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NAME: Main Street Historic District

LOCATION: Approximately three blocks of Main Street between Providence Street on the south and Chestnut Street on the north. The district also includes ten residences on Main Street north of Chestnut Street.

ACREAGE: Approximately 41 acres.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary of the Main Street Historic District is identified by the divided single black line on the accompanying sketch map of the multiple-resource area. Circumscribed by this boundary is a small, well-defined, and relatively intact commercial section bordered by a residential cluster at each end, on the north and south. Selected initially on the basis of consistent historic development, the district's boundaries delineate a cohesive area characterized by diversely styled, yet visually linked, residential and commercial structures. The historic district's western boundary coincides with the westernmost edge of the Chappell Hill multiple-resource area, beyond which exist three nonhistoric structures and vacant lots or open fields. Bordering the district on the east is the town's original residential section. Excluded from the district on the north and south are (respectively) modern residences and irreversibly deteriorated small late-19th-century intrusions. The western boundary has been extended at the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut streets to include a relocated mid-19th-century residence (#6). (See continuation sheet for district's verbal boundary description.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Period - 1850-1935

Areas of Significance - Historic Archeology, Architecture, Transportation, Commerce

CLASSIFICATION:

Category - Buildings

Ownership - Public, private

Public Acquisition - N/A

Status - Occupied, unoccupied

Accessible - Yes: Restricted, unrestricted

Present Use - Commercial, government, private residence, religious, vacant

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UTM REFERENCE:

OWNER OF PROPERTY:

1. Mr. Willie Vollert, Sr., P.O. Box 27, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
2. Johnny Gutierrez, Sr., P.O. Box 61, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
3. Mrs. Aline Winfield, P.O. Box 32, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
4. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Polk, P. O. Drawer D, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
5. Elizabeth and Harvin C. Moore, P.O. Drawer D, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
6. Elizabeth and Harvin C. Moore, P.O. Drawer E, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
7. Mrs. F. H. Shaver, Est., P. O. Box 52, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
8. Mr. John Philip Lesser, P. O. Box 13, Chappell Hill, TX 77426
9. Farmers State Bank, President Mr. Gary Crocker, P.O. Drawer C, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
10. Mrs. Sadie R. Schaer, Est., P. O. Box 35, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
11. Chappell Hill Historical Society, President Mr. Robert Nebel, P.O. Box 211, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
12. Mrs. Bernice Shaver, P.O. Box 123, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
13. Mrs. Bernice Shaver, P.O. Box 123, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
14. Mrs. Bernice Shaver, P.O. Box 123, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
15. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McMeans, P.O. Box 202, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
16. Dorothy Ann and Milton Routt, P.O. Box 74, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
17. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Dillard, P.O. Box 126, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
18. Mr. Raymond H. Winkelmann, Jr., P.O. Drawer G, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
19. Mrs. Bernice Shaver, P.O. Box 123, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
20. Dr. Don C. and Jean Mitchell, #3 Hideway Circle, Houston, Tx
21. Mrs. Agnes Krolczyk, P.O. Box 29, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
22. Mr. Crockett Camp, 3601 Peregrine Falcon, Austin, Tx 78746

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OWNER OF PROPERTY (Continued)

23. Mr. Crockett Camp, 3601 Peregrine Falcon, Austin, Tx 78746
24. Mr. Winston Freeman, P.O. Box 199, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
25. Mrs. Mary Louise Young, P.O. Box 6, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
26. Alphonse Krolczyk, P.O. Box 48, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
27. Thomas A. Bullock, Jr., P.O. Box 184, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
28. Mrs. Sadie R. Schaer, Est., P.O. Box 35, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
29. Chappell Hill Fire Department, c/o Quinn Farwell, P.O. Box 133, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
30. Mr. Robert and Blanche Schaer, Est., c/o Mrs. Sudie Lu Stark, 708 East Tom Green St., Brenham, Tx 77833
31. Mr. Robert and Blanche Schaer, Est., c/o Mrs. Sudie Lu Stark, 708 East Tom Green St., Brenham, Tx 77833
32. Mr. Robert and Blanche Schaer, Est., c/o Mrs. Sudie Lu Stark, 708 East Tom Green St., Brenham, Tx 77833
33. Elizabeth and Harvin C. Moore, P.O. Drawer E, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
34. Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Neuhaus, 407 Thame Lane, Houston, Tx
35. Elizabeth and Harvin C. Moore, P.O. Drawer E., Chappell Hill, Tx 77426
36. Mr. Charles E. Smith, Est., P.O. Box 178, Chappell Hill, Tx 77426

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DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES:

Contributing:

A majority of the buildings (approximately 75%) within the district are classified as contributing. This category includes structures which are over fifty years old, retain a sufficient amount of their physical and historical integrity, and are representative of middle to late 19th-century and early 20th-century vernacular commercial and residential architecture. Some of the buildings classified as contributing reveal a moderate amount of exterior alteration but retain a sufficient amount of their original character, principal design elements, scale, and materials to communicate the district's historic identity. Resources which structurally evolved over time belong to this classification. Rehabilitated historic buildings and a single mid-19th-century Greek-Revival residence relocated from Church Street are classified as contributing structures because of their compatibility with the overall historical and architectural character conveyed by the district.

Noncontributing:

Approximately 25% of buildings within the district are classified as noncontributing. Historic buildings whose architectural and historical integrity has been adversely affected by extensive alterations, reconstruction, or relocation have been grouped in this category. Additionally, contemporary structures less than fifty years old whose modern character and design disrupt the district's cohesive historical/architectural character and appearance have been classified as noncontributing.

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CHAPPELL HILL MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Inventory</u> #	<u>Photo</u> #	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
William Vollert House	1	20	Main Street	1859, ca. 1880
Julia Booth House	2	21	Main Street	ca. 1859
Permelia Haynie House	3	22	Main Street	1850s
Haller House	4	23	Main Street	1850s, ca. 1900, 1940s
Stagecoach Inn	5	24	Northwest corner, Main & Chestnut Sts.	1850
Lesser's General Stroe	8	28	Main Street	ca. 1890
Farmers State Bank	9	29	Main Street	1907, 1981
W. R. Reinstein Store	10	30	Northwest corner Main & Cedar Sts.	1878
Rock Store	11	31	Southwest corner, Main & Cedar Sts.	1869
Campbell S & B Drug Store	12	32	Main Street	1911
J. P. Perkins Drug Store	13	33	Main Street	1865
Old Post Office	14		Main Street	1912
Jake Winfield Store	17	35	Main Street	1915
J. J. Shaver House	19	36	Main Street	1914
Jessie Crockett House	20	37	Main Street	ca. 1907
Lewin Routt House	21	38	Main Street	1920s
Providence Baptist	22	39	Northeast corner, Main & Providence Sts	1873
Providence Baptist Parsonage	23	40	Southeast corner, Main & Poplar Sts.	1855
The Toland House Hotel	24	41	Northeast corner, Main & Poplar Sts.	1912
The Brazos Star	25	42	Main Street	1880s
S. F. Thornhill Building	27	44	Southeast corner, Main & Cedar Sts.	ca. 1875

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Inventory</u> #	<u>Photo</u> #	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
W. E. Schaer Store/Masonic Lodge	28	45	Main Street	1913
Henry Schaer Store	30	45,46	Main Street	1911
Garage	31	47	Main Street	1853, 1935
Julius Yanch House	36	52	Main Street	1854, ca. 1908, ca. 1935

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CHAPPELL HILL MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTNONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Inventory #</u>	<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Asenath O. Weems House	6	25	Chestnut Street	1866(Relocated)
Mildred Shaver Residence	7	26	Southwest corner, Main & Chestnut Sts.	1955
Old Burton Post Office	15	34	Main Street	1875 (moved)
U. S. Post Office	16		Main Street	1968
Trailer	18		Main Street	moved
Fire Station	29	45	Main Street	1974
Robert Schaer House	32	48	Southeast corner, Main & Chestnut Sts.	1935
Haviescher Residence	33	49	Northeast corner, Main & Chestnut Sts.	1870s, 1930s 1983
Casper Witteborg House	34	50	Main Street	1854, 1982
B. W. Goodson House	35	51	Main Street	ca. 1855 (moved)
Krolczyk Store	26	43	Main Street	1946

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Description:

The Main Street Historic District is comprised of thirty-six limestone, brick, and wood-frame buildings, including a 19th-century church and parsonage. The area consists of eight blocks fronting Main Street, with the outermost blocks at both ends of the street containing residential structures. The remaining blocks are composed of commercial establishments and public service buildings, such as the U.S. Post Office, the local fire station, and Farmers State Bank.

A majority of the twenty-five contributing buildings, some of which reflect two main building periods, were constructed between 1850 and 1915 and reflect the many variations in taste within that period. Architectural types are represented within the district range from modified Victorian cottages and well-designed, modest, brick commercial buildings to the mid-19th-century Greek Revival, a once prolific residential architectural form in Chappell Hill.

Buildings over fifty years old that is also in general conformity with the character of the district are classed as contributing. Such structures maintain a uniformity of construction materials, are compatible in style, proportion and design quality, and are either unaltered or only slightly changed.

Noncontributing structures are either date post 1935, are modern structures, or were considerably altered or reconstructed. This category also includes three moved-in structures (#6, #15, #35). These may have been sympathetically rehabilitation, but are not considered contributing because of their having been moved. A more objectionable intrusion, although less permanent, is a modern mobile-home trailer recently moved onto a vacant lot (#18). A 1920s residential bungalow was moved from this vacant lot onto Providence Street in the 1940s.

Approximately one-third of the district's buildings are residential and the remaining two-thirds primarily commercial. Over one half of the buildings are at least 100 years old. The majority of nonresidential buildings within the district have continuously functioned as commercial and retail establishments in modern times. Many of these are still owned by the original families or have just recently been sold.

Platted in a simple grid-iron pattern oriented north to south, the early commercial center of Chappell Hill originated in the mid-19th century along Main Street, immediately south of its intersection with Chestnut Street (F.M. Road 2447). Throughout the century the commercial center expanded approximately two blocks south on each side of Main and adjacent to residential structures and a church. Two fine hotels (5, #24) are situated at each end of the commercial section, on both the north and south. The historic character and visual cohesiveness of the district are reinforced by a system of concrete and wooden sidewalks, and by the numerous large pecan and sycamore trees lining Main Street. Contributing further to the visual cohesiveness, a few middle to late 19th-century residences at the northern boundary are set on a low rise on the west side of Main Street,

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and exhibit beautifully landscaped lawns with beds of multicolored spring bulbs and ornamental shrubs. One house features a brick retaining wall at the street line.

Primarily commercial in character, the district is identified by vernacular one-story wooden and brick commercial buildings, usually three or more bays wide. A single stone structure, the Rock Store (#11), was constructed in 1869 of thick native sandstone and massive hand-hewn and pegged pine timbers. The district's only two-story brick building is the W. E. Schaer Store/Masonic Lodge (#28) which was plastered at the second level and constructed in 1913. Its upper story has consistently functioned as a meeting hall for various fraternal lodges.

Predominantly on the east side of Main Street, a few modestly scaled, one-story, wood-framed commercial buildings are covered with metal or shingled gabled roofs. These roofs are disguised by false wooden fronts exhibiting either stepped features (#17, #25, #27) or an angular form (#25). The wooden facades of both #25 and #27 feature sets of double doors with moveable paneled windows.

Masonry commercial buildings are modest in scale, usually contain double French doors, and commonly display simple ornamental details such as the corbeled brick cornice of the Reinstein Store (#10).

A few mid-19th- and early 20th-century commercial buildings, including the J. P. Perkins Drug Store (#13), the Farmers State Bank (#9), the Henry Schaer Store (#30), and the W. E. Schaer Store (#28), incorporated cast-iron lintels, support columns, and pilasters at the first level. The 1865 J. P. Perkins Drug Store (#10), one of Chappell Hill's oldest commercial establishments, features an unusual early use of cast-iron ornamentation. Both its front and rear double entrances contain cast-iron lintels overhead with stylized scrolls (Photo 29). Generally, early 20th-century commercial buildings are larger in scale than their 19th-century counterparts. Store fronts with larger glass panels reflect the 20th-century demand for greater illumination of commercial buildings (#9, #12, #14).

Buildings in the district have been altered in varying degrees, and at least two have been destroyed by fire or moved, leaving gaps in the fabric along the west side of Main Street. One such space, adjacent to the Jake Winfield Store, is presently occupied by a mobile-home trailer. With the exception of the plaster facing which obscures the original brickwork of the Farmers State Bank's upper facade, few commercial buildings have undergone significant exterior alterations. Some wooden sidewalks have been rebuilt downtown, and awnings replaced and removed. The amount of change that has occurred in the district, however, has not altered the consistency of the streetscape through the years (photos #53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59).

Although walls have been altered through modern applications of plaster and paint, a surprising number of original commercial interiors remain virtually intact. The historic S & B Drug Store retains its interior shelves, furniture, and sliding ladder while the Old Post Office Building displays an original pressed-metal ceiling. Additional examples include the oak and brass teller's cage and ornate metal vault door of the Farmers State Bank (#9), the untouched interior of Lesser's Store (#8), and the skylight and intact railed office podium of the Henry Schaer Store (#30).

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Also represented within the district are a total of sixteen residences at the north and south ends, which have several architectural house types: Chappell Hill Greek Revival, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, and Queen Anne. The district's residential areas maintain the visual cohesiveness reinforced by the commercial section, not only by repeated use of similar architectural styles and wood siding for the primary building material, but also by the use of uniform details such as simple gabled roofs, symmetrical facades, fish-scale shingled siding, transomed entrances with sidelights, and "ginger-bread" porches. Larger early 20th-century Colonial Revival examples are two stories with wrap-around columned porches and more complex roof systems (#19, #24).

The earliest residences, most of which exhibit two distinct building stages, are located at the northern end of the district, north of Chestnut Street (F. M. Road 2447). Two of these early cedar residences, the Haynie (#3) and Haller (#4) houses, incorporated Victorian additions at the turn-of-the-century. Unique within the district, and perhaps one of the oldest buildings in Chappell Hill, is the 1850 two-story Stagecoach Inn (#5) located in the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut streets (National Register of Historic Places, 1967). Its finely detailed Greek key frieze and sophisticated proportioning are outstanding in the district. Another early residence exhibiting Greek Revival influence with a symmetrical five-bay front and inset gallery with Doric columns, is the Julia Booth House (#2) constructed ca. 1859. Although deteriorated, the residence still retains its original but worn cedar stairway, as well as the upstairs attic rooms and flooring.

One of the district's most interesting and well-documented houses is the L-shaped Julius Yanch House (#36), constructed of cedar in 1854 by local builder Marcus Munyan. The original contract for this early residence indicates prices and contains a detailed description of its plan and construction materials. Two brick-veneer residences, one of which is dated 1935 and categorized as contributing, are located just south of the intersection of Main and Chestnut streets, where they replaced late 19th-century Victorian dwellings on prominent corner lots.

Numerous and simple variations of the bungalow are well-represented within the multiple-resource area, but represented by only a single example within the district: the Lewin Routt House, built in the 1920's (#21). Also situated within this primarily residential area at the south end of the district is the vernacular Greek Revival Providence Baptist Church and Parsonage (#22, #23). The interior of the church features two rooms at the rear, one of which contains an exquisitely carved and paneled door with chamfered edges.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Begin at the northwest corner of lot #33 on the east side of Main Street (FM #1155) where the Main Street and a 30 ft. street intersect; thence east 100 ft. to the intersection of the 30 ft. street and an alley; thence south along the west boundary of said alley at 320 ft. intersect Chestnut Street; thence south 50 ft. across Chestnut Street to intersection of Chestnut Street and an alley; thence south 320 ft. along west boundary of said alley and Poplar Street; thence south 50 ft across Poplar Street to the intersection of Poplar Street and an alley; thence south 240 ft. along the west boundary of an alley to its intersection with Providence Street which is the southeast corner of lot #78; thence west 100 ft. along the south line of lot #78 and northline of Providence street to the intersection of Providence Street and Main Street; thence west 60 ft. across Main Street; thence south 80 ft. along the west side of Main Street to the southeast corner of lot #411 on the west side of Main Street; thence west 100 ft along the south boundary of lot #411; to the southwest corner of lot #411; thence north 200 ft. along the west line of lots #411, 410, 409, 408, 407 to northwest corner of lot #407 at its intersection with lot #406; thence west 100 ft. on south line of lot #406 to its southwest corners; thence north 120 ft. along the west line of lots #406, 405, and 404 to the northwest corner of lot #404; thence east 100 ft. along the north line of lot #404 to its intersection with lot #403; thence north along the west line of lots lying on the west side of Main Street 320 ft. to the northwest corner of lot #85 and the south side of Cedar Street; thence north 50 ft. across Cedar Street to the intersection of Cedar Street and an alley; thence north 320 ft. along the east boundary of the alley to its intersection with Chestnut Street; thence north 50 ft. across Chestnut Street; thence west 533 ft. along the north side of Chestnut Street; thence north 221 ft, along fence line to corner; thence east 505 ft. along fence line; thence north 596 ft. to the northwest corner of Vollert lot; thence east 120 ft along the north line of Vollert lot to its intersection with Main Street; thence south 474 ft. along the west line of Main Street; thence east 50 ft. across Main Street to place of beginning.

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Significance

Areas of Significance: architecture, transportation, commerce, archeology

The Main Street Historic District, comprised of both the Central Business District and two small residential sections, reflects the progressive stages of this agricultural town's economic and commercial development between 1850 and 1930. Crucial to the economic success of the cotton plantations and farms along the rich bottom lands of the Brazos River, the original commercial district of Chappell Hill functioned as an early railroad terminus and shipment center for southeast Washington County. Although a few individual buildings have been altered over time, and three structures moved in, the overall district retains its integrity and still effectively communicates its historic identity. A wide variety of vernacular structures, even though they do not represent the finest examples of high-style architecture, are associated with numerous public-spirited and prominent local citizens, and serve as tangible evidence of this once-thriving community's historic past.

The central business district in the original Chappell Hill town proper was a vital part of the economic and physical balance associated with the prosperity of small towns in the state. Throughout its development, the commercial section not only provided a place for business transactions, purchasing of everyday goods and services, and entertainment, but also served as an important political and religious center. Today the downtown area still provides these basic amenities, as well as serving as the symbol of a town that has survived attempts at modernization, decentralization, and the threat of extinction. Although its development is comparable to other early important towns of the Texas Republic, such as Washington-on-the-Brazos or Independence, Chappell Hill's Main Street is the only one of these still intact and in continuous commercial use in Washington County. As such, the Main Street Historic District is significant in the areas of historic archeology, architecture, commerce, and transportation.

Important in terms of community planning and development, the commercial center and adjacent residential neighborhoods represent the expansion of an important commercial cotton center in a town initially surveyed in 1847 and established within a grid-iron pattern oriented to the cardinal directions. The establishment of this simplified grid-iron system and commercial center at the intersection of the town's two major thoroughfares, F. M. Road 1155 and F. M. Road 2447, is typical of many early Texas communities. Residential development east of the commercial area retained this uniform rectangular pattern along its treed and fence-line streets. Blocks within this residential section were more elongated by comparison, although three streets which no longer exist once intersected them at right angles.

Landscape architecture in the district has traditionally reflected citizens' tastes and the overall character and appearance of the town throughout the successive stages of its development. Landscaping in the commercial center, early confined to clusters of trees lining Main Street, soon included informally landscaped front yards of residences.

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A few middle to late 19th-century residences at the northern boundary of the district are set on a low rise and exhibit beautifully landscaped lawns within beds of multicolored spring bulbs and ornamental shrubs. One house features a brick retaining wall at the street line.

Mary Hargrove Haller, one of the few known women in Texas history directly responsible for founding a town, purchased the 100-acre townsite on February 2, 1847, and subsequently commissioned a town survey and the plotting of town lots. Public sale of these lots began in 1849. According to the Deed Records of Washington County, there were at least two stores operating in Chappell Hill prior to this time. One store was owned by Methodist minister and entrepreneur Lorenzo D. Bragg, and the other by Terrell A. Jackson and John C. Wallis. Jacob Haller reportedly built the first house in Chappell Hill on Main Street using cut cedar logs.

In 1850 Mary Haller and her husband, Jacob, began building their large two-story frame house, the Stagecoach Inn, at the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut streets (#5, National Register). The Haller's Greek Revival home with its low-pitched hipped roof, handsome Greek key frieze, and three-bay single-story entrance porch, was one of the most architecturally distinguished structures in the county. Apart from its historical association with the founder of the town, the Stagecoach Inn is notable primarily for the sophistication of its detailing in a primarily rural town.

The property is significant, too, as the site of the district's only historic archaeological excavation. In the fall of 1976, a partial excavation was conducted at the rear of the structure, and information was recovered concerning the detached kitchen that initially served the 1850 structure. Kitchen remains consisted of a hearth or brick-paved work area, and an activity floor of unspecified function to the north along the east side of a building. Similar detached kitchens and other outbuildings and cisterns once associated with the district's early residences no longer remain, although their foundations probably exist below the surface of the ground. Large cisterns survive intact beneath the first floors of several commercial buildings on the west side of Main street (Reinstein Store #10, Perkins Drug Store #13, and Rock Store #11). Through the years many pottery shards and other historical debris have been found on several downtown properties and vacant lots. Newspaper type has been found on a vacant lot north of Lesser's Store (#8), and various artifacts uncovered at the rear of the Witteborg House (#34). Additional archeological investigations in the district would undoubtedly yield considerable historic information and artifacts.

In 1851 the Stagecoach Inn was acquired by Mrs. Charlotte Hargrove, the wife of Jacob Haller's father-in-law and business partner, W. D. Hargrove. As a strong supporter of the Methodist Church, Mrs. Hargrove opened her home as a boarding house for students when the Methodist Church sponsored Chappell Hill College, which was formed in 1852. The boarding house ("Hargrove House") continued to operate until 1859, when Mrs. Hargrove sold it to B. R. Thomas, a local attorney and merchant. The district was later associated with education between 1895 and 1904 because of the private school operated by Cary Keesee in the Haveischer House (#33), located on Main Street.

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Closely associated with the history of the Hargrove and Haller families in the mid-19th century are two houses to the north of the Inn: the Haller House (#4) which was later the home of local prominent doctor, W. R. Campbell, and the Permelia Haynie House (#3) built by John A. Haynie and Permelia Hargrove, the sister of Mary Haller. John A. Haynie was a distinguished Methodist preacher and son of Reverend John Haynie who was appointed the first Chaplain of the Republic of Texas by Sam Houston. Haynie was reportedly the first Protestant minister to preach a sermon in Travis County in 1839.

The Casper Witteborg House (#34), partially reconstructed, is located in this residential section north of the commercial center of F. M. Road 2447. It is an important product of the talented German craftsmen, woodworkers, and cabinetmakers who practiced here between 1854 and 1880 and who reinforced Chappell Hill's reputation as an early cultural center. German cabinetmakers, Casper Witteborg, and Johann Umland, who owned the property at various times, were commissioned by the wealthiest families of the community, to whom they sold their hand-crafted and exquisitely carved furniture. Surviving examples of their furniture not only exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship, but also show an awareness of current furniture styles. The sophistication of design and detail of Umland's carved beds represents a height not generally achieved by Texas craftsmen. Another German cabinetmaker, Henry C. Brandt, who crafted the interior woodwork of the Methodist Church, was associated with a structure on Main Street which later served as the Baptist parsonage (#23).

Production of the decorative arts in the district is well represented by Gustavus Adolphus Iankes, a talented jeweler, silversmith, and goldsmith who was reportedly attracted to the town by what he considered superior schools. Iankes, who maintained a shop on Main Street (lots 4 and 5) between 1853 and 1879, was the craftsman commissioned to make the ceremonial jewels for the Masonic Lodge after it was chartered in 1851. Made out of silver coins, these emblems worn by ceremony participants are still in use today in Chappell Hill. Several family heirlooms crafted by him were exhibited by the San Antonio Museum in 1973, and a few of his drafting instruments are displayed in the Chappell Hill Museum.

Chappell Hill has traditionally been an agricultural community with cotton as the principal crop. Planters were drawn to the fertile loam of the Brazos watershed after the founding of Stephen F. Austin's Colony. Chappell Hill's commercial center played an important role in the agricultural economy of the region, serving both as a major trading and shipping point as early as 1849. In the summer of 1867 the Town Council ordered a Market House built in the alley behind the drug store of Stone, Wilkes, and Stone. Although agricultural production and the economy were based solely on the cotton trade, some outlying farms in the Brazos bottomlands yielded a variety of crops including grains and fruits. Gardens producing a wide variety of vegetables and fruits were popular into the 20th century on Main Street and throughout the multiple-resource area. Large quantities of these crops found their way into the market through truck-farming business which operated from the commercial center and were supported by the Washington County Truck Growers Association.

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Although industrial activity was not centered on Main Street, several prominent citizens residing in the district were associated with the cotton industry. Among the most prominent was J. J. Shaver (#19), a director of the South Texas Cotton Mills and one-time president of the Farmer's State Bank. The Booth House (#2), situated at the north end of the district, is important for its historical association with an enterprising and prominent citizen, Jacob L. Harvey, who was involved in oil development in Texas as early as 1858.

The district's centralized and strategic position between the three larger market and population centers of Houston, Waco, and Austin rendered Chappell Hill an early transportation center. The town's main street (F. M. 1155) was also one of the early routes from San Felipe to Washington-on-the-Brazos. As early as 1852 a stage line operated from Austin to Houston three days a week via Chappell Hill, and another, F. P. Sawyer's Mail Stage, ran from Houston to Waco in 1859. The Stagecoach Inn (#5) became a communications center and stop for post riders and stagecoaches. Although there were many stage lines, it was not until the establishment of the railroad from Houston to Brenham, in large part instigated by the citizens of Chappell Hill, that the town developed into a thriving community. The Washington County Railroad was organized by Chappell Hill planters in 1856. Several of its original stockholders and commissioners, including James W. McDade and Terrell J. Jackson, owned property and commercial establishments on Main Street. At the time the railroad reached Chappell Hill in the summer of 1859, it represented one of only three major lines in the state.

Chappell Hill's position as an important transportation and shipping point was reinforced with the establishment, reportedly, of one of the first paved road systems in the state. A system of paved cardinal roads throughout Washington County was initiated in 1921, along Chappell Hill's Main Street (State Highway 20). This road was the first of the project initiated and also represented something of an engineering feat at the time of its construction.

As one of the earliest established towns in Washington County, Chappell Hill was a main center of communication with the remainder of Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War, most of the state's communications network centered in Chappell Hill and nearby Washington-on-the-Brazos. Telegraph reports of the Civil War's progress were relayed from Chappell Hill's Main Street office to the Capitol at Austin, which had no telegraph service at this time. Prior to the Civil War, the Stagecoach Inn (#5) had become an important center for mail delivery and message exchange, as well as a stop for stage coaches. Telephone service, as well as two newspapers, were also established in Chappell Hill at an early date.

The Chappell Hill business district was the heart of a community that thrived on account of the agricultural trade. As the crops prospered, so did the numerous business enterprises within the district. The local merchants catered to the particular needs of the local citizens, while other establishments catered to the traveler. Examples were the Stage Coach Inn (#5) and the Toland Hotel (#24) which was a hostelry until World War II.

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Early prosperity and growth within the commercial area was somewhat slowed by the Civil War, although the effects of Reconstruction had less of an impact here than in other Texas towns. It was soon after the war, in 1869, that the Rock Store (#11), Chappell Hill's only stone commercial building, was constructed. The J. P. Perkins Drug Store (#13), also built during this era by a prominent physician, exhibits an early use of metal in its stylized, scroll, cast-iron lintels above the front entrance.

Despite several fires in the commercial district, a robust economic climate and general prosperity during the 1870s and 1880s produced many brick and wood-frame commercial buildings. Commercial establishments in operation on Main Street between 1884 and 1896 included nine general stores, three groceries, five physicians, two saloons, and a hardware store, barber, druggist, blacksmith, carriage repairer, shoemaker, and dress-maker. Buildings housing commercial establishments during this period were W. R. Rein-stein Store (#10), the Brazos Star (#25), and the Thornhill Building (#27). The wood-frame Brazos Star, formerly the McDermott Saloon, continuously housed a drinking establishment until a few years ago.

Commercial buildings from the first decades of the 20th century exist to chronicle the development of an even more prosperous commercial era in Chappell Hill. Several brick commercial establishments were built during this period to house drug stores (Campbells S & B Drug Store, #12), general stores (Henry Schaer's Store, #30), groceries (W. E. Schaer Store, #28), and a bank (Farmer's State Bank, #9). A favorable business climate during this period resulted in the employment of thin, cast-iron, support columns and pilasters on several store-fronts.

It is significant for the overall integrity of the district that a number of commercial and residential buildings, such as Lesser Store (#8), Campbells S & B Drug Store (#12), Farmer's State Bank (#9), and Shaver House (#19), retain the original character of their interiors. The antique vault door with elaborate cast-iron architrave and fine oak and brass teller's cage of the Farmer's State Bank (#9), as well as the wooden staircase and interior of the Shaver House (#19), are noteworthy.

Mirroring the simplicity of the district's vernacular commercial buildings, the early 20th-century residences at the south end of the district represent local variations in architectural styles. Two significant Colonial Revival structures, the J. J. Shaver House (#19) and the Toland House Hotel (#24), were constructed by local contractors J. W. and J. B. Heartfield. Stylistically, the Jessie Crockett House (#20) is a small modified Victorian Cottage which reflects a date of construction earlier than 1907. It represents a once-popular house form in Chappell Hill which probably continued to be built into the 20th century.

Religious institutions played a vital role in the historical development of the Main Street Historic District. Although the Providence Baptist Church (#22) had its origin in Jacksonville, in 1842, the present Greek Revival church building was built at the southern end of the district in 1873 on the former site of St. Luke Episcopal Church. This church is typical of Protestant churches built at a much earlier date in the north-east and, as such, represents a significant survival in Texas. An additional and unusual two-story Greek Revival Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1860 on lots fronting the

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west side of Main Street and now occupied by the Jessie Crockett (#20) and Lewin Routt (#21) houses. After membership declined, the church was sold and moved to Chappell Hill Female College for use as a music hall.

In the latter part of the 19th century Polish emigrants arrived in the eastern part of Washington County, with the largest number settling in the Chappell Hill vicinity. Here, in 1898, they built a large Catholic Church and established several commercial business. The "Texas State Gazetteer and Business Directory" for 1914-15 indicates that approximately a quarter of the commercial establishments operating in Chappell Hill during this period were run by citizens of Polish descent. Among those located on Main Street were R. Malinowski, who had a grocery in the Rock Store (#11), and Albert Kaminsky, who ran the Brazos Star (#25).

Perhaps one of the most prominent Polish businessmen in Chappell Hill was William Schwontkosky, who was associated with lot 2 on Main Street in 1873 and a business at the south end of the street outside the district boundary. A large Polish population still resides in the community. German immigration to Washington County in the second half of the 19th century also influenced the development of the commercial downtown. One of the most important German settlers in Washington County, Captain Frederick William Schuerenberg, first resided in Chappell Hill in the 1840s, and engaged in blacksmithing until the outbreak of the Civil War. In the latter part of the 19th century, three German settlers, Henry Schaer, P. Lesser, and W. Reinstein, established businesses on Main Street which were focal points in the community (#30, #8, #10).

Many fraternal orders and literary societies thrived in Chappell Hill from the mid-19th to early 20th century, and played an important part in the cultural and social history of the downtown center. Most fraternal lodges were housed in strategically located buildings on Main Street. Sterling Hall, originally on the site of the Reinstein Store (#10), was the meeting place for the Knights of Pythias in 1876. The most important and first of these fraternal organizations, the Hubert Masonic Lodge, was chartered on January 24, 1951, and has survived to the present day. In the first decades of the 20th century this lodge met in the second story of the W. E. Schaer Store (#28) which also housed offices. Prominent citizens who were early members of the Masonic Lodge include Charles E. Travis, son of William B. Travis; William S. Rogers, pioneer physician; and J. W. McDade, Texas State Senator and Sheriff of Washington County.

As residents, prominent professors, physicians, politicians, and wealthy landowners influenced the character of the downtown center of Chappell Hill in the 19th century. Many of them, who were also veterans of the Battle of San Jacinto, owned land or maintained businesses on Main Street. One of the most influential, Dr. Richard M. Swearingen, owned several lots on the east side of Main Street in the 1870s. He was Representative in the State Legislature in 1853, and was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes as commissioner of experts to investigate the yellow-fever epidemic. This project was the beginning of the National Board of Health. In 1881 he was appointed State Health Officer under Governor Hogg. William March Rice, the founder of Rice University, originally owned a store on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut streets (Lot 17, the present location of the Robert Schaer House, #27). A noted U.S. Congressman in the Wilson Administration, James P. Buchanan owned lots 402 and 403 (#18) in 1897. The dam across the Colorado River on Lake Buchanan is named after him.

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Inventory Of Building In Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

Information includes map reference number which corresponds to inventory number; the historic name, if known; address; date or period construction; classification within district; brief physical description.

1. William Vollert House - Main Street; 1859, ca. 1880. Contributing. One-Story, L-Shaped, wood-frame vernacular residential structure with north-projecting end gable. Late 19th-century house may have evolved from earlier symmetrical rectangular-plan structure. Clapboard siding and gabled roof of corrugated metal. Small attached porch at front, supported by wooden posts and partially enclosed at bottom with clapboard siding. Board-and-batten shed porch extension at rear. 4/4 wooden sash windows with plain trim. Gable ends enhanced with straight sawn-shingle pattern. Physical condition of structure fair to poor. Out-buildings on property include two garages, one with three bays, the other with a standing-seam metal roof.

2. Julia Booth House - Main Street; 1859. Contributing.

Single-story/rectangular, cedar wood-frame vernacular residential structure exhibiting Greek Revival influence in its styling. Symmetrical five-bay front with inset gallery extending across length and supported by six slightly tapered Doric columns. Projecting molded cornice with architrave below. Central single entrance door with transoms. Original 6/6 wooden-sash windows replaced with modern aluminum ones. Rear shed extension features original 6/6 windows and corrugated metal roof. Clapboard siding and composition gable roof. Fireplace removed from south room. Wooden lathing exposed on north wall of central hallway. Massive cedar stairway intact. Physical condition of exterior, as well as interior, fair to poor. Old barn with corrugated metal roof at rear of property. House owned by single family from 1886 to 1966.

3. Permelia Haynie House - Main Street; 1850's, ca. 1900, ca. 1940's. Contributing.

One-story house built with native cedar, hand-hewn and locally sawn. The current house form, which was adapted to a late Victorian style, evolved around an original small frame house constructed in the 1850s. Frame partially of pine with cypress siding. 4/4 wooden-sash windows and a single entrance door with transom. Gabled roof with composition shingles. L-shape plan has front gallery supported by turned posts with stylized scroll brackets. Porch frieze contains row of spindles with knobs. Chamfered bay on north end, as well as front gallery, added ca. 1900. In 1910 present kitchen plumbing and bath installed. Original detached kitchen of rough cedar boards situated 20 feet west of house, was demolished ca. 1945. During the 1940s, south room, asbestos siding, and bar-board in gable end added. An underground cistern constructed of local brick originally located north of house.

4. Jacob Haller House - Main Street; 1853, ca. 1900, ca. 1973. Contributing.

Like the Haynie House, original part of structure built in the 1850s with late Victorian detailing added ca. 1900. One-story residence constructed with hand-hewn cedar framing, clapboard siding. Chamfered bay with fan brackets at corner and fishscale shingles in gable end. Front gallery supported by turned columns with scroll brackets. Porch frieze contains row of slat-like bars. Gable roof covered with wooden shingles. Single entry door with cut-glass panel surrounded by sidelights and transom. Current owners made some changes to the house after they purchased it in 1967. The original chimney on the south side was removed and the interior restored in the 1940s. Standing-seam metal roof garage added in 1970s. The interior features windows with Bull's-eye

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corner boards and a central hall archway with fanciful scroll designs. Original detached kitchen at northwest corner torn down in 1945. Large north wing added ca. 1975. Concrete patio added at rear, as well as bath.

5. Stagecoach Inn (Hargrove House) NRHP - Northwest corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets; 1850. Contributing.

Two-story, frame Greek Revival structure with a finely detailed Greek key frieze and sophisticated proportioning of the cornice and fenestration. Architecturally, structure is the most significant in historic district, and, at time of construction was one of the most architecturally distinguished structures in Washington County. 6/6 light, single-hung sash windows with four at each level. Wood-paneled entrance door with multilight transom and sidelights bordered by fluted pilasters. One-bay single-story, balustraded portico with deck at upper level. Low pitched hipped roof. Unusual front entrance hall at main entrance contains a staircase with a tapered newel post and square-slat balustrade. Originally structure had a detached, cedar clapboard rear kitchen. House restored in 1976. Modern outbuildings on the property include three-bay, wood-frame, Greek Revival influence garage built in 1982, a barn and frame square building, used as an office. In 1976 the historic Asenath O. Weems House was relocated to the west of the Inn facing Chestnut Street. Placed on National Register of Historic Places in 1976; HABS, 1936. Property contains historic archeological site associated with original kitchen (41WT15).

6. Asenath O. Weems House - Chestnut Street; 1866 (moved from original site in 1976). Noncontributing.

One-story Greek Revival, L-shape house with columned front gallery, symmetrical plan, well detailed trim and mantels, and classical proportions. Central hallway with two rooms on either side. Gabled roof terminated on each end by an exterior brick chimney. Narrow L-shaped back porch under an extension of the main roof. 6/6 double-hung sash windows. House restored in 1976/1977. Aluminum windows on front and east side replaced with wooden 6/6 windows matching original ones still in place. Damaged interior floors replaced with tongue-and-grooved pine boards. Exterior front door (not original to house) replaced with Greek Revival doorway with sidelights and transom. New entrance fit framing for original doorway which was still in place. Only auxiliary structure remaining on historic property was a cistern. In 1976 house moved from lot on Church Street, (Adjacent to the Applewhite House), to west of Stagecoach Inn. House faces south and is presently situated on the north side of Chestnut Street, which once contained other residences. Compatible with the district, but considered noncontributing because of its move. See 42B.

7. Mildred Shaver Residence - Southwest corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets; 1955. Noncontributing.

One-story, mid-20th-century, brick-veneer residence with composition hipped roof. Recessed entry with paneled frontice pieces on each side of singled entry door. Large multipaned picture windows. Site of early store which was later converted to early Victorian cottage. This property has been owned by the same family since 1880. House designed by architect Travis Broesche.

8. Lesser's General Store - Main Street; ca. 1890. Contributing.

Single-story, three-bay, late 19th-century, vernacular commercial building with clapboard siding. Depth of original structure, built ca. 1890, was 20 feet. Additional 20 feet added in 1907 by J. W. Heartfield. In 1911 rear brick addition, featuring 2/2 windows with stone lintels, and service entry were constructed. Facade contains three double front entry doors with narrow glass panels. Flat wooden canopy with standing-seam metal roof is supported by four wooden posts. Wide gabled roof over entire

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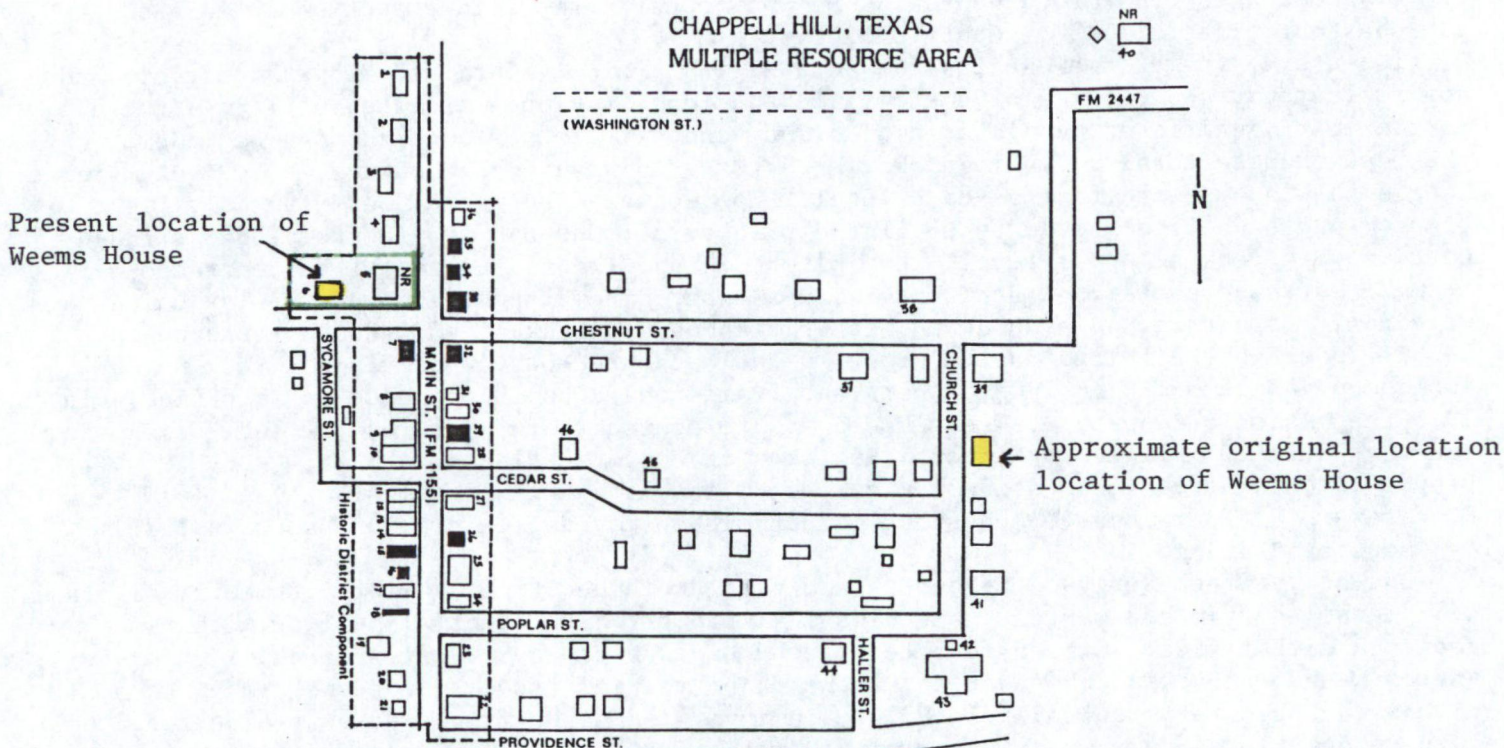
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Aseneth O. Weems House (Site #6) - original and present locations

The Weems House was originally located approximately one quarter mile east of its present location. It was sited on the east side of Church Street immediately south of the Applewhite House (Site #39 - individually nominated property). While a pasture is found behind (east) of the original site, the Weems House faced west and was part of a streetscape. That property is now occupied by a white brick, modern, suburban residence.

The Weems House is now located on the grounds of the historic Stagecoach Inn (National Register, 1976). The new site is at the edge of town in a more rural, estate-like setting. It faces south toward Chestnut Street.

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structure covered with corrugated metal. Both interior and exterior of building remain virtually unaltered. Building has always been used for general merchandising and has remained in Lesser family since 1896.

9. Farmer's State Bank - Main Street; 1907, 1981. Contributing.

One-story masonry commercial building displaying original cast-iron and wooden store front with large glass panels and transoms above. Central entrance contains characteristic French doors with narrow glass panels. Originally, cornice featured simple corbeled brickwork with a panel above. This crowning panel was destroyed by 1915 storm and never rebuilt. Plaster panel applied over corbeled brick cornice sometime before 1950s. Damaged by smoke in 1974 fire, interior was restored to original appearance. Dropped ceiling and paneled walls were gutted to reveal original ceiling and wall finish. New interior flooring installed. Awning with standing-seam metal roof supported by four square wooden posts replaced a flat canopy with thin iron posts in 1974. The elaborate interior oak and brass teller's cage and vault with cast-iron architecture are original. Brick north annex containing double casement windows with segmented relieving arches constructed in 1981 does not contribute.

10. W. R. Reinstein Store - Northwest corner, intersection of Main and Cedar streets; 1878. Contributing.

One-story, four-bay, masonry commercial building containing double French doors with narrow glass panels. Brick relieving arches span all four openings. There are no windows, except for a single one at rear. Cornice enhanced by decorative brick corbeling. Above cornice is stepped parapet with central panel. Curved corrugated, tin canopy appears in historic photograph dated ca. 1907, and may be original to the structure. Rear, double, wooden service entrance door. Stepped brick parapet wall at west end of south wall. Building has remained virtually unaltered since its construction. Original site of two-story wood-frame Sterling Hall. Cistern below floor at rear of structure. Building is still in original family.

11. Old Rock Store - Southwest corner, intersection of Main and Cedar streets; 1869. Contributing.

Single-story, four-bay, vernacular commercial building constructed of thick native sandstone walls and massive hand-hewn and pegged pine timbers. Front facade features symmetrical arrangement with two double doors and a single wooden shuttered window on each side. Single window and door on exposed side at rear. Double wooden service door on west rear elevation. Front awning over sidewalk covered with wooden shingles and supported by four pine posts. As evidenced by historic photos, facade was plastered in early 1900s. Interior ceiling and floors are 6" tongue-and-grove pine. Restoration of building begun in 1969 by the Chappell Hill Historical Society. Part of the interior flooring and exterior wall at the northwest corner replaced and repaired, respectively. Interior walls were finished with a smooth gypsum plaster. Tin awning replaced by wooden one based on historic photos. Chappell Hill's only stone building. Cistern located beneath structure. Many businesses conducted in building.

12. Campbell S & B Drug Store - Main Street; 1911. Contributing.

One-story, masonry, early 20th-century commercial building. One in a series of three row buildings, it replaced two small 19th-century wooden structures set back from street. Three structures connected by a continuous cedar-shingled wooden awning supported by wooden posts. Scalloped wooden skirting on front awning added in 1975. Front facade has double entry door with transom and a large glass and marble storefront. Three 16-light clerestory windows appear above main entrance with old screen door. This drug

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store is important for its association with Dr. W. R. Campbell, an early and prominent physician in Chappell Hill. Simply corbeled cornice crowns front parapet wall. Original interior, including furniture, shelves, and movable ladder, remains intact. Rear segmental arch windows with brick relieving arches.

13. J. P. Perkins Drug Store - Main Street; 1865. Contributing.

The middle in a series of three row buildings, this single-story masonry structure is one of Chappell Hill's oldest commercial establishments. Storefront is faced with brick and features a double entry door with multipaned glass panels. Front entrance features a stylized cast-iron lintel, while double wooden door at rear addition features identical cast-iron element and fanciful cut-glass panels. Cornice displays simple brick corbeling. Although commercial buildings on each side did not originally feature the scalloped canopy, a similarly styled one was a feature on the Perkins Drug Store as early as 1907. Modern canopy was added to building in 1975. Brick cistern intact below rear of store. Members of the Perkins family owned at least partial interest in the building until 1924.

14. Old Post Office - Main Street; 1912. Contributing.

Early 20th-century vernacular commercial building. Single-story masonry structure is the third in a series of three row buildings. It also contains continuous scalloped awning with cedar shingles and wooden posts. Front facade features single entrance door with large glass panel and a glass storefront with flat-arch transoms (obscured with wood). Interior pressed-metal ceiling. Served as local post office from 1915 to 1968. Post office boxes now housed in museum.

15. Old Burton Post Office - Main Street; ca. 1875 (moved from original site in 1977)
Noncontributing.

Single-story, wood-frame, board-and-batten vernacular commercial building. Rectangular plan with double entrance door and wooden, 6/6, double-hung sash windows. Two additional double doors on southside. Modern awning with standing-seam metal roof and wooden posts extends around building on east and south sides. Wooden decking and steps on porch. Gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. Building relocated from Burton, Texas, 1977.

16. U. S. Post Office- Main Street; 1968. Noncontributing.

Very small, single-story, modern brick public building. Single aluminum front entrance door and window. Cedar siding along roof eave. Wrought-iron fence surrounds building.

17. Jack Winfield Store - Main Street; 1915. Contributing.

One-story, frame, early 20th-century vernacular commercial building with stepped false front crowned with simple molding. Rectangular plan with corrugated metal roof. Wooden overhang with standing-seam metal roof is supported by three wooden posts. Symmetrically placed, central, double (front) entry doors and clerestory windows above line of overhang. Clapboard siding on front facade is painted. Overhanging canopy altered. Interior rehabilitated. Site of earlier store.

18. Trailer - Main Street; 1984. Noncontributing.

Modern metal mobile-home trailer moved to vacant lot in spring of 1984. Lot is site of former 1920s house relocated to Providence Street in 1940s.

19. J. J. Shaver Residence - Main Street; 1914. Contributing.

Constructed by a local contractor J. B. Heartfield in 1914, this two-story, asymmetrical, Colonial Revival residence reflects classical influence in its detailing. Wide encircling front porch is supported by Ionic columns resting on brick piers. Wooden-slat balustrade encloses porch. Pedimented porch entrance leads to single front entry door in projecting bay. Corresponding projecting pediment with elliptical arch

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window and pair of tall, brick, end chimneys rise from composition hip roof. Windows appear in pairs, except on lower floor where there is a set of triple windows. Exterior is of clapboard siding with cornerboards. Projecting cornice with paired wooden brackets. Screened porch at rear of house. Interior features decoratively carved and paired square columns resting on paneled tables and a handsome staircase. Minimal changes, including the installation of a rear bathroom and central air and heating systems, have rendered the house virtually unaltered. Detached metal carport added in front in 1976, and is noncontributing.

20. Jessie Crockett House - Main Street; ca. 1907. Contributing.

Although this modified Victorian cottage stylistically reflects an earlier date of construction, deed records support the early 20th century period. L-shape plan with chamfered bay extension featuring scroll brackets at corners and fishscale siding, even in gable end. Front gallery supported by turned posts with scroll brackets at frieze. Balustrade encloses porch. Lattice-like porch base. Single entry door and 2/2 wooden sash windows, some of which retain shutters. Gable roof with composition shingles. Windows and porch steps repaired and replaced as needed. Jessie Crockett was Chappell Hill's Postmaster for several years.

21. Lewin Routt House - Main Street; 1920s. Contributing.

Single-story Bungalow with hipped roof extending over porch and exposed rafter ends at eaves. Brick piers at outer corners of porch with wooden-slat balustrade. Graduated series of capped brick piers bordering staired entrance to porch. Clapboard siding and wide wooden border around openings on exterior. Paired aluminum windows on east (front) facade. Original site of early Presbyterian Church which was relocated in 1886.

22. Providence Baptist Church - Northeast corner, intersection of Main and Providence Streets; 1873. Contributing.

Vernacular Greek Revival frame church building, measuring 36 x 56 feet. The exterior has clapboard siding with cornerboards that are capped-like pilasters. Symmetrically arranged plan with five, wooden 6/6, double-hung, sash windows on sides and two paneled double doors on front (west) facade. Composition gable roof forms end pediments with molded cornice. Finialed spire atop a vented cupola with projecting cornice and capped pilasters rises from peak of gable roof at the west end. Weathervane crowns finialed spire. Both interior and exterior of church have remained unaltered. Interior has two rooms at rear, one of which contains an exquisitely carved paneled door with chamfered edges. Style is typical of Protestant churches built at a much earlier date in the northeast, representing a significant survival for Texas. The 1873 Providence Baptist Church is successor to the old Baptist church founded in 1842 at Jacksonville, a small community three miles north of Chappell Hill. It is also located on the site of an earlier Episcopal Church building.

23. Providence Baptist Parsonage - Southeast corner, intersection of Main and Popular streets; 1855. Contributing.

L-shape, wood-frame, vernacular residence with shed addition at rear reflects Greek Revival influence in its style and detailing. Symmetrically arranged five-bay front contains two 6/6 wood-sash windows on each side of a single-transomed entrance door with sidelights. Transom bar has been obscured with paint. 12/8 windows appear at rear. Later board-and-batten addition at rear contains 4/4 windows. Side front windows were originally shuttered. Small lean-to porch, supported by four turned posts

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with scroll brackets at corners. Original wooden roof exists under composition shingles. Gable room is terminated at eaves with molded wooden mantle in south front room. Building in poor physical conditions. Outbuildings include a cistern and early wood-frame barn. An early woodworker residing on the property, J. R. Gallow, had a steam engine, boiler, turning lathe, and tools.

24. The Toland House Hotel - Northeast corner, intersection Main and Poplar streets; 1912. Contributing

Constructed by J. W. Heartfield in 1912, this two-story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival hotel is characterized by its encircling front porch supported by slightly tapered Doric columns. Single entrance door with louvered wooden screen door. Clapboard siding with cornerboards and wood-shingle hipped roof. Wooden-sash windows with operable shutters exhibit cornice window heads. Old wood-frame office building attached to rear as kitchen was Dr. O. L. Williams and (later) Dr. Toland's office. Building continued to operate as a hotel until Mary Toland's death in 1931. It then served as a private residence until it opened as a country inn in 1980. In 1983 it reverted back to a private residence.

25. The Brazos Star - Main Street; 1880s, ca. 1860's McDermott obtain liquor license in 1860's. Contributing.

Single-story, double wood-frame, vernacular commercial building. Although reportedly built in the 1860s, building possibly belongs to the 1808s period. False front consists of stepped-panel feature of boards and battens on the south side and angled clapboard form on the north. Plain false fronts embellished with simple moldings. Side walls, as well as the front facade of one, are covered with board-and-batten siding. Originally structures with simple false-fronted gable ends incorporating rectangular panels and stepped features and connecting wooden sidewalks. Angled feature on false front of Brazos Star was unique on Main Street. Canopy extension with wooden shingles supported by five wooden posts. Continuous pattern in railing. Double entry doors with moveable windows and single window with vertical board shutters. Historically functioned as a saloon and served as such as late as 1968. Rear additions in 1911/1912. On south side of building, shed extension originally was a horse stable. Building restored in 1968/1969 with exterior painting and addition of railing.

26. Krolczyk Store - Main Street; 1946. Noncontributing.

Single-story, wooden, vernacular, commercial building of the middle 20th century situated on site of former 1850s Paint Shop. Built in 1946 with materials from old grocery store. Facade displays modern glass door stepped false-front gable capped with metal. Small shed porch with corrugated metal roof is supported by wooden posts. Owned from 1886 to 1972 by the Carlisle family.

27. S. F. Thornhill Building - Southeast corner, intersection of Main and Cedar streets; ca. 1875. Contributing.

Single-story, wood-frame, vernacular commercial building with simple false-front gable end, incorporating a stepped form with a rectangular panel and simple molding. Wood-frame clapboard siding. Four wood-paneled double entry doors with moveable panels and lights appearing in two. Corrugated metal canopy over wooden deck in front of building. Board-and-batten siding of the north wall historically used as advertising billboard. Building restored in 1975 by present owner. Frame of building straightened, deteriorated boards and cornice molding on false-front gable end replaced.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

JAN 14 1985

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4,7,8,9,10

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28. W. E. Schaer Store/Masonic Lodge - Northeast corner, intersection of Main and Cedar streets; 1913. Contributing.

Constructed by J. W. Heartfield in 1913, this two-story masonry commercial structure with plastered facade at second level. Wooden stairway on side rises to second story. Front facade with projecting corner pilasters with corbeled caps and cornice. All windows single-light, double-hung, sash type with plain sills. Corresponding lintels obscured. Three-bay front with double wooden entrance doors, transoms, and glass front enhanced by cast-iron posts. Double transomed service entry on south side. Graduated recessed wall at second level on north side. Only two-story commercial building on Main Street. Site of ten-pin alley conducted prior to 1854. Building housed grocery store first operated by Schaer and Williford. Later operated by W. E. Schaer until two years before his death in 1952. Still owned by original family.

29. Fire Station - Main Street; 1974. Noncontributing.

Single-story, double-garage, 20th century commercial building constructed with board-and-batten cedar siding. Metal garage doors. Small central angled feature at roofline. Panel identifying building has decorative light fixture directly below. Concrete block addition at rear. Building replaced earlier 19th-century wood-frame commercial structure and retains configuration of its original roofline, thus maintaining continuity of streetscape.

30. Henry Schaer Store - Main Street; 1911. Contributing.

One-story, masonry, vernacular, commercial structure featuring decorative brickwork at cornice and cast-iron and wooden storefront constructed by local contractor J. W. Heartfield. Five-bay facade exhibits two double with a projecting bay window on each side. Both transomed entrance doors and bordering store-front windows have large clerestory windows above. Brick cornice is decorated with simple corbeling and continuous dentil pattern. Brick beltcourse below frieze extends across front facade. Wooden canopy (which has been rebuilt) has standing-seam metal roof supported by six wooden posts. Box skylight is featured on interior, as well as beaded-board siding. Earlier store on site occupied by William M. Rice, founder of Rice Institute in Houston, in 1891. Building still in original family.

31. Garage - Main Street; 1853, 1935. Contributing.

Single-story, two-bay, wood-frame structure which, prior to conversion into a garage, was a commercial building originally known as Buster's Drug Store. Current structure features a single-end support column at midspan, wood paneling on the interior, and corrugated metal covering the side walls and gable roof of corrugated metal. Original wooden support system of 1854 building still intact. Reportedly one of the earliest buildings constructed on Main Street, the original structure was built by Marcus P. Munyon; a lien placed on the property by him provides an excellent architectural description. The small original structure featured a simple-stepped false-front gable end with plain molding, one pair of sash doors measuring 7 1/2 x 4 feet, one shuttered 12-light front window, a tongue-and-grooved floor, and weatherboard siding. An historic photograph of this building indicates that the window no longer appeared in front, and a section lower level next to main retail portion had been opened up as a garage or loading room. In the 1930s the store was converted into a open garage. The length was shortened at back and the the tongue-and-groove flooring removed. In 1884 Henry Schaer operated a bakery in the small building. The current structure is still owned by the Schaer family.

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32. Robert Schaer House - Southeast corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut streets; 1935. Noncontributing.

One-story brick, early 20th-century, vernacular residential structure located on large corner lot. L-shape plan with projecting bay at north end containing double entrance door with architrave trim. Corners of projecting room enhanced with large, squared, brick quoin relief pattern capped with projecting cornice return of eave. Single door with stepped surround appears at center of front facade. Paired windows with operable shutters and a single round one also featured on front. Gabled roof with composition shingles. Site of earlier Henry Schaer homestead. Outbuildings include small wood-frame "doll house" of unspecified date and a pump house. Site in 1850s of large warehouse moved in from Warrentown and destroyed by a tornado in 1852 (lot 17). Cabinet shop of John Umland also located on this property from 1861 to 1881 (lot 18). Architect was Travis Broesche.

33. Haviescher Residence - Northeast corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut streets; 1870s, 1983. Noncontributing.

One-story, L-shaped, wood frame residence. Inset porch supported by wooden posts. 2/2 wooden-sash windows and single-front entrance door. Weatherboard siding with cornice molding and returns at eaves. Gable roof with composition shingles. Additions at rear of house and concrete porch floor installed 1930 to 1934. In 1982 residence was painted and a tall wooden fence constructed, obscuring most of house from view. House has been hit by cars many times and a concrete porch built to keep cars out of bedroom. Cary Keesee conducted a private school at this house when she resided here 1895 - 1904.

34. Casper Witteborg House - Main Street; 1854, 1982. Noncontributing.

Small, one-story, wood-frame, vernacular residential structure with eclectic Greek Revival influence. Rectangular symmetrical plan with an early shed addition on east end and 6/6 windows on each side of front entrance door with sidelights and transoms. During extensive rehabilitation in 1982, pedimented portico with square columns replaced lean-to porch covered with corrugated iron. The location of the supposed original framing was visible on the main cornice. The size of porch was determined by post remains in ground. House originally contained two end chimneys; only one retained at north end, which was rebuilt. Also at this time rear porch reconstructed and deteriorated exterior and interior siding replaced. Most of the original cedar floor and framing still in place. Only one of the original cedar mantels remains.

35. B. W. Goodson House - Main Street; ca. 1855 (moved from original site in 1982). Noncontributing.

Two-story wood-frame vernacular, pioneer residence moved onto present lot from nearby rural setting in 1982. Single entry door; 4/4 wooden-sash windows. Corrugated metal gabled roof with shed extension at rear. Home of Chappell Hill's first mayor and early store owner, John Q. Wallis, who married B. W. Goodson's daughter. House is currently being restored. Moved in 1983 from approximately 1½ miles northwest of Chappell Hill.

36. Julius Yanch House - Main Street; 1854, ca. 1908, ca. 1935. Contributing.

One-story, L-shape, cedar, wood-frame, vernacular residential structure with projecting gable and bay at north end. Front porch features large turned posts with fan brackets and balustrade with fanciful curvilinear cut-out pattern. Rear brick chimney and underground cistern of limestone at rear entrance. Weatherboard siding with 6/6 windows surrounded with plain trim and architrave trim lintels. Gabled roof covered with stand-seam metal roof. Original contract for the construction of the house by

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JAN 14 1985

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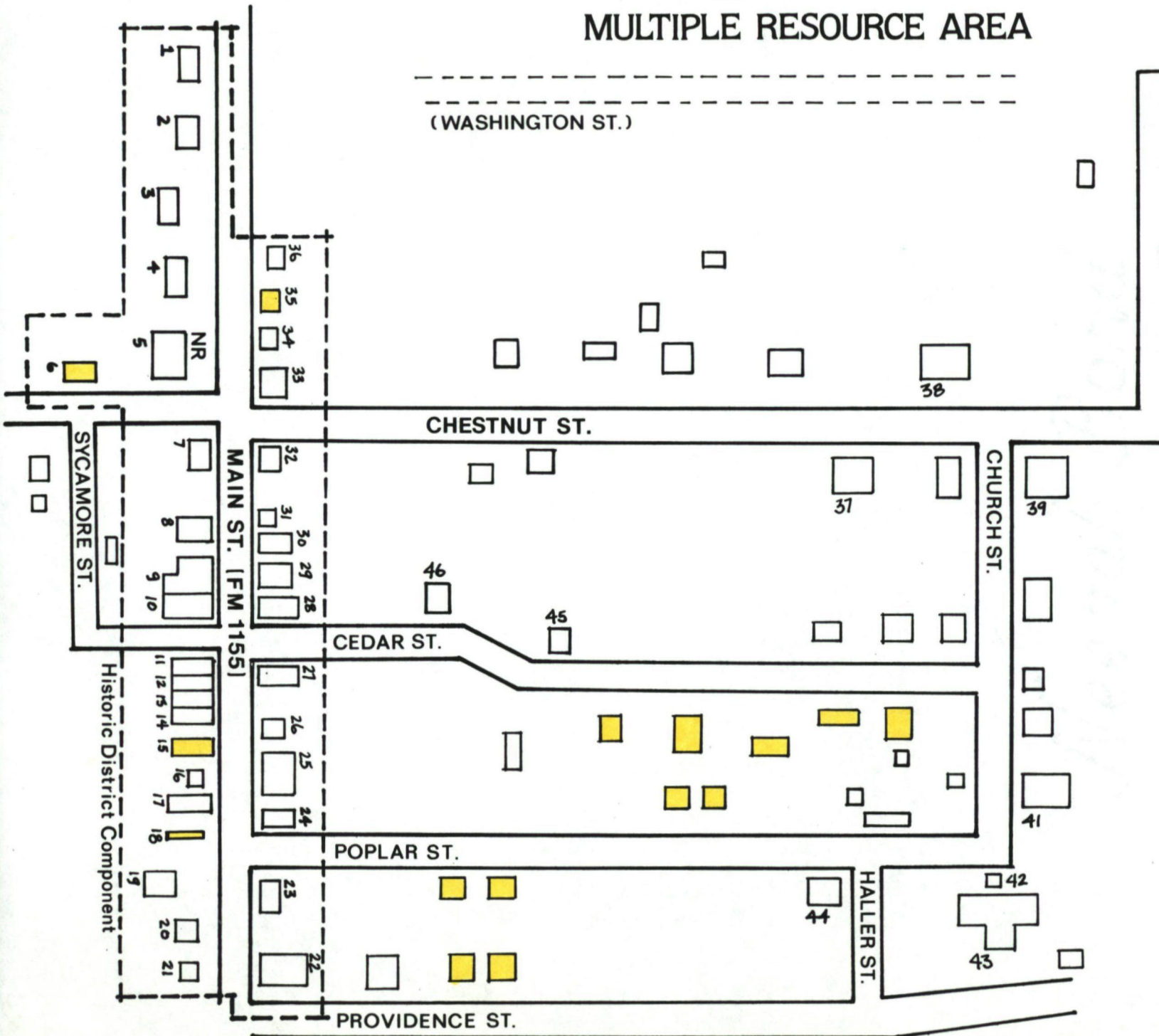
Continuation sheet

Item number 4,7,8,9,10

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Marcus Munyan for \$175 indicated that structure had 17 x 34 feet perimeter, three paneled doors, five windows, cedar-shingled roof, and a single 17-foot partition. Center west front of projecting bay originally contained a chimney bordered by single window. When 1930s fire destroyed chimney, present pair of windows added. Front porch with scroll brackets and posts, as well as projecting end bay, added to the original two-room dwelling sometime before 1911. Present balustrade and bath added in the 1960s. Also in 1960s, residence was leveled and repaired. A wooden rear patio deck has been installed in recent times. Only outbuilding on the property is a wooden storage building constructed in 1981.

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

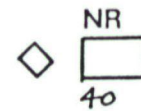


LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- RELOCATED STRUCTURES

1 INCH = Approx. 200 Ft.

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA



FM 2447



(WASHINGTON ST.)

CHESTNUT ST.

CEDAR ST.

POPLAR ST.

PROVIDENCE ST.

CHURCH ST.

HALLER ST.

MAIN ST. (FM 1155)

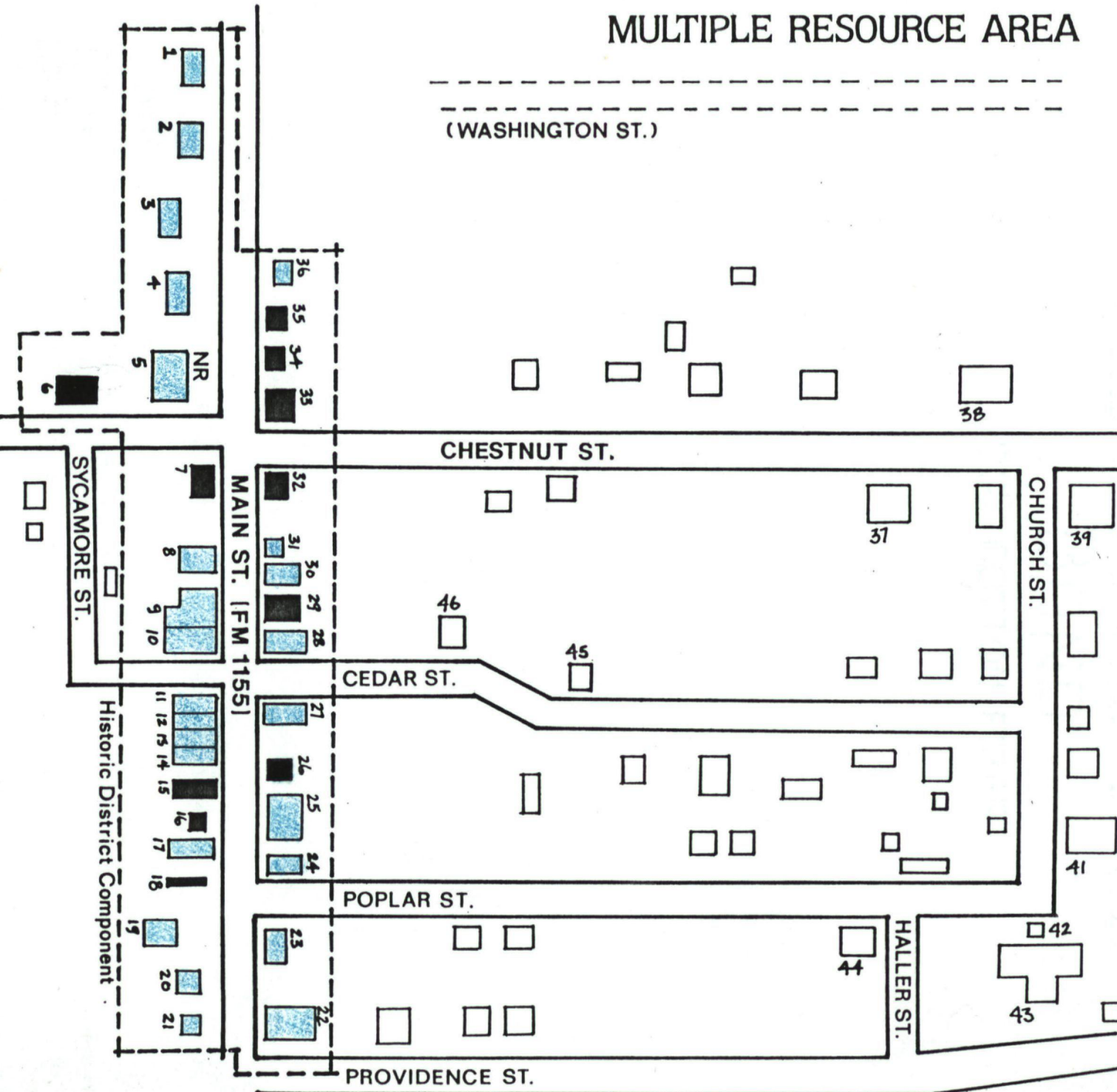
SYCAMORE ST.

Historic District Component

HISTORIC DISTRICT

■ CONTRIBUTING
■ NON-CONTRIBUTING

1 INCH = Approx. 200 Ft.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Substantive Review

Main Street Historic District (Chappell Hill MRA)
Washington County
TEXAS

Working No. JAN 14 1985

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/14/85 - 2/28/85

Date Due: 2/14/85 - 2/28/85

Action: ACCEPT

RETURN 2/20/85

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

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

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

Reviewer's comments: Significant concentration of residential and commercial buildings. Non-contributing elements include several moved structures and over-rehabilitated properties. Controversial is status of #6, Weems Hs., a moved building, and #34, Wittborg Hs., a building having undergone replacement of materials and
Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer L. M. [unclear]
Discipline Arch. Hist.
Date 2/19/85
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: Substantial alteration of design.
☒ substantive reasons discussed below Sketchmap is missing; therefore, evaluation can not be completed. #34 has lost too much of historic materials to be considered contributing (also current appearance and design does not reflect historic ones).

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 a letter regarding our decision on #6 and #34's contribution will be forthcoming once evaluation of district is completed.

7. Description _____

Condition ☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated ☐ good ☐ ruins ☐ fair ☐ unexposed
Check one ☐ unaltered ☐ altered
Check one ☐ original site ☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☒ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection
For evaluation of #6, please describe the orientation of #6 in relationship to Chestnut St or Main St and Stage Coach Inn? Historically was another building on this site? Also, please describe and compare to Weems Hs., what was the original setting of the Weems Hs.? How does it compare with the present setting?

#26 is noncontributing since it was built in 1946, outside period of significance (use of historic materials does not make it historic).

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

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

Sketch map is missing from submission. Please provide and label contributing and non-contributing buildings and show spatial relationships of Weems House to Stagecoach Inn and Chestnut Street.

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Linda McClelland

Signed Linda McClelland Date 2/20/85 Phone: 202-343-9544

Meeting on Main St. H.D.

2/19/85

Linda McClelland & Carol Shull

District must be returned for sketchmap. Information on current orientation of Weems house should also be requested.

After discussion of the rehabilitation of the Witterborg House, we agreed that it didn't contribute because of the loss of ~~the~~ a major portion of the historic fabric due to new siding and ~~roofing~~ and because the additions of ^{features such as} the pedimented portico, Victorian doorway, and corner boards departed from the ~~historic~~ ^{modest} appearance the building had historically.

After discussion of the Weems House and its "moved" status, we decided we could not evaluate its significance without information concerning its orientation in the new location. We agreed it shared the architectural characteristics, scale, materials and design of the district's homes; however, felt its

orientation and the integrity of
setting in its immediate vicinity
were ~~also~~ considerations and needed
further study. In similar past
cases, ~~the~~ moved

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Chappell Hill Multiple Resource Area
State Washington County, Texas

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Main Street Historic District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <i>Linda McClelland</i> 5/15/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 2. | Applewhite, Isaac, House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 3. | Chappell Hill Circulating Library | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 4. | Chappell Hill Methodist Episcopal Church | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 5. | Chappell Hill Public School and Chappell Hill Female College Bell | Substantive Review | Keeper | <i>Linda McClelland</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 6. | Felder, E. King, House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 7. | Rogers, William S., House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 8. | Routt, J.R., House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 9. | Smith, John Sterling, Jr. House | Entered in the National Register | Keeper | <i>Shelene Byers</i> 2/20/85 |
| | | | Attest | |
| 10. | | | Keeper | |
| | | | Attest | |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Main Street Historic District (Chappell
Hill MRA)
Washington County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

Working No. 11/14/85
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 5/17/85
Action: ACCEPT 5-15-85

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

☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

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

Reviewer's comments:

*Disturb. eligible, material
requested has been provided.
See attached comments
regarding Wrens & Whiteburg Hous.*

Recom./Criteria Accept AGC
Reviewer Dr. Chappell
Discipline A. History
Date 5/15/85
☒ see continuation sheet

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"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

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: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Comments on Main Street Historic District/Weems and Witteborg Houses/Chappell Hill, TX

District is significant for its collection of residential and commercial buildings dating to Chappell Hill's origin and development from 1850-1935 and reflecting events, associations, and architectural forms and styles important in the community's history. Noncontributing buildings are classified as such because they are recent in age, have been moved, or have been altered by new design or materials.

At the request of the SHPO, we have evaluated whether or not according to NR standards the Weems and Witteborg Houses contribute to the historic significance of the district.

The **Weems House** was moved from a residential street outside the district to the grounds of the Stagecoach Inn, which is located within the current district and was individually listed on the NR on December 12, 1976. Documentation states that the Weems House was moved in 1976 although the nomination for the inn does not indicate that such a move had been proposed or taken place at the time of nomination. The photographs in the 1976 nomination illustrate the rural and open qualities of the grounds of the inn now occupied by the Weems House. The State Review Board commended the restoration of the Weems House (apparently based on physical evidence provided by historical research and evaluation of the building's construction) but found that it did not contribute to the district because of the building's move and changed environmental context from "part of a small town streetscape to an outbuilding on a country estate (the inn)." The SHPO believes that the Weems house contributes because it retains its original appearance and is in a setting similar to its original setting.

NRHP Bulletin # 4 provides the following guidelines for evaluating the contribution of buildings moved into historic districts.

- o moved building must retain its basic historical and architectural character
- o moved building must be appropriate to the historical period and architectural character of the district
- o efforts should be made to reestablish the historic orientation, immediate setting and general environment of the moved structure
- o placement of the building on the new site must not diminish the significance of the district as a whole, nor alter the historic spatial organization of the district or the relationships of the buildings and their settings.

Applying these guidelines to the Weems House, we can concur that the building has retained its historic and architectural character and is consistent with the architectural periods, styles and types found within the historic district. Furthermore, the building faces south on Chestnut Street retaining its historic orientation to the street. Existing documentation and the various points of view still poses some questions about the appropriateness of the immediate historic setting and general environment. The fundamental issue here, however, is the impact the moved building has had on the historic setting and spatial organization of the historic district, and most importantly the Stagecoach Inn, an individually listed property. The Weems House now occupies space that historically, and until the move, was open, rural in character and associated with the inn and its operations. For this reason, the Weems House alters not only the spatial organization of the district at the intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets, but moreover detracts from the relationship of the Stagecoach Inn, a pivotal contributing building, with its historic setting. For this reason, the Weems House does not meet the requirements for moved buildings in historic districts and cannot be classified as a contributing building.

The contribution of the **Witteborg House**, in its original location on Main Street, poses a question of architectural integrity. The building, in a deteriorated and altered condition, was rehabilitated in 1981. Rehabilitation resulted in the replacement of much interior and exterior siding and windows; the retention (and rebuilding) of one of two existing end chimneys; the retention of one interior mantelpiece and much of the original framework and flooring; the addition of a modern deck at the rear; and the redesign of the existing portico and facade incorporating a Venetian Doorway (with transom and side lights), corner pilasters and cornice. The State Review Board found the building not to contribute to the significance of the district because in its last renovation the majority of then existing fabric was replaced by new materials and the resulting building was an approximate reconstruction using some original materials. The SHPO feels that the building marginally contributes to the historic district because it retains some original materials, has integrity of location, and retains a similar appearance.

In order for a building to contribute to the significance of a district, it must have been present during the historic period and it must possess integrity for that period. The historic location, materials, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association must be present to a degree that the building retains its overall historic appearance. This requires the presence of actual historic materials and retention of historic elements of design. Where replication or reconstruction is necessary, design must be based on a documented knowledge of historic design specific to the building not just to the general period of the district. The rehabilitation of the Witteborg House in 1981

seriously affected the amount of historic fabric present in the building and its historic architectural character. The replacement of existing fabric and selective retention of building features was carried out to the extent that very little historic material has been retained making the building a reconstruction; integrity of materials and workmanship requires the presence of more than historic framing, flooring, and selected architectural details. Furthermore, the rehabilitation does not appear to have been based on a carefully documented study of the actual historic design of the Witteborg House but rather an estimated idea of how it might have appeared considering the date and general characteristics of other buildings of its period in the historic district. Because the Witteborg House no longer possesses integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association and feeling as a result of the work done in 1981, it does not contribute to the significance of the Main Street Historic District.

The contribution of these two buildings was discussed with Carol Shull on 5/14/85. For the reasons presented above, the Weems House and the Witteborg House were determined **not to contribute** to the significance of the district.

Linda McClelland, Architectural Historian



Invent. 1

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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#1 William Vollert House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file Texas Historical Commission

Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest
photo 19 of 58

JAN 14 1985



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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington, County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#2 Julia Booth House
Main Street

Photo Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 20 of 58

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Invr. 3

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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#3 Permilie Haynie House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 21 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 4

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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#4 Jacob Haller House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 22 of 58

JAN 14 1985



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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#5 Stagecoach Inn (NR)
Northwest corner Main and Chestnut Streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

photo 23 of 58

JAN 14 1983



Inv. 6

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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#6 Asenath O. Weems House
Chestnut Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

South facade, camera facing north

photo 24 of 58

JAN 14 1985



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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#7 Mildred Shaver Residence
Southwest corner, Main and Chestnut streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 25 of 58

JAN 14 1985

Enjoy
Coca-Cola
P. LESSER
AND SON
GENERAL MDSE

SMOKED
COUNTRY
SAUSAGE

CLOSED

NOT OPEN

Admission
\$1.00
\$2.00
\$3.00

Inv. 8

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Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#8 Lesser General Store
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March, 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 26 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 8

(24)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#8 Lesser General Store (rear addition)
Main Street

photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

photo 27 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 9

(25)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#9 Farmers State Bank
Main Street

Photo by William Schaer, April 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

Northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

photo 28 of 58

JAN 14



Inv. 9, 10

26

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#9, #10 Farmer's State Bank, W.R. Reinstein Store
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on file
Texas Historical Commission

Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

photo 29 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 11
2

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#11 Old Rock Store
Southwest corner, Main and Cedar Streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Northeast elevation, camera facing southwest
photo 30 of 58

JAN 14 1985

RON NOTARI
ARCHITECT

We now have
Blue Bell
ICE CREAM

FROM THE
CREAMERY IN



THE 5 TO
READ
Houston
Chronicle

LEON HALE
Show only in
The Chronicle

S&B
DRUGSTORE

Inv. 12

28

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

#12 Campbell's S & B Drug Store
Main Street

Photo by William Schaer, May, 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

East facade; camera facing west

photo 31 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 13

29

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

#13 Perkins Drug Store
Main Street

Photo by William Schaer, May 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Detail of front east door; camera facing west
photo 32 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 15

(30)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#15 Old Burton Post Office
Main Street

Photo by William Schaer, April 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southeast elevation; camera facing northwest
photo 33 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 17

31

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#17 Jake Winfield Store
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at the Texas Historical Commission

Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest
photo 34 of 58

JAN 14 1985



32

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#19 J. J. Shaver House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file Texas Historical Commission

Northeast elevation, camera facing southwest
photo 35 of 58

JAN 14 1985

Inv. 19



Inv. 20

33

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#20 Jessie Crockett House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 36 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 21

34

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#21 Lewin Routt House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

East facade, camera facing west

photo 37 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 22

35

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#22 Providence Baptist Church
Northeast corner, Main and Providence Streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

photo 38 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 23

36

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#23 Providence Baptist Parsonage
Southeast corner, Main and Poplar streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

photo 39 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 24

37

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#24 Toland Hotel
Northeast corner, Main and Poplar streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

photo 40 of 58

JAN 14 1985

**HOLLOWAY ASSOCIATES
PLUMBING CONTRACTORS, INC.**
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS — 836-1065

RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL
* REPAIR SERVICE	* PLUMBING DESIGN CONSULTANTS
* SEPTIC SYSTEMS	* DISCOUNT SALES
* ELECTRIC SEWER SERVICE	* TRENCHING SERVICE

CONTRACTORS OFFICE



Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#25 The Brazos Star
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

West facade, camera facing east

photo 41 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 26

39

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#26 Krolczyk Store
Main Street

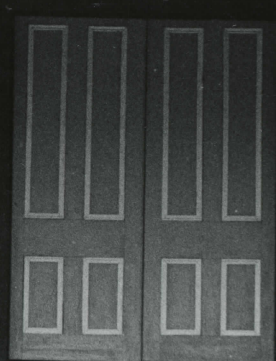
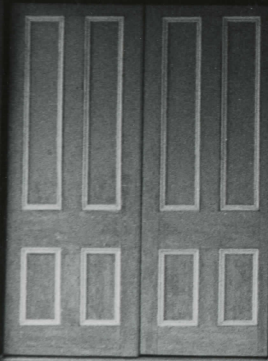
Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

West facade, camera facing east

photo 42 of 58

JAN 14 1985

BULLOCK
CONSTRUCTION
CO.



Inv. 27

(40)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#27 S.F. Thornhill Building
Southeast corner, Main and Cedar streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

West facade, camera facing east

photo 43 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 28-31

41

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#28 W.E. Schaer Store/Masonic Lodge
Northeast corner, Main and Cedar streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast
photo 44 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 30

42

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#30 Henry Schaer Store
Main Street

Photo by William Schaer, April 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

photo 45 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 31

48

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#31 Garage
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

photo 46 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv 32

44

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#32 Robert Schaer Residence
Southeast corner, Main and Chestnut streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast
photo 47 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 33

(45)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#33 Haviescher House
Northeast corner, Main and Chestnut streets

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

West facade, camera facing east

photo 48 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 34

46

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#34 Casper Witteborg House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

photo 49 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 35

47

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#35 B.W. Goodson House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast
photo 50 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Inv. 36

(48)

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

#36 Julius Yanch House
Main Street

Photo by Julie Edwards, March 1984, neg on
file Texas Historical Commission

Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast
photo 51 of 58

JAN 14



57
Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

Photo by Ed Smith, November 1981, neg on
file Texas Historical Commission

Main Street streetscape; camera facing northwest
photo 52 of 58

JAN 14 1985



49

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

Photo by William Schaer, May 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Main Street streetscape, camera facing south

photo 53 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District

Photo by William Schaer, May 1984, neg on
file at Texas Historical Commission

Main Street streetscape, camera facing north

Photo 54 of 58

JAN 14 1985

Chappell Hill
Washington Co. North

50



Pavement in
Chappel Hill.

Photo
Winkelmanns Studio
Brenham, Tex.

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Main Street Historic District

Historic Photo by F.C. Winkelmann, March 1922,
neg on file Texas Historical Commission

Main Street looking north

photo 55 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Winkelmann's Studio.
Brenham, Tex. 3-15-1922.

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Main Street Historic District

Historic Photo by F.C. Winkelmann, March 1922,
neg on file Texas Historical Commission

Main Street looking south

photo 56 of 58

JAN 14 1965



Grant St. Chapel Hill, Texas.

Photo by W. M. Branch

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Main Street Historic District

ca. 1907 Historic Photo by Schlueter Hodston,
neg on file at Texas Historical Commission

Main Street looking north

photo 57 of 58

JAN 14 1985



53

Historic Resources of Chappell Hill
Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas

Main Street Historic District

ca. 1907 Historic Photo by Schlueter Hodston
neg on file at Texas Historical Commission

Main Street looking south

photo 58 of 58

JAN 14 1985



Stagecoach Inn
Chappell Hill
Washington County, Tx
Texas Historical Comm. , June, 1970

SEP 8 1976

Main Facade (East Elevation)
Stage Coach Inn, Chappell Hill Tx

Photo 1 of 6

DEC 12 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000834

FARMERS STATE BANK
DRAWER C
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS 77428-0603
May 20, 1982

NATHAN L. WINFIELD, JR., President
JOHN B. SCHAEER, Vice Pres. & Cashier
DR. DELBERT STARK, Vice President

MEMBER FDIC
ESTABLISHED 1907
CHARTER NO. 225

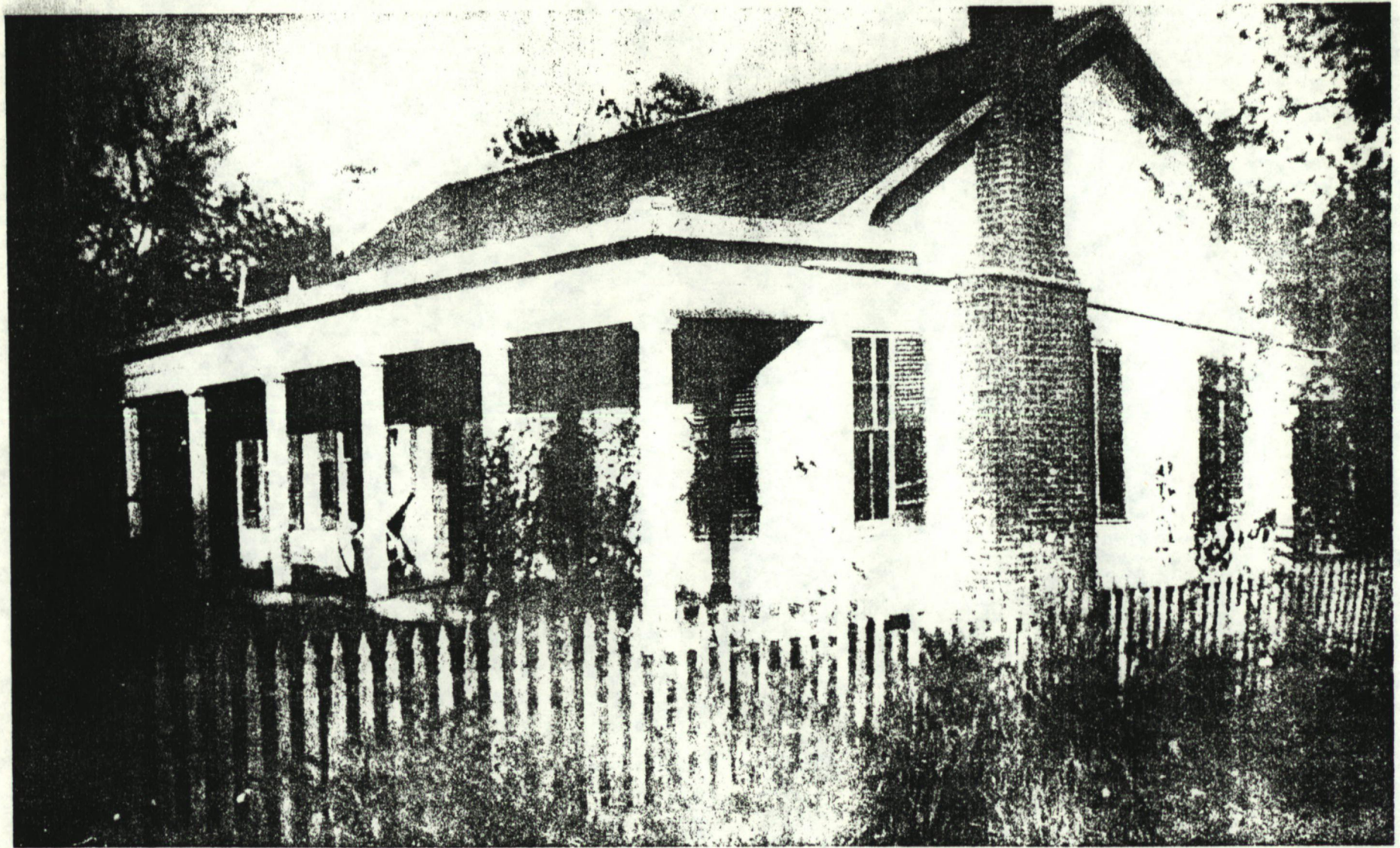
Texas State Historical Commission
Austin, Texas

Sirs:

Regarding the house in Chappell known locally as the "Weems House", now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harvin Moore; please be advised that the previous owner, Mr. Charles C. Suggs offered the structure for sale to be moved to another location. If no purchaser could be found for the house, it was Mr. Suggs intention to tear it down. Fortunately, the Moores came to the rescue, for which those of us who love Chappell Hill will always be grateful.

Respectfully-


Nathan L. Winfield, Jr.



Weems house before move and restoration



Weems house after move and restoration



Witteborg house before restoration

WITTEBORG HOUSE



CONDITION - MARCH, 1981



UNDER RESTORATION DECEMBER 1981



Witteborg house during restoration

HARVIN MOORE
BARRY MOORE
ARCHITECTS, INC.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

BOX E
CHAPPELL HILL, TX.
77426

January 10, 1985

Mr. Ernest A. Connally, PH D, HON. AIA
Chief Appeals Officer
National Park Service
Department Of The Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

*rec'd
16 Jan 85
JLL*

Dear Ernest:

It was delightful to talk to you yesterday and to mention to you again our local frustration!

I have enclosed a copy of a letter to Elizabeth and me from Curtis Tunnell, dated December 18, 1984, with which he returned the items he lists.

Enclosed, as well, is a copy of his letter of transmittal to Mrs. Shull, a copy of a letter from the President of the bank explaining why Mrs. Moore and I bought, moved, and restored the Weems House, and a page from the nomination of the Witteborg House.

Incidentally, no one that we know in Washington County, nor anyone who has toured Chappell Hill, would believe that the contributions of the Witteborg House or the Weems House are in any way "MARGINAL", and we sincerely request that this word be removed from any reports or summaries of the proposed district.

I appreciate your interest in The Heritage of Texas (of course!) and we, in Chappell Hill, are so anxious to contribute our little part to the preservation of this state, truthfully, accurately, and in good taste.

Sincerely,



Harvin C. Moore, FAIA

P.S. Elizabeth and I hope your wife can visit us this spring, or at any time, and bring you.



GEORGE E. CHRISTIAN, AUSTIN
CHAIRMAN
MRS. H.L. LONG, KILGORE
VICE CHAIRMAN
DUNCAN E. BOECKMAN, DALLAS
SECRETARY

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MRS. JAMES F. BIGGART, JR., DALLAS
RICHARD H. COLLINS, DALLAS
BARNEY M. DAVIS, SR., SOMERVILLE



CURTIS TUNNELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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HARRY A. GOLEMON, HOUSTON
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DR. ROBERT D. HUNTER, ABILENE
JAMES S. NABORS, LAKE JACKSON
GAY RATLIFF, AUSTIN
LOUIS P. TERRAZAS, SAN ANTONIO
EVANGELINE LOESSIN WHORTON,
GALVESTON ISLAND
DR. DAN A. WILLIS, FORT WORTH

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512) 475-3092

December 18, 1984

Mr. & Mrs. Harvin C. Moore
Box E
Chappell Hill, Texas 77426

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Moore:

Your hospitality during my recent visit to Chappell Hill was appreciated.

Enclosed is all of your original material on the Witteborg and Weems houses, your copy of the original nomination draft, a copy of the nomination as it went to Washington on this date, and a copy of my letter relating to your appeal.

Have a happy and healthy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Curtis Tunnell
Executive Director

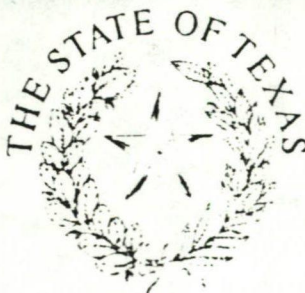
CT:mj

Enclosures

POSTMARKED DEC 21, 1984
The State Agency for Historic Preservation

GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN, AUSTIN
CHAIRMAN
MRS. H.L. LONG, KILGORE
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DUNCAN E. BOECKMAN, DALLAS
SECRETARY

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MRS. JAMES F. BIGGART, JR., DALLAS
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DR. DAN A. WILLIS, FORT WORTH

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512) 475-3092

December 18, 1984

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register Division
18th & C Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

In considering the Chappell Hill nomination (enclosed), the State Board of Review judged the Weems and Witteborg houses to be non-contributing to the Main Street Historic District.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvin Moore who restored these houses, and still own the Weems house, came to me with an urgent appeal that the two houses be reevaluated. On December 11th, I visited Chappell Hill and examined both structures and examined their documentation. The following are my observations:

- 1) Mr. Moore is an architect, and he and his wife have been involved in preservation activities for decades. Their restoration of the Stagecoach Inn in Chappell Hill has likely spurred other preservation efforts in the community.
- 2) The Weems house was moved from its original site several blocks away to its present position behind the Inn. Mr. Moore says the house was to be destroyed or moved out of the town and he saved it. The attached letter attests to this fact. This house has most of its original fabric intact and modern windows in the front of the house were replaced with six over six windows to match original ones in the rear of the house. In my opinion, this house is part of the history of Chappell Hill, retains its original appearance, is in a similar setting to the original, and contributes to the National Register district.

With Best Wishes for the Preservation

Ms. Carol Shull
December 18, 1984
Page 2

- 3) The Witteborg house is a more marginal case, although it is on its original site across from the Stagecoach Inn. This house was in an advanced state of deterioration when the Moore's undertook restoration. Mr. Moore has many photographs documenting the restoration. Much of the original framework and flooring, one mantelpiece and most doors were saved. Unfortunately, more visible elements like the siding, windows, and bricks in the fireplace are modern materials. There is also a modern wooden deck at the rear, and one fireplace was not restored. In my opinion, this structure contains some original materials, has integrity of location, retains a similar appearance, and is marginally contributing to the historic district.

Your consideration of these matters in evaluating the Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Curtis Tunnell
State Historic Preservation Officer

CT:mj
Enclosures



Texas Historical Commission

To National Park Serv. **Date** 12-18-1984

From Texas Historical Commission

Re Historic Resources of Chappell Hill, Texas
Washington County

We request an intensive review of the Main Street
Historic District of the above referenced nomination.

GEORGE E. CHRISTIAN, AUSTIN
CHAIRMAN
MRS. H.L. LONG, KILGORE
VICE CHAIRMAN
DUNCAN E. BOECKMAN, DALLAS
SECRETARY

JOHN M. BENNETT, SAN ANTONIO
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BARNEY M. DAVIS, SR., SOMERVILLE



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DR. DAN A. WILLIS, FORT WORTH

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

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18th & C Street, N.W.
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Ms. Carol Shull
December 18, 1984
Page 2

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Your consideration of these matters in evaluating the Chappell Hill Main Street Historic District will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Curtis Tunnell
State Historic Preservation Officer

CT:mj
Enclosures

EXP. 10/31/84

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

1. Name

historic Weems-Hines House

and/or common The Hackberry Tree, Antiques

2. Location

street & number Chestnut Street _____ not for publication

city, town Chappell Hill _____ vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state Texas _____ code _____ county Washington _____ code _____

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Harvin C. Moore

street & number Box E

city, town Chappell Hill, _____ vicinity of _____ state Texas 77426

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Court House

street & number _____

city, town Brenham _____ state Texas 77833

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle _____ has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes ☒ no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1976
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Within the original boundries of Chappel Hill, Texas, the town established in 1847 by Mary Hargrove Haller and her husband Jacob, was a site with-in a few yards of the Methodist Church and the dormitory of the Chappell Hill Female College. It was on this site that Asenath O. Weems chose to build her house just ten years after the death of her husband, Dr. Mason Locke Weems. He had died in Wharton County in the year 1855. The widow Weems selected the then prevalent Greek Revival style for her four-room house. The floor plan followed the popular design of the mid-nineteenth century wherein a hallway ran through the house, front to back with two rooms on either side. A gabled roof covered the house terminated at each end with a chimney. Originally, according to common practice, the kitchen was built as a separate building; later, however, a classic detailed front porch was added as well as an extension of the dining room which opened into an inside kitchen. A narrow ell-shaped back porch was included, under an extension of the main roof.

The present location of the building places it just to the west of the Stagecoach Inn and it is beautifully compatible with the dignity and charm of the Stagecoach Inn and its three-acre site.

The original wood windows, 6 over 6, with 12 X 16 glass size, were double-hung and were still in place across the rear of the house, and on the present west side as far as the front room.

It was a simple matter to locate the outside studs in the two front rooms on each side of the orignal windows and to disregard the later aluminum sash. These proper sized openings were then utilized for the installation of correct wooden sash to conform with those on the rear of the house.

The exterior cornices have been retained as they were originally built as well as the six front columns. Curiously enough, these front columns conform to a then current design "trick" of building the columns not square, but wider than deep, since the narrow width of the porch evidently suggested this expediency.

The two chimneys, after being measured and drawn in detail, were taken down to be reconstructed on the site. The original two mantels were preserved for installation after the move; they are in place.

The exact date of the addition of the rear "L" with porch is not known, but the cornices and details have been retained except for the substitution of 6 X 6 columns to replace 1900 out-of-scale posts.

Most of the original siding is still in place and was altered only for the restoration of the larger original windows.

Most of the original floors have been used in place except for those that were damaged by installation of linoleum over tar-base adhesive. The damaged floors were replace4with tongue and grooved pine and were not sanded.

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 7

Page 1

All original inside doors were left in place, but the exterior front door had to be replaced to fit the Greek Revival doorway incorporating side-lights and transom which had been removed sixty or seventy years ago.

Side-lights and transoms were in general use in Washington County through-out the latter part of the nineteenth century. They may be found in the Stagecoach Inn, the Lockart house, the Browning Plantation house, the Waverly Plantation house, and the Sevearingen house, built in the mid-eighteen hundred's and torn down in the early part of the twentieth century.

In the case of the Weems-Hines House, the structure, after being exposed, proved by the spacing of the studs and the location of the headers that sidelight and transome were unquestionably a part of the original design.

All existing wood ceilings and original walls have been left in place.

A scuttle-hole to loft was not considered adequate for adaptive reuse; therefore, a simple and typical attic stair was designed and built in the rear hall. This stair permits the use of the attic as an emergency showroom and storage space for antiques.

Since no specific reference in court records or periodicals to individual out-buildings related to the Weems-Hines House was found, it is safe to assume that the normal appendages were present; a necessary, wood-shed, a barn, chicken house, and certainly a cistern but these seemed to have had no historic significance. Only the cistern remained in 1976.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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)

Specific dates Circa 1866 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Since Asenath Weems purchased her lot on Church Street, known as Acre No. 10, in June of 1866, and is said to have stated that she was anxious to house her family of eight children and to educate them in the cultural climate of Chappell Hill as quickly as possible after leaving East Columbia, it is probable that her house was at least under construction soon after her arrival. Considering the closeness of other significant architectural examples of the Greek Revival style, such as, The Stagecoach Inn (1850), the Yanch-Terry House (1854), the Haney-Winfield House (1853), the Haller-Polk House (1853), the Tunstall-Stockdale House (1850-1854), the Lockart-Deats House (1850), and the Browning Plantation House (1856), it would certainly occur to Mrs. Weems that the prevailing style(eclectic though it be) would be most appropriate. Her taste, therefore, led her to the construction of the architecturally significant residence which bore her name for the next thirty-two years.

Mrs. Weems was the daughter of Charles Henry Slade and was born November 15, 1812 in Virginia. Her husband was Dr. Mason Locke Weems, born in 1808 in Prince William County, Virginia, son of Parson M.L. Weems, who wrote the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. D. M.L. and Asenath Weems came to Texas during the 1830's and lived for many years in East Columbia, Texas. Mrs. A. O. Weems died March 2, 1899 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Chappell Hill.

After the death of Mrs. Weems and the transfer of her property to her grandson, William G. Foote, in 1894, "the house with its out buildings" was sold by Foote and his wife, Anna Belle, to William M. Hines in 1909. This was shortly after the Foote's moved to Washington D. C. where he served with the Bureau of Statistics during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

William M. Hines was owner of the house for just three years, and on November 18, 1912, he conveyed the Weems-Hines House to his son, Grover Cleveland Hines for \$500.00.

G. C. Hines was a purveyor of men's fashions and a "natty" dresser who owned his own haberdashery shop for a number of years until he became an employee of the Reinstein Store where he served the men of Chappell Hill as a respected merchant until his death in 1963.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

His heirs built "hard-by-the-side" of the Weems-Hines House a modern white brick bungalow, and immediately placed their old residence on the market. They asked their banker, Mr. Nathan Winfield, to buy it or to find a buyer to circumvent complete destruction.

At this point, the present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Harvin C. Moore, came to the rescue, purchased the structure, and moved it a few hundreds yards away.

The house now stands completely restored on a on-half acre site west of Main Street facing south on Chestnut Street directly behind the Stagecoach Inn.

In its present setting the Weems-Hines House is in beautifully compatible surroundings. The Stagecoach Inn is fully restored, its appendages have been completed, its landscaping has been brought into full realization and its identity has been maintained by facing it along the axis of a side street.

9. Major Bibliographical References

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS, Nath Winfield

Court Records, Washington County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1/2 acre

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

A site comperable but superior to the original site on Church Street, one-half acre in the William Munson league facing south on Chestnut Street at a point beginning 194.36 feet west of a monument at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harvin C. Moore F. A. I. A.

organization Owner

date January 13, 1982

street & number Box E

telephone (713) 836-9515

city or town Chappell Hill

state Texas 77426

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 _____

date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is eligible for the National Register.

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest

date _____

Chief of Registration

EX-12/31/84

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

1. Name

historic Caspar Witteborg House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Main Street _____ not for publication

city, town Chappell Hill _____ vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Texas code _____ county _____ code _____

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Harvin C. Moore

street & number Box E

city, town Chappell Hill N/A vicinity of state Texas, 77426

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Court House

street & number

city, town Brenham state Texas, 77833

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ nodate _____ ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Casper Witteborg House, facing west on Main Street in Chappell Hill, directly across the street from the Stagecoach Inn, is a one-story wood frame structure located in a neighborhood of ante-bellum houses. The house was constructed in 1853, and it still shows detailing that testifies to its early vernacular Greek Revival origin as exemplified by its medium-pitched gable roof, its twin chimneys, its refined cornice proportions, and its symmetrical elevations. Renovations have been few and whatever has been done, has had little effect on any research or investigation of the architectural character of the house, with the exception of the replacement of the front pedimented portico and the reconstruction of the rear porch. The Casper Witteborg House remains much as it was when Casper sold it to B. R. Campbell in 1858.

The residence stands just off the side street that, with Main Street, forms the principal intersection of the town. The house faces west, and is located in a neighborhood of Greek Revival houses built in the early 1850's, all of which were later "Victorianized" with the exception of the Stagecoach Inn and the Witteborg house. All fences have long since disappeared but the corners have remained definitely established.

The building is in true eclectic Greek Revival spirit, being symmetrical with 6 over 6 windows each side of the front door and two chimneys at the ends of the gable.

The location of the original framing for the pedimented portico is plainly visible on the main cornice, and its width is unquestionably established. All dependencies have been long since demolished.

The front (west elevation) was dominated by a lean-to corrugated iron covered porch crudely attached just below the original cornice and supported by rough 3 x 3's. It was still in place by virtue of the toe nails which attach the rafters to the face of the house. Double front doors provide access to the interior; they are separated by a one-board thick partition from the front to the back of the west room; which was installed at a later date. This partition was added on top of the finished floor and under the finished ceiling.

The location of the original framing for the pedimented portico is plainly visible on the main cornice, and its width is unquestionable established.

The north and south elevations of the house are mirror images and symmetrical with smaller 6 over 6 sash at each end of the "salt box" section of the house.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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)

Specific dates 1854 Builder/Architect C. Witteborg

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Constructed in 1853, the Casper Witteborg house stands as one of the oldest residences in Chappell Hill, Texas, and is a vital link to the community's cultural development. Mary Hargrove Haller founded Chappell Hill in 1847 on a 100 acre tract she purchased from her sister and brother-in-law, Pamela and John Haynie. She laid out the streets and alleys, named them, and named the town after her grandfather Robert Wooding Chappell, who had come to Texas in 1832.

On February 10, 1853, Casper Witteborg purchased from Mary and Jacob Haller, lot #37 on Main Street directly across from the Stagecoach Inn, which Mrs. Haller and her husband built in 1850.

It seems certain that Casper began building his combination home and shop soon after the purchase of the lot, since, in 1854, he advertised in the Texas Advertiser (Columbia) as "C. Witteborg, Cabinet-maker, Chappell Hill - prepared to do work in the best style, and will always be found in his shop, opposite the hotel".

It seems possible that the Haynies might have commissioned Casper Witteborg to build a secretary for them, since Casper lived and worked across the street from the Stagecoach Inn and from Mary Haller's sister, Pamela Haynie.

According to John Haynie's granddaughter, Julia McFarland, this secretary, after its completion in 1854, never left the Haynie family, and now, thanks to the generosity of Julia McFarland, it resides in the Stagecoach Inn, just a few feet from where it was fashioned--to remain "close to home" in Chappell Hill.

Casper's fortunes continued to improve after 1854 and his cabinet-making shop was well enough established to advertise in 1856, that "Casper Witteborg, Chappell Hill, Texas, manufactures all articles of general utility, which he warrants".

In 1858, Casper Witteborg sold his house and lot #37 in the town of Chappell Hill by bond to B. R. Thomas. However, the sale was finalized at a later unknown date for lot #37 was referred to in 1861, as belonging to C. Witteborg.

The date of Witteborg's removal to Brenham has not been determined but on May 19, 1862, he was appointed to serve on Brenham Patrol

9. Major Bibliographical References

see Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

see Continuation Sheet

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harvin C. Moore, FAIA

organization Owner

date January 13, 1982

street & number Box E

telephone (713) 836-9515

city or town Chappell Hill

state Texas, 77426

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

date

For NPS use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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 4,7,8,9,10

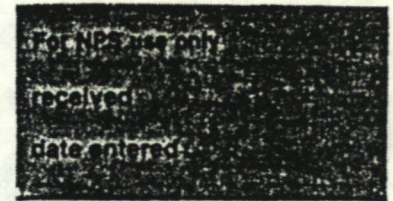
Page 37

Closely associated with the history of the Hargrove and Haller families in the mid-19th century are two houses to the north of the Inn: the Haller House (#4) which was later the home of local prominent doctor, W. R. Campbell, and the Permelia Haynie House (#3) built by John A. Haynie and Permelia Hargrove, the sister of Mary Haller. John A. Haynie was a distinguished Methodist preacher and son of Reverend John Haynie who was appointed the first Chaplain of the Republic of Texas by Sam Houston. Haynie was reported the first Protestant minister to preach a sermon in Travis County in 1839.

The Casper Witteborg House (#34), partially reconstructed, is located in this residential section north of the commercial center of F. M. Road 2447. It is an important product of the talented German craftsmen, woodworkers, and cabinetmakers who practiced here between 1854 and 1880 and who reinforced Chappell Hill's reputation as an early cultural center. German cabinetmakers, Casper Witteborg, and Johann Umland, who owned the property at various times, were commissioned by the wealthiest families of the community, to whom they sold their hand-crafted and exquisitely carved furniture. Surviving examples of their furniture not only exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship, but also show an awareness of current furniture styles. The sophistication of design and detail of Umland's carved beds represents a height not generally achieved by Texas craftsmen. Another German cabinetmaker, Henry C. Brandt, who crafted the interior woodwork of the Methodist Church, was associated with a structure on Main Street which later served as the Baptist parsonage (#23).

Production of the decorative arts in the district is well represented by Gustavus Adolphus Iankes, a talented jeweler, silversmith, and goldsmith who was reportedly attracted to the town by what he considered superior schools. Iankes, who maintained a shop on Main Street (lots 4 and 5) between 1853 and 1879, was the craftsman commissioned to make the ceremonial jewels for the Masonic Lodge after it was chartered in 1851. Made out of silver coins, these emblems worn by ceremony participants are still in use today in Chappell Hill. Several family heirlooms crafted by him were exhibited by the San Antonio Museum in 1973, and a few of his drafting instruments are displayed in the Chappell Hill Museum.

Chappell Hill has traditionally been an agricultural community with cotton as the principal crop. Planters were drawn to the fertile loam of the Brazos watershed after the founding of Stephen F. Austin's Colony. Chappell Hill's commercial center played an important role in the agricultural economy of the region, serving both as a major trading and shipping point as early as 1849. In the summer of 1867 the Town Council ordered a Market House built in the alley behind the drug store of Stone, Wilkes, and Stone. Although agricultural production and the economy were based solely on the cotton trade, some outlying farms in the Brazos bottomlands yielded a variety of crops including grains and fruits. Gardens producing a wide variety of vegetables and fruits were popular into the 20th century on Main Street and throughout the multiple-resource area. Large quantities of these crops found their way into the market through truck-farming business which operated from the commercial center and were supported by the Washington County Truck Growers Association.

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

Continuation sheet

Item number 4,7,8,9,10

Page 42

corner boards and a central hall archway with fanciful scroll designs. Original detached kitchen at northwest corner torn down in 1945. Large north wing added ca. 1975. Concrete patio added at rear, as well as bath.

5. Stagecoach Inn (Hargrove House) NRHP - Northwest corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets; 1850. Contributing.

Two-story, frame Greek Revival structure with a finely detailed Greek key frieze and sophisticated proportioning of the cornice and fenestration. Architecturally, structure is the most significant in historic district, and, at time of construction was one of the most architecturally distinguished structures in Washington County. 6/6 light, single hung sash windows with four at each level. Wood-paneled entrance door with multilight transom and sidelights bordered by fluted pilasters. One-bay single-story, balustraded portico with deck at upper level. Low pitched hipped roof. Unusual front entrance hall at main entrance contains a staircase with a tapered newel post and square-slat balustrade. Originally structure had a detached, cedar clapboard rear kitchen. House restored in 1976. Modern outbuildings on the property include three-bay, wood-frame, Greek Revival influence garage built in 1982, a barn and frame square building, used as an office. In 1976 the historic Asenath O. Weems House was relocated to the west of the Inn facing Chestnut Street. Placed on National Register of Historic Places in 1976; HABS, 1936. Property contains historic archeological site associated with original kitchen (41WT15).

6. Asenath O. Weems House - Chestnut Street; 1866 (moved from original site in 1976). Noncontributing.

One-story Greek Revival, L-shape house with columned front gallery, symmetrical plan, well detailed trim and mantels, and classical proportions. Central hallway with two rooms on either side. Gabled roof terminated on each end by an exterior brick chimney. Narrow L-shaped back porch under an extension of the main roof. 6/6 double-hung sash windows. House restored in 1976/1977. Aluminum windows on front and east side replaced with wooden 6/6 windows matching original ones still in place. Damaged interior floors replaced with tongue-and-grooved pine boards. Exterior front door (not original to house) replaced with Greek Revival doorway with sidelights and transom. New entrance fit framing for original doorway which was still in place. Only auxiliary structure remaining on historic property was a cistern. In 1976 house moved from lot on Church Street, (Adjacent to the Applewhite House), to west of Stagecoach Inn. House faces south and is presently situated on the north side of Chestnut Street, which once contained other residences. Compatible with the district, but considered noncontributing because of its move.

7. Mildred Shaver Residence - Southwest corner, intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets; 1955. Noncontributing.

One-story, mid-20th-century, brick-veneer residence with composition hipped roof. Recessed entry with paneled frontice pieces on each side of singled entry door. Large multipaned picture windows. Site of early store which was later converted to early Victorian cottage. This property has been owned by the same family since 1880. House designed by architect Travis Broesche.

8. Lesser's General Store - Main Street; ca. 1890. Contributing.

Single-story, three-bay, late 19th-century, vernacular commercial building with clapboard siding. Depth of original structure, built ca. 1890, was 20 feet. Additional 20 feet added in 1907 by J. W. Heartfield. In 1911 rear brick addition, featuring 2/2 windows with stone lintels, and service entry were constructed. Facade contains three double front entry doors with narrow glass panels. Flat wooden canopy with standing-seam metal roof is supported by four wooden posts. Wide gabled roof over entire

29-1
BILL ARCHER
7TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

MEMBER:
WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1135 LONGWORTH
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

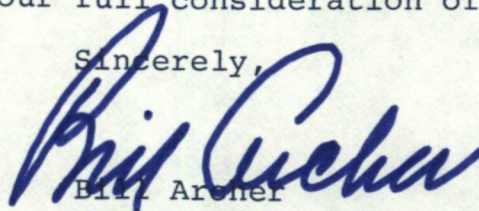
January 29, 1985

Dear Mrs. Shull:

I am writing to express my support of Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas in that it be designated a National Historic District. As you know, the Texas Historical Commission has approved and forwarded to you a proposal that a portion of Chappell Hill be named as such. Also, the Chappell Hill Historical Society recommends that the Weems and Witteborg Houses be classified as "contributing" to the Chappell Hill Historic District.

I'd very much appreciate your full consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,


Bill Archer
Member of Congress

Mrs. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register Programs
Department of Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

4 FEB 1985

Received in Congressional
Liaison Division:

Rec'd. IRD
FEB - 6 1985

1 February 1985

Mr. Harvin C. Moore, FAIA
Box E
Chappell Hill, Texas 77426

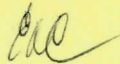
Dear Harvin,

This is to let you know that your letter of January 10, 1985 has been received and referred for appropriate action, with my comments, to Mrs. Carol Shull, Chief of Registration. You may expect a response in due course.

I understand your letter to be a petition to the Keeper of the National Register for substantive review of the nomination of the Main Street Historic District in Chappell Hill, about which there is a difference of opinion regarding the inclusion, or not, of the Weems House and the Witteborg House. This petition is in accordance with Department of the Interior regulations governing such matters, 36 CFR 60.6 (1) and (t). It appears that the State Historic Preservation Officer disagrees with the State Review Board as to the eligibility of these two buildings for inclusion in the district, that is, whether they contribute to the significance of the district. The State Historic Preservation Officer's transmittal indicates the opinion that both contribute to the district.

It was good to see you in Baltimore after so long a time. I was much interested in your efforts in Chappell Hill and send to Elizabeth as well as to yourself my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,



Ernest Allen Connally
Chief Appeals Officer

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

To: Miss Skull

Date: 4 Feb 85

Carol, per our telecon
re Main Street Historic District
Chappell Hill, Texas

attached are self-explanatory
letters requiring action -

It seems to me SHPO is
probably correct - both houses
contribute.

Thanks
EAO

Delones
This should
remain our file
under me.

Signature _____



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2/5/85

Memorandum

To: 400/413

From: Congressional Liaison Division
Room 3222

Subject: Controlled Correspondence (Rep. Bill Archer)

Please process the attached correspondence as indicated below:

1. Due in draft in 190 _____ for _____ signature.
2. Prepare in final for Director's signature and forward to 190 for surname by 2/13. (Copy for 190.)
3. Direct reply (in Region) due _____ .
(with copy of final response to WASO-190.)

Any questions, please call (343-4332)

XXXXX Carol Gilley - 343-1332

Karen Myers

Margaret Pearson

Maury Shean

FEB - 6 1985

H32(413)

FEB 19 1985

Honorable Bill Archer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Archer:

Thank you for your letter of January 29, 1985, regarding the nomination of the Chappell Hill Multiple Resource Area, Washington County, Texas, to the National Register of Historic Places.

This nomination was received by the National Park Service on January 14, 1985, and is undergoing substantive review by the National Register staff. Mr. Tunnell's letter of December 18, 1984, regarding the Weems and Witteborg houses, located within the boundaries of the Main Street Historic District in the Chappell Hill Multiple Resource Area, is included in the nomination file and his comments are being carefully considered in the review process. A copy of your letter has also been added to the nomination file.

Our procedures for reviewing nominations require that a decision be made on the eligibility of a property for listing within 45 days of receipt of a complete and fully documented nomination. The National Park Service sends weekly notices of newly listed properties in the National Register to Members of Congress, so you will be notified if these properties are listed in the National Register. We will inform you of our decision regarding the Weems and Witteborg houses.

If we can provide further information or assistance, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in these properties and in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Associate Director

cc: Mr. Curtis Tunnell
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

bcc: 001 Reading File, 1200-RMRO, w/cy inc., 190 w/cy inc., 002, 400, 413 w/y inc.
Record Center
FNP:B Savage:lw::343-9500:02-12-85

BASIC FILE REATTAINED IN 413

Sys.8(CON) Archer

Savage
2-12-88

Shurt
2-12-88

W. J. Tunnell
2/13/85
413

Gilley 2/15
Shurt 2/15

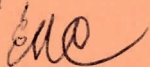
FOLLOW-UP SLIP

To: Mrs. Shull

Date: 25 March 85

Carol,

Today Harvin Moore, FAIA of Chappell Hill, Texas called me about the progress of the appeal on the Chappell Hill Historic District, since, he said, no word had been received yet. I told him that I was sure it was being given proper consideration and that he would have a response in due course. I hope that is correct and that nothing is amiss.



Ernest A. Connally

343-2573
called *EOC* 2/27/85
E. he agreed until
we had a final
decision there
was a little point
in writing Mr. Moore.
UAC

Signature _____

Lme
6/3/85

H32 (413)

JUN 3 1985

Mr. Curtis Tunnell
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Mr. Tunnell:

At your request we have substantively reviewed the nomination for the Main Street Historic District, Chappell Hill, Texas. The district was found to meet A and C of the National Register criteria and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 15, 1985. Due to your disagreement with the State Review Board on the contribution of the Weems House and the Witteborg House to the historic significance of the district, we have also considered the varying opinions on the issue and have evaluated the significance of each building according to the National Register policies for evaluating the significance of moved and deteriorated structures within historic districts. We have concluded that the Weems House and the Witteborg House do not contribute to the significance of the Main Street Historic District.

The Weems House was moved from a location outside the district to the grounds of the Stagecoach Inn, which was previously listed on the National Register on December 12, 1976, and is included within the boundaries of the Main Street Historic District. In its new location, the Weems House retains its basic architectural and historic character and orientation to the street. It is also consistent with the historical period and architectural character of the district. However, its placement on the grounds of the historic inn has not only altered the historic spatial organization of the district near the intersection of Main and Chestnut Streets but moreover has seriously impacted the open, rural character of the inn's immediate historic setting. For this reason, the Weems House does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

The historic integrity of the Witteborg House has been seriously affected by the extent of its deterioration through the years and the major rehabilitation that occurred in 1981. In the 1981 rehabilitation, a substantial amount of historic fabric, including interior and exterior siding, the end chimneys, and windows, was removed and replaced by modern materials. Also at this time a pedimented portico, cornerboards, and Venetian doorway were introduced on the facade, one end chimney was removed and another rebuilt, and a rear deck added, all affecting the historic design and character of the building. The combined loss of historic fabric and introduction of design features based on an estimated idea of the building's appearance rather than on a carefully documented study of the building's historic character have altered the building's integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association to the extent that it no longer reflects its appearance during the district's period of significance, 1850-1935. For this reason the Witteborg House does not contribute to the significance of the Main Street Historic District.

If you have any questions concerning the listing of the Main Street Historic District or our evaluation of the Weems and the Witteborg Houses, please contact Linda McClelland of the National Register staff at (202)343-9536.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Bill Archer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc:1200-RMRO
424-EAConnally
413
Reading File
Record Center

FNP:LMcClelland:lm:06/03/85:343-9536

Sys. 8 (NOM) ChapHill

Basic File Retained in 413

Summary
Weems and Witteborg Houses
State Board of Review
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
July 28, 1984

The Weems and Witteborg Houses were considered by the State Board of Review on July 28, 1984 as part of the Main Street Historic District in the Historic Resources of Chappell Hill (Washington County) nomination. Both had been rejected by the Board for individual nomination on May 22, 1982.

The Board had no problems with the restoration of the Weems House, and commended the owners for saving it. They felt, however, that its move and changed context from part of a small town streetscape to an outbuilding on a country estate had changed its character. In Chappell Hill (pop. 310), dozens of historic structures have been moved in recent years, and all others had been excluded from the nomination.

The Witteborg House was rehabilitated on its original site. In its last renovation, however, the majority of then-existing fabric was replaced by new materials. The Board considered that the resulting building was an approximate reconstruction with some original materials.

In neither case was the Board's decision to reject the properties unanimous.