

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

# WARNING

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DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION,  
INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION,  
UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT  
DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name Salado MRA-Cover  
State Texas  
County Bell  
Reference Number 64000851



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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## 1. Name

historic

~~Historic Resources of Salado~~ *Multiple Resource Area*  
(see continuation sheets)

and/or common Same

## 2. Location

street &amp; number See individual survey sheets

N/A not for publication

city, town Salado N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Bell code 027

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name See individual survey sheets

street &amp; number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bell County Courthouse

street &amp; number Courthouse Square

city, town Belton state Texas

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title	Historic American Buildings Survey	has this property been determined eligible?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Historic Sites Inventory		
date	HABS - 1936		
	HSI - 1970, 1977, 1981	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> local

depository for survey records Library of Congress; Texas Historical Commission

city, town Washington, D.C.; Austin state Texas



## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____ N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	(see individual survey sheets)		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Salado is a small, unincorporated community in Central Texas, situated in an area of southern Bell County marked by rich soils and a mild climate conducive to growing. The present multiple-resource nomination consists of a comprehensive collection of 20 sites, both archeological and architectural, which represents the prehistoric Indian occupation of the region and the historic Anglo-American settlement. Salado is located near the Balcones Escarpment in an area of limestone outcroppings and many springs. In addition, Salado Creek flows through the town year-round, and Indians were attracted by its waters during certain seasons of the year. In early Anglo-American days, one area along the creek was named Salado Springs, and was a popular camping place. In 1838, a military road crossed the creek at the place where Main Street does today, and the town grew up around this crossing. Most of the sites nominated herein are located on this old road and near the creek itself.

Included in the nomination are three archeological sites, one containing prehistoric artifacts and two bearing 19th-century Anglo-American structural remains. The architectural sites, for their part, reflect a period of residential and commercial building extending from the 1850s to approximately 1918. Viewed as a whole, this group of buildings portrays the evolution of a Central Texas town from the middle 19th century onward, bespeaking both frontier times and the early 20th century. Furthermore, the architectural integrity of the surviving, associated structures is quite remarkable and fortunate. Thus the specific features of Salado and its special history serve to set it apart from a host of other small Texas towns which originated in the 19th century.

When Salado was eventually bypassed by the railroad, it stagnated and failed to grow. Today the town maintains a distinct 19th-century ambience. The creek continues to be a major natural resource, flowing year-round through a lush greenbelt which has been established as a memorial park. Residential and commercial structures are spread nicely apart, with abundant greenspace and large trees around them. Clearly, Salado is a town with an unusually large proportion of surviving historical properties throughout its total area. Likewise significant from an architectural point of view, Salado boasts a number of early structures which display the symmetry, proportions, and detailing characteristic of both the Greek Revival and transitional Victorian styles. It is rare to find so many well-preserved and informative buildings in close proximity to each other.

The town of Salado is located in a rural part of Bell County which, itself, is part of a generally rural section of Central Texas. The landscape is dominated by the most prominent geological feature of the region, the Balcones Fault. This somewhat ill-defined, eastward-looking escarpment separates the flat Blackland Prairies, to the east, from the rolling Lampasas Cut Plains, to the west. It is characterized locally by bluffs and rugged stream-cut slopes containing thin soils and numerous limestone outcroppings. The latter provided useful quarries for use in the 19th century. Surface springs are common along the fault line, and were clearly one of the attractions which drew early Anglo-American settlers. Modern rainfall averages 33 in. yearly, and the growing season lasts some 246 days. Soils are made of clays, sandy clays, or stoney clays; in the area around Salado, the most developed soils occur on stream terraces. Before the advent of Europeans, the uplands were covered with grass, while the valleys contained shrubs--mainly oaks and junipers. Mesquite has flourished in recent times, and some soils have suffered from overgrazing and erosion. Most of the Blacklands to the east are still being farmed. Salado Creek flows through town year-round (photo 1) and its waters bubble up from a



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"Historic Resources of Salado" is a collection of 20 architectural and archeological sites believed to meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These sites were selected during a complete survey of this unincorporated Central Texas community. The initial survey work was done by the Texas Historical Commission (THC), in 1970 and 1977, as part of their continuing work in the state on the Inventory of Historic Sites. High interest locally, coupled with the acknowledged architectural and historical significance of the community, prompted the THC to pursue a multiple-resource nomination for Salado.

All previous survey materials were assembled and studied. They included photographs, site plans, drawings from the Survey of Historic American Buildings, and general background material. Working with property owners and members of the Conservation Society of Historic Salado, Inc., staff members from the National Register Department of the THC conducted, first, a reconnaissance of the community, noting omissions from previous surveys and properties which had since been restored or inappropriately altered. Since it is unincorporated, Salado has no city limits to serve as bounds for a survey. Thus every road in the community was reconnoitered to a point where the outlying farmland began. This reconnaissance was followed by several more visits to Salado, during which additional documentation and photographic work was done for sites intended for inclusion in the nomination. A local amateur archeologist assisted a staff archeologist in locating several prehistoric and historic archeological sites. On-site examination and some surface testing produced evidence that three of these sites should be included in the nomination.

Altogether some 30 sites were surveyed, of which four were archeological. The 20 sites chosen for this nomination are those which the THC staff, supported by the State Board of Review, found to represent best the architectural and historic development of Salado, and to retain the highest degree of integrity, both of site and form.



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Owner of Property

Property

Owner

1. Col. Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson  
Plantation  
West of IH 35

Mrs. Sterling C. Robertson  
Rt. 1  
Salado, Texas 76751

2. Salado College (archeological site  
#41BL241)  
East side of Main Street

Robertson Colony and Salado  
College Foundation  
Jim Bowmer, Attorney  
First Federal Savings Building  
18 West Avenue A  
Temple, Texas 76751

3. Stagecoach Inn  
West side of Main Street

Mr. William E. Bratton  
c/o Mr. Mike Swayze  
P.O. Box 821  
Round Rock, Texas 78664

4. Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building  
Corner of Main and Royal

Mrs. Grace Jones  
c/o Grace Jones  
Salado, Texas 76751

5. George Washington Baines House  
North side of Royal Street

Mr. and Mr. J. B. Seaberry  
P.O. Box 33  
Salado, Texas 76751

6. Rose House  
Corner of Royal Street and Rose Way

Mr. and Mr. Jack Hoffman  
P.O. Box 211  
Salado, Texas 76751

7. Twelve Oaks  
North side of Center Circle

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Whistler  
P.O. Box 295  
Salado, Texas 76751  
or  
P.O. Drawer 650  
Pharr, Texas 76751

- Pace Memorial Park (the Davis Mill  
archeological site, #41BL242)  
North side of Salado Creek

Dr. William Ashe  
P.O. Box 555  
Salado, Texas 76751

Salado Chamber of Commerce  
Salado, Texas 76751

Reverend and Mrs. George Matthews  
Salado, Texas 76751



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Owner of Property, cont'd.

Property	Owner
9. Davis House East side of Main Street	Lt. Col. and Mr. Marvin Larsen Salado, Texas 76751
10. Tyler House West side of Main Street	Mr. and Mr. Perry Dalby Salado, Texas 76751
11. Anderson House and Store East side of Main Street	Reverend and Mr. George Matthews Salado, Texas 76751
12. Armstrong-Adams House Main Street at Thomas Arnold Road	Dr. and Mr. William Ashe P.O. Box 555 Salado, Texas 76751
13. Salado Methodist Episcopal Church Thomas Arnold at Church Street	Mr. Roy Lamberth 532 E. 28th Street Belton, Texas 76513  Reverend Joseph L. Bentley, Pastor Salado United Methodist Church Salado, Texas 76751  Reverend James H. Campbell District Superintendent 102 N. 2nd Street Temple, Texas 76501
14. Levi Tenney House North side of Pace Park Road	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Sands Tenney House Salado, Texas 76751
15. Barton House East side of Main Street	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Denman Route 1 Salado, Texas 76751
16. Vickrey House	Mrs. Robert E. Ard 203 East Douglas Drive Midwest City, Oklahoma 73110
17. Capt. Halley House East side of Main Street	Mr. Dixon Caine 3911 Willowick Houston, Texas 77019
18. Fowler House East side of Main Street, IH 35	Mr. and Mrs. Dean Clemmons Route 1 Salado, Texas 76751



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Owner of Property, cont'd.

Property

Owner

19. White-Aiken House  
West side of IH 35

Mr. and Mrs. Benny Williams  
Salado, Texas 76751

20. Thomas Jones Mill (archeological site  
#41BL243)  
Subdivision

Mill Creek Corporation  
Attn. Don Mackey, President  
Salado, Texas 76751



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system of springs along its bed.

Resting on a higher stream terrace near the center of Salado is the archeological site formed by repeated occupations of Indians utilizing Salado Creek's permanent supply of water (photos 21, 22). Judging from the styles of stone projectile points found in local artifact collections, this spot was used extensively during the prehistoric Archaic period (6000 B.C.--A.D. 500). Stone tools, bone fragments, and burned rocks from hearths have been identified (photo 23) and deep occupational deposits remain in, and around, Pace Memorial Park (the Davis Mill Site, #41BL242). There has been some damage to the site through work at the old quarry, and through the construction of roads and modern park buildings.

During the period of early colonization, one area along the creek became known as Salado Springs, and was a favorite resting place for travelers. In 1838, a military road was extended across the Republic of Texas and crossed Salado Creek at the place where Main Street does today (photo 1). This road later became an overland stage route, and was also used as a branch of the Chisholm Trail. Till the parallel construction of IH 35, the old Military Road was heavily used by automobiles, under the name of U. S. Highway 81, and it still serves as the main north-south thoroughfare for local motor traffic. Consequently, a majority of the sites nominated here either face directly onto this street or else have easy access to it, and are located near the creek. This placement reflects a pattern of settlement which is both remarkably consistent and venerable.

Begun in 1852 to serve travelers along the old stage route, the Stagecoach Inn (photos 2, 11, 12) is thought to be the oldest remaining structure in Salado. The simple, somewhat primitive wood-frame building of two stories is a good example of frontier vernacular architecture. It features a rectangular plan, and has a two-tiered portico supported by square columns running the length of the front (east) facade. A simple balustrade encloses the second-story balcony. The front facade is broken with a series of single doors and double-hung windows with six-over-six lights placed apparently randomly or as need called for. An addition was made to the rear of the building in the 1940s and again in the 1950s, to accomodate a growing restaurant clientele. These additions are not visible from public approaches to the building, and hence do not compromise the building's historic integrity.

After the period represented by the construction of the old inn, above, the Greek Revival style of architecture made its appearance locally. Despite the vernacular approach to building seen in the early structures of Salado, there is a surprising sophistication reflected in the local expression of the Greek Revival style. Yet isolation and the lack of rail transportation forced builders to rely on local craftsmen limited in their knowledge of current styles, and in the skills necessary for executing them. Locally available materials were a practical and economical choice for construction. Yet these so-called constraints helped produce some unique and altogether pleasing adaptations of the "high styles."



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This style known as Greek Revival, which gained prominence in the eastern states during the first half of the 19th century, became a preferred style in Salado during its settlement years. It continued in use locally well beyond the Civil War period, which generally marks the end of this mode in other parts of the country. But the Greek Revival style never gained complete dominance in the state, for Texas was an area engaged in a frontier struggle at the time when other regions were vigorously constructing elegant buildings. Texans were building, but were mainly after basic shelter. Many of Salado's early settlers, however, were educated, fairly sophisticated men and women of distinction and money. Some of them moved to Texas from the East, while others had been East for their educations, where they were exposed to the architectural expressions of the day. Among the early settlers of Salado were military men, physicians, and lawyers who turned to the symmetry, proportions, and details of Greek Revival architecture when constructing their homes. Of course they also wished to express their affluence and egos in the most up-to-date fashion. As a group, the Greek Revival buildings of Salado are geometrically simple in both plan and form, and are restrained in use of detail. Most are essentially vernacular structures.

The plantation of Col. Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson is outstanding among the architectural sites. This complex includes a complete assemblage of outbuildings and a residence which is one of the best examples of the Greek Revival style as it was interpreted in Texas. The buildings remain intact in their original setting, and form one of the best-preserved complexes from the plantation era. The facade of the house is divided into five parts, so that the central and two end bays constitute pavilions dominated by gables and separated by galleries (photos 4, 5, 6, 7). The house is reminiscent of some examples of American late Georgian architecture, and was likely inspired by a house in Tennessee that was the birthplace of the builder (Webb and Alexander 1966: 248). Squared columns support the two-story porticoes with their balustrades, and the central, double-door entrance has both transom and sidelights. Large double-hung windows with six-over-six lights and louvered shutters punctuate the clapboard walls, while dentils accentuate the cornice and pediments. In constructing his house, Col. Robertson included a "strangers' room" in one of the end pavilions, to allow newcomers and travelers to lodge at his home without bothering his family. The stone kitchen, originally detached, was joined to the house by an addition made in the 1880s, thus breaking somewhat the symmetry of the plan. Otherwise the house has remained intact through six generations of the Robertson family. Included in the nominated property are the servants' quarters (photo 8), which is a single-story stone structure of rectangular plan and gabled roof, a stone and wood barn, and the family cemetery in which Col. Robertson is buried.

Somewhat less elaborate than the Robertson House, but equally dignified, are the Capt. Halley House (photos 35, 36, 37), built ca. 1860, and the Maj. A. J. Rose House (photos 16, 17), built in 1870. Both are of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding, and have an ell-shaped plan. They exhibit Greek Revival symmetry and proportions in their five-bay fronts which feature double-hung windows with six-over-six lights, and pedimented two-story porticoes supported by square columns. Also typical is the use of simple cornice molding, as well as the presence of a central entrance marked with double



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doors, transom, and sidelights. In contrast, Dr. D. B. McKie turned to native limestone when he built his ell-plan, Greek Revival residence on the east bank of Salado Creek (photos 18, 19, 20). Stone mason "Whiskey Jack" Hendrickson used hand-tooled, rough-hewn limestone blocks quarried from a site near the creek in the construction of the house. Nestled in a grove of oaks, whence the name Twelve Oaks, the house features a symmetrical, three-bay front with dressed limestone quoins, double-hung windows with six-over-six lights, and a central, double-door entrance with transom and sidelights. The characteristic projecting portico has undergone alterations in the mid-20th century, but the changes are fortunately reversible. The original stone pillars and the prominent stone cornice topped with convex molding, have been plastered over with cement. Also, the proportions of the pediment are correct neither for the style nor for the scale of the house and its columns. Nonetheless, Twelve Oaks is an example of the Greek Revival style as it was interpreted locally, and the core of the dwelling remains intact.

Not all of the structures showing Greek Revival influence are as imposing as those discussed above. Consisting of a single story, the Levi Tenney House, (photos 30,31), build ca. 1860, and the Armstrong-Adams House (photo 28), built ca. 1868, are quite modest in size. Nevertheless, the latter is a fine example of the style. Constructed of dressed limestone blocks, its five-bay front features quoins, flat arches above double-hung windows with six-over-six lights, projecting portico with cornice, and a flat roof supported by square columns. Though less refined, the Levi Tenney House displays Greek Revival symmetry and proportions in its five-bay front. It also shows the use of quoins and flat arches above the doors and windows. The house was altered in the mid-20th century with a certain insensitivity to its original architecture. A recent owner, however, has removed several intrusive features which had compromised the integrity of the structure. The original windows probably had six-over-six lights, and the roof brackets were very likely not exposed. Nevertheless, this stone residence represents the Greek Revival style as it was interpreted by early Salado architecture.

On the northern fringes of the town, the Fowler House (photos 38, 39), built in 1872, denotes Revival symmetry and proportions in the two-story, five-bay front. This facade is marked by double-hung windows with six-over-six lights accented with pedimented hood molds. There is a central entrance surrounded by transom and sidelights. Both the scale and the details of the existing single-story portico with pediment suggest that it is not original. In all probability, the house had an earlier portico where the present one is located.

The Tyler House (photo 25), built in 1857, and the Anderson House (photo 26), built in 1860, are located across Main Street from each other, just north of the creek. They both witness the Greek Revival style in their overall forms and facades, but depart from that style in certain details. Most notably, their porticoes are horizontal in emphasis, and both their design and proportions are not typically those of the Greek Revival style as seen in Texas. It is even possible that the existing porticoes are not original. The single, carved doors of the Anderson House are generally associated with Victorian architecture. Furthermore, variations in the siding used on that house, as well as differences between windows on the first and second floors (six-over-six lights



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downstairs, four-over-four upstairs), suggest that the house was built in several stages. The Anderson House exhibits a single-story ell with a rear porch enclosed in the mid-20th century. Nominated along with the house are a barn, some sheds, and a one-room store built of native limestone which fronts on Main Street just north of the main house (photo 27). The originally detached kitchen of the Tyler House was later joined to the main structure around 1935, and in 1971 a one-story room was added to the north side of the house to expand business space. Compatible materials were used in the addition, although it was designed so that it could be removed.

The George Washington Baines House, built ca. 1866, represents an original construction in the Greek Revival mode, with later modification to transform the attic into usable space (photos 14, 15). Among its Greek Revival traits are the symmetrical placement of the double-door entrance with transom and sidelights, and the use of double-hung windows with six-over-six lights. Square columns supporting a projecting portico detailed with dentils can also be cited. Yet the high-pitched roof with intersecting gables, and the proportions of the pediment above the portico, are more characteristic of Victorian architecture. Also, both historic and physical evidence suggests that the roofline was altered in the 19th century. The owners of the house have just completed a thorough restoration of the property, largely returning it to its middle 19th-century condition.

Possibly the most important non-residential structure in Salado was Salado College (archeological site #41BL241), which was built about 1861 (photos 9, 10). It now exists only as ruins on a hill just south of the creek. The building originally stood two stories tall, with the main entrance facing south. The west wall and the northeast corner of the east wall are all that survive, and both are in deteriorated condition amid piles of stone rubble. Examination of the remains, however, reveals a surprising sophistication in the construction of the stone walls, which were once plastered with a lime mortar and scored to emulate smooth, precise ashlar courses. Originally topping the two-story walls was a pronounced cornice with carved-stone molding just beneath the eaves of the roofline.

With the swift current of Salado Creek providing power, milling became an important early industry for Salado. Although historic documentation indicates that, in 1866, W. A. Davis build his wool-carding mill on the creek in what is now Pace Memorial Park (the Davis Mill Site, #41BL242), the remains of the structure may have been washed away in floods. There is no known evidence which would indicate the exact location or appearance of the mill. In contrast, structural remains can be seen at the Thomas Jones Mill Site (archeological site #41BL243), located some two miles east of Salado on the golf course of the Mill Creek Country Club (photos 42, 43, 44). The Jones Mill appears to have been built in 1869 against a small terrace or ledge, on the south side of the creek. Part of a wall, constructed of limestone slabs laid without mortar, and one iron sprocket are all that can be seen of the mill, which operated until 1884. The surrounding area has been completely developed as a golf course and condominium complex.



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Few commercial buildings remain from Salado's earliest years. The Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building (photos 3, 13), built around 1870 at the corner of Main and Royal streets, housed one of the earliest mercantile businesses, and exhibits fine masonry craftsmanship in its construction. The three-bay front is constructed of dressed ashlar, and marked with second-floor windows with six-over-six lights and a handsome, exaggerated cornice. Typically, the side and rear facades were constructed with less costly, quarry-faced ashlar. Though the building has been adapted for continued use, it remains a fine, essentially intact example of 19th-century commercial architecture.

Reference has been made to a significant number of stone structures in Salado, the craftsmanship of which is outstanding. Stone mason "Whiskey Jack" Hendrickson has been identified with Twelve Oaks and Salado College, and architectural evidence suggests that he may have worked on other structures in Salado. Similarities in craftsmanship and detail with Twelve Oaks can be seen in the Armstrong-Adams House and the Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building. Another stone house of merit showing fine craftsmanship and detailing is the Barton House (photo 32), which is distinct in several of its features. Built in 1866 of quarry-faced ashlar, the house consists of two full floors and a cellar, constructed into a hillside. The high pitched roof gives it a vertical emphasis, but even more unusual for its time and context is the off-center entrance and the single-story wing which projects on the north side.

At about the time the college closed, in 1885, and due partly to the lack of a railroad, the economy of Salado began a long decline. When other towns and cities across the state were enjoying a Victorian building boom, Salado was architecturally and economically dormant. Of the few modest Victorian structures built in the town, two are included in this nomination. The Salado Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1890, portrays the popular Gothic Revival style (photo 29). It has pointed, quatrefoil windows, typical Victorian brackets, and fish-scale shingles in the corner spire. The Vickrey House, built in 1886, is a charming, if modest, example of Second Empire construction (photos 33,34). This Victorian style was less common than some others in Texas, and it is unusual to find a fine example of a Mansard roof on this small, ell-plan house. This roof, combined with the concentration of bobbin work on the corner portico, make it an altogether Victorian confection.

Also included in the nomination are structures which do not readily fit into any stylistic category, but do reflect the settlement and development of the area. The Davis House, built ca. 1874 on Main Street, has developed from an original, double-pen log structure into the almost random plan of today (photo 24). It even incorporated a small frame store that was moved up the hill from the creek and attached in 1900. Another addition was completed in 1920. Moving into the 20th century, the White-Aiken House (photos 40, 41) shows a continuation of this adaptation to meet changing needs. The structure was built as a rural farmhouse in 1910, and then moved to its present location on a rise just north of town, in 1918. With a simple ell plan originally, the house



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has been considerably modified. A second floor was added at the new location. The house is a good example of an early 20th-century farmhouse, and is the only one of this kind found in Salado. Although interspersed with some early structures that were inappropriately altered, and an increasing number of modern ones, the properties nominated herein paint a cohesive mural of Salado's history. Located throughout the community on their original sites, they maintain the 19th-century appearance of the town, which is one of its main features.



## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

<b>Specific dates</b>	N/A	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	N/A
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Salado is a small community in Central Texas, rich in cultural resources that reflect its historical evolution. Sited along the lush banks of spring-fed Salado Creek, this area was known long before Anglo-American settlement. For centuries it was a favored occupational site for prehistoric Indians who camped near the permanent springs. Archeological remains indicate seasonal use by hunting-and-gathering people who occupied the area for at least 7000 years. This land was claimed in 1825 as part of the Nashville Colony (known later as the Robertson Colony), although it was not permanently settled by Anglo-Americans till about 1848, when Archibald Willingham settled 320 acres on Salado Creek and built a double log cabin near the Stagecoach Inn. Around 1852 Col. Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson moved to the area and established a plantation on the creek. Robertson actively encouraged others to join him in settling the rich farmland and was soon followed by a number of settlers. Notably, many of these pioneers were prominently established in medicine, law, politics, and the military profession. They preferred residential structures in the fashionable Greek Revival style, most of which remain today as a concentrated survival of a style which never became altogether dominant in Texas. The establishment of Salado College, in 1859, due largely to Robertson's efforts, brought both recognition and more people to the settlement. The town quickly grew into a bustling agricultural center serving the southern half of Bell County, and eight water mills were built along the creek between 1850 and 1880. This development was soon curtailed, however, when the railroad crossed Bell County in the 1880s, yet bypassed and isolated the town. The closing of Salado College in 1885 worsened a bad situation and the population suffered a sharp decline over the next few years. Yet Salado's history has long been a source of pride to the community, and steps have been taken to preserve and commemorate many sites associated with this history. Today Salado is an active community which is once more experiencing some growth and development. It still retains a significant concentration of historic resources in a setting that clearly portrays the ambience of a Pioneer Texas community.

Long before its permanent Anglo-American settlement, the site of present-day Salado was used by Indians. The inexhaustible local sources of water, later called Salado Springs, attracted aborigines on a seasonal basis. The prehistoric archeological sites in, and adjacent to, Salado have not been carefully investigated, but similar Indian sites were excavated at Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir, some 4 to 10 mi. to the northwest (Sorrow et al. 1967). There, temporary occupations by hunters and food gatherers were identified from early Archaic (6000 B. C.) to late prehistoric (A. D. 1600) times. These ancient occupations are identified by burned-rock hearths and middens, bone and shell fragments and stone artifacts. The Davis Mill Site (#41BL242) at Pace Memorial Park is a prime archeological location and should someday be excavated. Elevated somewhat above the permanent water supply, the deposits there are reported to be at least 12 ft. deep according to local sources, and offer a potentially good stratigraphic separation between different periods of occupation.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property (see individual survey sheet)

Quadrangle name Salado, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	4
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6	3	9	5	0	0
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3	4	2	6	1	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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6	4	1	4	6	0
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3	4	2	5	5	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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6	3	8	7	0	0
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3	4	2	3	4	5	0
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D 

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6	4	0	6	4	0
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3	4	2	2	8	9	0
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E 

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F 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual survey sheets.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Flory Butler, Historian (LeRoy Johnson, Jr., ed.)

organization Texas Historical Commission (contract) date August 31, 1982

street & number P.O. Box 796 telephone 512-863-0062 or 863-0934

city or town Georgetown state Texas 78626

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 16 Feb. 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Linda McClelland

date 4-5-83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date



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During the surge of westward expansion in the 19th century, a Texas Association was formed in 1822 by a group of adventuresome individuals in Nashville, Tennessee. They were interested in colonizing a part of the newly opened Texas frontier. Robert Leftwich, acting as agent for the group, obtained a contract in 1825 to settle 800 families within the basin of the Brazos River in Texas, on a land grant first known as the Nashville Colony. Second in size only to Stephen F. Austin's colony, this one encompassed all, or part, of thirty present counties. In 1827, Hosea H. League was named empresario of the colony, and set about the task of bringing colonists to Texas. By 1830, however, a legal conflict arose between League and Stephen F. Austin, concerning rights to some land claimed by the Nashville Colony which bordered Austin's colony. Due to League's poor health and personal legal difficulties, Sterling C. Robertson took over as spokesman for the colony, and represented their claims to the Mexican government. In 1834, the dispute was settled in favor of the Nashville Colony. Robertson was made empresario and the name was changed to "the Robertson Colony." This colony actually had no immediate effect upon the land on Salado Creek which is the subject of the present report, but it nonetheless was of considerable importance as an early colonization effort.

The creek was first crossed at Salado Springs by the old Military Road, and later by a stage route which ran between Little Rock, Arkansas, and San Antonio. One of the oldest remaining structures in Salado is the Stagecoach Inn, which has been serving travelers since 1852. Originally an overnight inn, the structure now functions as a restaurant, while a nearby addition serves as a motor hotel. Settlers are known to have resided in the area as early as the fall of 1851, but the permanent establishment of Salado at the site of Salado Springs is credited largely to the efforts of Col. E. S. C. Robertson, son of the famous colonizer and empresario who died in 1842. Robertson, who established himself prominently in the public workings of the Republic of Texas, owned several leagues of land in the area, and moved to Salado Springs in 1852 with his new bride, Mary Elizabeth Dickey. Two years later they began construction of a permanent residence on their plantation. The house and dependent buildings are one of the best-preserved plantations in the state. Col. Robertson's house is an impressive structure in Greek Revival style. Although Robertson encouraged others to join him in the area, and offered farmland for sale, it was not until 1859 when a college was established that Salado began to develop as a permanent settlement.

Many of those moving into the community were educated, aspiring individuals who made formal instruction a high priority. A tent-meeting was held at the springs on October 8, 1859, to discuss founding a college in Bell County. Col. Robertson donated 740 acres of land for the school, including a 100-acre building site on the hill south of the springs, and a section of land to be laid out for a town. It was sold off in lots, with the proceeds going to the school. A joint-stock company was organized, and the college was chartered by special act of the legislature on February 8, 1860, as a nondenominational and coeducational institution. Classes began in a temporary wooden structure on February 20, and plans were drawn up for a permanent building. The remains of this stone structure can still be seen atop the hill (Salado College, archeological site #41BL241). Rev. Levi Tenney, a scholarly Presbyterian minister, was hired as the first principal of the college,



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and a modest, vernacular stone cottage showing Greek Revival principles was built as his residence (Levi Tenney House, ca. 1860). It is located just north of the springs. The establishment of the college created an interest in Salado Springs, and a period of growth and prosperity began. Many Greek Revival residences were constructed during the next decade as prominent families came to town who were interested in educational opportunities for their children. The Capt. Robert B. Halley House (ca. 1860), Twelve Oaks (1867), and the A. J. Rose House (1870) are part of this collection.

The natural resources of Salado and the surrounding area drew to the region settlers with agricultural interests. A continuous supply of water, abundant fertile land, and a mild climate made the locale suitable for planting and livestock raising. In July of 1873, the first Grange of Texas was organized in Salado. A non-partisan agrarian order with national affiliations, the Grange offered farm families "co-operation in business, happier home lives, more social contacts, and better educational opportunities." When the Texas State Grange at Dallas was organized the following October, members from Salado were present and were involved in drafting the constitution and by-laws. In the days of the cross-country cattle drives of the 1860s and 1870s, cattle from Texas were brought through Salado en route to Kansas markets. The famous Chisholm Trail came through town along the old stage road (now Main Street), and crossed Salado Creek near the present highway bridge. These cattle drives, which sometimes brought as many as 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle through at one time, ended with the introduction of barbed wire across the prairies and plains. The concurrent growth of the railroads furnished a better way to transport livestock to markets.

The years following the establishment of the college were prosperous ones for Salado. As enrollment increased, families continued to move into the area and more businesses opened. Salado Creek flowed with enough current to operate mills, and eight of them were established along a nine-mile stretch of the stream. W. A. Davis built his grist- and wood-carding mill near the townsite and college, in what is now known as Pace Park (the Davis Mill Site, #41BL242). In addition to its important role in Salado's industrial history, the mill's operation was quite controversial. When the college sold land and granted permission to use the creek waters for milling, a restriction was placed in the deed stating that the water level should not be raised so high that the springs overflowed. But in the course of his operations, Mr. Davis constructed several dams, all of which covered the springs. So controversial was the issue that the suit brought by the college against Davis, in 1870, reached the U. S. Supreme Court before it was finally settled in favor of the college. Davis lowered the height of his dam, although it was eventually washed away by a flood in 1913 and never rebuilt. Col. Thomas J. Jones came to Salado in 1868, and constructed a gristmill on Salado Creek in 1869, some two miles north of town (the Jones Mill Site, #41BL243). Jones built his home on a hill overlooking the mill, which he operated until 1884. Today all that remains at this site is part of a limestone wall and an iron milling sprocket.



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Early residents crossed the creek on stepping stones and crude log walkways that were apt to disappear during high water. So it is not surprising that the decision to incorporate the settlement was made, since it arose mainly from the need for a permanent foot bridge. Application was made under the general law, and in January 1867, the county court authorized an election for town officials. Judge O. T. Tyler was elected as Salado's first mayor. Solicited donations failed to provide the capital needed for construction of the bridge, so in December 1868, city officials ordered that bonds be issued. With the resulting \$2500, the suspension footbridge was designed and constructed by local residents. Dressed stone piers carried the galvanized wire-rope cables from which the plank walkway was suspended (photo 3). The footbridge, which existed just east of the current Main Street bridge, was swept away in a flood in 1900, along with a wagon bridge that had also been built. The bridges were rebuilt, only to be washed away again in the flood of 1913, and again in 1921.

Salado thrived until the early 1880s, and its merchants served the needs of a large section of southern Bell County. When, however, the Santa Fe and MKT railroads were laid considerably to the northeast of Salado, trade was quickly drawn to the new railroad towns. Although the college charter expired in 1880, the school continued to operate till 1885. In that year the buildings, grounds, and equipment of the college were turned over to officials of the Salado free public schools, and were used as a high school until the building was destroyed by fire in 1924. Salado's charter of incorporation expired in 1917 and was never renewed.

Through the early decades of the 20th century, Salado experienced a steady economic decline. The population dropped from 900 in 1882, to 400 by 1914. And by 1950 the population was only slightly over 200. In 1943, the Stagecoach Inn was purchased by a couple who put together what quickly became a nationally acclaimed restaurant. A motel facility was added to the inn property in the 1950s, and fronts on Interstate 35. Thus the popularity of this charming little community on the creek began to grow. During the 1960s, Salado began to experience something of a rebirth. The same elements which had attracted the early settlers were again appealing to new settlers. Easily accessible from various parts of the state, Salado is surrounded with choice grazing and farmlands. The spring-fed creek continues to wander through town. Although the banks of the creek are not as lush and wooded as they once were, they continue to be a valuable natural asset to the community, and were listed as a Natural Landmark by the Texas Historical Commission in 1867. Today, the large number of historic properties readily visible from the public thoroughfares gives Salado a unique character peculiar to its own historical development. The artists, craftsmen, and antique dealers who were drawn to the picturesque little community breathed new life into its economy. Publicity has been given to Salado's history, and has helped make the town a popular stop for tourists. The population in 1980 was 400, twice the figure for 1950.



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Salado is located on IH35, in the high-growth corridor that runs between Austin and Dallas. The threat of urban encroachment is, therefore, real. The residents of Salado, however, recognize the historic value and architectural integrity of their area. They have committed themselves to its protection. Already several properties have benefitted from careful restoration work and regular maintenance, while the indications are strong that this trend will continue.



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- Interviews by Linda Flory Butler with the following Salado residents: Mrs. Pat Ashe, Mrs. Pat Barton, Mr. Chester Critchfield, Mrs. Thelma Fletcher, and Mrs. Sterling C. Robertson.
- Telephone Interviews by Peter Flagg Maxson with Dr. Douglas, Willingham on January 21, 1983.
- Unpublished monographs and historical documents submitted by individual property owners, on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
- Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, on file, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.



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Page . 1

1. Colonel Elijah Sterling CITY QUAD BLOCK BEL  
LOT SL 3097-344, Salado 7.5  
NAME: Clack Robertson Plantation COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: west of IH 35 approximately 1/4 CITY: Salado  
mile southwest of town center UTM: see map  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Col. E.S.C. Robertson DATE: ca. 1852-56 PERIOD: LSS  
OWNER: Mrs. Sterling Robertson, Rt. 1 STYLE: Greek Revival  
Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME:  
DESCRIPTION: 2-story frame Greek Revival hse., 5-bay facade w/ central proj. ped. portico &  
proj. ped. end pavilions, 6/6 dbl.-hung windows, dbl. doors w/ transom and sidelights  
single-story stone kitchen/dining/laundry, now attached, single-story stone servants'  
quarters, stone and wood-frame barn and family cemetery included.  
BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: cypress, stone roof: standing seam metal, corrugated metal  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original X or moved date  
ALTERATIONS: kitchen attached to house in 1880's addition  
SIGNIFICANCE: perhaps best example of Texas plantation complex remaining today, built by  
early Texas pioneer and founder of Salado and Salado College, outstanding example  
of Greek Revival architecture showing rare Palladian influence  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: state  
DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:  
ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence  
RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: complex of structures/sites on large tract of land  
ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References  
SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission  
RECORDED BY: J. Freeman, L.C. Flory INFORMANT: Mrs. Sterling Robertson  
DATE: 7/70, 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides

(rev. 6-79)



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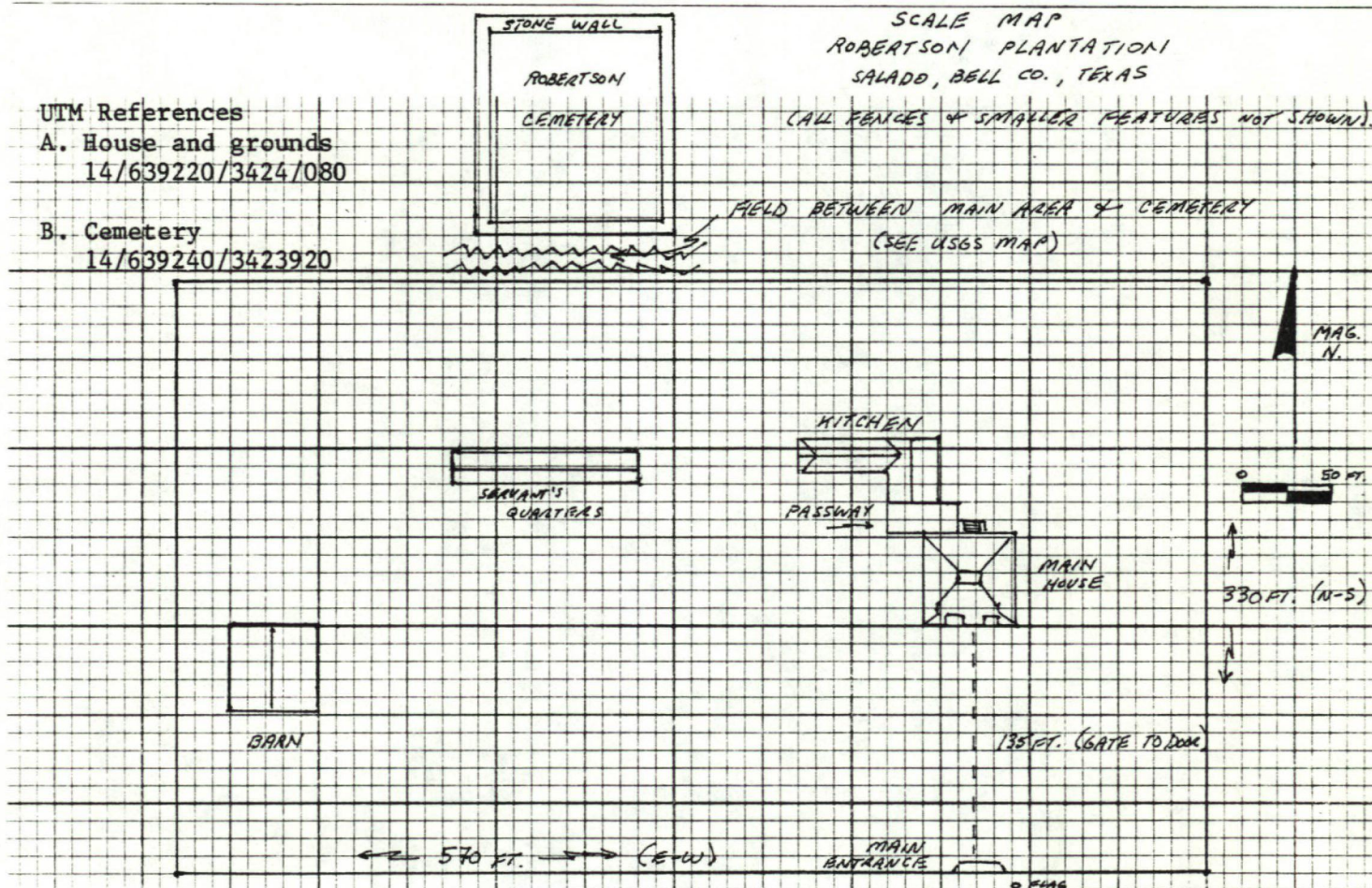
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Acreage of nominated property approximately 4.3

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 135' south of front door of house, proceed west along fence line approximately 428'; then proceed north approximately 330'; then proceed east approximately 570'; then proceed south along fence line approximately 330'; then proceed west approximately 142' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes plot of land which encompasses house, servants quarters, and barn.





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2. Site name: Salado College Archeological Site  
County: Bell State: Texas  
Site Description:

Site number: 41 BL 241

*see also ST 154*  
Historic mid and late 19th-century limestone building, now in ruins. Originally two story with main entrance facing south. West wall and northeast corner of east wall standing amid rubble. Remains of smooth plaster veneer, scored to emulate dressed ashlar is visible on some parts of standing walls. Window openings accented with heavy sills and lintels. Graffiti from early 1900s noted. Historic records indicate two or three fires in the past, but no scorching of walls is visible today. Interior rubble in piles and walls are not too stable. Other features or outbuildings are not present or are covered with rubble. The structure was approximately 10 x 30 meters in floor size.

Site History:

Markers at base of hill indicate opening of academy in 1858. The building caught fire in 1884, and was later repaired and used by Salado public school system till 1924, when the building was destroyed in a major fire.

Statement of Significance:

One of the earliest of few centers of higher learning established in this region of central Texas, Salado College played a major role in the settlement and development of the town. The college drew educated, progressive settlers who placed education as a high priority for their families.



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Area of occupation: 7.52 acres

Depth: surface

Soil: Purves Association: undulating shallow, stony, and gravelly mollisols.

Major drainage: Salado Creek

Work done by survey: Surface collecting X

Features:

limestone rubble, two partial standing walls (two stories)

Owner and address: Robertson Colony and Salado College Foundation, Jim Bowmer, Attny., First Federal Savings Building, 18 W. Ave. A, Temple, Texas 76571

Informant and address: C. Critchfield, P. O. Box 585, Salado, Texas 76571

Previous investigation: none, however site well documented by historians

Verbal boundary description:

Beginning at an iron pin that is N 11° W 186 ft. from the northwest corner of the College Building and being at the intersection of the south margin of Front Street and the east margin of Old U.S. Highway 81 and being the northwest corner of this; Thence along the south margin of front street as fenced S 70° 33' 44" E 464.55 ft. to a 60 p nail by a post for the northeast corner of this; Thence along the west margin of a public road: S 21° 31' 24" E 65.05 ft.; S 3° 09' 06" E 56.62 ft. and S 19° 39' 04" W 459.26 ft.; to a post for the south east corner of this; Thence S 70° 17' 10" W 94.41 ft. and N 70° 15' 24" W 494.95 ft. along a fence to an iron pin in the east margin of the Old Highway 81 for the southwest corner of this; Thence along the east margin of said highway N 25° 50' 24" E 514.32 ft.; and N 10° 40' 13" E 107.78 ft. to the place of beginning, containing 7.52 acres.



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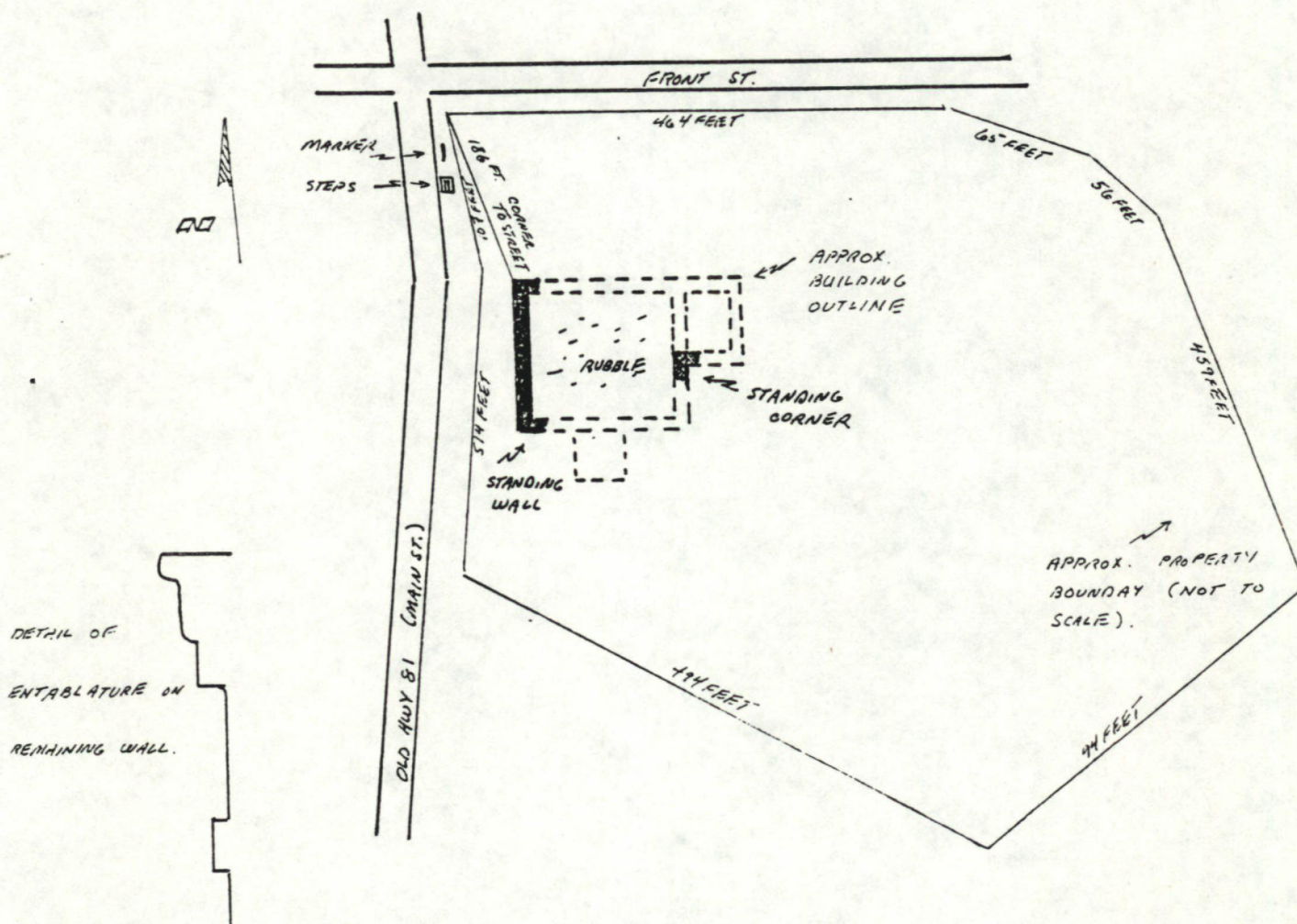
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SKETCH PLAN  
SALADO COLLEGE SITE  
SALADO, BELL COUNTY, TX.





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Site Name: Salado College Archeological Site

Site Number: 41BL241

County: Bell

State: Texas

Environmental Setting:

The site is on a prominent hill called "College Hill" which overlooks Salado Creek to the north, and is bounded on the east and west by spring-fed right-bank tributaries of Salado Creek. Bedrock is the lower Cretaceous Georgetown formation, a marly limestone which contains numerous fossils; it outcrops over much of the site area. Soils, where present, are of the Purves series (Huckabee et al. 1977: 26) of shallow, calcareous silty clays. Vegetation consists of an overstory of oak, elm, and pecan, with an understory of saplings and mid-level grasses and forbs. A patch of domestic iris about 15 feet in diameter was noted west of the college building.

Site Description:

The site consists of 7.52 acres of land bounded by fences and stone walls, which has been identified through time as the Salado college tract. Both prehistoric and historic remains are found on the property.

The ruins of Salado College are the site's main historic feature. Today only two parts of the Salado College building remain standing (see plan): the interior corner wall of the ell and the west wall. Both stand to a height of two stories and show that the original building and the addition were both constructed of coursed rough-cut ashlar limestone. A plaster veneer still covers the limestone, and was smoothed and scored to simulate dressed ashlar masonry. The limestone-block lintels are keystoned, although the plaster creates the appearance of a single horizontal member. On the lower part of the walls can be seen a beveled water table, while the upper part is capped by a cornice, frieze, and architrave. Repairs post-dating the original construction include patching the brick masonry, and the addition of concrete patching within the window openings (one area incised with the date 1911). Floor-level vents (see photographs) were also added.

Rubble piles show the orientation of walls no longer standing (see plan). The piles vary from 60 cm to 2 m in height, and may conceal intact wall sections. A joist which runs across the center of the building remains intact and is not covered with rubble (photograph). Evidence of a bell tower consists of a 2- to 3-m-high pile of rubble approximately 15 feet square on the south face of the ruins. A 15-ft-wide walkway from the bell tower to the road is outlined in limestone blocks visible along part of its length.

A limestone-block wall encircles much of the Salado college property (see photograph and map). The wall is composed of dressed limestone blocks dry-laid in ashlar manner and is three courses high. Drill marks are preserved on some of the stones. The stone's fine finish is distinct from that of the rough limestone blocks of the original college building, and suggests that the wall may post-date 1871. A notched juniper fence, probably of more recent construction, encloses the rest of the property.



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A scatter of historic artifacts extends across most the college property, but is most dense in an area just east of the college building. Ceramic artifacts include plain whiteware sherds, decorated whiteware sherds, porcelain sherds, crockery fragments, a porcelain button, and a clay marble. Glass artifacts are fragments of bottles, vials, pressed glass, window glass, and a marble; glass colors include blue-green, purple (manganese-bleached), clear, and cobalt blue. Sheet metal, barrel hoops, lock parts, enameled bowls, a pressed-tin roof section, and cast-iron legs from a school desk (labeled "Athens O.") are among the metal artifacts.

Stone artifacts include numerous small pieces of slate and a large granite boulder. Some of these artifacts indicate school-related activities, but the majority reflect domestic activities.

Although the primary significance of the Salado College site is historic, there is also a prehistoric site within the nominated area, described here. The prehistoric artifact scatter is mainly confined to the southeastern part of the college property, but probably extends onto private property to the south. Most of the surface artifacts were observed at the crest of the hill; a few isolated flakes were also observed at some distance from the main concentration. Artifacts observed include a large core fragment, angular chunks, secondary flakes, and tertiary flakes. Their source is probably chert cobbles from gravel bars along Salado Creek, 400 m to the north. One Ensor dart point observed on the site serves to date it at least in part to Late Archaic times c. 500 B.C.-200 A.D. Since soils are shallow (or absent) on the crest of the hill where most of the artifacts were observed, the prehistoric deposit does not appear to be deep or of high integrity.

Site History:

George W. Tyler, a historian of Salado, has written that the founding of the town of Salado was the result of and coincident with the establishment of Salado College... the history of early Salado is so intertwined with that of the college that it is difficult to write of one without telling of the other (1936: 283-284).

Only a few families lived near the Salado springs in the 1850s; most settlement occurred after the college was established. There were few institutions of higher learning in the area at this time, and many people moved to Salado to educate their children (Tyler 1936: 349-350).

The establishment of Salado college was first discussed at a "tent meeting" held at the Salado springs on October 8, 1859. Colonel E. S. C. Robertson was the major advocate of the school; and donated 100 acres to the college. Most of this land was sold to raise funds for the construction of the college building. The college was incorporated for 20 years, by an act of the Texas Legislature on February 8, 1860.

A contract was let on October 12, 1859, for the construction of the main college building (Madole 1952: 31). Plans specified a stone and masonry structure two stories high in the shape of an ell. Interior dimensions of the two wings were 20 x 40 feet and 20 x 20 feet. The finish of corners and openings was to be done in the same style as the



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Bell County Courthouse. Folding doors would form a part of the walls on the two floors, and access to the second floor would be by an exterior staircase. The cornerstone of the building was laid with Masonic ceremony on July 4, 1860, and the building was completed in the fall of 1861 (Tyler 1936: 351).

The college opened on February 20, 1860, and was housed in temporary buildings and tents until the main building was completed. The location of these temporary buildings is not known. An average of 250 students per year attended Salado college between 1866 and 1872. Most students were from Salado or nearby towns, but some came from more distant parts of Texas. Since board was provided for nonresident students in the homes of Salado, there were no dormitories at the school (Tyler 1936: 352).

By the 1870s Salado College had outgrown the capacity of the original building, so plans were drawn for an addition. Funds were raised through donation and subscription, and a stone and masonry addition 45 x 60 ft in interior dimensions was added to the western side of the existing structure. The addition was two stories high, and had two large classrooms on the lower floor, with one room on the upper floor which was to serve as an auditorium and chapel. A large belfry was erected over the south entrance to the addition. Building was completed in June of 1871, but finishing was delayed because of lack of funds (Tyler 1936: 357-359).

The construction of this addition, as well as the depression of 1873, caused Salado College to accumulate a debt of some \$1500, which was assigned to the mortgage. The property was foreclosed upon in 1877, and reverted to Colonel E. S. C. Robertson. Nevertheless, the college continued to operate even after 1880, when the original charter expired (Tyler 1936: 359-360).

In 1882 a private corporation was established under the name of Salado College. Stock was purchased by the citizens of the town and the corporation purchased the present 7.52-acre plot from the Robertson estate. In 1885 the buildings, grounds, and equipment were turned over to the public free school district (Tyler 1936: 360).

The year 1890 marked a turning point for the school. In this year Dr. S. J. Jones was appointed principal of the school, which was renamed the Thomas J. Arnold High School. This private school attracted students from across central Texas and had an excellent reputation (Tyler 1936: 364-365). A number of individuals who attended Arnold High School between 1890 and 1913 were prominent in the history of Texas: James E. Ferguson and Miran A. Ferguson, both governors of Texas; two Regents of the University of Texas, one State Constitution architect, one Lieutenant Governor, one State Treasurer, and numerous other worthy individuals (Bush 1962: 204-205).

The 1890s also saw a renovation of the school and grounds; the stock holders issued additional stock and capital of about \$2500, cleaned off the grounds, plastered the walls, built a fence around it, bought laboratory equipment... (Guthrie 1930: 3).



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This reference to the plastering of walls may refer to the exterior plaster veneer which can be seen in photographs of the Thomas J. Arnold High School, and which was still evident on the college ruins in 1984 (see photograph).

In 1901 the school was burned to the bare walls, but funds were quickly raised for its reconstruction. In 1902, a few weeks after the building had been reconstructed, a second fire destroyed the rebuilt structure. Both fires were considered to be of suspicious origin (Tyler 1936: 366). The school was again rebuilt while classes were conducted in other buildings. When Dr. Jones retired in 1913, attendance declined, and the Thomas J. Arnold High School closed in 1918. The grounds and buildings were turned over to the public free schools, but the building was declared unsafe in 1924. In that same year, the school burned to the ground for the third time, and it was not restored. The property reverted to the heirs of the Robertson family who still hold it today.

Significance:

The Salado College site is a significant and important element in the history of Salado, even in its current condition. The ruins represent an institution which was fundamental to the founding and development of Salado. The continued commitment of the townspeople to this institution is evident in their support and funding of the college despite numerous setbacks. The association of Salado College and Arnold High School with the site remains strong even though the building is now in ruins. The site has not been used since the building burned for the third time in 1924, and the ruins are sufficiently intact to evoke an image of the original structure. Local residents are interested in cleaning up the grounds and stabilizing the ruins, although a formal plan has not been drawn up at present.

The site is also significant in terms of its potential to yield information important in the study of Salado history. Historic documents state that the building was used primarily for a school, although there are passing references to its use as a chapel and an assembly hall (Tyler 1936: 359, 357). It is also stated that students did not live on the school grounds (Tyler 1936: 352). Sports and other extra-curricular activities are rarely described; Guthrie (1930: 2) mentions "a drill ground ... on the old baseball ground on (the) hill above (the) college," and Madole (1952: 39) refers to separate boys' and girls' playgrounds.

The artifacts observed on the site are at variance with these reported functions, however. Domestic artifacts (dinnerware and bottles) are abundant, and recreational activities (marbles) are also represented. Academic artifacts (slate, desk legs, glass vial) are in the minority. The presence of these artifacts cannot be attributed to dumping, as the area is esteemed by current residents and is not used for trash. Thus the historic accounts of the school do not document all of the activities that occurred there, and for this reason the artifacts present are important in augmenting our knowledge of this subject. Despite the surface occurrence of most of the artifacts, marked variations in their distribution are evident, suggesting that meaningful patterns are present.



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Owner and address: Robertson Colony and Salado College Foundation, Jim Bowmer,  
Attny., First Federal Savings Building, 18 W. Ave. A, Temple, Texas 76571

Informant and address: C. Critchfield, P.O. Box 585, Salado, Texas 76571

Previous investigation: none, however site well documented by historians.

Map name: Salado, 7.5

Map number: 3097-344

UTM Reference:

Zone 14	Easting	Northing
Point A	639890	3423800
B	639860	3423670
C	639670	3423680
D	639740	3423860

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at an iron pin that is N 11° W 186 ft. from the northwest corner of the College Building and being at the intersection of the south margin of Front Street and the east margin of Old U. S. Highway 81 and being the northwest corner of this (UTM Grid Coordinate D); Thence along the south margin of front street as fenced S 70° 33' 44" E 464.55 ft. to a 60 p nail by a post for the northeast corner of this; Thence along the west margin of a public road: S 21° 31' 24" E 65.05 ft.; S 3° 09' 06" E 56.62 ft. and S 19° 39' 04" W 459.26 ft.; to a post for the south east corner of this; Thence S 70° 17' 10" W 94.41 ft. and N 70° 15' 24" W 494.95 ft. along a fence to an iron pin in the east margin of the Old Highway 81 for the southwest corner of this; Thence along the east margin of said highway N 25° 50' 24" E 514.32 ft.; and N 10° 40' 13" E 107.78 ft. to the place of beginning, containing 7.52 acres.



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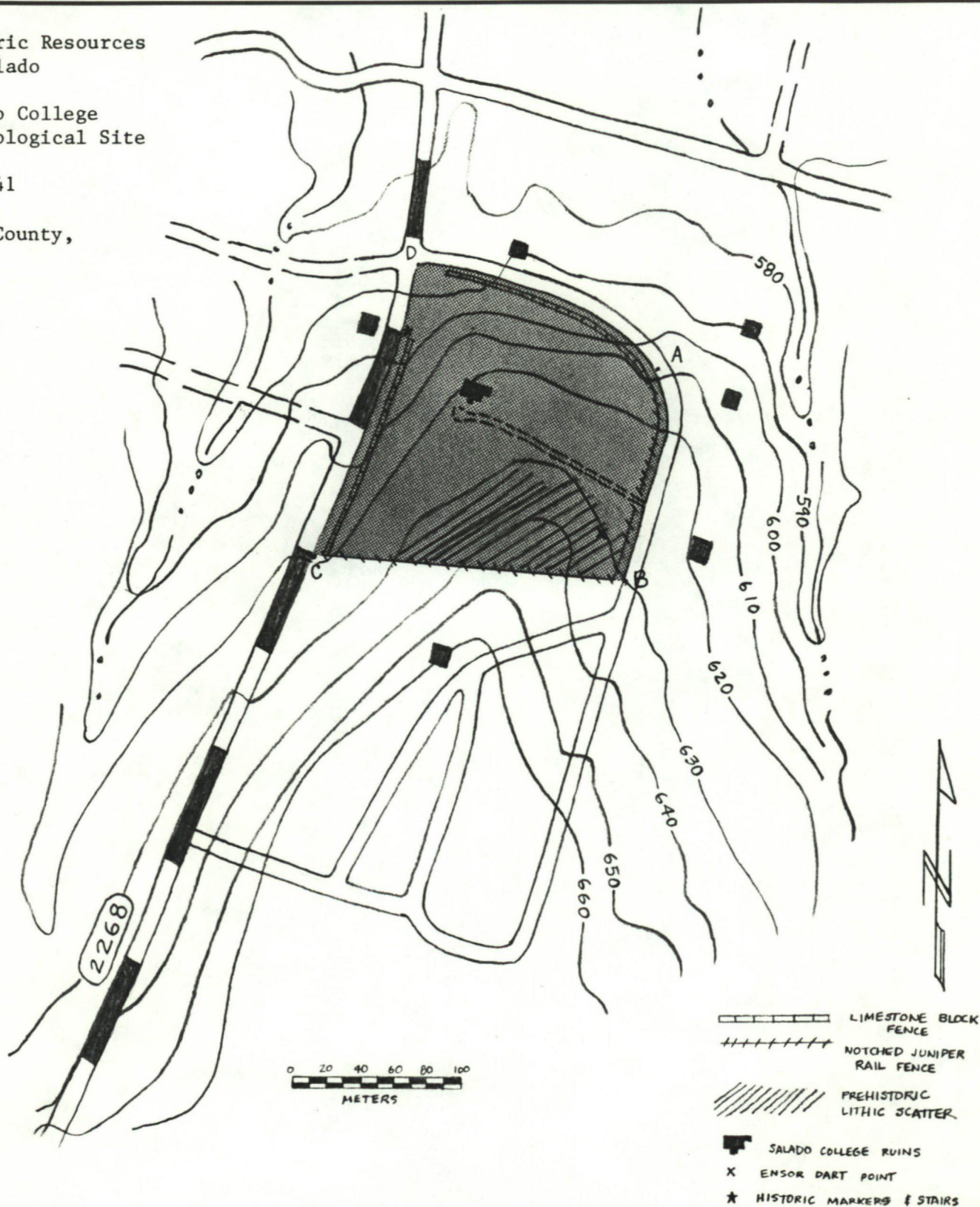
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Historic Resources  
of Salado

Salado College  
Archeological Site

41BL241

Bell County,  
Texas





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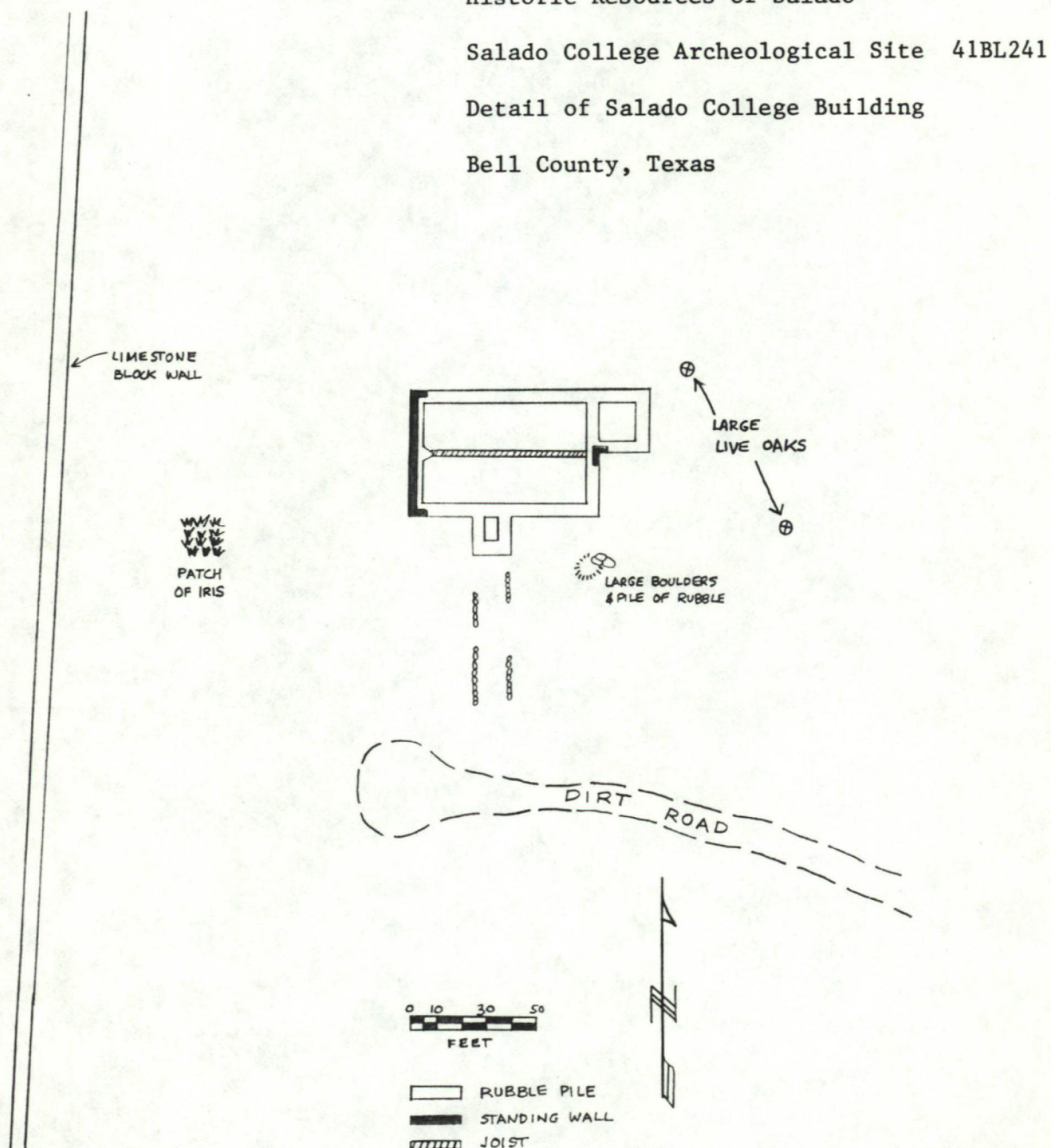
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Historic Resources of Salado

Salado College Archeological Site 41BL241

Detail of Salado College Building

Bell County, Texas





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3.

COUNTY

BLOCK

BEL

CITY

QUAD

LOT

SL

3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Stagecoach Inn

COUNTY: Bell

ADDRESS: Main and Front Streets

CITY: Salado

UTM: 14/639720/3423910

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: W.B. Armstrong, orig. owner

DATE: 1852

PERIOD: LSS

OWNER: Wm. E. Bratton, c/o Mike Swayze

STYLE: Frontier period vernacular

P.O. Box 821, Round Rock, Texas, 78664

THEME:

DESCRIPTION: 2 story, rectangular plan, 5 bay front facade, wood frame w/ clapboard siding, limestone end chimney, standing seam metal gable roof, broken pitch over front portico 6/6 dbl. hung windows, 2 story portico across front, square columns with second story balustrade, wood frame additions at rear

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard

roof: metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: good

SITE: original ☒ or moved ☐ date

ALTERATIONS: wooden walkways on N side, rear additions ca. 1940 and 1950

SIGNIFICANCE: believed to be earliest remaining structure in Salado, early inn accommodated travelling public and settlers to the area, Gen. George Custer, Col. Robert E. Lee, and Sam Houston recorded in guest registers, good example of frontier vernacular architecture

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:

ORIGINAL USE: inn, stage stop

PRESENT USE: restaurant

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: fronts on Main Street in center of community near springs

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: J. Freeman; L. Flory, U. Klein-

INFORMANT: June Hill, Thelma Fletcher, Pat Barton

DATE: 7/70; 5/81

schmidt

PHOTO DATA: B &amp; W; color slides

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Acreage of nominated property less than one

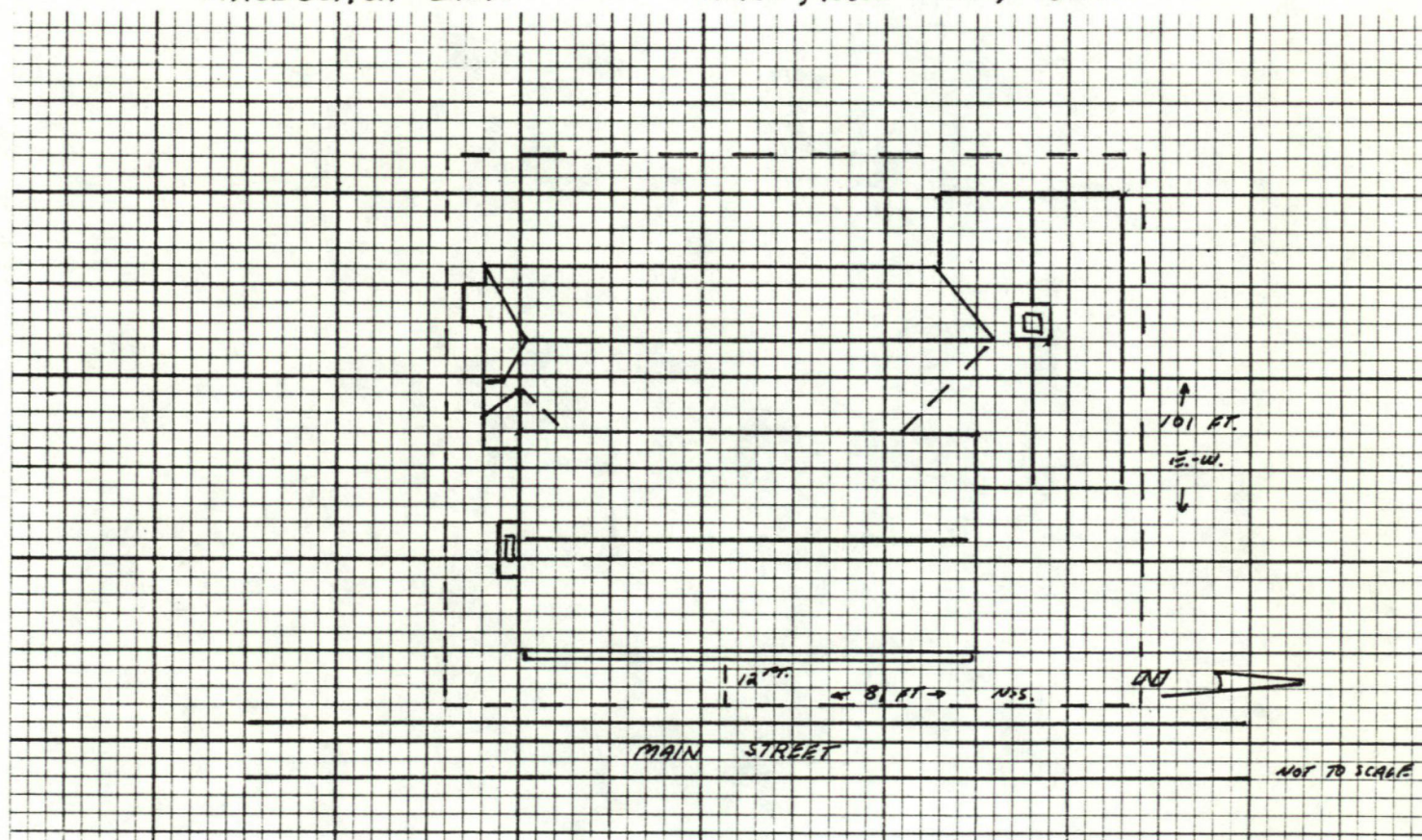
Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at point approximately 12' east of center front of building, proceed north approximately 43', then proceed west approximately 101', then proceed south approximately 81', then proceed east approximately 101', then proceed north approximately 38' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes building with additions and apron of land.

STAGECOACH INN

SALADO, BELL COUNTY, TEXAS





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4.

COUNTY

BLOCK

BEL

CITY

QUAD

LOT

SL

3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building

COUNTY: Bell

ADDRESS: Main at Royal Streets.

CITY: Salado

UTM: 14/639800/3424020

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

DATE: ca. 1871

PERIOD: RP

OWNER: Mrs. Grace Jones, c/o Grace Jones,  
Salado, Texas, 75671

STYLE: stone vernacular commercial building

THEME:

DESCRIPTION: 2 story, rectangular plan, 3-bay front of refined limestone ashlar blocks, projecting frieze and convex-cut stone cornice, corner quoins, side and rear walls of random ashlar, 6/6 dble-hung windows on second fl. side and front facade w/ heavy stone sill and lintel, first fl. door and windows not orig., additions on side and rear not included.

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone

roof: composition

PHYSICAL CONDITION: good

SITE: original X or moved date

ALTERATIONS: side and rear additions share common wall, but not included with nom. prop.

SIGNIFICANCE: one of earliest commercial structures in Salado, good example of stone vernacular form utilizing locally available materials and craftsmanship, believed constructed during prosperous college years and served number of commercial purposes continuously

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:

ORIGINAL USE: mercantile variety store

PRESENT USE: antiques gallery

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: dominates intersection in center of community near springs

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: D. Hardy, M. Heck; L. Flory

INFORMANT: Jack Jones, Mrs. Sterling Robertson

DATE: 9/77; 5/81

PHOTO DATA: B &amp; W; color slides

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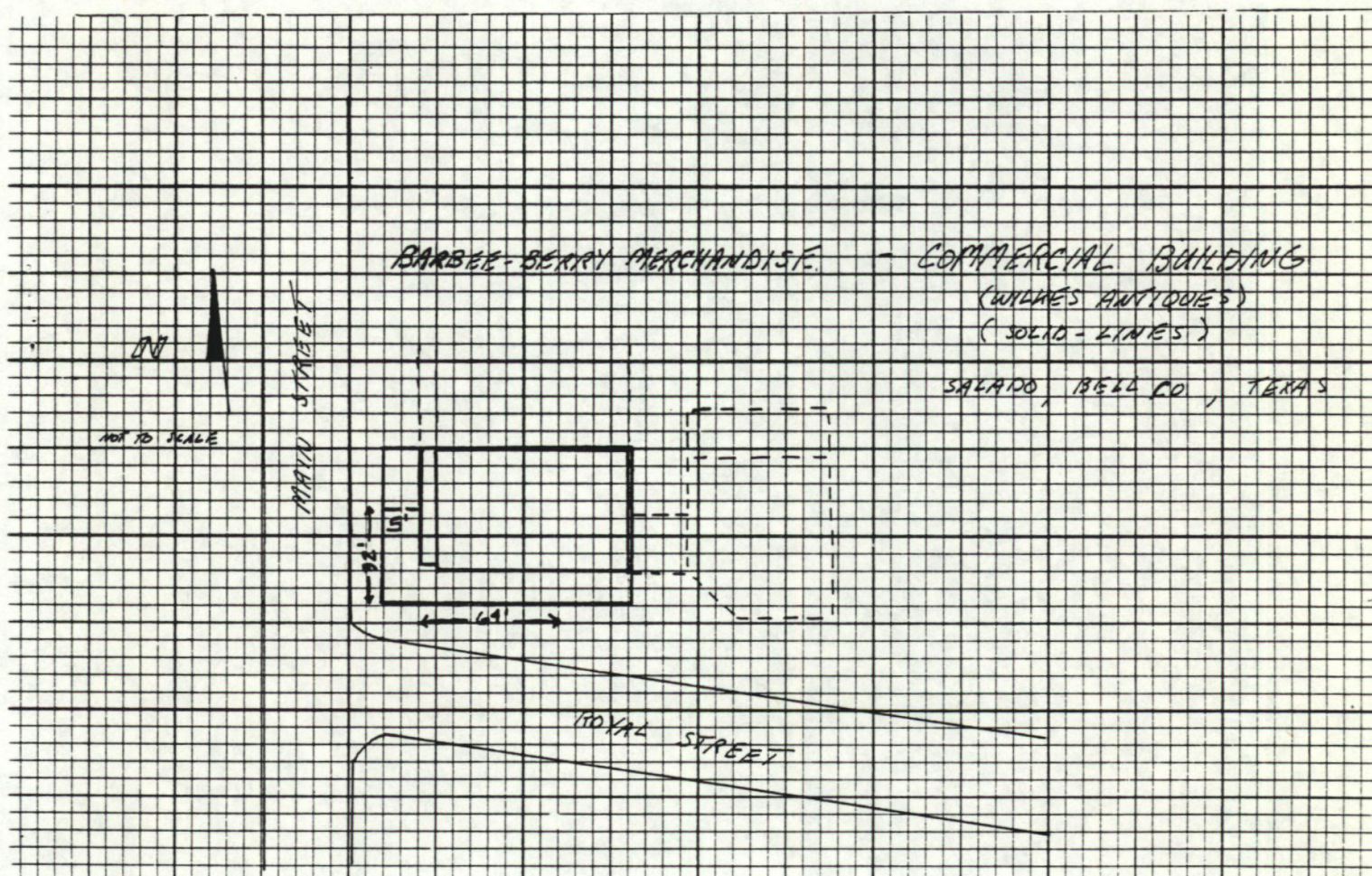
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 5' west of center front of building proceed south approximately 16'; then proceed east approximately 64' to the rear wall of building; then proceed north approximately 32' to party wall of building; then proceed west approximately 64' along said wall; then proceed south approximately 16' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes building only with small apron of land to west and south, but excluding buildings to north and east that share common walls with building.





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3097-344,

County Bell USGS Quad Salado 7,5 Survey site no. \_\_\_\_\_  
City Salado UTM's 14/639800/3424020; less than 1 acre  
Name Barbee-Berry Mercantile Build. compl Date: factual Est. 1871, 1890,\*  
Address Main Ave. & Royal St. Architect/Builder unknown  
Contractor unknown

Owner Mrs. Grace Jones, c/o Grace Jones Style/Type \_\_\_\_\_  
Salado, Texas 75671 Original use commercial  
Address Salado, Texas 75671 Present use commercial  
Present condition good

Block/Lot see map for location: Also, starting at a point at the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Royal sts; thence N along Main St. 80 ft; thence E 100 ft; thence S 80 ft; thence W 100 ft. to point of origin as on the enclosed map.  
Description: 2-story, rectangular plan, 3-bay front of refined limestone ashlar blocks, projecting frieze and convex-cut stone cornice, corner quoins, side and rear walls of random ashlar, 6/6 dble-hung windows on second floor; side and front facade w/ heavy stone sill and lintel, first fl. door and windows not orig., additions immediately to N late 19th cent., and old stone bank building with 12/12 windows and transoms east of structure are contributing. Post-1960 commercial buildings at N of main structure, NE and enclosed alley are noncontributing but are basically compatible in scale and design; walls of main building are limestone; roof is composition. alterations: side and rear additions: commercial building with scored masonry front was added to north of building ca. 1890 and stone bank structure (originally detached) built ca. 1914. Other post-1960 additions are compatible but noncontributing.

Significance One of earliest commercial structures in Salado, good example of stone vernacular form utilizing locally available materials and craftsmanship, believed constructed during prosperous college years and served number of commercial purposes continuously. Later additions basically harmonious & reflect commercial life of community. Additions of ca. 1890 and 1914 are contributing.

level of significance: local

Relationship to site: Moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_ or Original site X Describe \_\_\_\_\_

Bibliography see major bibl. references Informant Jack Jones, Mrs. Sterling Robertson  
Recorder D. Hardy, M. Hecky, L. Flory  
Date 9/77; 5/81; 6/84

photo data: B & W; color slides

Continuations:

\* 1914, post 1960.



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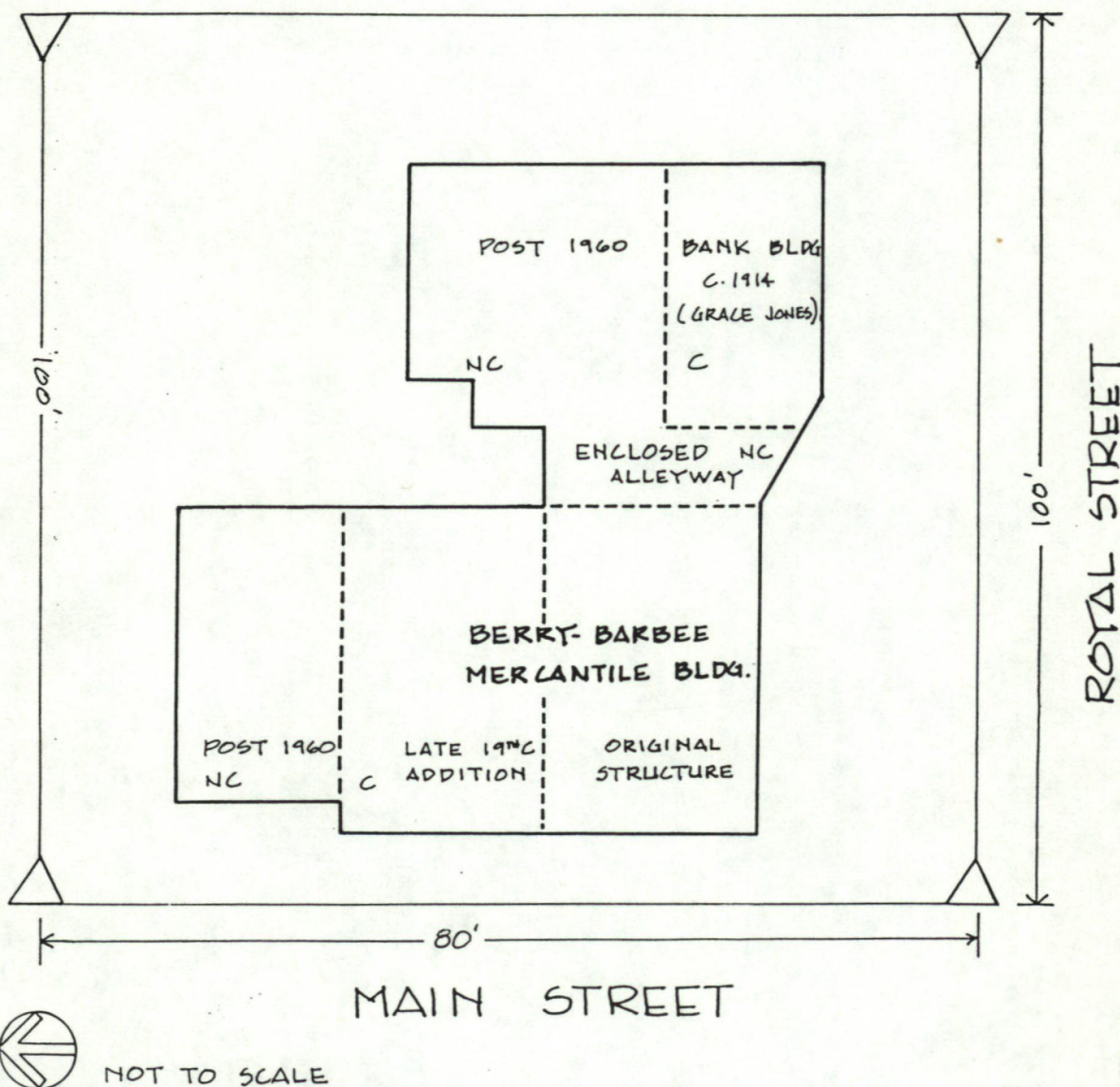
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5. COUNTY BEL BLOCK 3097-344 QUAD 7.5  
CITY Salado LOT SL

NAME: George Washington Baines House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Royal Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/640200/3423900  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: George Washington Baines DATE: 1866 PERIOD: RP  
OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Seaberry, STYLE: Transitional Greek Revival  
P.O. Box 22, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION: 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, wood frame with clapboard siding, gabled roof with intersecting front gable, limestone chimneys terminate gable ends, central entrance features double doors framed with transom and sidelights, square columns support portico, dentil detail at frieze level across front, restored 1980-81

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard roof: wood shake  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: excellent SITE: original ☒ or moved date \_\_\_\_\_

ALTERATIONS: roofline believed altered mid 19th c. to allow use of attic space

SIGNIFICANCE: home of George Washington Baines, pioneer Baptist minister; began first Baptist newspaper in Texas, served as third president of Baylor University, minister of Salado Baptist church, great grandfather of Lyndon Baines Johnson, unusual transitional GR-Vict.

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local structure \_\_\_\_\_

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: close frontage on Royal Street just east of center of community

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: M. Yancy, S. Klein; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mr./Mrs. J.B. Seaberry; S. Kubenka  
DATE: 3/77; 5/81, 8/82 PHOTO DATA: B & W, color slides  
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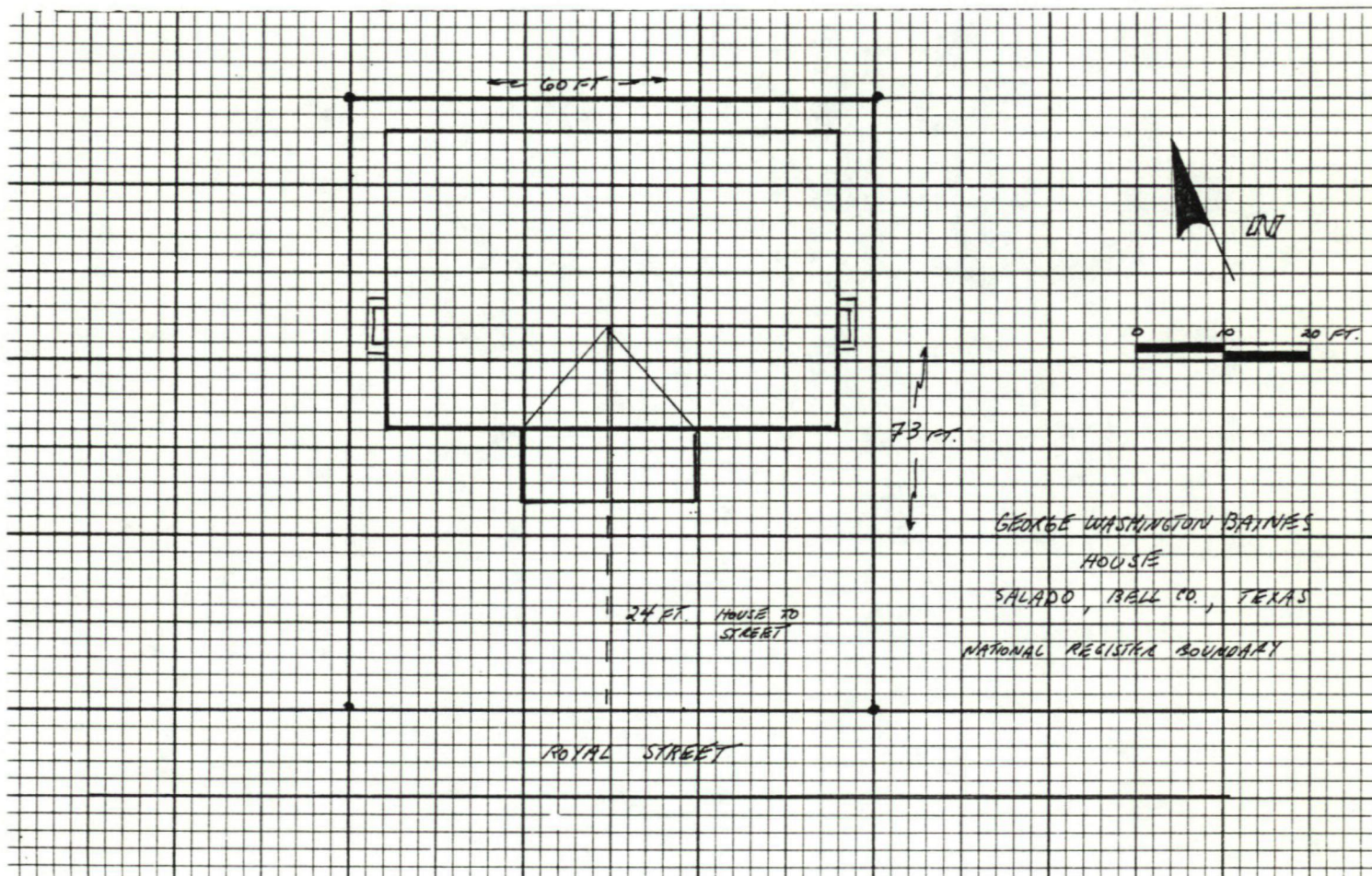
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 24' south of center front of house, proceed east along Royal Street approximately 30'; then proceed north approximately 73'; then proceed west approximately 60'; then proceed south approximately 73'; then proceed east along Royal Street approximately 30' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes house with apron of land surrounding.





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7. 9 10 COUNTY BEL BLOCK 3097-344, Salado 7.5  
CITY Salado QUAD SL LOT 7.5  
NAME: "Twelve Oaks" (McKie) House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Center Circle CITY: Salado  
Dr. D.B. McKie, orig. owner UTM: 14/640230/3424330  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: "Whiskey Jack" Hendrickson DATE: 1867-69 PERIOD: RP  
OWNER: Mr./Mrs. Robt. E. Whistler, P.O. Bldg. STYLE: Greek Revival  
Box 295, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME:   
DESCRIPTION: 3-bay, 2-story square plan with single story ell, 22" limestone random ashlar walls, 6/6 dble.-hung windows, 2-story proj. portico, large round limestone columns, now plastered w/ cement, prominent frieze and carved-stone cornice, corner quoins, central entrance w/ dble. doors, transom and sidelights on both levels  
BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone roof: standing seam metal/ composition  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original X or moved  date   
ALTERATIONS: concrete terrace across front, addition to rear ell, ca. 1940  
SIGNIFICANCE: excellent example of Greek Revival architecture designed by owner and built by prominent central Texas stone mason, home of wealthy and influential Salado resident Dr. D.B. McKie, distinguished service in Mexican and Civil Wars, pioneer central Tx. doctor  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local  
DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:   
ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence  
RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies large lot on creek NE of townsite  
ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References  
SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission  
RECORDED BY: J. Freeman; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mr. Mrs. Robert E. Whistler  
DATE: 7/70; 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides  
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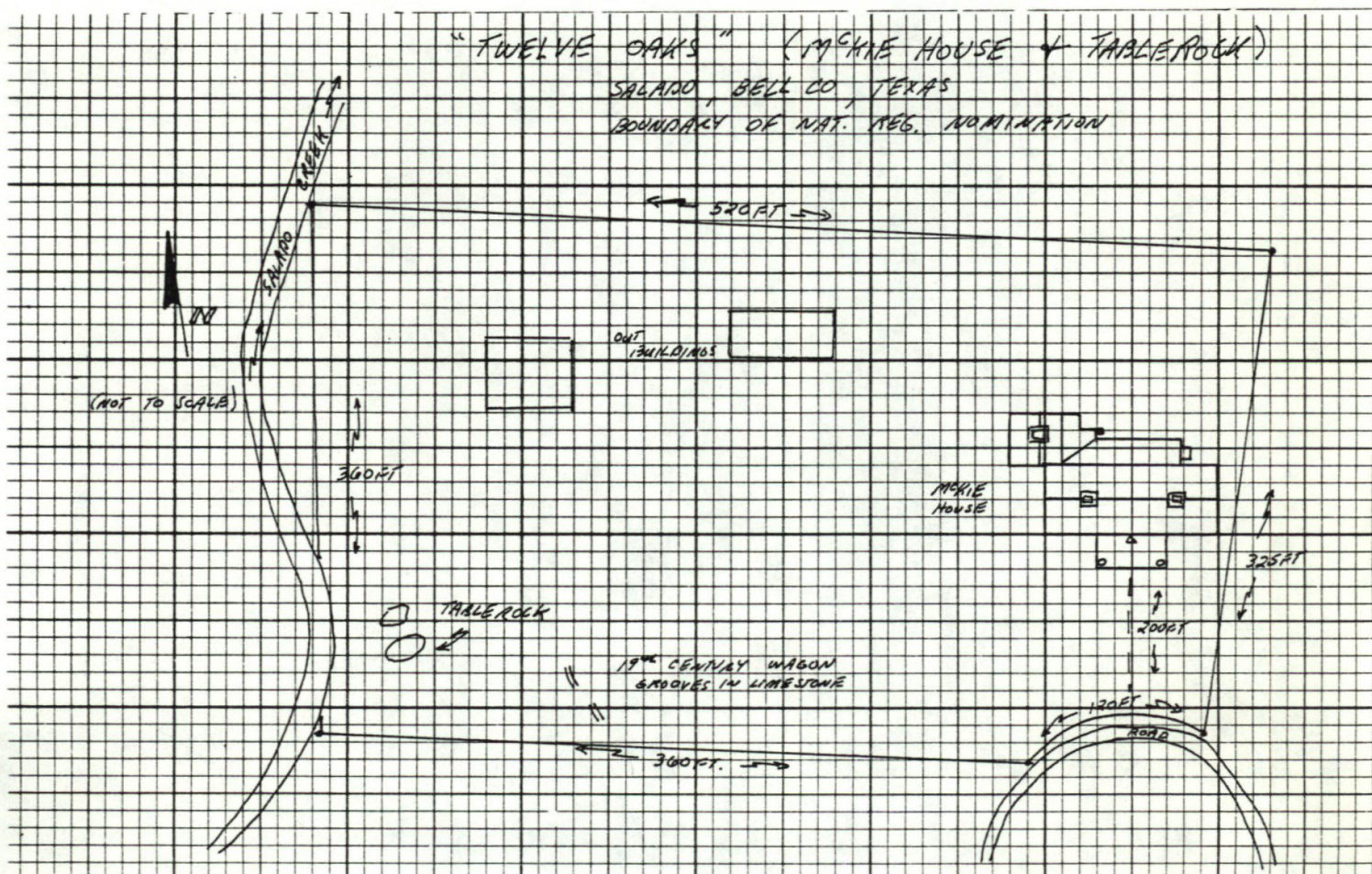
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Acreage of nominated property approximately 4.3

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 200' from center front of house, proceed east along Center Circle approximately 40'; then proceed north approximately 325'; then proceed west approximately 520' to Salado Creek; then proceed south along creek approximately 360'; then proceed east approximately 360' to Center Circle; then proceed northeast along curve of road approximately 80' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes tract of land which encompasses house and outbuildings, and natural landmarks in close proximity to Salado Creek.





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9. COUNTY CITY QUAD BLOCK LOT BEL SL 3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Davis House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Main Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639810/3424220

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: James Madison Griffeth Davis DATE: ca. 1874 PERIOD: VT  
OWNER: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Marvin H. Larsen STYLE: frame vernacular  
P. O. Box 175, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME:

DESCRIPTION: originally single-story double-pen dogrun house with two end fireplaces, modified ca. 1900 with the addition of a wood frame commercial structure moved up from nearby creek, north wing added ca. 1920; board-and-batten and clapboard siding with wood shake roof, 6/6 double-hung windows

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: log/frame/clpbd./bd. and batten roof: wood shake  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original ☒ or moved ☐ date: 1970

ALTERATIONS: south wing added ca. 1900, north wing ca. 1920, sun porch on sw corner ca. 1970

SIGNIFICANCE: home of early Salado resident and merchant active in local affairs, typical vernacular house form that has evolved to meet the changing needs of its occupants

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies corner lot on Main Street close to creek and center of community

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy; D. Hardy INFORMANT: Lt. Col and Mrs. Marvin H. Larsen  
DATE: 3/77; 9/77 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides

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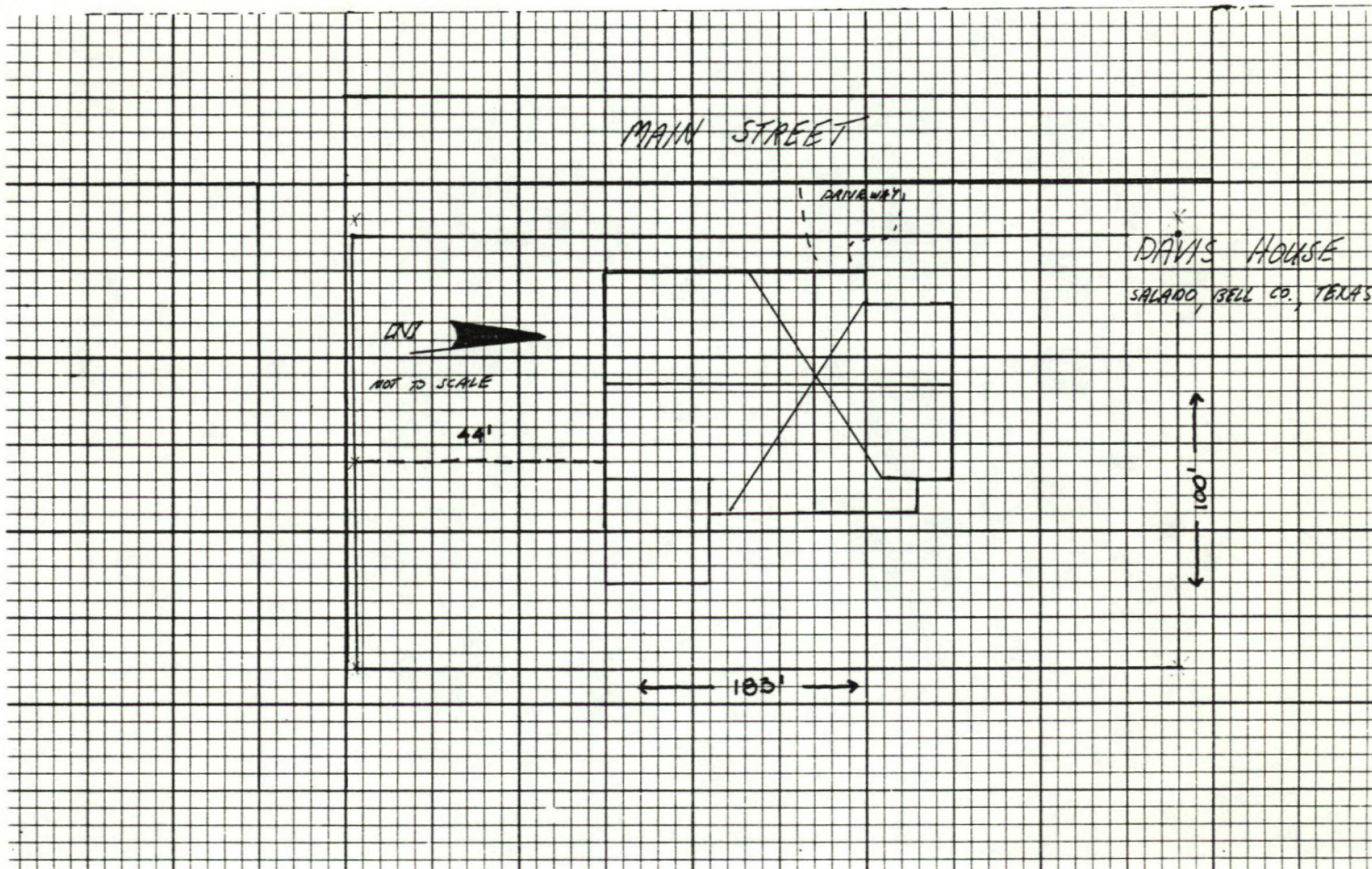
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 44' south of center front of house, proceed west along north side of Pace Park Drive approximately 40'; then proceed north approximately 183' to a cedar fence; then proceed east along fence approximately 100'; then proceed south along fence line approximately 183'; then proceed west approximately 60' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes structure with apron of land surrounding.





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10. COUNTY BELL BLOCK 3097-344 BEL 7.5  
CITY Salado QUAD  LOT  SL

NAME: Tyler House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Main Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639730/3424280

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Col. John T. Flint DATE: 1857 PERIOD: LSS  
OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Dalby STYLE: Transitional Greek Revival  
Salado, Texas 76571 THEME:

DESCRIPTION: Two-story rectangular plan with stone cellar, cypress frame with clapboard, stone end chimneys, hipped roof, single-story projecting portico, square columns, simple balustrade, rear and side single-story additions of compatible materials.

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard roof: composition  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original X or moved  date   
ALTERATIONS: rear addition ca. 1930, side addition ca. 1971

SIGNIFICANCE: Judge O. T. Tyler purchased house in 1864; Tyler was prominent local political figure, Salado's first mayor and active in county affairs; house shows Greek Revival influences.

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: arch./historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: restaurant and residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: fronts on Main Street on rise above center of community

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: see Salado files, Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy, L. Flory INFORMANT: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Dalby  
DATE: 3/77 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W, color slides

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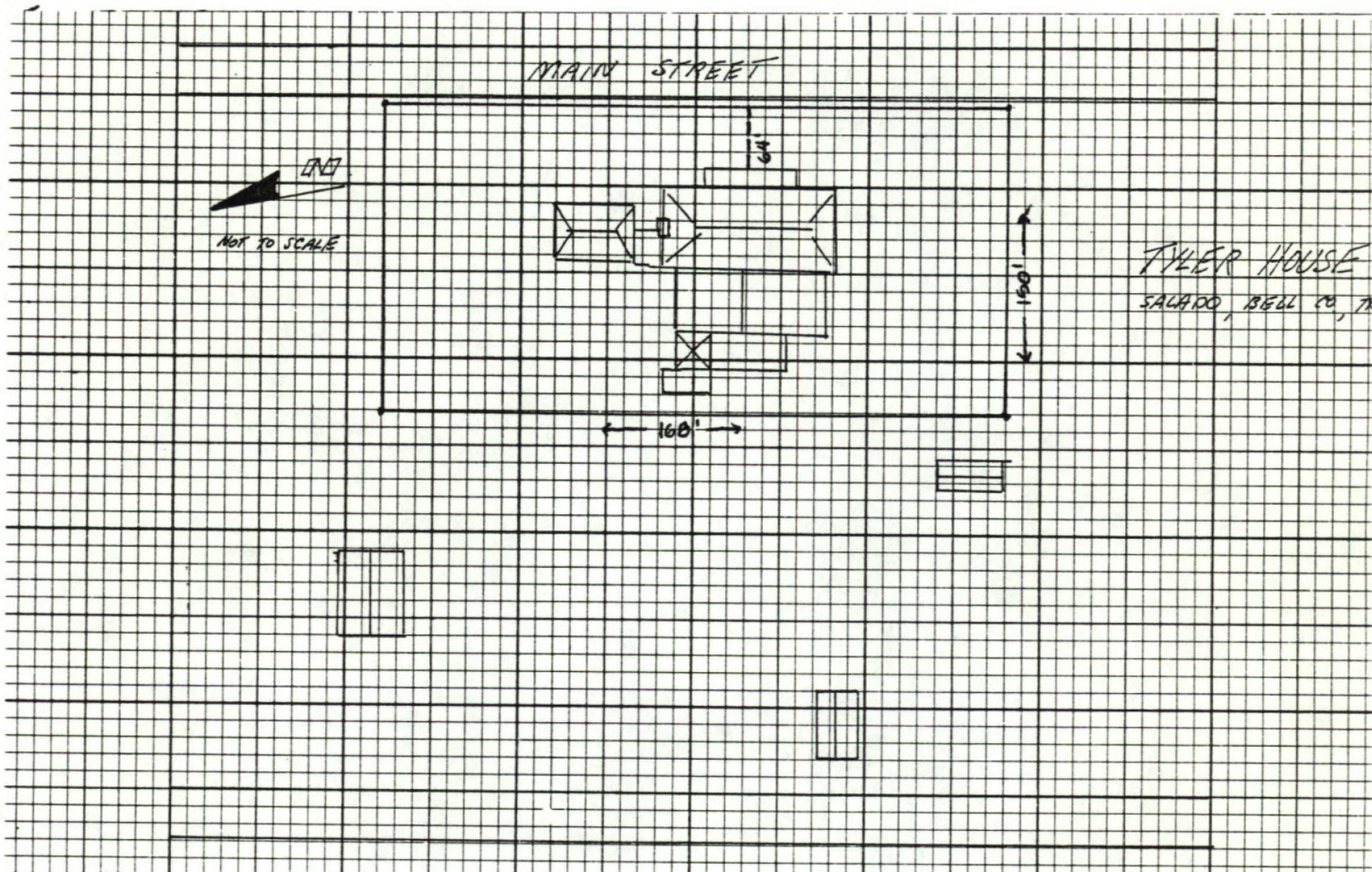
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 64' east of center front of house, proceed north along terrace edge approximately 95' to limestone pier; then proceed west approximately 150'; then proceed south approximately 168' to low limestone retaining wall; then proceed east approximately 150' to outer retaining wall at terrace edge and proceed north approximately 73' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes structure and additions with apron of land, but excludes outbuildings which appear to be mid-20th century in origin.





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11(a) COUNTY BEL BLOCK 7.5  
CITY Salado QUAD 3097-344, Salado LOT 7.5  
NAME: Anderson House and Store COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Main Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639800/3424350  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: James B. Anderson DATE: ca. 1860 PERIOD: LSS  
OWNER: Reverend and Mrs. George Matthews STYLE: stone vernacular  
P.O. Box 68, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME:  
DESCRIPTION: single story, rectangular plan, constructed of cut stone, double-door opening  
on front facade with shed porch attached across front, gable roof of wood shake pierced  
with one chimney  
BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone roof: wood shake  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original X or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
ALTERATIONS: none apparent  
SIGNIFICANCE: good example of vernacular building utilizing locally available materials;  
early commercial building recorded as having served as a livery stable, boot shop and  
also site of attempted saloon which was prevented from opening  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local  
DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
ORIGINAL USE: commercial PRESENT USE: commercial  
RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: close proximity to Anderson House on Main Street  
ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References  
SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission  
RECORDED BY: D. Hardy, M. Heck; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mrs. George Matthews  
DATE: 9/77; 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides

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11(b)

	COUNTY	QUAD	BLOCK	BEL	
	CITY		LOT	SL	
					3097-344, Salado 7.5
NAME: Anderson House and Store	COUNTY: Bell				
ADDRESS: Main Street	CITY: Salado				
	UTM: 14/639800/3424350				
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: James B. Anderson	DATE: ca. 1860			PERIOD: LSS	
OWNER: Reverend and Mrs. George Matthews	STYLE: Transitional Greek Revival				
Salado, Texas, 76571	THEME:				
DESCRIPTION: 2-story rectangular plan with ell addition, wood frame with clapboard, gable roof with end chimneys, 6/6 and 4/4 windows, projecting portico with square columns, second-floor gallery, single doors on front and north side, carved Victorian type with stained glass accents, includes barn and sheds and creek property					
BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard		roof: asbestos shingle and wood shake			
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good		SITE: original <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or moved <input type="checkbox"/> date _____			
ALTERATIONS: sun porch added across rear ca. 1960					
SIGNIFICANCE: early structure built by Salado settler, house exhibits symmetry and proportions of Greek Revival style, portico and doors reflect later style. Governor James Ferguson boarded here while attending college. Anderson served on Salado College board					
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local					
DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: _____					
ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence					
RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: close proximity to Main Street near center of community					
ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map					
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References					
SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission					
RECORDED BY: D. Hardy, M. Heck; L. Flory			INFORMANT: Mrs. George Matthews		
DATE: 9/77; 5/81			PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides		

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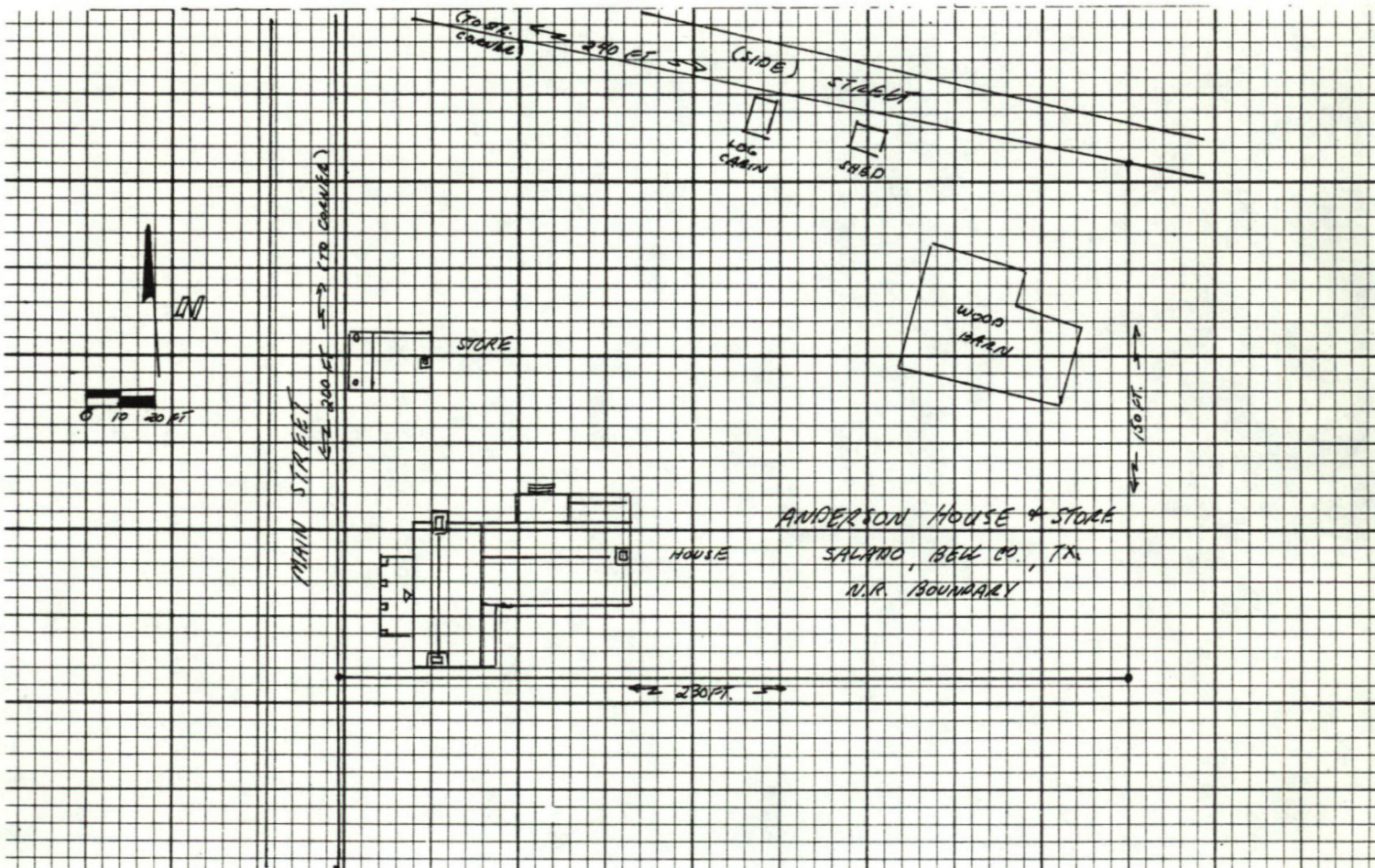
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Acreage of nominated property approximately 1.1

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 20' west of center front of house and being on the eastern boundary of Main Street, proceed approximately 25' south; then proceed approximately 230' east; then proceed approximately 150' north to southern boundary of Pace Park Road; then proceed northwest along said road approximately 240' to point where southern boundary of Pace Park Road intersects eastern boundary of Main Street; proceed west along Main Street approximately 175' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes tract which encompasses house, store, barn and sheds.





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12. COUNTY CITY QUAD BLOCK LOT BEL SL 3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Armstrong-Adams House COUNTY: Bell

ADDRESS: Main Street at Thomas Arnold Road CITY: Salado

UTM: 14/639740/3424420

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Dr. D.H. Armstrong DATE: ca. 1868 PERIOD: RP

OWNER: Dr. and Mrs. William Ashe STYLE: Greek Revival

P.O. Box 555, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME:

DESCRIPTION: one-story rectangular plan, gable roof with end chimneys, dressed limestone ashlar, 6/6 double-hung windows, projecting portico with square columns, central entrance with double doors, transom and sidelights, prominent carved-stone cornice and flat arches above windows, early lean-to addition across rear, restored 1980-81

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone roof: composition

PHYSICAL CONDITION: excellent SITE: original X or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

ALTERATIONS: mid-19th c. lean-to addition across rear,

SIGNIFICANCE: excellent example of modest Greek Revival house, refined stonemasonry, owned by a succession of prominent Salado residents, six of the seven owners have been physicians, Armstrong active in bringing free school to Salado, Adams boarded teachers and students

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence/ dentist office

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies corner lot on Main Street near center of community

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: see Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mrs. Pat Ashe

DATE: 3/77; 3/81; 8/82 PHOTO DATA: B & W: color slides

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Acreage of nominated property less than one

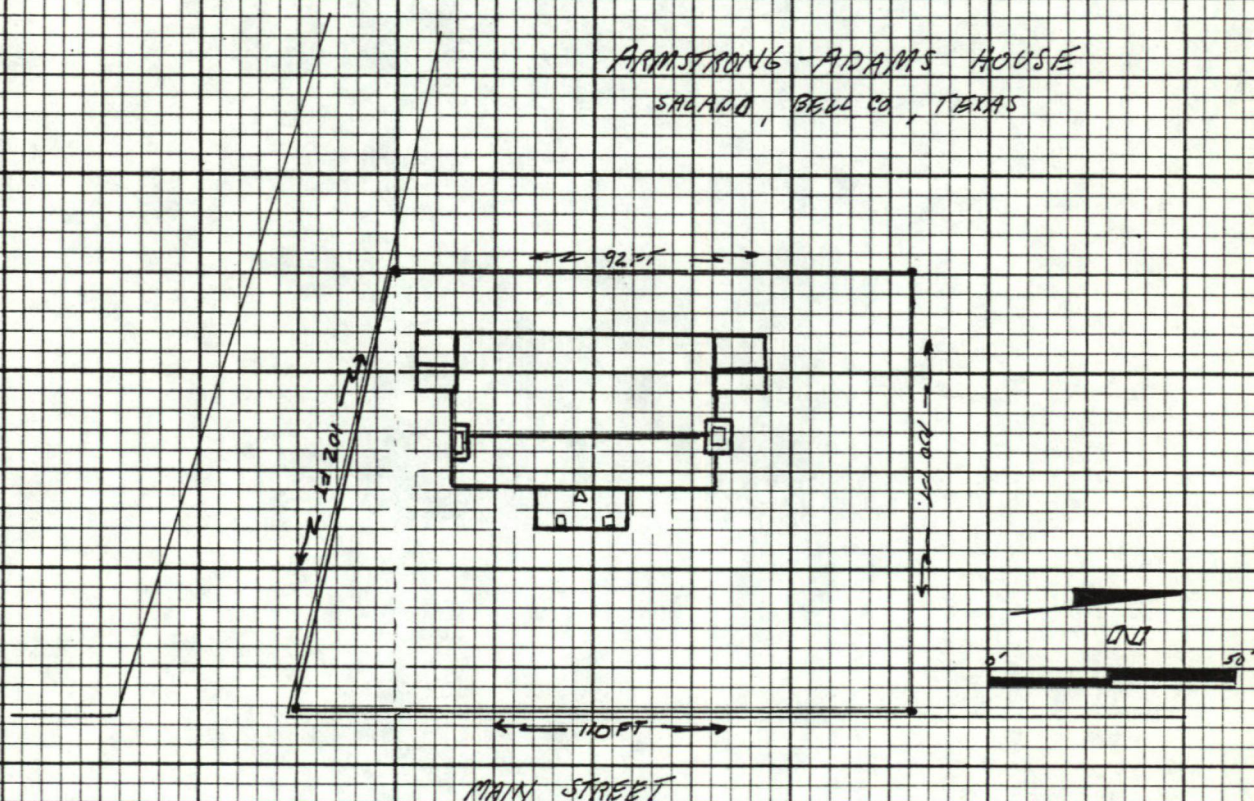
Verbal boundary description and justification

Tract of land being Lots 1 and 2, Block A in the town of Salado, Bell County, Texas, according to the Plat of said addition as recorded in Vol. 49, Page 82 of the Bell County Deed Records and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pin set for the southeast corner of this tract. Said point being the intersection of the north line of Thomas Arnold and the west line of U.S. Highway 81 and Main Street and also being the southeast corner of Lot 1. THENCE N 73° 03' W, 102.0 ft. along the north line of Thomas Arnold to an iron pin set for the southwest corner of this tract. THENCE N 6° 28' E, 91.6 ft. to an iron pin set for the northwest corner of this tract. THENCE S 83° 21' E, 100.2 ft. to an iron pin set for the northeast corner of this tract. Said point being on the west line of Main Street and also being the existing northeast corner of Lot 2. THENCE S 6° 25' W, 109.8 ft. along the west line of said Main Street to the point of beginning.

Nominated property includes structure and city lots which provide generous apron of land, but exclude 20th century outbuildings at rear.

ARMSTRONG-ADAMS HOUSE  
SALADO, BELL CO., TEXAS





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County Bell USGS Quad Salado 7.5 Survey site no. 3097-344,  
City Salado UTM's 14/369680/3424480; less than 1 acre  
Name Salado Methodist Church Date: factual 1890 Est. 1900, 1957, 1983  
Address Thomas Arnold Rd. and Episcopal Church St. Architect/Builder Unknown  
Owner Rev. Joseph L Bentley Contractor Unknown  
Style/Type church  
Original use church  
Address Salado United Methodist Church Present use church  
Salado, Texas 76571 Present condition good  
Block/Lot: That area out of lots 1, 2, 3, 12, and 13, Block D, O.T. Tayler Addition,\*  
Description Single-story, rectangular plan, wood-frame with clapboard siding, steep pitch composition gable roof, lancet and rosette windows with stained glass, corner tower with brackets, conical spire with decorative shingles; in early 1950s single-story, wood-frame church was moved to site and attached to rear of existing building without compromising original structure. Later addition built 1900, moved to present location 1950; is a contributing element. Classroom additions of 1957 and 1983 do not contribute. Latter features are positioned discreetly behind and to the side of original church.

Significance Good example of Carpenter Gothic style and only such example found in Salado; congregation first organized in 1854; first full-time minister was J.E. Ferguson, father of later Texas Governor James Ferguson. The Prairie Lea M.E. Church originally in nearby Caldwell County, has been in current location for 34 years and is harmonious in design, and use.

Relationship to site: Moved date or Original site x Describe

Bibliography see Major Bibliographic Informant Mrs. Pat Brown  
References Recorder S. Klein, M. Yancy, L. Flory  
Date March 1977, May 1981, April 1984

Continuations:

\* City of Salado as outlined in red on the enclosed map.



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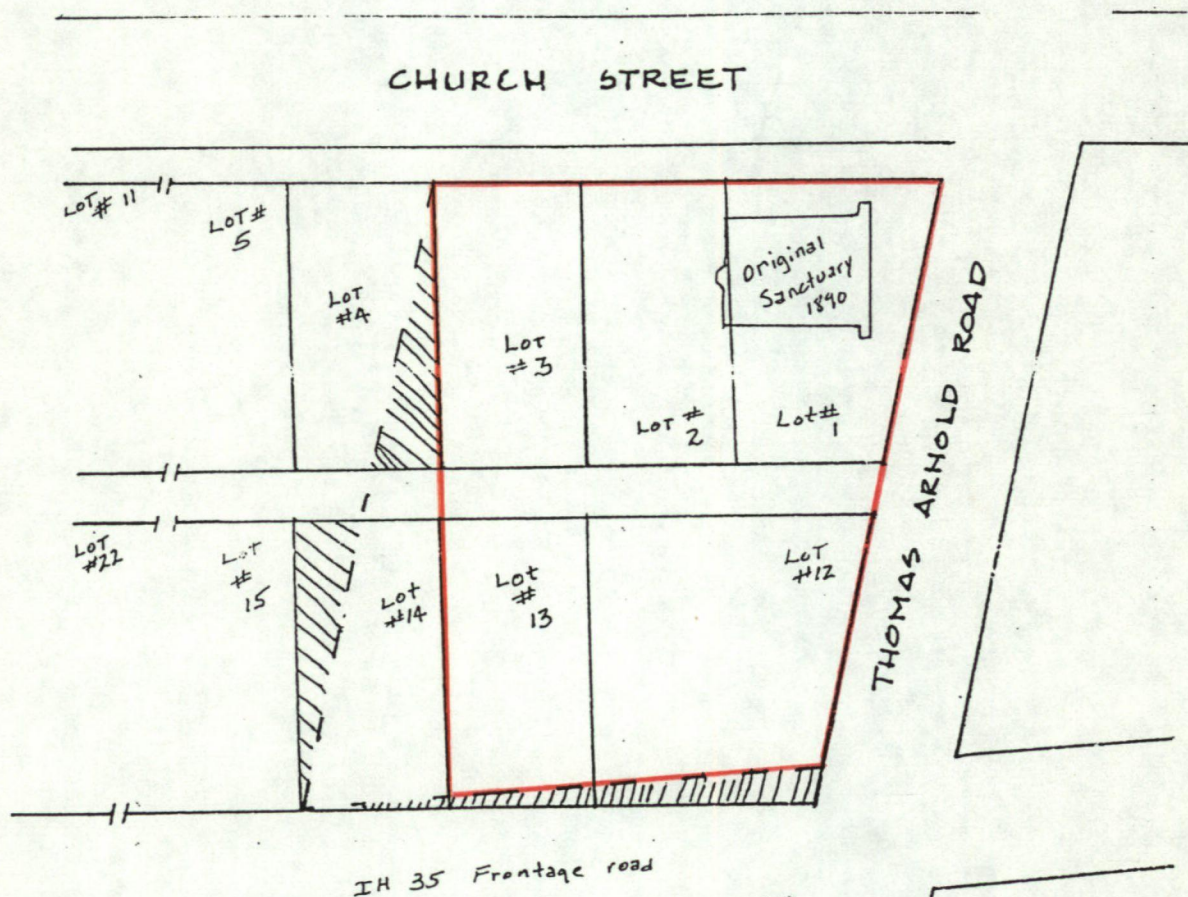
7/12/84

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Plats shown From Block "D" of  
OT. Tyler addition, city of Salado, H.W. Hurd survey.  
Portions of lots 12, 13, 14 sold to state of Texas  
in 1956. Portion of lot 4 sold (exchanged)  
for portion of lot #14 in 1975.



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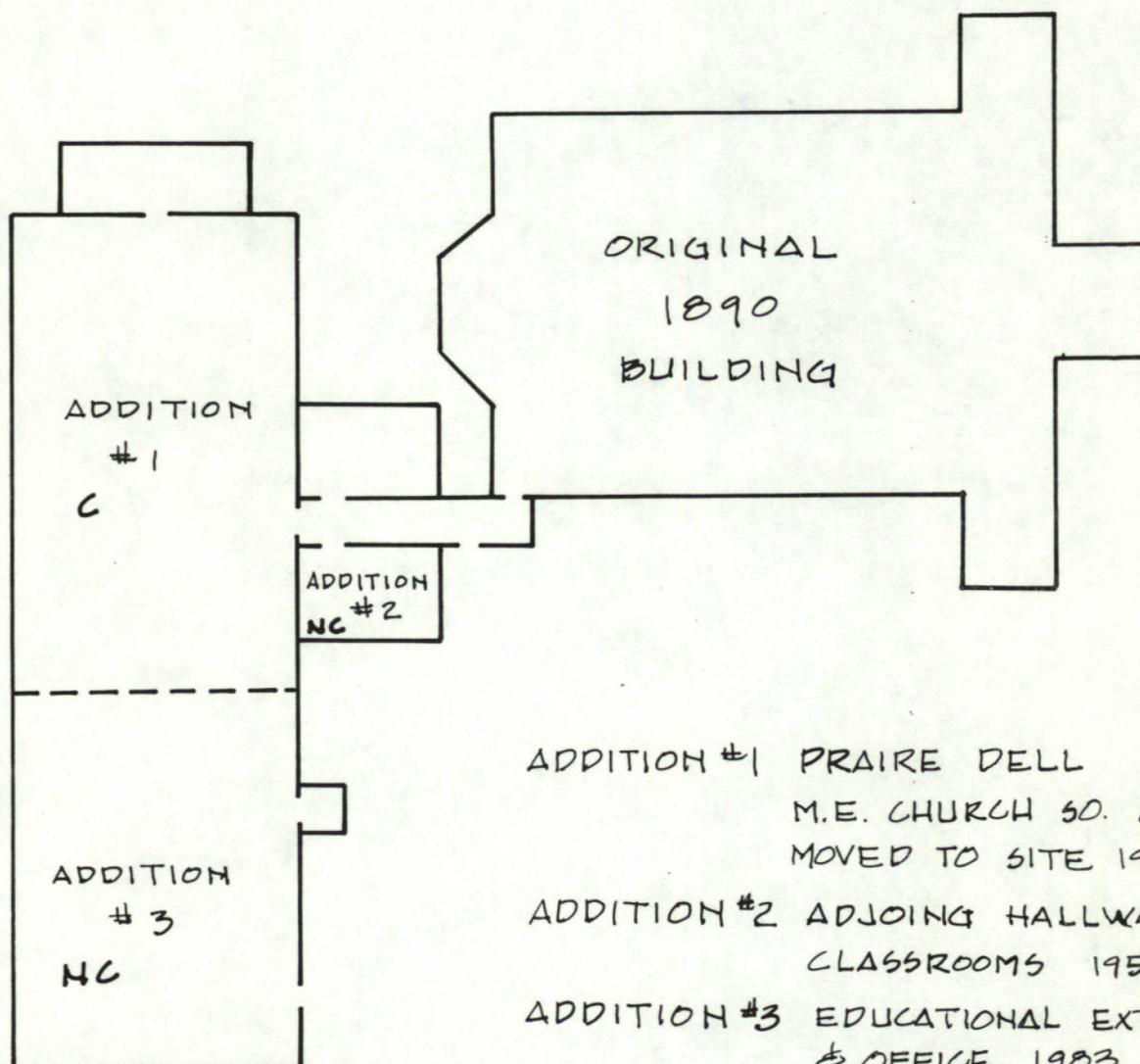
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SALADO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
(FORMERLY M.E. CHURCH SOUTH)



1/2" = 10'



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14. COUNTY CITY QUAD BLOCK LOT BEL SL 3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Levi Tenney House COUNTY: Bell

ADDRESS: Pace Park Drive CITY: Salado

UTM: 14/639890/3424450

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Levi Tenney, orig. owner DATE: ca. 1859-60 PERIOD: LSS

OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Larry Sands STYLE: stone vernacular, Greek Revival

Tenney House, Salado, Texas, 76571 THEME: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION: 1 story on raised cellar, rectangular plan, limestone construction, gable roof  
pierced with interior end chimneys, 2/2 windows, central entrance wth single door, transom  
and sidelights, flat keystone arches above all openings, corner quions, mid-20th-c. additic  
on rear and east side, frame construction, excavated into hillside, not visible from street

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone roof: wood shake

PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original ☒ or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

ALTERATIONS: windows, roof and porch not original, side and rear additions from mid-20th

SIGNIFICANCE: built as home of first president of Salado College, good example of modest  
Greek Revival residence exhibiting quality stonemasonry; Tenney was well educated man from  
New York state, published author, resided in Salado until 1865

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: sited close to Salado Creek northeast of community center

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: D. Hardy, M. Heck; L. Flory INFORMANT: MRS. Pat Ashe, Mr./Mrs. Jerry Lewis

DATE: 9/77; 3/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W: color slides  
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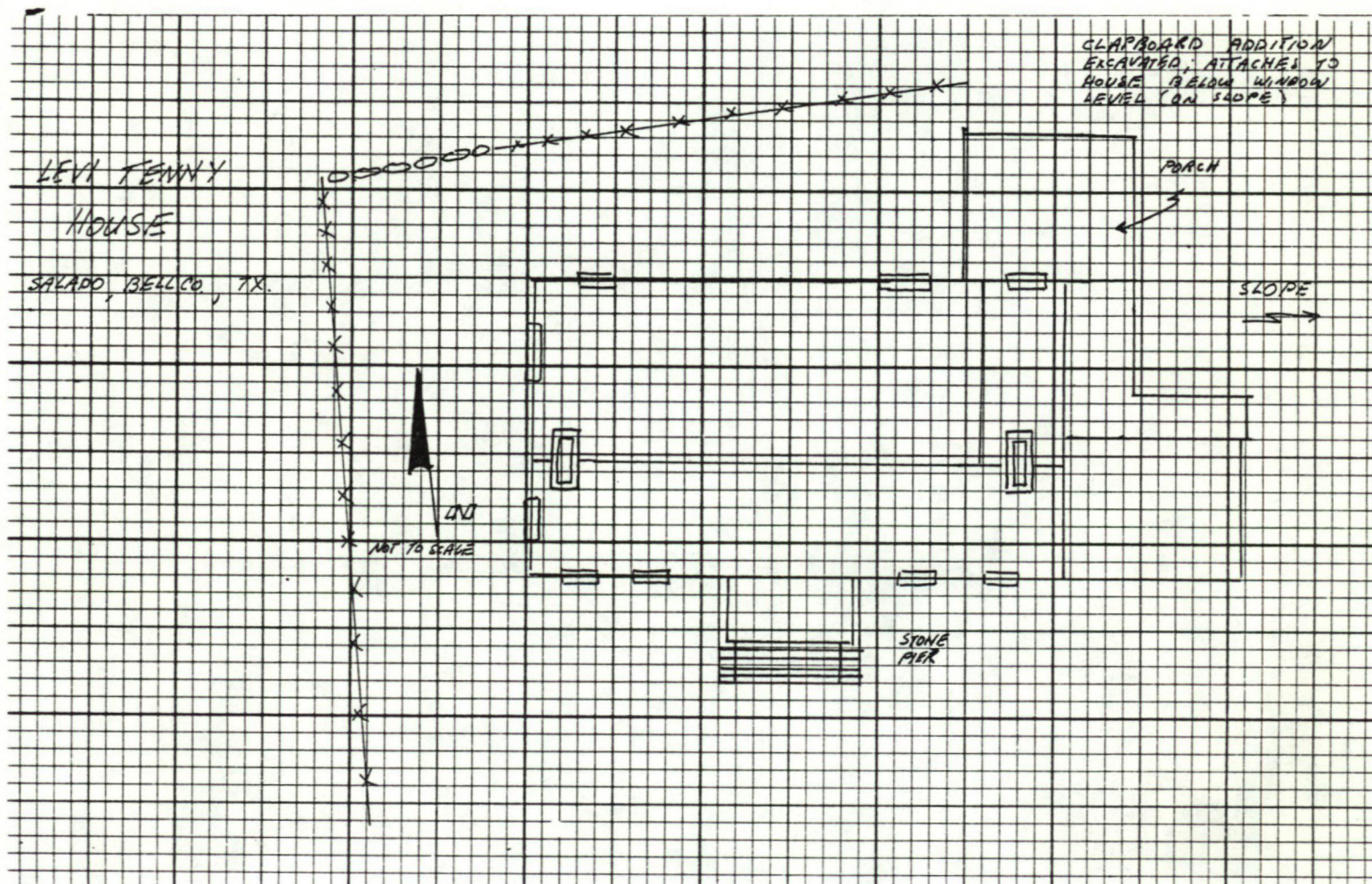
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 105' south of center front of structure, proceed approximately 128' east to terrace edge; then follow terrace line north approximately 159' to fence line; then proceed west approximately 156' along fence line; then proceed south approximately 153' along fence line; then proceed east approximately 64' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes structure with apron of land.





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15.

COUNTY	QUAD	BLOCK	BEL
CITY	LOT	SL	
			3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Barton House  
ADDRESS: Main StreetCOUNTY: Bell  
CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639920/3424520ARCHITECT/BUILDER: John Hendrickson, contractor DATE: 1866 PERIOD: RP  
OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Denman  
Rt. 1, Salado, Texas, 76571 STYLE: stone vernacular  
THEME:

DESCRIPTION: 2 story with full cellar, rectangular plan, random limestone ashlar construction, gable roof with chimney on north end, prominent cornice with carved-stone detail, flat arch above 6/6 double-hung windows, 1-story room projects from north end, entrance placed off-center with projecting portico, rear addition of frame/clapboard

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: limestone roof: standing seam metal

PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original ☒ or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

ALTERATIONS: rear addition in mid-20th century

SIGNIFICANCE: home of early Salado physician who held a partnership with Dr. B.D. McKie; house exhibits skilled stonemasonry but unusual in the asymmetrical placement of door and north wing on a house of this period, full cellar not common to area

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: set back from Main Street on large lot that backs up to creek

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: D. Hardy, M. Heck; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Denman

DATE: 9/77; 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B &amp; W; color slides

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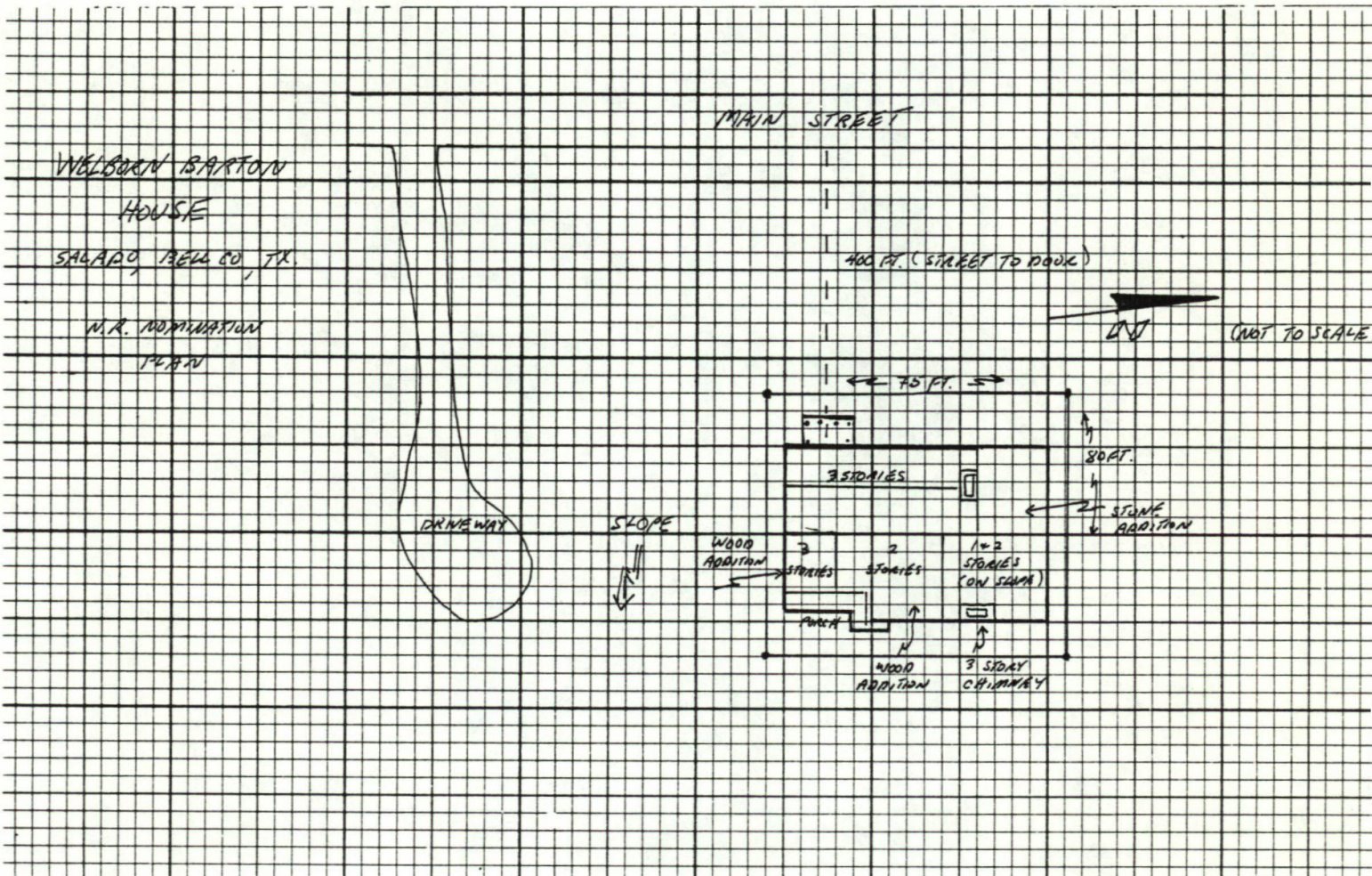
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 15' west of front door of structure, proceed north approximately 60'; then proceed east approximately 80'; then proceed south approximately 75'; then proceed west approximately 80'; then proceed north approximately 15' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes structure with apron of land.





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16. COUNTY BEL BLOCK 3097-344 QUAD Salado CITY 7.5  
NAME: Vickrey House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Main Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639810/3424910  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: G.N. Vickrey, Sr. & bros. DATE: ca. 1886 PERIOD: VT  
OWNER: Mrs. Robert E. Ard STYLE: Victorian, French Second Empire  
203 E. Douglas Dr., Midwest City, Ok., 73110 THEME: \_\_\_\_\_  
DESCRIPTION: 1-story ell plan, wood frame with clapboard siding, bell-cast Mansard roof of composition shingles, 2/2 pedimented windows, lean-to ell infilled with highly ornamented porch, round columns, turned balustrade, and bobbin trim, angular entrance, lean-to addition at rear  
BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard roof: composition shingle  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: fair SITE: original X or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
ALTERATIONS: shed porch across rear, mid-20th century  
SIGNIFICANCE: outstanding example of Victorian architecture showing influence of French Second Empire style, only example of high Victorian residential architecture in Salado; Vickrey was prominent local merchant, operated grocery store on Main Street; house owned by his descendants  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local  
DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence  
RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies large lot on Main Street at outer edge of community  
ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References  
SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission  
RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy; L. Flory INFORMANT: Mrs. Sophia Vickrey Ard  
DATE: 3/77; 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides  
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17.

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK \_\_\_\_\_ BEL \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ QUAD \_\_\_\_\_ LOT \_\_\_\_\_ SL \_\_\_\_\_ 3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Captain Halley House COUNTY: Bell  
ADDRESS: Main Street CITY: Salado  
UTM: 14/639990/3425100

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Capt. Robert Brandon Halley DATE: ca. 1860 PERIOD: LSS  
OWNER: Mr. Dixon Caine STYLE: Greek Revival  
3911 Willowick, Houston, Texas, 77019 THEME: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION: 2-story ell plan, frame with clapboard siding, gable roof with end chimneys, 6/6 double-hung windows, 2-story proj. pedimented portico with square columns and jigsaw balustrade, double doors with transom and sidelights on both floors, includes barn, caretakers cottage, and board/batten shed, restored in late 1960's

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard roof: wood shingle  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: good SITE: original ☒ or moved \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
ALTERATIONS: porch enclosed in rear ell in late 1960's

SIGNIFICANCE: fine example of Texas Greek Revival architecture, built by one of earliest settlers of Salado, Halley had an outstanding career in military and law, organized Salado Mounted Troops during Civil War, later served as sheriff, remained politically active entire life

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies large lot on Main Street at northern edge of community

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Vancy; L. Flory INFORMANT: bibliographic references

DATE: 3/77; 5/81 PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides

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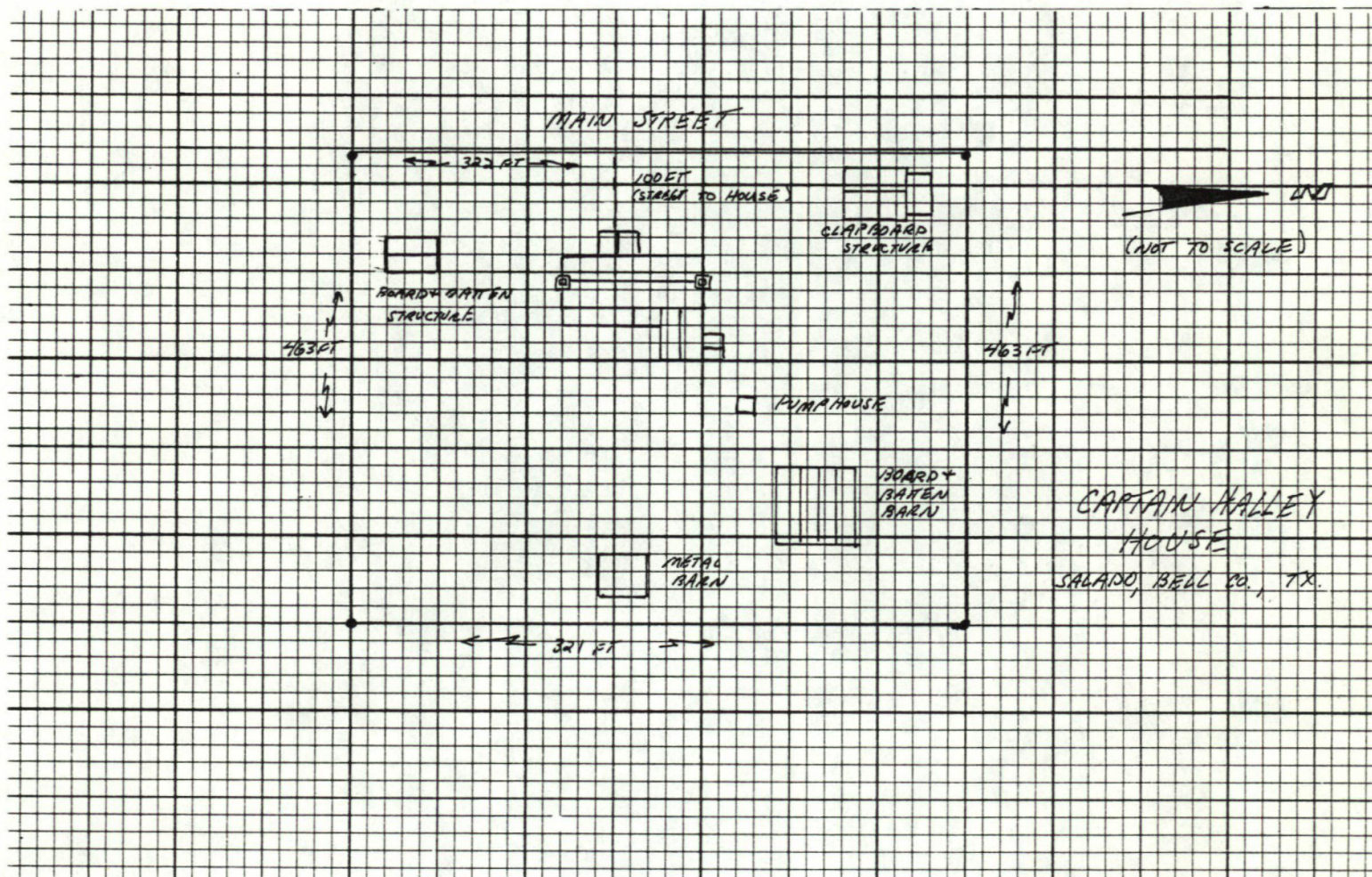
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Acreage of nominated property approximately 3.41

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 100' N 70° 58' W of center front of house, thence N 19° 00' E 164'; thence S 70° 58' W 463'; thence S 19° 00' W 321'; thence 70° 58' W 463'; thence N 19° 00' E 158' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes tract of land which encompasses main house, caretaker's house, combination guest quarters and barn, metal stock barn and shop building.





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18.

COUNTY	QUAD	BLOCK	BEL	
CITY		LOT	SL	3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: Fowler HouseCOUNTY: BellADDRESS: Main StreetCITY: SaladoUTM: 14/640130/3425600ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Captain Josiah FowlerDATE: 1872 PERIOD: RPOWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Dean ClemmonsSTYLE: Greek RevivalRoute 1, Salado, Texas, 76571

THEME:

DESCRIPTION: 2-story rectangular plan with 1-story ell to rear, wood frame with clapboard siding, gable roof with end chimneys and interior chimney in ell, 6/6 double-hung windows with decorative entablature on front facade, 1-story projecting portico with low-pitch gable supported with large round columns; appears to be of later date than house.BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard roof: wood shakePHYSICAL CONDITION: goodSITE: original ☒ or moved ☐ date ALTERATIONS: portico appears to be later than house, rear porch enclosed in ell ca. 197SIGNIFICANCE: late Greek Revival structure of merit, Fowler was a Civil War hero who moved to Burnet, Texas, from Tennessee in 1851, and to Salado shortly after the war; in Salado Fowler taught at the college and also authored a textbook.AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: localDESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER: ORIGINAL USE: residencePRESENT USE: sameRELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: sited on Main Street on northern edge of townACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see mapBIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic ReferencesSEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical CommissionRECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy; D. HardyINFORMANT: Mr. and Mrs. Dean ClemmonsDATE: 3/77; 9/77PHOTO DATA: B & W; color slides

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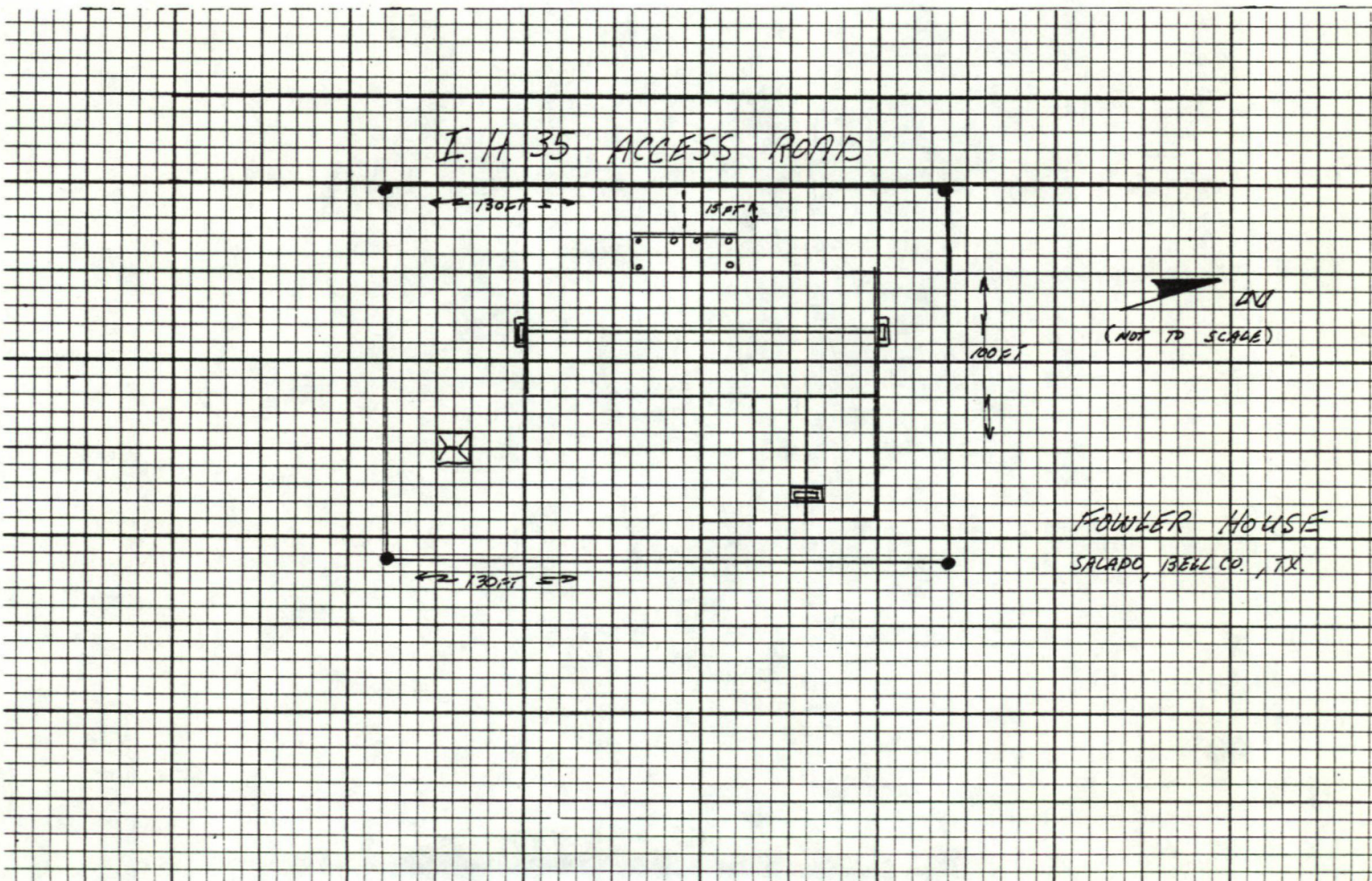
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Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 15' west of center front of house, proceed north along fence line approximately 65'; then proceed east along fence line approximately 93'; then proceed south approximately 130'; then proceed west along fence line approximately 93'; then proceed north along fence line approximately 65' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes house with apron of land, but excludes other 20th century structures also found on property.





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19.

COUNTY	QUAD	BLOCK	BEL
CITY	LOT	SL	
			3097-344, Salado 7.5

NAME: White-Aiken House

ADDRESS: IH 35, app. 1 mile north of town

COUNTY: Bell

CITY: Salado

UTM: 14/640140/3425900

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: A.M. (Gus) White

DATE: ca. 1910

PERIOD: EDT

OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Benny Williams

STYLE: rural vernacular farmhouse

Salado, Texas, 76571

THEME:

DESCRIPTION: 2-story asymmetrical plan, frame with clapboard, double hip with intersecting gable roof and hipped dormers, 2/2 and 1/1 windows, ridge cresting, porch wraps two sides of house, supported with heavy round columns, rear addition ca. 1975 fishscale shingling infill in gable ends, one end chimney on south gable

BUILDING MATERIAL: wall: frame/clapboard

roof: composition shingle

PHYSICAL CONDITION: good

SITE: original or moved ☒ date ca. 1918

ALTERATIONS: believed to be enlarged when moved, also addition in mid-1970's

SIGNIFICANCE: good example of early 20th-century farmhouse, still used as such, only example found in immediate area, original owner, White, and second owner, Aiken, who moved and enlarged structure were both prominent local farmers

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: architectural/historical LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: local

DESIGNATION: NR NHL RTHL HABS HAER HESI HSI OTHER:

ORIGINAL USE: residence

PRESENT USE: residence

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS: occupies large site on rise north of town, surrounded by farm-land

ACREAGE/BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: see map

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA: see Major Bibliographic References

SEE INFO/CORRESPONDENCE FILES: Salado file at Texas Historical Commission

RECORDED BY: S. Klein, M. Yancy; L. Flory

INFORMANT: Mrs. Benny Williams, Mrs. Pat Barton

DATE: 3/77; 5/81

PHOTO DATA: B &amp; W; color slides

(rev. 6-79)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 2, 4, 7, 10

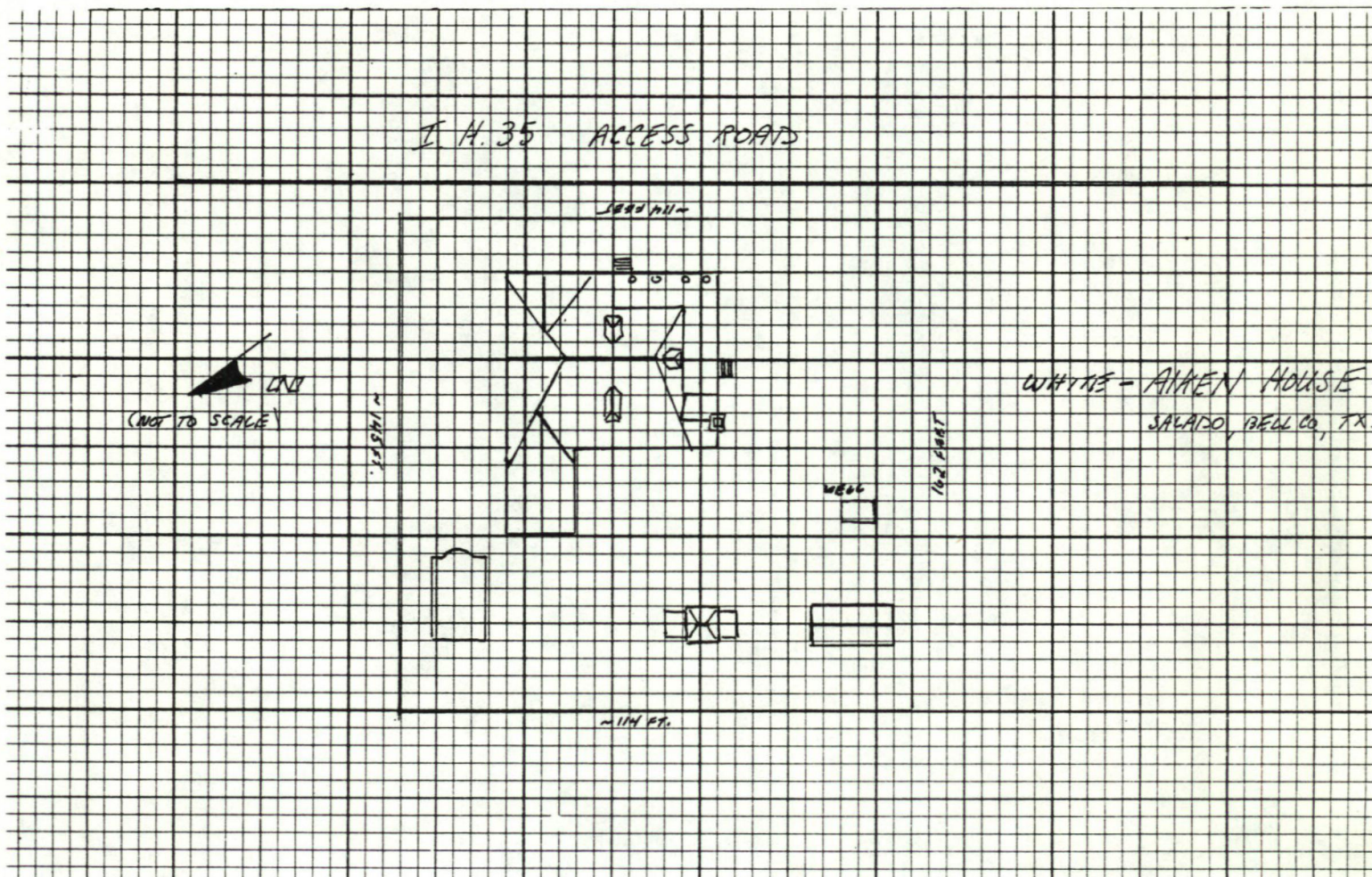
Page 41

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point approximately 44' east of front entrance to house, proceed approximately 45' north along fence line; then proceed west approximately 145' then proceed south approximately 114'; then proceed east approximately 162'; then proceed north approximately 69' to point of origin.

Nominated property includes house with apron of land and outbuildings which date from early 20th century.





United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Salado Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |  |                                     |            |                                  |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Stagecoach Inn  | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melona Byers</u> 4/5/83       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 2. Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building                            | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Both Grosvenor</u> 8/20/84    |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 3. Baines, George Washington, House                            | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>4/5/83 Melona Byers</u>       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 4. Robertson, Col. Elijah Sterling<br>Clack, Plantation        | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>4/5/83 Melona Byers</u>       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 5. Rose House  | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Return</u>                    |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 6. White-Aiken House   | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>4/5/83 Melona Byers</u>       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 7. Armstrong-Adams House                                       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>4/5/83 Melona Byers</u>       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 8. Davis House   | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>4/5/83 Melona Byers</u>       |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 9. Pace Memorial Park<br>Archeological Site/Davis<br>Mill Site | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Return</u>                    |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |
| 10. Salado College Archeological<br>Site                       | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>3/1/85 Suzanne B. Stewart</u> |
|  |                                     | Attest     |                                  |



20-20-0  
1-1-0  
2-2-0  
2-2-0  
4-4-0 NK drive)

Pat. 6-6-0  
L 14-14-0



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Salado Multiple Resource Area  
State Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Vickrey House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

12. Twelve Oaks (McKie House)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

13. Barton House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

14. Jones, Thomas, Mill  
Archeological Site

Substantive Review

Keeper

Return 5

Attest

15. Tyler House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

16. Tenney, Levi, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

17. Fowler House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

18. Anderson House and Store

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest

19. Salado United Methodist Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Garvino 8/22/84

Attest

20. Halley, Capt. Robert, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

4/5/83 Delores Byers

Attest



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Salado MRA      Bell County, TEXAS

21. Norton--Orgain House

3/25/92



## Post Initial Nomination Entries

See individual property file within (MPS name) for any entries completed after the original nomination.

Resource Name	County, State	Reference Number
Hendrickson—Caskey House	Bell County, Texas	95000054



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Substantive Review

Salado Multiple Resource Area  
Bell County  
TEXAS

Working No. FEB 23 1983

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.7.84

Date Due: 3/24/83 - 4/9/83

Action: ☒ ACCEPT 4/5/83  
☐ RETURN  
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ resubmission  
☐ nomination by person or local government  
☐ owner objection  
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Well done and clearly written  
Submission. Historically  
and architecturally  
significant properties all  
of fine quality.  
Archaeological sites need  
review. Also several properties*

Recom./Criteria Accept

Reviewer L. McClelland

Discipline A. Hist

Date 3/1/83

see continuation sheet

*Have questionable boundaries.*  
Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below  
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☒ summary paragraph  
☒ completeness  
☒ clarity  
☒ alterations/integrity  
☒ dates  
☒ boundary selection

*Methodology on p 1.1*



## 8. Significance

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_

Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ☒ summary paragraph
- ☒ completeness
- ☒ clarity
- ☒ applicable criteria
- ☒ justification of areas checked
- ☒ relating significance to the resource
- ☒ context
- ☒ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☒ justification of exception
- ☒ other

*Good discussions in #7 + #8  
supplement the ind. inventory  
forms.*

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic name \_\_\_\_\_

USIT Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared By

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Other

- ☒ Maps
- ☒ Photographs
- ☒ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet







Early Salado, ca. 1890

Main Street

Salado, Bell County, Texas

Photo: THC Staff, 1981

Negative on file at THC

Historic photo courtesy of Conservation  
Society of Historic Salado

Camera facing South

Photo #1 of 44

Note suspension bridge over Salado Creek and Barbee-  
Berry Mercantile Building on south side of bridge.  
Salado College can be seen in background on hill.





VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER 1904



Early Salado, ca. 1890

Main Street

Salado, Bell County, Texas

Photo: THC Staff, 1981

Negative on file at THC

Historic photo courtesy of Conservation

Society of Historic Salado

Camera facing North

Photo # 2 of 44

Note Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building in right foreground and Stagecoach Inn in left foreground.







Suspension Bridge, ca. 1880

Main Street

Salado, Bell County, Texas

Photo: THC Staff, 1981

Negative on file at THC

Historic photo courtesy Conservation Society  
of Historic Salado

Camera facing Southeast

Photo # 3 of 44

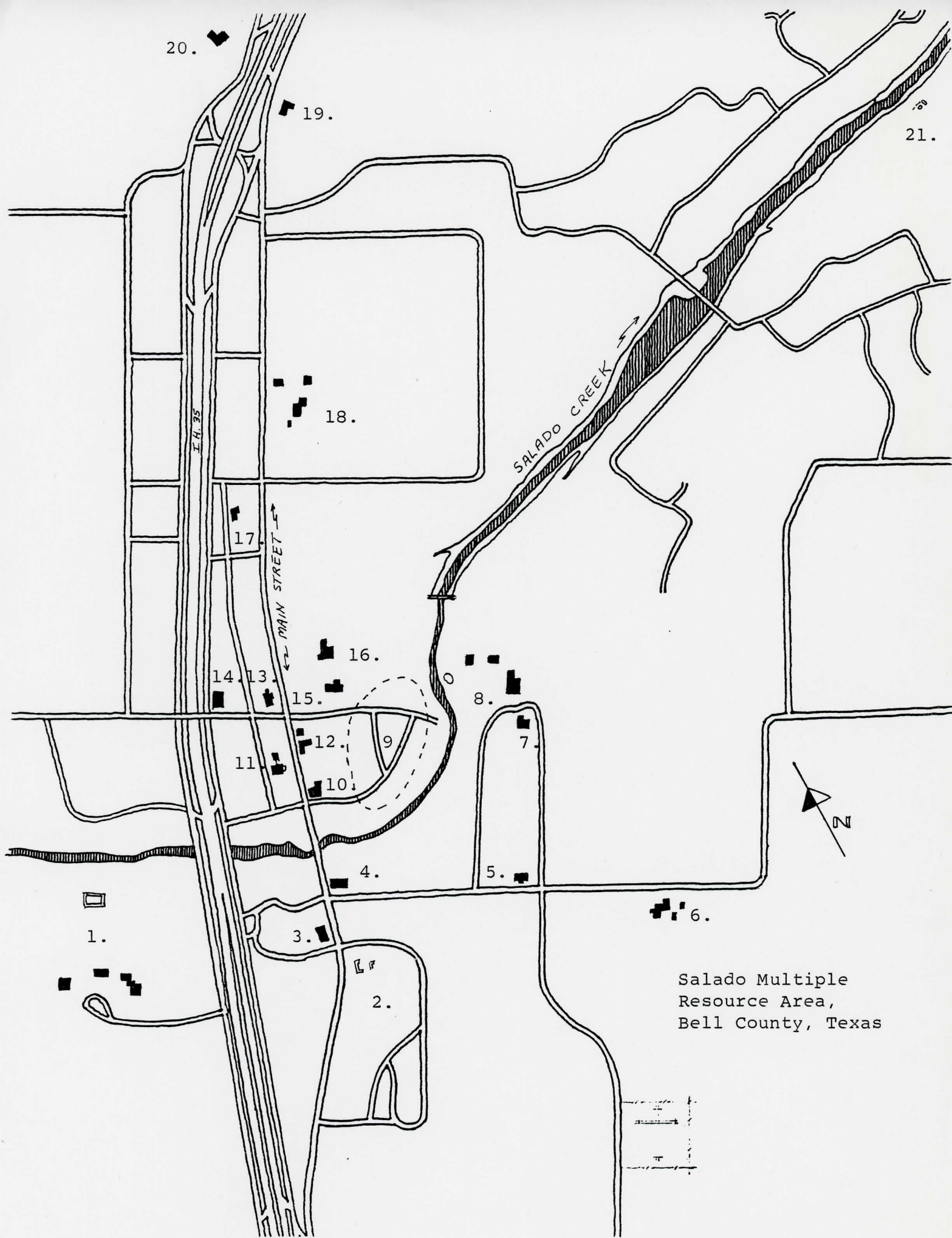
Note Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building on south side  
of bridge and college on hill beyond. stor



Key to Map: Salado Multiple Resource  
Area, Bell County, Texas

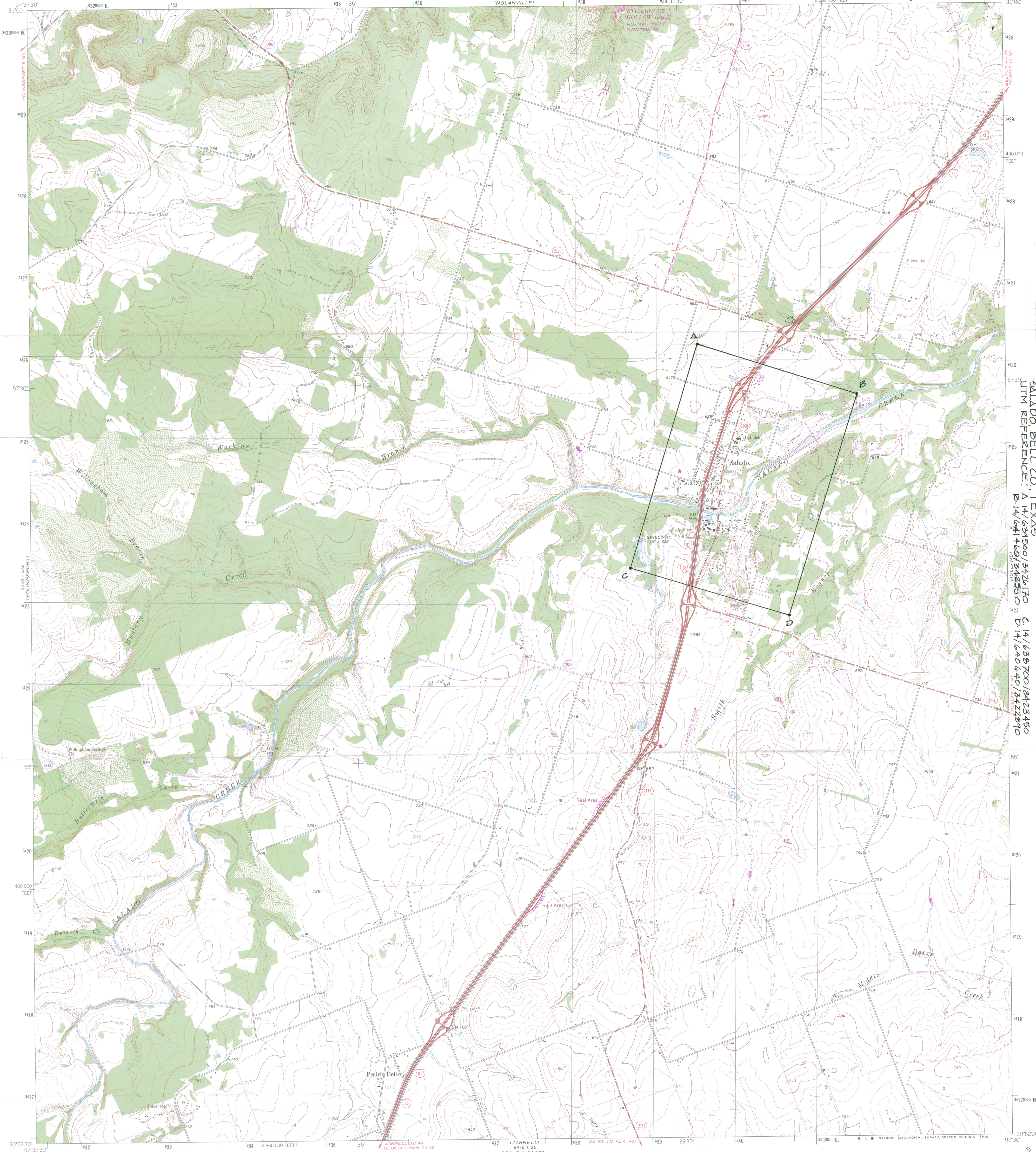
- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Robertson Plantation             | 11. Anderson House and Store          |
| 2. Salado College                   | 12. Armstrong-Adams House             |
| 3. Stagecoach Inn                   | 13. Salado Methodist Episcopal Church |
| 4. Barbee-Berry Mercantile Building | 14. Levi Tenney House                 |
| 5. Baines House                     | 15. Barton House                      |
| 6. Rose House                       | 16. Vickrey House                     |
| 7. Twelve Oaks                      | 17. Halley House                      |
| 8. Pace Memorial Park               | 18. Fowler House                      |
| 9. Davis House                      | 19. White-Aiken House                 |
| 10. Tyler House                     | 20. Thomas Jones Mill                 |





Salado Multiple  
Resource Area,  
Bell County, Texas





HISTORIC RESOURCES OF SALADO  
SALADO, BELL CO., TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: A: 14/631500/3426170  
B: 14/641460/3422550  
C: 14/638700/3423450  
D: 14/640640/3422890

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

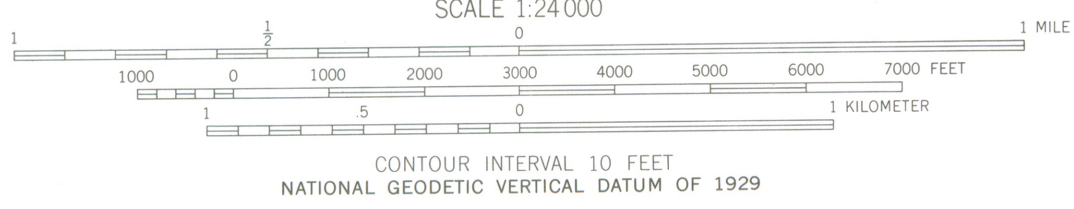
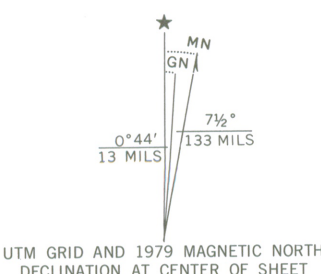
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964

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

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Areas covered by dashed light blue pattern are subject  
to controlled inundation

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from  
aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

3097-344

SALADO, TEX.  
N3052.5-W9730/7.5

1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 6445 1 NE-SERIES V882



# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. Box 12276  
Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711  
512-475-3094

TO Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register Division  
18th and C Streets, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

DATE July 2, 1984

RE: Historic Resources of Salado

ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

WE ARE SENDING YOU: ☒ Attached ☐ Under separate cover

Copies	Date	Reference No.	Description
			Resubmission of pages for the Historic Resources of
			Salado, Bell County, Texas nomination

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

COPY TO \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED: Marlene Casarez

TITLE: Adm. Assistant



JUL 26 1984