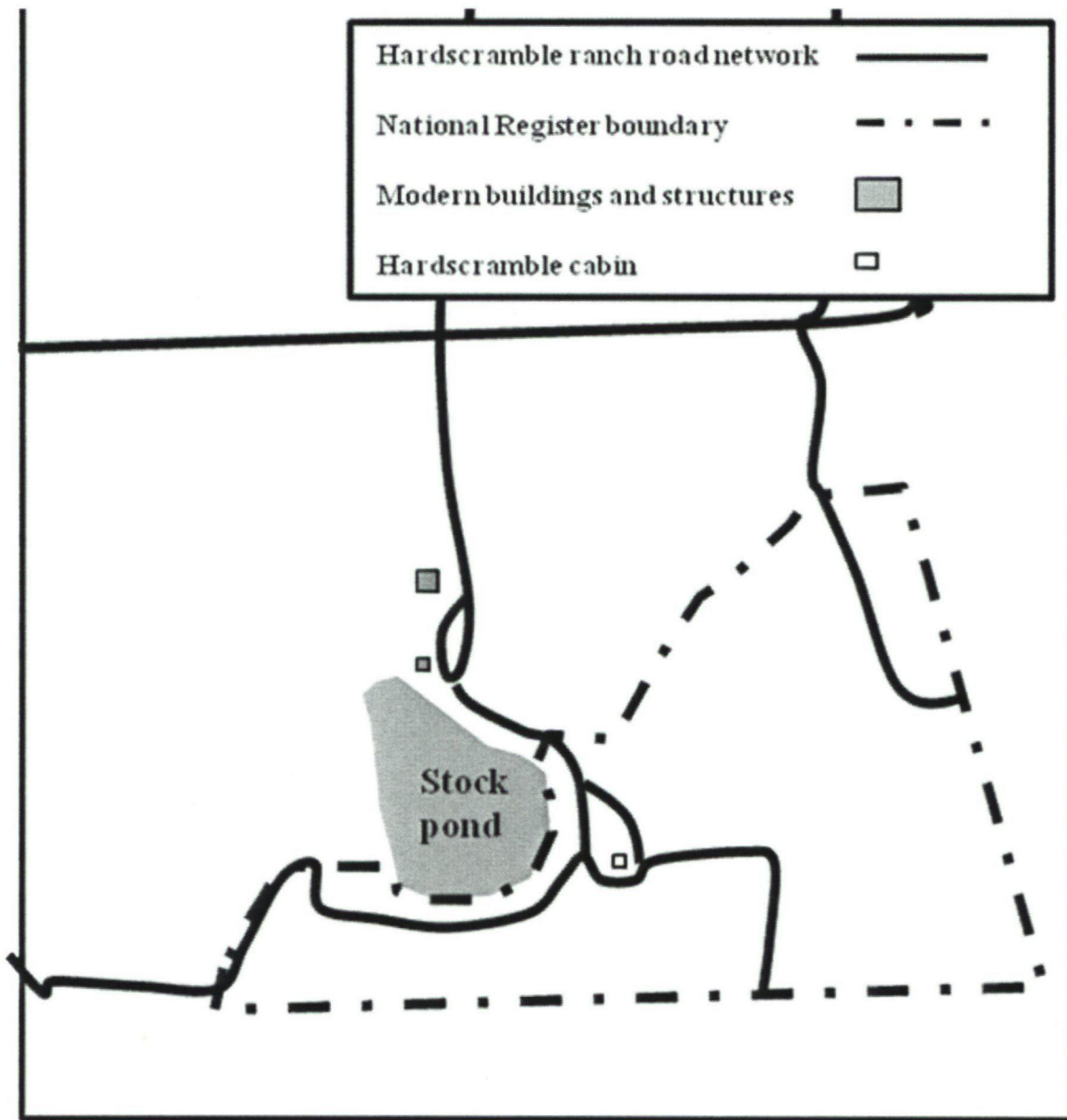
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Section MAP Page 23

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

MAP 2: NOT-TO-SCALE SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CABIN, NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY, AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS TO PROPERTY.



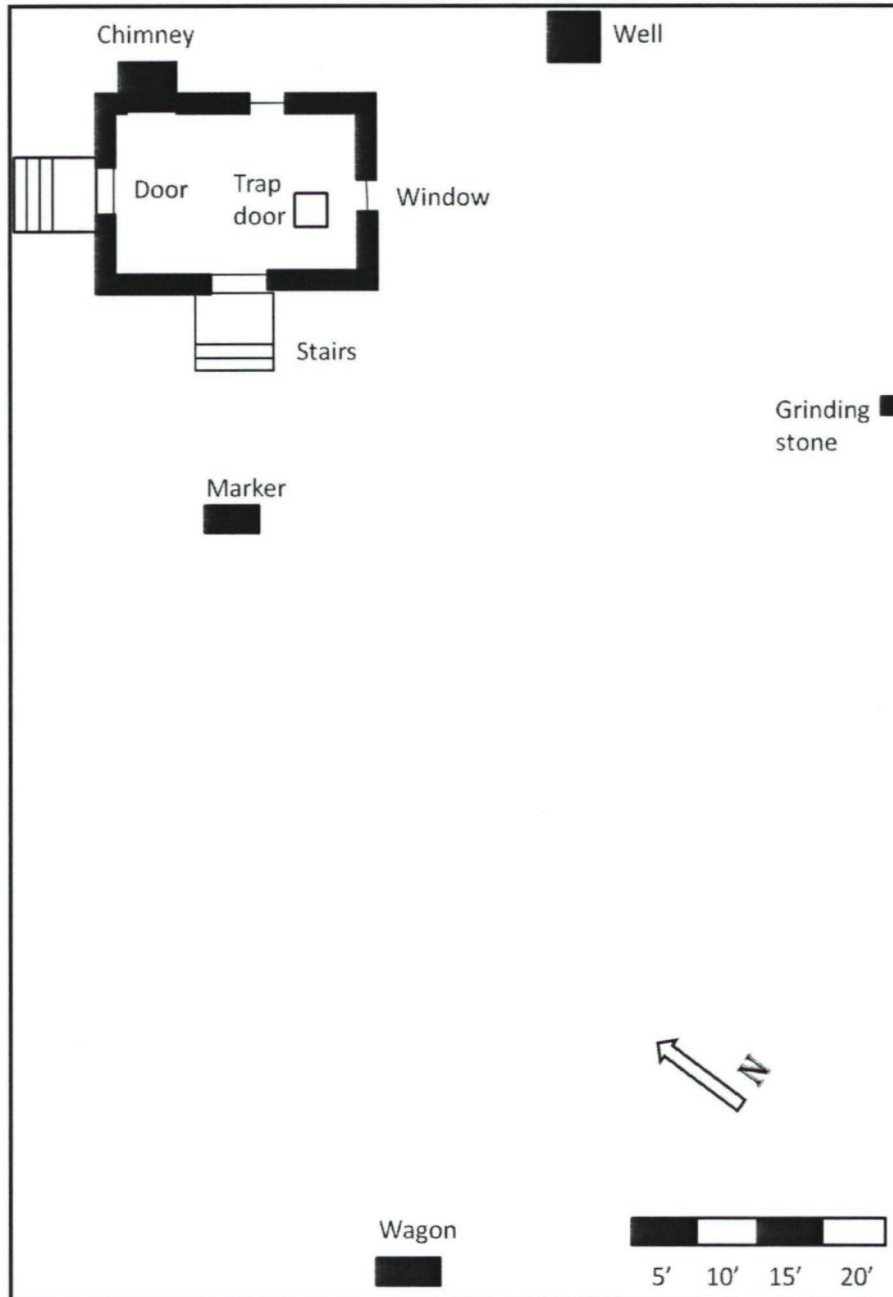
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Hardscramble
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MAP 3: SKETCH MAP, STONE CABIN AND SURROUNDING STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS



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Section PHOTO LOG Page 25

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

PHOTO LOG

All photographs are credited as follows:

Name of Property:	Hardscramble
City:	Seguin vicinity
County:	Guadalupe
State:	Texas
Photographer:	Robert Brinkman
Date:	April 14, 2010
Location of negatives:	Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Photo 1

Description: oblique of house, showing southwest and southeast elevations
Camera facing: north

Photo 2

Description: oblique of house, showing northeast and southeast elevations
Camera facing: west

Photo 3

Description: northwest elevation of house, well in background
Camera facing: southeast

Photo 4

Description: oblique of house, showing northwest and southwest elevations
Camera facing: east

Photo 5

Description: southwest elevation of house, Centennial Marker in foreground
Camera facing: northeast

Photo 6

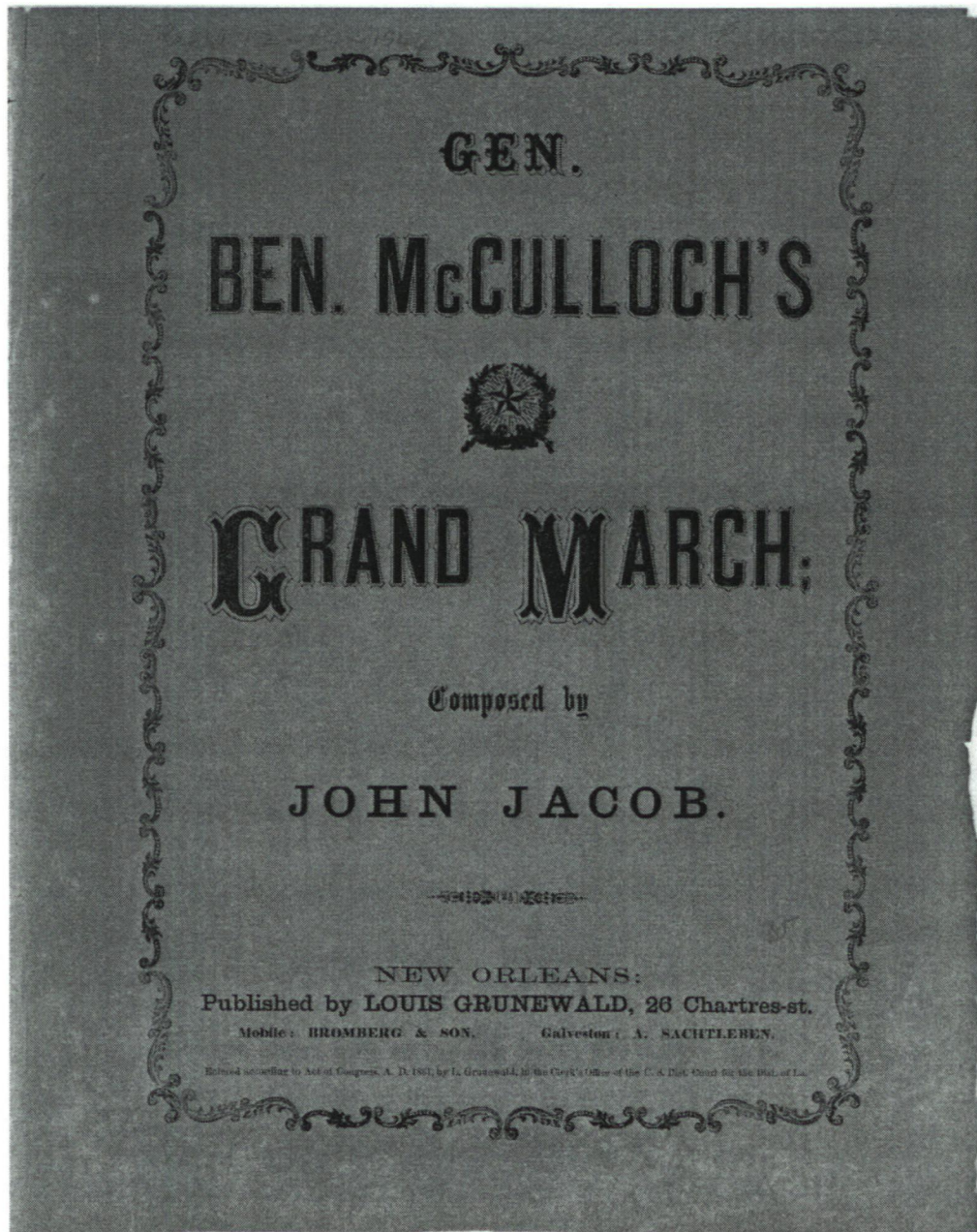
Description: well
Camera facing: northwest

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Section FIGURE Page 26

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



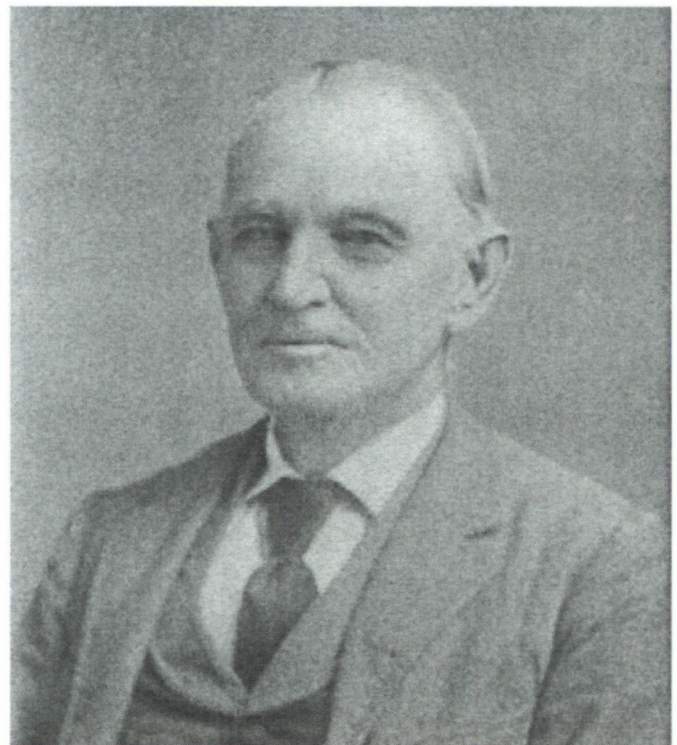
View: cover of sheet music for "Gen. McCulloch's Grand March" by John Jacob
Figure Number: 1

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Section FIGURE Page 27

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



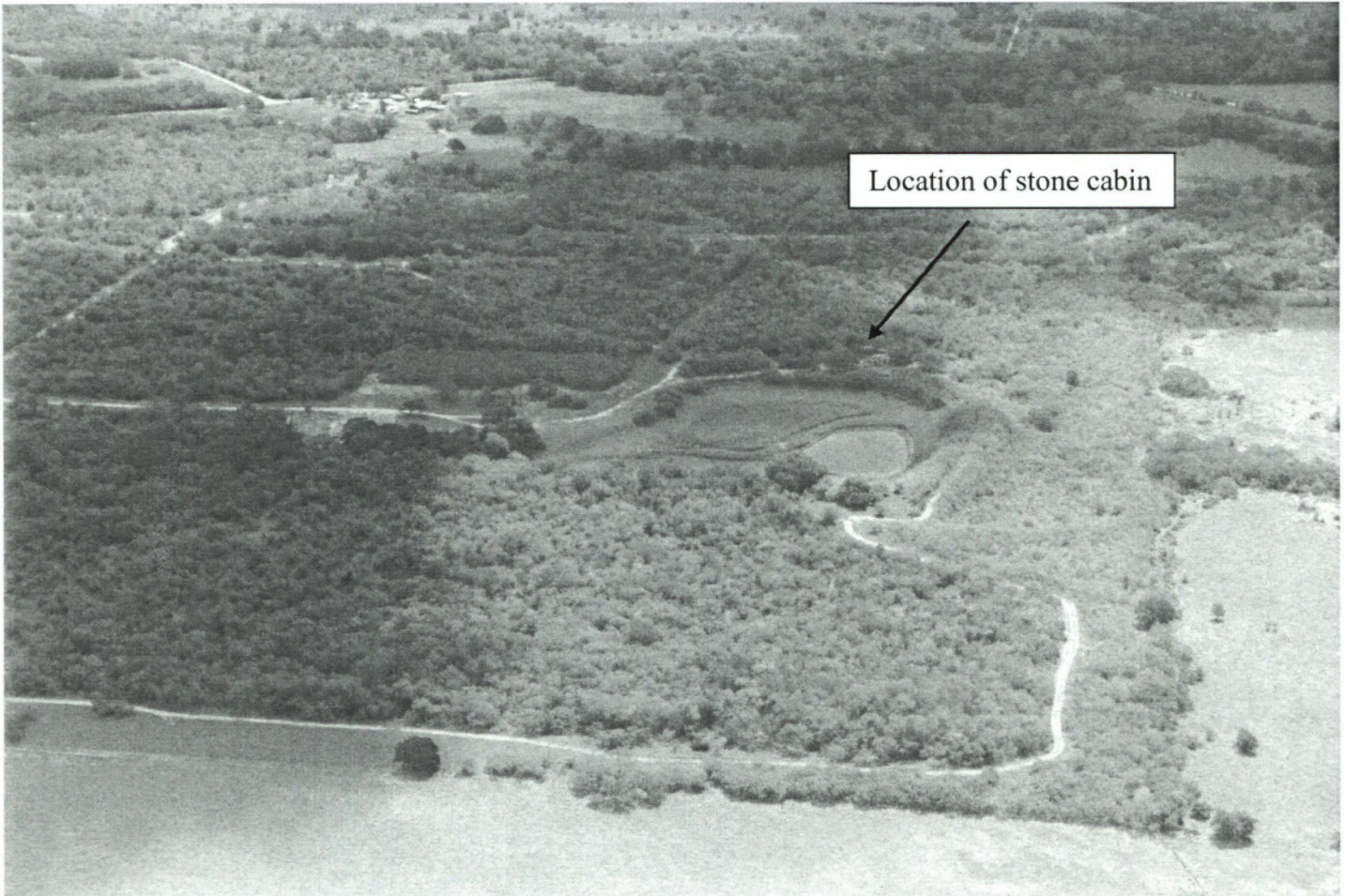
View: portraits of Benjamin (left) and Henry (right) McCulloch (source:
<http://www.texasranger.org/halloffame/McCullochB.htm>, <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/exhibits/civilwar/1861.html>)
Figure Number: 2-3

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Section FIGURE Page 28

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



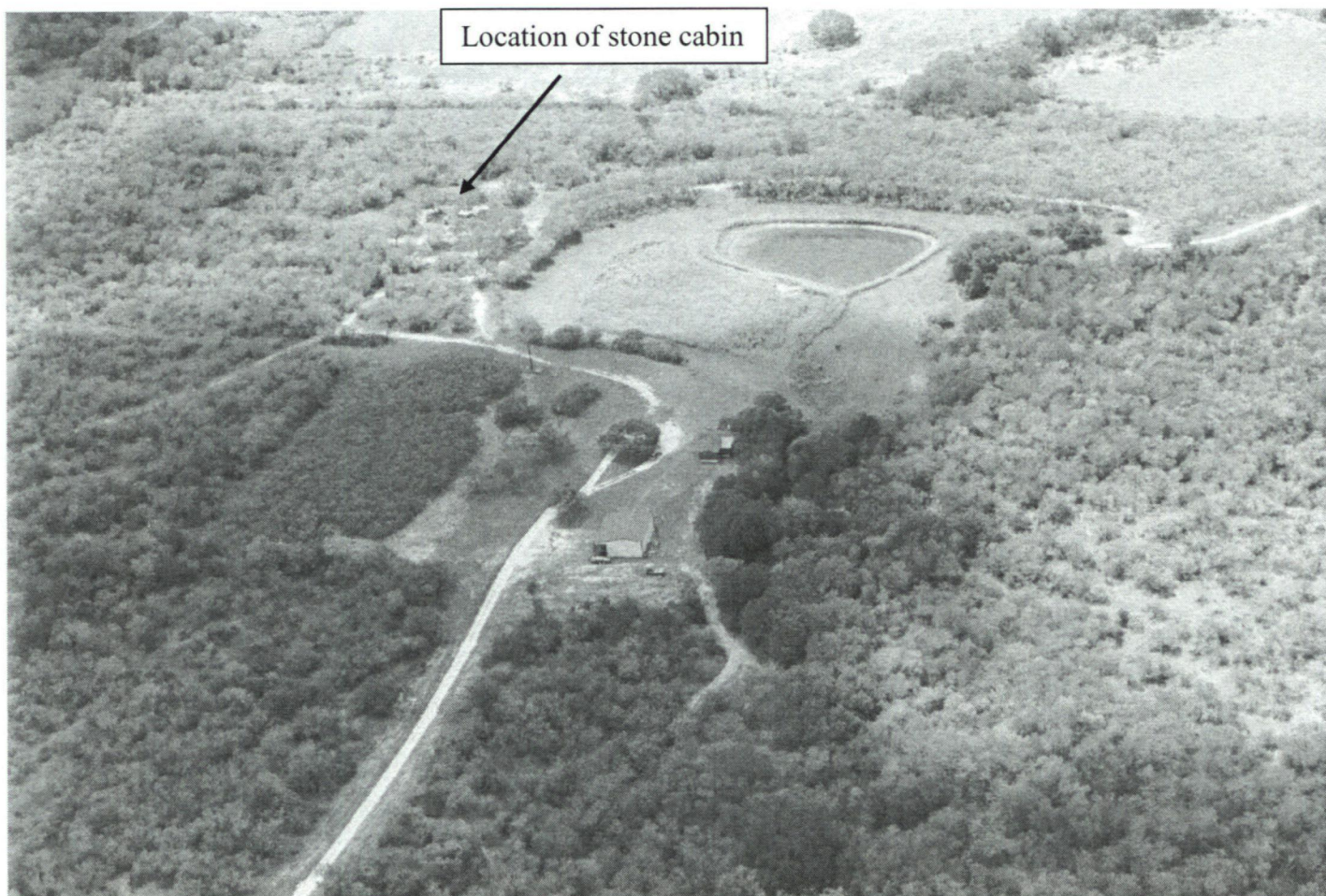
View: aerial view of Hardscramble Ranch, facing east. Courtesy Shawn and Kelley Vickers.
Figure Number: 4

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Section FIGURE Page 29

**Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas**



View: aerial view of Hardscramble Ranch, facing south. Courtesy Shawn and Kelley Vickers.
Figure Number: 5

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Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



View: close up aerial view of Hardscramble Ranch, facing south. Courtesy Shawn and Kelley Vickers.
Figure Number: 6

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Section FIGURE Page 31

Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



View: interior view of walls and windows
Figure Number: 7

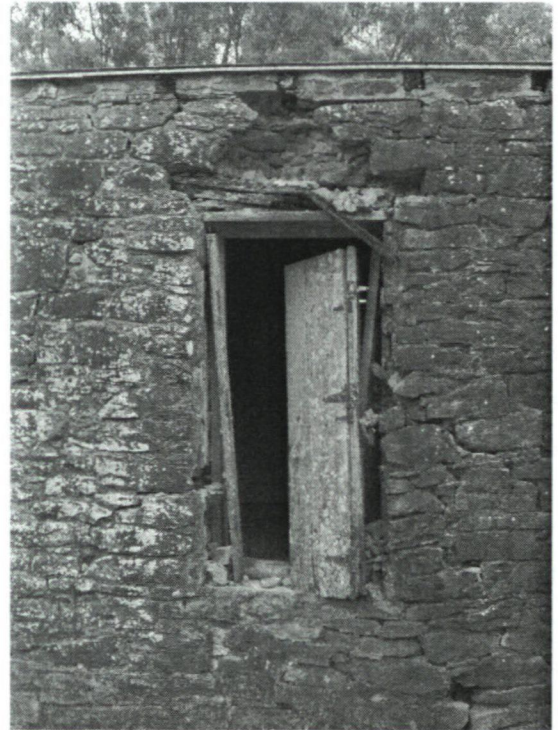
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Hardscramble
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

View: recent window repair, north façade, before and after
Figure Number: 8-9



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hardscramble
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Guadalupe

DATE RECEIVED: 5/27/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/17/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/05/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/12/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000424

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 7.6.1 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.



Handscramble Guadalupe County, TX

photo 1 of 6



Handassemble Guadalupe County, TX

Photo Zof6



Head of Escambla Guadalupe County, TX

Photo 3 of 6



Handscramble Guadalupe County, TX

Photo 4 of 6



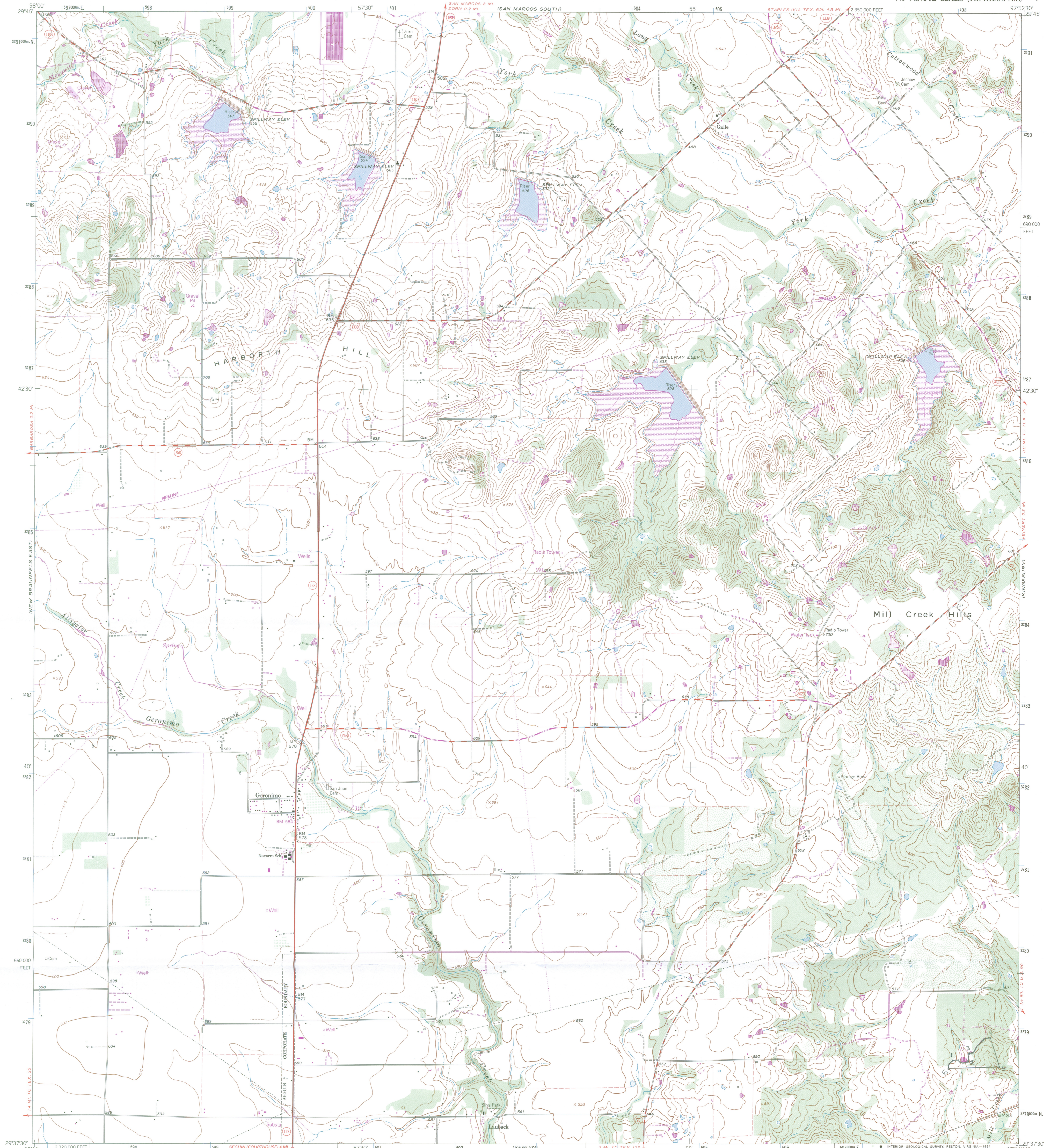
Handscramble Guadalupe County, TX

Photo 5 of 6

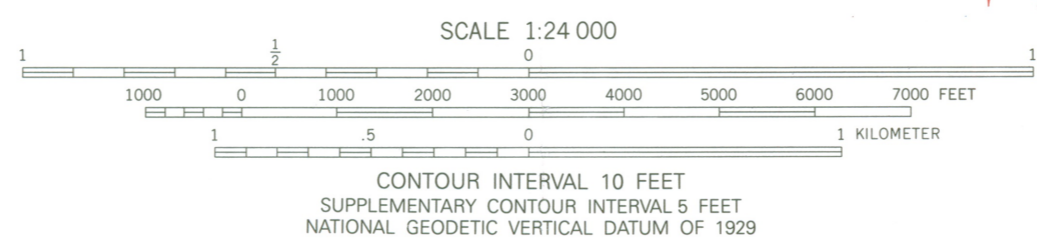
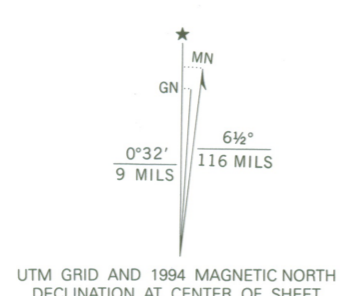


Handscrabble, Guadalupe County, TX

Photo 6 of 6



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Compiled by the Defense Mapping Agency from aerial photographs taken 1958. Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1986 and other sources and have been field checked. Map edited 1994. Conflicts may exist between some updated features and previously mapped contours
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10000-foot ticks: Texas Coordinate System, south central zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software



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

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



HARDSCRAMBLE
SEGUIN VICINITY,
GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS

1	14	608075E	3278796N
2	14	608246E	3278788N
3	14	608262E	3278891N
4	14	608531E	3278922N
5	14	608640E	3278713N
6	14	608019E	3278692N

GERONIMO, TEX.
29097-FB-TF-024
1964
REVISED 1994
DMA 6443 III NW-SERIES V882

2997-323

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Adrienne Campbell, National Register staff
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Hardscramble, Seguin vicinity, Guadalupe County, Texas

DATE: May 23, 2011

- The following materials regarding Hardscramble are submitted:

<u>1</u>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
	_ Resubmitted nomination
	Multiple Property Documentation form
	_ Resubmitted form
	Photographs printed from digital files
	Gold CD with TIFF photograph files
<u>6</u>	Photographs printed from negatives
<u>1</u>	USGS map
	Correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
- The enclosed owner objections (do) (do not) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other:

