

89001143

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Walker, James, Log House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Washington County Road 80  not for publication  
city, town Brenham  vicinity  
state Texas code 048 county Washington code 477 zip code 77833

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

*Arthur Tunnell* 13 July 1989  
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

*Entered in the National Register*

*Alonzo Byrum* 8/21/89  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Hotel

Specialty Store

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone (Sandstone)

walls Log (Structure)

Weatherboard

roof Wood Shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The James Walker Log House is one of the earliest surviving log houses in Texas and a rare example of a log house dating from the initial period of Anglo settlement in the state. Though twice moved, the structure retains much historic fabric and a rural setting. A 1986 rehabilitation project has preserved all surviving original/early materials, while restoring the exterior as closely as possible to its original appearance.

The Walker Log House is a 1 1/2-story, double-pen, log structure with a shed of heavy timber construction on the north. The original, double-pen was apparently constructed in 1824. The shed to the north was early or original, and was recently partially reconstructed, having been converted into farm vehicular storage in 1921. The building is roughly square in plan.

The entrance (south) front has a three-bay porch supported by square wood posts. The porch floor is of wood planks. The facade is asymmetrical with a single door emerging from the west pen, and a door and 6/6 pane window from the east pen. The window and doors have board/batten shutters; the doors and one shutter are original or very early. Modern, single-pane, inner doors have been installed to provide energy efficiency and security. Exterior walls are covered with milled-wood 1/2" x 6" horizontal siding replicating original fragments found on the house.

The east side of the house has a 1 1/2-story central section with a continuation of the open porch to the south and shed portion to the north. Vertical trim planks define the original center pen, spreading to the north and south. The uncoursed rubble stone chimney is the major architectural feature on this facade; its lower portion is rectangular in shape, and it narrows in a stair step fashion to a smaller, square flue. Corners of the house rest on sandstone blocks, and the foundation is infilled with uncoursed, dry-stacked rubble. A six-pane window with board/batten shutter pierces the upper wall immediately north of the chimney, originally lighting the east loft.

The rear (south) elevation continues the siding, stone foundation and tapersplit cedar shake roof found elsewhere on the building. Fenestration is irregular: a small, 6/6 window and a board/batten door with modern single-pane glass, inner door are found on the eastern portion of the rear facade, while a standard 6/6 window is centered on the western half of the rear elevation. Again, the windows have board/batten shutters, and the doorway is sheltered by a small, shed porch supported by square posts. Two small skylights are on the shed roof.

See continuation sheet

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The west elevation mirrors the east in its shape, with the open porch to the south and shed addition to the north. A standard 6/6 window is centered on the main block, and a smaller 6/6 window on the shed portion; both feature board/batten shutters.

The main block is entirely of cedar logs with half dovetail joinery. The logs forming the walls, beams and joists are hand cut to a rough hewn rectangle in section. These and unshaped log purlins are 28 1/2 feet long. Rafters are small cedar logs; shingle laths are waney-edge cedar boards.

The log pens of the house confine two rooms connected by a doorway centered in the log partition wall. Each room has a doorway leading to the shed on the north and to the porch on the south. The smaller (west) of the two rooms has its original pine flooring, original 1" x 6" cedar wall sheathing, original pine ceiling supported by beaded joists, original window opening in the west wall and a reconstructed boxed-in staircase leading to the loft. The room also contains original beaded baseboards and two original door frames. (These elements are believed to be original, as noted, but it is possible some were added at a very early date.)

The larger (east) room retains much historic fabric. Logs are exposed and have been chinked with lime mortar. Vertical notches on the logs and surviving nailer boards demonstrate that the room was originally sheathed in wood, matching the smaller room. A series of notches higher in the north and south walls indicate there was an original loft room above. As renovated, the room remains a 1 1/2-story space with exposed roof structure. The room has two window openings, one in the south wall and one in the east gable end. The new floor is milled from 19th century-cut pine and replaces one that was badly rotted.

The north shed section contains a small kitchen/dining area directly to the north of the large log room, and a bath and hall with washer/dryer closet to the north of the small log room. The reconstructed flooring is milled 19th century pine. Walls are covered with new horizontal sheathing similar to the original material in the small log room.

The west loft room retains its original pine floor, exposed cedar log walls and exposed ceiling structure. An original door opening, now overlooking the large log room, has been cased and fitted with a wood shutter and steel guard rail to meet health and safety code requirements. Another simple, wood hand rail has been installed around and along the stair.

There are four original board/batten doors in the house; each of these retains mid-19th century latches and the two interior doors and their frames retain

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original paint. New doors used elsewhere reproduce the board/batten design, but are constructed with rectangular-headed nails. All doors have reproduction strap hinges matching the size and design indicated by ghost marks on the original doors. All reproduction windows are in original locations and four retain original frames, although no historic sashes were found. Two in the shed are reconstructions; one exterior shutter remains in its original location, and others are reproductions.

The house was originally built at an undetermined location across County Road 80 and downhill (southwest) from the present location. It was moved to the hilltop near its present location in 1888. In 1921 it was moved northwest approximately 250' to this site. Here it was used as a barn and partially stripped of its usable lumber. The floor and part of the wall structure of the rear shed were removed to create a parking space for farm vehicles. At the same time, a crib was added in the location of the original porch.

The house was rehabilitated to its present condition in 1986 using structural evidence and period historic details as design sources for missing elements. Modern conveniences were added as required.

The house doubtless had ancillary buildings on its original site, but all are gone. No other buildings or structures are included in the present nominated site, although a windmill and other newer structures are in the vicinity, reinforcing the rural farm complex distribution no doubt familiar to the log house in its earlier uses.

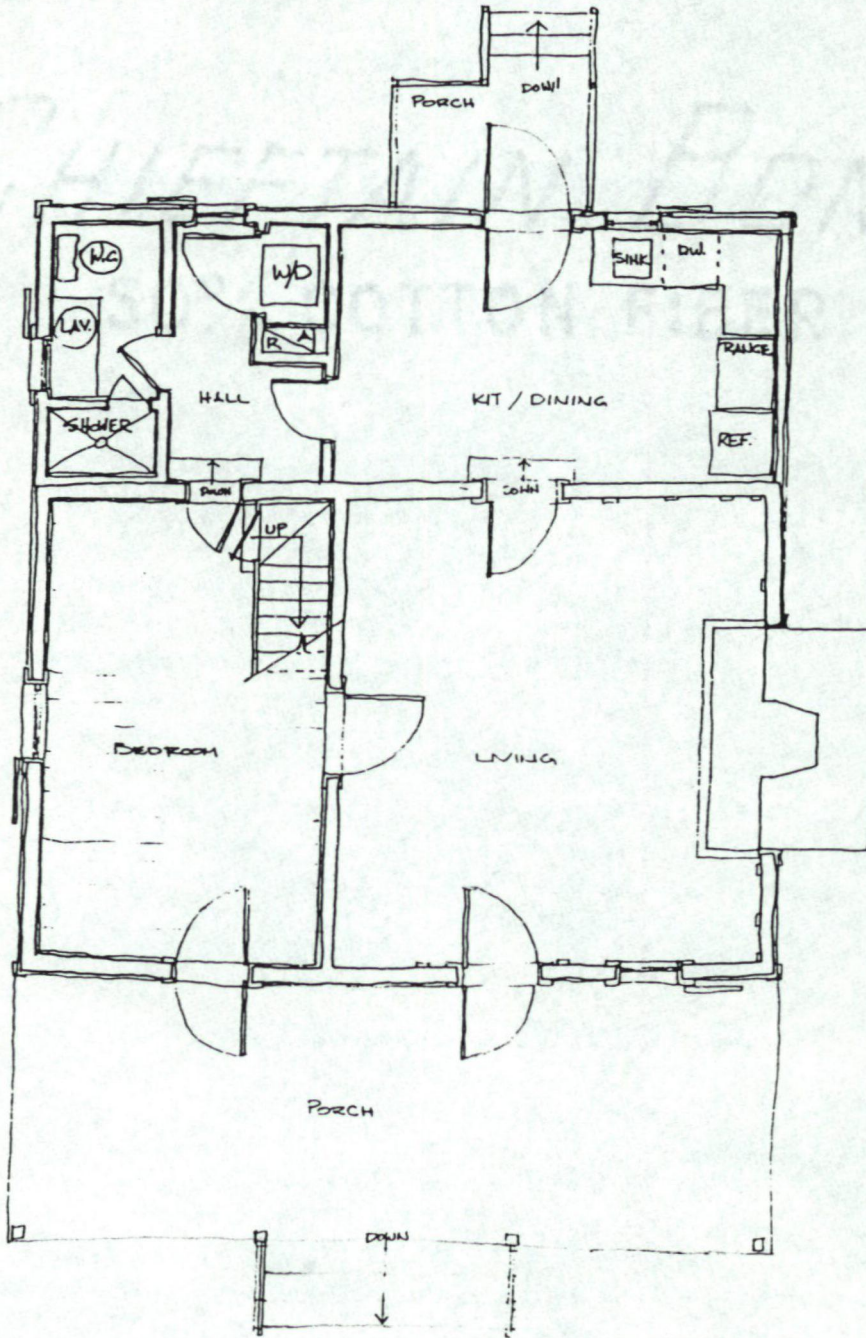
The Walker Log House is approached by a gravel drive. While much of the area surrounding the house is wooded, trees in the immediate vicinity of the house have been planted within the last few years. The nominated property slopes gently toward the north.

CHIEFTAIN BOND  
50% COTTON FIBER

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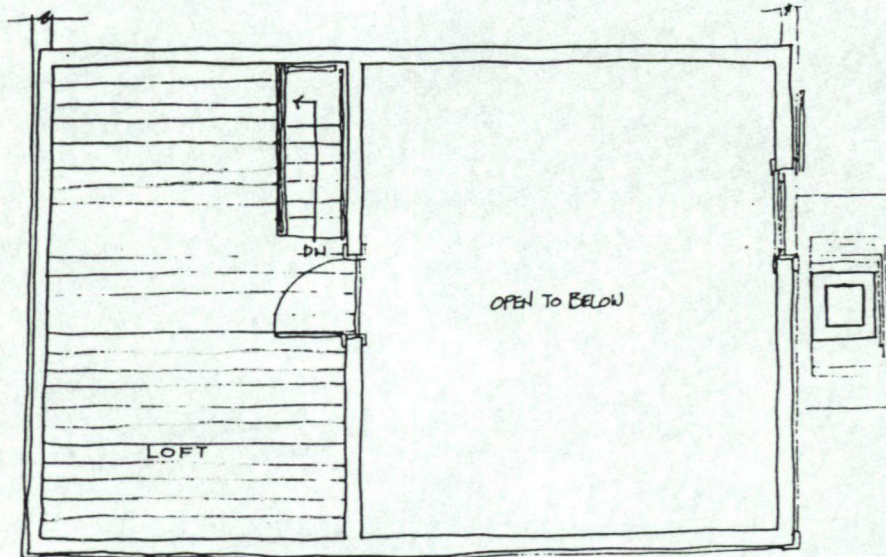
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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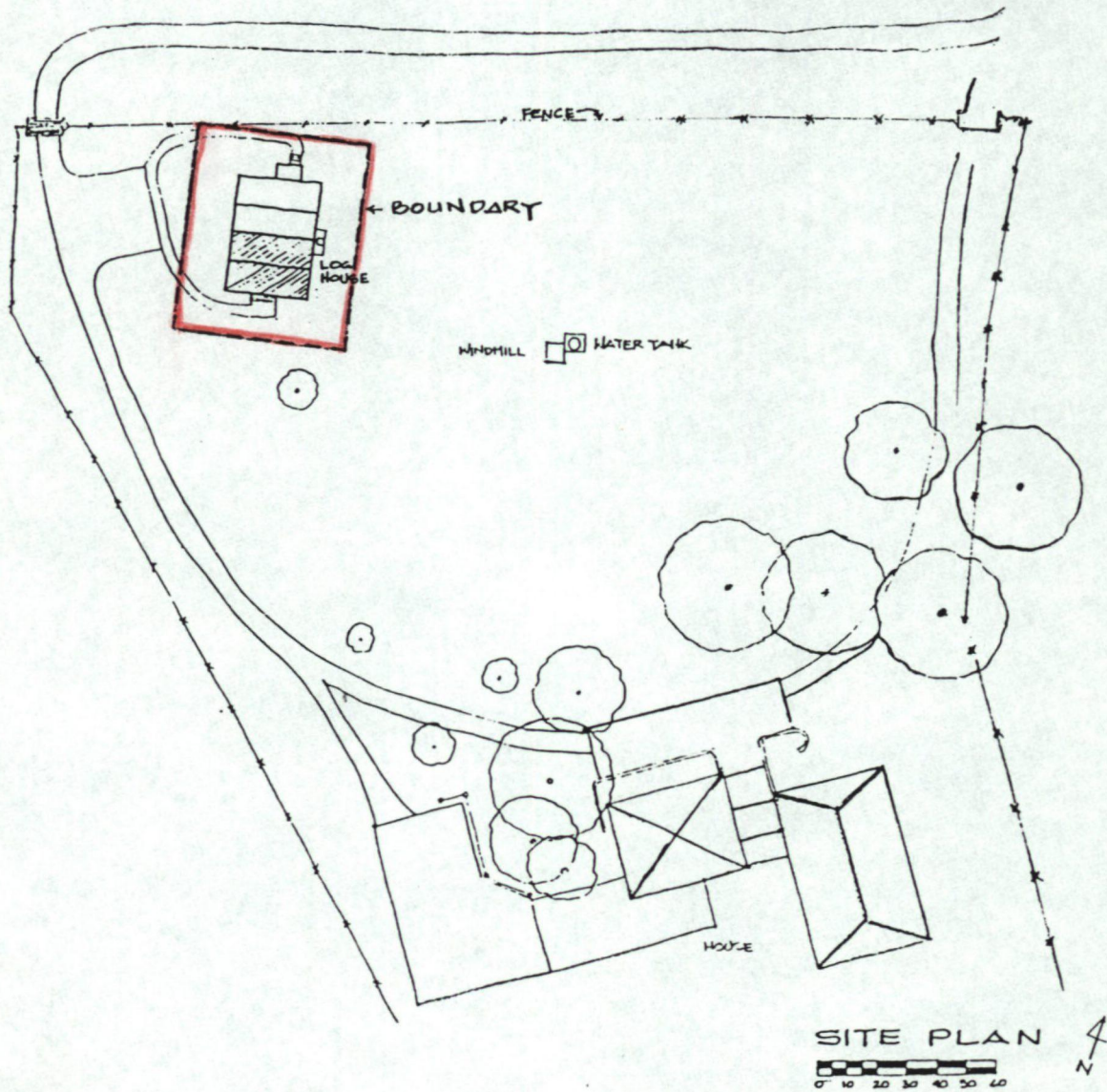


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

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Period of Significance

1824-1888

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Significant Dates

c. 1824

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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Walker Log House was the home of James and Catherine Walker and their descendants from 1824 until 1888. Walker (c. 1780-1836) was one of the original 300 colonists from the United States recruited by Stephen F. Austin after 1821 to settle Texas. Walker's sons John and James Jr. participated in the 1836 Texas war for independence from Mexico and continued to develop the family land after their father's death. The house is believed to have been built in 1824, making it one of the oldest Anglo dwellings in the state. Because of John Walker's participation in Texas' first major Anglo colonization efforts, his home meets National Register Criterion A. As a prime example of a double-pen log house with exterior and interior siding, it meets National Register Criterion C.

In 1821, Stephen F. Austin began recruiting his "Old Three Hundred" colonists to Texas, where the Spanish government had begun encouraging settlement. This marked the first major attempt at organized Anglo-American settlement in Texas.

One of the "Old Three Hundred" was James Walker, born in Orange County, Virginia about 1760. One account shows him to be the son of Tandy Walker and brother of John Williams Walker, who became a State Senator in Alabama in 1819. In 1783 James Walker married Catherine Miller, and they began a family in Kentucky. Walker was attracted to Texas by the "beautiful country" and "good range" for hogs, cattle and horses. On 21 July 1824 Walker received a grant for one league of land, about 4,428 acres, in Washington County on New Year's and Woodward's Creeks. It is likely that the work on the house and land began immediately. An 1826 census lists Walker as a farmer and stockraiser over fifty years of age.

The log part of the house is a basic double-pen plan, with traditional origins in England and later in the Chesapeake Tidewater portion of Virginia. James and Catherine Walker's Texas home would likely have been considered more typical than exceptional when constructed, but with the loss of most contemporaneous

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- Barker, Eugene. The Father of Texas. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1935.
- Bockhorn, Oscar. Personal interview by Jane O'Neill, June 12, 1985.
- Bugbee, Lester. "Old Three Hundred", Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, vol. I, (1897-1898).
- Founders and Patriots of the Republic of Texas, The Lineages of the Members of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Austin: Old Daughters of the Republic of Texas, vols. I, II, and III.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register see attached
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property less than one

**UTM References**

A 

1	4
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7	5	6	7	2	0
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3	3	4	0	8	2	0
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Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

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B 

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Zone      Easting      Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the nominated property is a rectangular parcel measuring 60' x 73', whose boundaries are parallel to and 15' from the perimeter of the Walker Log House. It is located on the James Walker Survey, and outlined in red on the enclosed map.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is the portion of James Walker, Sr.'s original land grant that includes all of the site associated with the house since 1921.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John R. Volz, AIA/Peter Flagg Maxson, THC

organization Volz and Associates/ THC date 3-23-88/5-5-89

street & number 1406 Preston Avenue telephone 512/476-0433

city or town Austin state Texas zip code 78703

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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dwellings it has grown considerably in importance. Doubtless it had a complement of outbuildings and structures during the Walker family occupancy, but none survive.

Anticipating his death, Walker divided his land among his seven children in 1835; his homestead was on son John M. Walker's portion. Walker the elder died in 1836, and 1837 probate records show sales of the estate including three slaves and their children, 30 to 40 head of cattle, and sales of perishable property, notes and orders of collection valued at \$3,691.19 1/2. Catherine Walker kept some of the livestock and one slave, and continued to live at the homestead.

James Walker, Jr., and John M. Walker are registered in the Texas Muster Rolls several times between 1835 and 1837 as participants in Indian campaigns and the Texas fight for independence. James Walker, Jr., was listed as a private at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836, and a member of the 29th Texas Calvary during the Civil War in 1863. His brother John is recorded as a Texas ranger in a fight that took place in 1851 on the Arroyo Gatto 60 miles southeast of Laredo.

By 1857, the Walker children were well off, with large acreages, slaves and stock and crops described as "extremely fine." In a letter now at the Texas State Archives written in May, 1857, James Jr. stated that he was netting between \$800 and \$1000 per year from his farming activities. He also noted that his brother John was doing very well, and that he had "... a first rate Saw and grist Mill running by water and plenty of other good property." He continued, stating that the area "... is the best Country in the United States..." Earlier, in 1835, young James was equally enthusiastic about Texas when he wrote. "... I have seen a good [deal?] of Texas and I think it to be as easy a country as I ever saw to make a living on a count of so good range.... it is true.... that hogs cattle horses is raised without and expense more than to keep them jintle [sic] this country produces cotton equal to any in the world corn grows very well."

John M. Walker died in 1869, leaving the homestead to his wife, Rebecca, and dividing the rest of the land among five of his children and two grandchildren. In 1882, Rebecca Walker gave the land containing the homestead to her son James for care and support until her death, which came in 1886.

In 1888, the younger James Walker sold the property to John Wallace, who moved the house from its original location to a hilltop position nearby, near the present site. Locational data was provided by members of the Bockhorn family, who acquired the property in 1904. It apparently continued to be used as a residence. In 1921, the Bockhorns moved the house a second time to its present site, at a location southwest of the 1888 locale. A bungalow was constructed on the second location and the Walker House converted into a barn. Some usable lumber was removed, and the rear shed portion opened to provide parking for a farm vehicle.

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The property was later acquired by John and Jane Barnhill, who in turn replaced the hilltop bungalow by a substantial modern house. In 1985, the Walker House was documented with measured drawings by the University of Texas at Austin's Winedale Institute. Subsequently, it was analyzed for evidence of original detail and construction, and a rehabilitation program performed under the guidance of restoration architect John Volz of Austin.

The Walker Log House at the beginning of the project retained a surprising amount of historic fabric in spite of (or perhaps because of) years of neglect. Virtually all of the massive cedar logs from which the double-pen house was constructed remain, along with cedar sheathing and pine ceiling in the smaller room, four board/batten doors, four window frames, one exterior shutter and upstairs flooring, all believed to be early or original. Ghost marks and structural evidence, period details from analogous neighborhood structures and modern operational requirements were used to determine the design of necessary replacement elements. In most respects, efforts were made to return the house to its historic appearance. Because the precise original location is unknown, historic archaeology was not possible. Similarly, dendrochronology with cedar logs is frequently unproductive and accordingly was not attempted. Historic photographs of the structure were unavailable and perhaps never taken.

The Walker Log House, while twice moved, retains an essentially rural setting, and remains on the original Walker land grant. It is one of three known extant homes of Old Three-hundred colonists.

The Period of Significance for the nominated property focuses on the Walker family occupancy, 1824-1888. Significant dates are 1824, the approximate date of construction; 1888, the year the house was first moved; and 1921, the year of the second and final move.

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General Land Office Muster Rolls. Vols I, II, and III.

Jordan, Terry G. Texas Log Buildings. Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1978.

Kielman, Chester V. ed. The University of Texas Archives. Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1967.

Krause, Mrs. Edna Bockhorn, personal interview by Christopher Quirk, June 12, 1985.

Miller, Thomas Lloyd, Bounty and Donation of Land Grants of Texas 1835-1886. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1967.

Miller, Thomas Lloyd. The Public Lands of Texas 1519-1970. Austin: The University of Texas Press.

Nordt, Mrs. Helen Bockhorn, personal interview by Christopher Quirk, June 12, 1985.

Obituary for Mrs. Rebecca Walker. Galveston Daily News. 12 September 1886, p. 13, col. 3.

Ray, Worth S. Austin Colony Pioneers. Austin: Jenkins Publishing Co. 1970.

Sowell, A.J. Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of Southwest Texas. New York: Argosy-Antiquarian Ltd. 1964.

Walker, James Jr. to brother Thomas in Indiana. 3 letters: 1835, 1855, 1847 as listed in the Texas State Archives.

Webb, Walter Prescott. The Handbook of Texas. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

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

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Photographic Documentation

James Walker Log House  
County Road 80 in the vicinity of Brenham  
Washington County, Texas

Photographs by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988  
Negatives on file with owner at:  
Route 7, Box 7176  
Old Chappell Hill Road  
Brenham, Texas 77833

(the above information is the same for all photographs listed below)

1. Southwest elevation - camera facing northeast
2. East elevation - camera facing west
3. South elevation - camera facing north
4. West elevation - camera facing east
5. North elevation - camera facing south
6. Fireplace room from loft
7. Loft wall facing west
8. Bedroom facing northwest
9. Bedroom facing northeast
10. Hall facing north
11. Kitchen facing north (exposing heavy timber construction)
12. Kitchen facing east
13. Photograph of north elevation taken in the early 1970s just after corrugated metal had been removed from the exterior logs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Walker, James, Log House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/89                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/02/89  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/18/89                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/89  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001143

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    8/21/89 DATE

Entered in the  
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

---

CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

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

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage       verbal boundary description  
 UTM's       boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps       USGS maps       photographs       presentation

---

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



WALKER LOG HOUSE

# 1

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 --  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

Southwest elevation; camera facing  
northeast

Photo 1 of 13



WALKER LOG HOUSE

# 2

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

East elevation; camera facing west

Photo 2 of 13



3

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

South elevation; camera facing north

Photo 3 of 13



#4

WALKER Log House

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

West elevation; camera facing east

Photo 4 of 13



#5

WALKER LOG HOUSE

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

North elevation; camera facing south

Photo 5 of 13



6

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

View of fireplace room from loft

Photo 6 of 13



7

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

Loft wall facing west

Photo 7 of 13



8

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

Bedroom facing northwest

Photo 8 of 13



#9  
WALKER LOG HOUSE

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

Bedroom facing northeast

Photo 9 of 13



#10

WALKER LOG HOUSE

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

View of hall facing north

Photo 10 of 13



#11  
WALKER LOG HOUSE

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

View of kitchen (exposed heavy timber  
construction) facing north

Photo 11 of 13



James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, March, 1988 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

View of kitchen facing east

Photo 12 of 13



WALKER LOG HOUSE

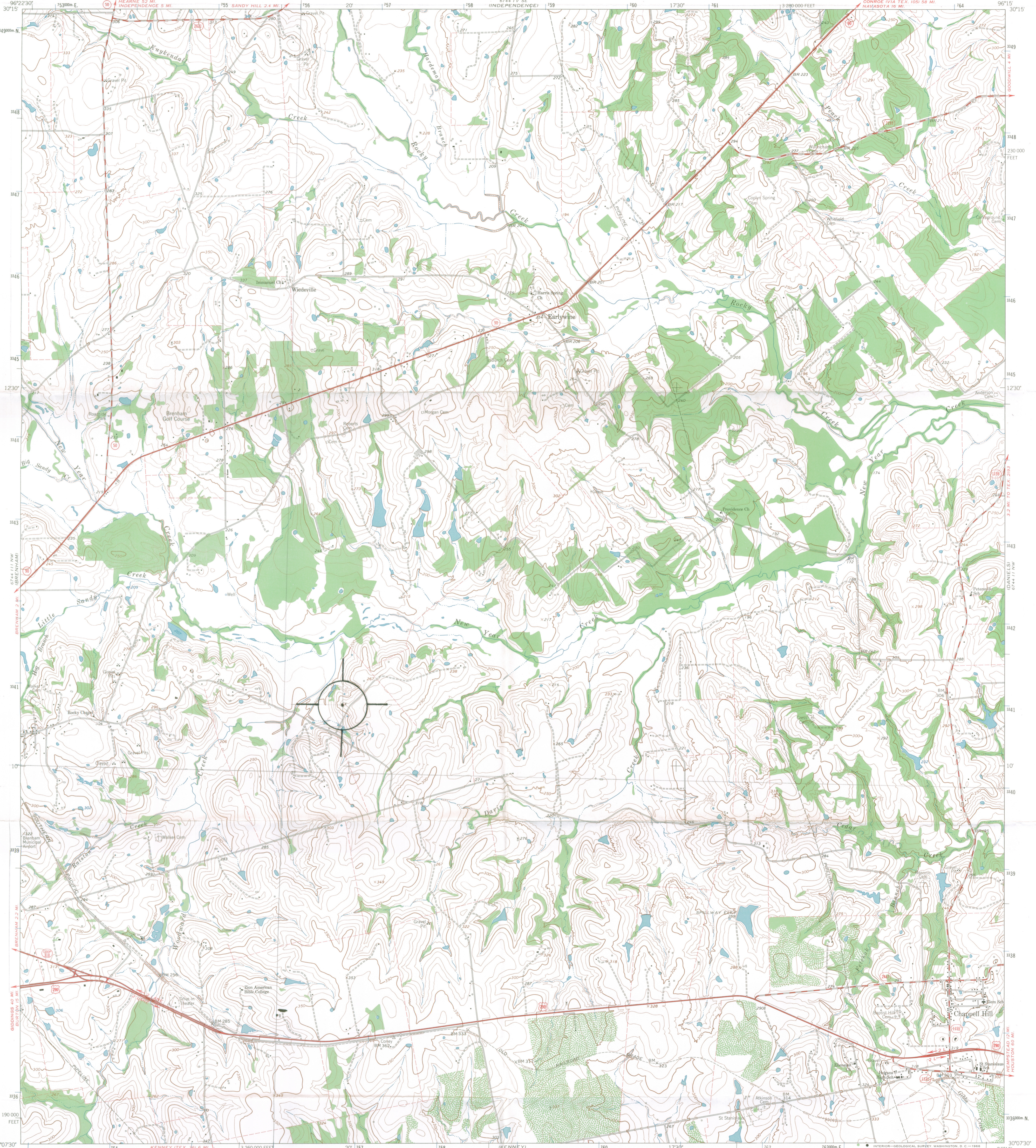
# 13

James Walker Log House  
Washington County Road 80  
Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo by Jane Barnhill, ca. 1970 -  
negative on file with owner in Brenham

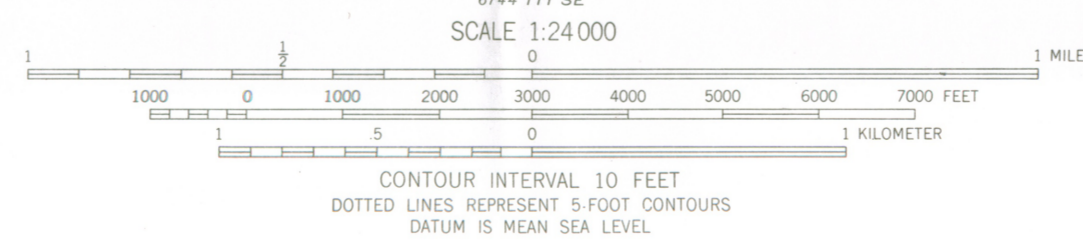
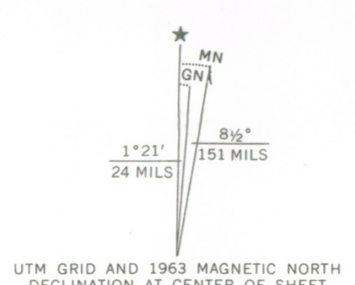
View of north elevation after corrugated  
metal was removed from exterior logs

Photo 13 of 13



JAMES WALKER, LOG HOUSE  
WASHINGTON CO, ROAD 80  
BRENNHAM, WASHINGTON CO, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14/756720/3340820

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



3096-124  
-9608

CHAPPELL HILL, TEX.  
N30075-W9615/7.5  
1963  
AMS 6744 111 NE-SERIES V882

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST