

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Formreceived JAN 14 1985
date enteredSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name** Chappell Hill MRA

historic Historic Resources of Chappell Hill, Texas

and/or common N/A

2. LocationBounded by Washington (N), Church (E),
street & number Main (W) & Providence (S) sts. (see continuation sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town Chappell Hill N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Washington code 477

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Brenham state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle see continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Chappell Hill Multiple Resource Nomination is comprised of ~~nine~~ ² individual structures representing several architectural types and periods, as well as a single historic district featuring both commercial and residential buildings which border on Main Street. One object, the Chappell Hill Female College Bell, is also being nominated in conjunction with a 20th century public school. Additional individual properties consist of residences, a church, and a library building. With the exception of the 1927 brick school building, these structures were all constructed of wood between 1850 and 1911. Also chronicling Chappell Hill's historic and economic development during this period are 33 buildings in the Main Street Historic District, ranging from the 1850 Greek Revival Stagecoach Inn (National Register) to a modest vernacular bungalow adaptation from the 1920s. Commercial buildings are of wood frame and brick with simple detailing, except for a single sandstone structure. Several residences within the multiple resource area evolved structurally and represent two main periods of construction. The relatively small area encompassed by the multiple-resource boundary contains approximately 41 acres. Its borders are delineated on the north by Washington Street, an historic street which no longer exists, Church Street on the east; Main Street on the west; and Providence Street on the south.

The Natural And Man-Made Character And Appearance Of The Chappell Hill Multiple-Resource Area

The small town of Chappell Hill, with its delightfully rural character, is located near the center of the most highly industrialized and populous part of the state. Situated in the middle of a triangle formed by the three cities of Houston, Waco, and Austin, its center consists of approximately 33 commercial buildings and residences fronting Main Street between F.M. Road 2447 (Chestnut Street) and U.S. Highway 290. A few residences north of F.M. Road 2447 along Main Street are also included. The proposed boundary of the multiple-resource area encompasses approximately eight blocks of the city, and includes virtually the entire historic residential section to the east bounded roughly by Chestnut, Church, and Providence streets.

Streets in the downtown, as well as the adjacent residential area, are laid on a regular grid plan and, with the exception of Cedar Street which makes a jog at the creek, run almost in the cardinal directions. Except for Sycamore Street along the rear of the commercial buildings (on the west side of Main Street between F.M. Road 2447 and Cedar Street), streets within the city generally meet at right angles. The roughly rectangular area encompassed by Chappell Hill's multiple-resource boundary comprises approximately 41 acres and is situated on land elevated some 300 feet above sea level. There is little relief within the town itself, the highest point being 300 feet and the lowest 270 feet.

The surface of the general area around this small farming community is composed of overlapping formations that dip in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, which is about 100 miles away. Located approximately four miles east of the Brazos River, this region's topography is characterized by rolling to gently rolling and dissected terrain about 20 miles wide. Chappell Hill is situated on the edge of the Gulf Coastal Plain where the upland land gives way to the Brazos River bottom of varying width. The terrain of the eastern county is more or less dissected along this break between the upland and bottomland.

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Numerous stream courses surrounding the town are fringed with large and old deciduous trees and a discontinuous natural levee of sand and silt. During flood periods, streams frequently overflow their banks outside the town and inundate wide areas of bottomland, so that natural knolls are the only land above water. Perhaps for this reason these locations were repeatedly chosen by the Indians as places of habitation.

Geographically located in the southeastern extreme of Washington County, Chappell Hill is part of the Oak Forest and Prairie Vegetation region of Texas, with post oak and blackjack oak predominating. Interspersed with these trees are cottonwood, pecan, elm, live oak, and walnut. Early settlers were not only attracted to Chappell Hill by the rich alluvial bottom of the Brazos River, which is conducive to raising cotton, but also by the readily available cedar timber from which most early homes in the area were constructed. Unfortunately, this great abundance of cedar no longer exists. In addition to the various native deciduous trees lining Main Street and gracing the lawns of Chappell Hill's historic homes, many ornamentals were imported. Large and beautiful magnolias, for example, are to be found throughout the town. Local soils are well adapted to forage production, with pastures predominantly sown in Bermuda, Bahia, Kleingrass, and Bluestem. Winter forage crops include wheat, oats, barley, and rye grass for beef and dairy grazing.

The commercial center of the city, which consists of several blocks along Main Street, is comprised of both a dense grouping of one- and two-story brick and wood-frame vernacular commercial buildings, and of bordering groups of wood and brick residences on the north and south ends. This area is designated the Main Street Historic District.

Although several of the residences and commercial buildings have undergone modification, intrusions within the district are surprisingly minimal. Contributing further to the visual cohesiveness of the Main Street district are the uniform setbacks and lot widths, similarity of construction materials, and the numerous trees and sidewalks lining the relatively wide Main Street. Bordering the district on the west and south, respectively, are vacant lots or open fields, as well as a few modern residences and irreversibly deteriorated small structures built in the late 19th century.

The town's once densely developed and populated residential area east of the commercial center is currently characterized by several vacant lots. It consists of four long blocks whose bordering streets run east-west, and which intersect with Main Street at right angles. These elongated blocks contain a few 19th- and 20th-century residential structures, a single church, a public school, and a library building. Except for a few brick-veneer residences built in recent decades, houses are generally set back from the street and constructed of cedar and pine. Several of the individually nominated residences within this area are situated on their original huge lots, and display lush gardens or retain physical evidence of historic ones. A few of these historic frame houses with large tracts of land maintain a farm-like setting and impart a rural feeling to this part of the community. Several large old trees, such as pecans, sycamores, and live oaks, are still present in many of their original locations near residences. The most common flowering trees in the area are the crepe myrtle and dogwood.

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Vacant lots, which once featured a wide variety of historic residences, were recently filled in the 1960s and 1970s with several stylistically compatible, mid- to later 19th-century residences from the Chappell Hill vicinity, neighboring towns, and surrounding counties. For the most part, they are concentrated in the southern half of the section between Cedar and Providence streets, and some still await appropriate rehabilitation and landscaping. Although little or no new construction has taken place to the east or west of town, sparse and new residential developments have occurred one-half mile beyond the northern edge of the multiple-resource area, and a modern subdivision on the southern end has been in its planning stages for several years. Further south, across U.S. Highway 290, commercial development has produced a few restaurants and gas stations. There is virtually no industrial activity today in the Chappell Hill vicinity, although cotton mills and gins, as well as the commercial "Depot Town", once existed on the south side of the highway near the railroad tracks, and less than one-half mile south of the town's central business district.

General Description Of The Physical Development Of The Multiple Resource Area With Representative Styles

The Chappell Hill multiple-resource area prior to initial settlement was dominated by a dense forest of cedar, pecan, oak, and various other trees. Native Indians present in the area were the Akokisa and related tribes, whose dwellings were probably some type of impermanent structure such as bear-skin tents.

Several early steam-powered sawmills on neighboring creeks, such as the Jackson Sawmill and the mill on Tunstall Branch, quickly provided the means to process the abundant cedar to build homes in the 1840s and 1850s. One of the best examples of these, the Isaac Applewhite House (#39), has survived to display the early methods of construction and use of native materials. It was constructed in 1852 by a Methodist minister and owner of a steam sawmill, Isaac Applewhite.

The earliest dwellings in the multiple-resource area were simple wood-frame rectangular houses and commercial buildings. At least two stores were operating near the intersection of Main and Chestnut streets prior to the sale of town lots in the fall of 1849. The first house in Chappell Hill was reportedly constructed by Jacob Haller on Main Street of cut cedar logs, and reportedly measured 16 feet square. Haller supposedly started selling goods out of the same house in which he lived.

As settlement and prosperity progressed, one- and two-story, mid-century building emerged in the classically inspired Greek Revival style. Chestnut Street and the streets adjacent to it were lined with homes of prominent early Chappell Hill educators, religious leaders, businessmen, and wealthy farmers. Characteristic of the earliest early house form were a wide central hallway running the length of the structure, rooms arranged on each side, end chimneys, and a projecting portico or porch. Several of the town's wealthiest citizens built large, two-story Greek Revival dwellings with pedimented porticoes and exquisitely detailed interiors. Unfortunately, with the exception of the Stagecoach Inn (#5, National Register) and the W. W. Browning House (National Register)

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which is outside the multiple-resource area, most do not survive. The Greek Revival Stage-coach Inn, with its low-pitched hipped roof, handsome Greek-key frieze, and three-bay single-story entrance porch, was reminiscent of English, Georgian or American architecture. A majority of 19th-century dwellings featured detached kitchens and cisterns. A turn-of-the-century historic photograph with a panoramic view of Chappell Hill shows of these early residences (photo #1).

Later, many structures evolved from a central-hall or dog-trot plan to a more popular turn-of-the-century late Victorian form. One such example, the Sterling Smith House (#37), is unique within the multiple-resource area, for it is the only surviving residence featuring modified Queen Anne detailing added to the original, basic form. Built by Marcus P. Munyan, one of the earliest Chappell Hill lumberman and builders, the J. R. Routt House (#38) was extended outward from a small rectangular structure. Late 19th-century additions by prolific local contractor J. W. Heartfield included a fanciful "gingerbread" wrap-around porch with spindles and several new rooms. The overall arrangement, interior plan, and late-Victorian detailing of many local residences reflect a vernacular treatment of the type and style, which might have been obtained from a builder's guide. Additional dwellings representing basically simple forms that were embellished after construction with fanciful late-Victorian details include the Haller (#4), Permelia Haynie (#3), and Isaac Applewhite (#39) houses. Both the Haynie and Haller houses contain chamfered bays and front galleries supported by turned columns with ornately carved brackets. The interior of the Haller House features a wide central hallway enhanced with an elaborate archway with cut-out scroll patterns.

Early commercial development on Main Street, in the 1850s, kept full pace with that in the adjacent residential neighborhood. With the exception of the original beams and support system of Buster's Drug Store, no early commercial buildings from this period still exist. Now a garage (#31), this drug store was reportedly one of the earliest buildings put up on Main Street, and its front remained intact as late as the 1930s.

From 1850 to the end of the century the commercial center at the intersection of two major roads continued to develop into a downtown. Relatively small wood-frame commercial buildings with metal or wooden-shingle gabled roofs disguised by wooden false fronts, exhibited a wide variety of stepped features. Prior to the first decade of the 20th century, most of these vernacular buildings, some of which exhibited stepped features (#25, #27) or angular forms (#25), lined the east side of Main Street. With the exception of emblems or identifying signs, these false fronts are plain and embellished with simple moldings. Prior to the Hurricane of 1900, the wooden false fronts, as well as brick cornices, of these buildings were taller with more varied stepped features. The wide gable end of another early wooden building, Lesser's Store (#8), is not obscured by a false front, but faces the street.

Masonry commercial buildings constructed during the second half of the 19th century were modest in scale, usually containing double French doors and commonly displaying double ornamental details of a simple sort, such as corbeled brick cornices. The decorative cornice of the Reinstein Store (#10) accents an otherwise straight-forward and handsome design, and illustrates a local desire for character.

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A few early-20th-century commercial buildings, including the Farmers State Bank (#9), Henry Schaer Store (#30) and the W. E. Schaer Store (#28), incorporated cast-iron support columns and pilasters at the first level. The 1865 J. P. Perkins Drug Store (#13), 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 stylized, scroll, cast-iron lintels overhead (photo #33). Generally, early 20th-century commercial buildings are larger in scale than their 19th-century counterparts. Large glass panels are featured at the storefronts of several of these (#9, #12, and #14).

The physical appearance of the multiple-resource area was extensively changed between 1920 and 1940. Sidewalks, as well as Main Street, were paved for the first time, the regional distribution of electricity brought large power lines and poles into the community, and the automobile made its appearance. The Routt Ford Company was established, as well as a gasoline station on a downtown corner. During this period a commodious "modern" brick public school building was built on the southern edge of the multiple-resource boundary. The finest residences constructed were Colonial Revival in style with well-detailed interiors. Two of these, the J. J. Shaver House (#19) and the Toland Hotel (#24) were built by J. B. and J. W. Heartfield. The Shaver House reflects classical influence in its exterior and interior detailing. Of particular interest are the carved archway with pillars between the living room and entrance hall, the interior moldings with corner bull's-eye, and the finely carved stairway. In the 1920s and 1930s, a few bungalows made their appearance in the residential area.

Since 1940 there has been relatively little development in the multiple-resource area. Some existing buildings have been enlarged or renovated, however, and a few ranch houses have made their appearance. In the 1960s and 1970s, a number of residential vacant lots were filled with several stylistically compatible (largely vernacular Greek Revival) mid- to late-19th-century houses moved in from the general vicinity, neighboring towns, and from surrounding counties. These are not being considered here for National Register listing. For the most part, they are concentrated in the southern half of the residential section between Cedar and Providence streets. The two-story Greek Revival Ehlinger House, with pedimented portico and interior central hall, was moved from Ellinger, Fayette County, Texas, to Cedar Street in 1978. It is of note as the home of Charles Ehlinger, founder of the town of that name (but with different spelling).

Within the last two years, a number of commercial buildings in the downtown area have had a facelifting as part of a continuing revitalization program supported by the Chappell Hill Historical Society. Several historic houses have also been rehabilitated and refurbished in recent years.

Survey Method

In the fall of 1981, the Chappell Hill Historical Society entered into a contract with the Architecture Department of Texas A&M University to conduct a comprehensive survey of cultural resources in the Chappell Hill community. The survey (upon which this nomination is based) was headed by chairman of the department Professor G. Woodcock, and was conducted by graduate research assistant Sandra McIlwain.

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Every structure within the roughly eight-block survey area, the town proper, was inventoried and an in-depth study of all significant cultural, architectural, and historic resources conducted with individual eligibility as the main interest. This inventory was partial, however, since it did not include a comprehensive archeological survey of the area. In the 1950s, limited archeological excavations occurred and a few prehistoric sites, usually shell middens, were identified in the surrounding rural area outside the multiple-resource boundary. More recently, several small prehistoric sites located in an area of natural knolls near creek bottoms have been investigated by the University of Texas at Austin. During the fall of 1978, the only historic archeological site to be identified within the multiple-resource area (41WT15, located on the property of the Stagecoach Inn) (National Register, 1976), was excavated by a privately funded professional archeologist, Gerald K. Humphrey. Further exploration of the remains of this site, which was originally the main kitchen area of the inn, yielded important information concerning the construction and plan of the actual kitchen structure. Other properties within the multiple-resource area also demonstrate potential for historical archeological research.

Throughout the course of the survey, McIlwain talked to local residents and was greatly assisted by local historians Judy and Nath Winfield in the compilation of pertinent historical data and information from deed records. Invaluable assistance in documenting the village and its buildings was also rendered by Mrs. Milly Schaer and Sarah Brown, both of Chappell Hill, whose untiring efforts made the nomination possible. As fieldwork progressed, careful inspection of the entire multiple-resource area was conducted, and tentative evaluations were made by McIlwain of all the buildings to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. A total of nine individual properties have been selected, and the boundaries of an historic district proposed (herein).

In the fall of 1983, the Historical Society of Chappell Hill contracted with Barbara Nagel to conduct more extensive primary research and prepare a draft of the final National Register Nomination for the proposed multiple-resource area. Throughout this second phase of the project, more intensive historical research, architectural analysis, and personal interviews were conducted.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		(medicine)
Specific dates	see below		Builder/Architect	N/A		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The small town of Chappell Hill, Texas, contains many historic and architectural resources (including an historic district) which depict the development of this mid-19th-century rural community, economically influenced by agriculture. Several vernacular commercial businesses, houses, civic buildings, and churches are highly illustrative of the periods during which they were built, and are still used for their original purposes. Although not the finest examples of high-style architecture, they are typical of the wide variety of styles and tastes once popular in the Chappell Hill community. Those resources which evolved structurally over time also impart perspective to historic architectural preferences. Strategically located near the Brazos River and on a main travel route to Washington-on-the-Brazos, Chappell Hill has been recognized by eminent historians as an important educational and cultural center of early Washington County. Only Chappell Hill and Burton, a post-Civil War town located in the west part of Washington County, have survived as viable towns in this long-settled part of Stephen F. Austin's Colony.

Historical Outline and Representative Structures

Chappell Hill was named for Robert Wooding Chappell who came to Texas with his family in 1838. Situated in the southeastern part of Washington County, the village is in a league of land originally granted to William Munson by the Mexican government. Robert Chappell, a former resident of Tennessee, who established a cotton plantation near the original town site, is credited with killing the last buffalo in Washington County in 1850. When civilization threatened his hunting grounds he simply took off for more remote places and eventually settled in Milam County, Texas, where he died.

Chappell's granddaughter, Mary Hargrove Haller, wife of Jacob Haller, carried forth the family tradition in the community. As one of the few women in Texas history known to be directly responsible for the founding and naming of a settlement, Mary initiated large-scale settlement of the town proper. On February 2, 1847, she purchased a block of 100 acres of land. Prior to the public sale of these lots, which began in 1849, the town tract was surveyed and subdivided into blocks, streets, and alleys, and was laid off in a regular grid pattern. This area became Chappell Hill proper, which was enlarged when incorporated in 1856.

A post office was established in November of 1847, with Jacob Haller appointed its first postmaster. The Deed Records of Washington County verify that there were at least two stores operating near the intersection of Main and Chestnut streets in Chappell Hill before the sale of lots in the fall of 1849. One store was owned by a Methodist minister and entrepreneur, Lorenzo D. Bragg, and the other by Terrell A. Jackson and John C. Wallis. The first house in Chappell Hill was reportedly constructed by Jacob Haller on Main Street of cut cedar logs and measured 16 feet square. Haller reported started selling goods from the house in which he lived.

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An abundance of local cedar and hardwood provided lumber for homes, barns, and other buildings. The wood could be easily worked by the many sawmills operating in the area. The first mills were sash sawmills operated by water power, as early as 1840. By 1848, a steamdriven mill was in operation outside the Chappell Hill area. Happily, historic homes have survived to display early methods of construction and the use of native materials. One of the best examples is the Isaac Applewhite House ("House of Cedar"), constructed in 1852 by a Methodist minister who owned a steam sawmill (#39).

Chappell Hill was an agricultural community, with cotton the principal crop. Since the area encompassed some of the richest agricultural land in Texas, it began to draw settlers and colonists from southern states, where the soil fertility was depleting. A few of the educated and prominent settlers who contributed to the expansion of the community include the Chappells, Keesees, McDades, Routts, Haynies, Jacksons, Huberts, and Reavilles. Reflecting the heritage of these early settlers, a plantation system soon emerged with large tracts of workable land owned by a few wealthy planters. By 1860, 18 resident planters of Washington County owned more than \$100,000 in real and personal property. Eight (almost half) of these men, including W. W. Browning, Gabriel Felder, Terrell J. Jackson, John W. Lockhart, R. J. Swearingen, and Joseph Toland, resided in or near Chappell Hill. In July of 1859, Andrew Mitchell Keller, the stonemason who constructed Soule University, identified Chappell Hill in his personal diary as the "wealthiest settlement in Texas."

Most major plantations operated their own cotton gins prior to the Civil War. The fact that public gins were not yet widespread in Washington County made it necessary for some small farms to rely on larger operators for their ginning needs. Some attempts were made to diversify crops, by growing tobacco and rice, but cotton prevailed as the predominant agricultural product. Two of Chappell Hill's most prominent citizens, Dr. John W. Lockhart and Col. William W. Browning, owned plantations approximately one-half mile south of the town proper and outside the multiple-resource area. Dr. Lockhart, a physician and frequent host of Sam Houston, constructed his plantation house in 1850 of native wood on 1,000 acres with the help of slave labor. A large two-story Greek Revival house was built in 1856-1858 by Col. Browning, who at various times was financier and head of the Board of Trustees of Chappell Hill Female College, Soule University, and the Methodist Church. He was also one of the organizers and stockholders of the Washington County Railroad.

The problem of getting the cotton to market was unsatisfactorily met by either hauling it to Houston with oxen that tended to bog down, or by shipping it downstream to Galveston on steamboats prone to accidents. After several enterprising local planters aroused interest in a railroad project, the Washington County Railroad Company was granted a charter on February 2, 1856. Work was begun at Hempstead in 1857 by a company composed of Nathan King, Col. Browning and Chappell Hill planter Col. William M. Sledge. The line reached Chappell Hill in the summer of 1859 and was finished to its western terminus at Brenham a year and a half later. Colonel Sledge, who occupied one of the nominated properties in the multiple-resource area (#40; National Register), mortgaged one-half of his 600-acre cotton crop to finance a railroad bridge across the Brazos River.

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This rail line was purchased by the Houston and Texas Central system in 1869, and pushed through to Austin. Another early mode of transportation in Chappell Hill was the stage-coach. As early as 1852, a stage line operated from Austin to Houston three days a week via Chappell Hill; F. P. Sawyers mail stage ran from Houston to Waco in 1858.

Like many of the early towns in the state, Chappell Hill was a strongly religious community. The Methodist Church, one of the strongest influences in the overall development of the community, had its beginning in numerous camp meetings held at Cedar Creek and various other locations in the 1830s. Reverend Robert Alexander, who arrived in Texas at the beckoning of William B. Travis, was the main organizing force behind the early Methodists and thus responsible for the actual founding of the church in Chappell Hill in 1851. Alexander, who was among several Methodist leaders to live in the Isaac Applewhite House (#39), succeeded Dr. Martin Ruter as the minister responsible for the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas. The 1873 Providence Baptist Church (#22), which still stands in the Main Street Historic District, is successor to the old Providence Church founded in 1842 at old Jacksonville, a small community three miles north of Chappell Hill. A Presbyterian Church was organized in 1859 and a unusual two-story Greek Revival building was erected on the west side of Main Street. This was sold to the Chappell Hill Female College and eventually moved in 1886, to the campus where it served as the Music Hall. During the late 1880s a large number of Polish Catholics, who had moved into the area south of the multiple-resource area, organized St. Stanislaus Parish and constructed a church building in 1889; that congregation survives, but its early buildings do not.

As agricultural operations flourished in the 1850s and 1860s, Chappell Hill was rising into prominence as a great center of Methodism and education in Texas. The fine schools established in the early 1850s, and general preference for the Methodist faith, became a great attraction for many of the earlier settlers. For the most part, they had been well-educated in southern states and wanted to provide future generations with the benefit of a proper education. Many of the early wealthy planters and prominent preachers were Methodist and were instrumental in the establishment of two schools, as well as a strong Methodist Church (1851). The town's original Methodist building was destroyed in the Great Storm of 1900. The present Carpenter Gothic structure was completed in 1901 by Henry C. Brandt, a local cabinetmaker (#41).

Chappell Hill Male and Female Institute was organized in 1852. In the same year, it was reorganized and its name changed to Chappell Hill College. Soule University for boys was chartered on February 2, 1856, and constructed on land donated by Dr. R. J. Swearingen. At this time the male students moved to their new location. The female contingency of the Chappell Hill College continued to operate as the Chappell Hill Female College until 1912. The tower (#42) is the only remaining vestige of the third two-story 1873 College Building (built to replace a former structure destroyed by fire), and is being nominated in conjunction with the 20th-century Chappell Hill Public School, which now occupies the historic cite of the college.

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Soule University, named in honor of Bishop Joshua Soule of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was an imposing three-story structure built of local sandstone and measuring 56 by 84 feet. The University's Department of Medicine became the pilot medical project for the entire state, and also the basis and foundation for the later Texas Medical College and Hospital, now the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. The Civil War had an adverse effect on Soule University, as the call for troops depleted the number of able men that were capable of attending school. The university was converted to a military hospital by the Confederate government shortly after secession. Despite sporadic attempts at revival after the war, little success was achieved, and in 1873 Soule University was merged with Georgetown's Southwestern University. Soule continued in operation as a college of Southwestern until 1889. The building was torn down in 1911.

The late 1840s and 1850s witnessed a large influx of people to the Chappell Hill vicinity due, in part, to the fertile lands, and also to the reputation of the town as a law-abiding and civilized educational center. Incorporation in 1856 resulted in a growth spurt which continued up to the yellow fever epidemic of 1867. The population peaked first during the boom years before the Civil War, when it reached 600. Several stylish one- and two-story residences were built by wealthy landowners and the town's enterprising businessmen on both Main Street and in the adjacent residential neighborhood. Perhaps the most ambitious of these which still remains is the two-story Greek Revival Stagecoach Inn, constructed in 1850 by the founder of Chappell Hill (#5). Several other residences representing this formative period, most of which are located at the north end of the Main Street Historic District, include the Haller (#4), Permelia Haynie (#3), Julia Booth (#2), Casper Witteborg (#34), and Julius Yanch Houses (#36). Also representing this boom period are two early residences on Chestnut Street which evolved structurally over time--the Sterling Smith House (#37) and the J. R. Routt House (#38).

With the exception of the original beams and support system of Buster's Drug Store, no commercial buildings from this early period exist. Currently transformed into a garage (#31), the drug store was reportedly one of the earliest buildings constructed on Main Street, and remained intact as late as the 1930s. The original structure was built by Marcus P. Munyan and featured a plain false-front gable.

Historic archeological investigations have occurred on the site of Stagecoach Inn (#5) to recover information on which to base a reconstruction of the detached kitchen that initially served the structure. Similar detached outbuildings and cisterns once associated with several early residences within the multiple resource area no longer remain, although their foundations probably exist below the surface of the ground. Current residents of many of these properties have also found historic debris and artifacts. Some large cisterns survive intact beneath the first floors of several commercial buildings on the west side of Main Street, and at the rear entrances of a few houses. Additional archeological excavations within the multiple-resource area would undoubtedly yield considerable historic information and artifacts.

Growth after the Civil War was virtually halted by the yellow fever epidemic of 1867 which decimated the population of Chappell Hill and Washington County. Entire families were wiped out and many others left town permanently. After the Civil War, also, the work force declined so rapidly that farmers in the region had to make major

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changes in their operations. The Washington County Emigration Society was subsequently formed, and agents were dispatched to Germany in search of farm families willing to come to Texas to cultivate the land. Approximately 250 farmers made the journey, and once they were settled, proved thrifty and productive at the task of raising cotton. Problems soon arose, however, when these German settlers wanted to purchase land of their own. Upon realizing they could not purchase land from the wealthy planters, they relocated to farms in the western part of the county. After this, most of the large estates began to be broken up and sold in portions. The era of the totally independent farmers cultivating for family needs was replaced large-scale farming for profit.

Although Chappell Hill's early prosperity and growth were somewhat slowed by the Civil War, the effects of Reconstruction had less of an impact here than in other Texas towns, as is evidenced by the construction of two of Chappell Hill's most substantial commercial buildings, the 1865 J. P. Perkins Drug Store (#13), (which exhibits an early use of metal in its stylized scroll cast-iron lintels) and the 1869 Rock Store, Chappell Hill's only stone commercial building, (#11). An active town council executed many physical improvements within the town, and in 1866 commissioned a system of wooden sidewalks downtown and in the residential neighborhood.

A robust economic climate and general prosperity continued from the Reconstruction Period through the 1890s, producing many brick and wood-frame commercial buildings. Structures representing this stage in the town's development are the W. R. Reinstein Store (#10), the Brazos Star (#25), the S. F. Thornhill Building (#27), and Lesser's Store (#8). The clapboard and board-and-batten Brazos Star, formerly the McDermott Saloon, continuously housed a drinking establishment, complete with its original furnishings, until a few years ago. In the 1890s, many residences evolved structurally, receiving popular eclectic Victorian additions. Even more buildings received stylistic facelifts after the Great Storm of 1900.

A second population peak and period of expansion and prosperity began in the early 1900s, before World War I. A favorable business climate resulted in a building boom featuring the employment of cast iron on the storefronts of commercial buildings. Although stylistically simple, representative commercial buildings from this era were larger and mirrored a more sophisticated taste. Several of these business establishments, which were financed by fortunes from agriculture, professions, and industry, include the Campbell's S & B Drug Store (#12), the Henry Schaer Store (#30), the Old Post Office (#14), the Jake Winfield Store (#17), and the W. E. Schaer Store and Masonic Lodge (#28). The town's wealth necessitated the organization of the town's first and only bank, the Farmer's State Bank (#9), constructed in 1907. Also during this period, four noteworthy Colonial Revival buildings were erected by local builder J. W. Heartfield--the Chappell Hill Circulating Library (#45), Toland House Hotel (#24), and King Felder House (#44). These reflect not only the superb craftsmanship of their architect, but also the prosperity of the town's residents in the early 20th century.

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Building construction was slowed somewhat in the 1920s, although one of the first paved roads in Washington County was constructed in Chappell Hill in 1921. The town's reputation as a great educational center was reinforced by the construction in 1927 of the main educational building for the Chappell Hill Independent School District (#43) on the site of the Chappell Hill Female College, which had recently closed. Constructed by Austin contractor, Frank Barron, and designed by prominent Page Brothers Architects of Austin, the brick school building was an architecturally outstanding educational facility in Washington County at the time it was built. In the late 1920s, the Depression was mirrored locally in a decrease in available jobs and population (from 1000 to 500). Debt-ridden residents were forced to demolish or abandon many larger historic homes they could no longer afford.

Since World War II, there has been relatively little development in the multiple-resource area. Prior to the war, in 1936, Chappell Hill's population had reached 1,221, with farming as the principal industry. During this period the town still retained its historic import as a trading and shipping point. In more recent years a few ranch houses have made their appearance in the established residential neighborhood, and two new subdivisions of suburban housing have appeared, about two miles north and south of the present limits of the city. Another widespread trend which has affected the overall physical character of the multiple-resource area since the 1960s is the moving in of a large number of historic residential structures (middle late 19th century) from surrounding towns and rural sections, which have later been rehabilitated. Although they are interspersed throughout the multiple-resource area, most are situated near its southern boundary along Providence Street and are not under consideration for National Register listing.

An increase in population in the past three decades is the direct result of an influx of Houstonians who have purchased properties as weekend homes and permanent residences. Two important changes in the past few years which have occurred in Washington County and been reflected in Chappell Hill's development are the ownership of land by out-of-county absentee residents and the change from row-crop farming to forage production for beef, dairy, and horses. Cotton is a prime example of the change in production agriculture. In 1930, there were 95,300 acres planted in cotton, while in 1981, only 272 acres were planted. Currently the Chappell Hill area and Washington County are gaining national attention as one of the top horse-producing and training centers in the country.

Preservation activities within the multiple-resource area have been initiated and supported by the active Chappell Hill Historical Society, founded in 1964 for the purpose of restoring and preserving the Chappell Hill Library (#45). As work progressed and interest grew, other buildings and items of local historic value were included to save for posterity. A new interest in downtown revitalization has been encouraged within the private and business sectors and many restoration projects have been completed in the city, including historic residences and buildings within the historic district (Rock Store #11, Farmers State Bank #9, Jack Winfield Store #17, Julius Yanch House #36, the Stagecoach Inn #5, and the Jessie Crockett House #20).

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GENERAL DISCUSSION OF AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCEExploration and Settlement

Early settlement of the multiple-resource area represents a pattern typical of many small Washington County pioneer towns which flourished in the mid-19th century. Crucial to the organization and overall economic development of the region, the establishment of the town of Chappell Hill as one of the most important centers of Methodism and education in Texas in the 1850s initiated a period of expansion and increased settlement by pioneers predominantly from southern states. Chappell Hill was recognized early as the cultural and educational center of the area that was Stephen F. Austin's colony. Prior to this and the removal of the Indians, early farmers had established modest homesteads at the outskirts of the present town along New Year's Creek and major travel routes. A site on New Year's Creek near Chappell Hill was also the point of arrival for the first settlers of Austin's colony. Large-scale settlement of the town proper did not occur until the original town site, purchased by Mary Hargrove Haller, was surveyed into lots in 1849. As one of the few women in Texas history directly responsible for the founding and naming of a town, Mary Haller also initiated increased settlement of the outlying region. Her grandfather, Robert Wooding Chappell, reportedly maintained a store and "trading post" at the place where the town was established prior to 1849. In addition, Washington County Deed Records indicate that there were at least two other stores operating in Chappell Hill during this period. (Example of buildings from the early 1850s including the Haller House #4 and the Stagecoach Inn #5).

Architecture

Chappell Hill's overall historical development and early position as the cultural and educational center of the newly established state is reflected in the evolution of wood and brick vernacular architecture in the commercial center, and by both modest and sophisticated houses on Main Street and in the adjacent residential neighborhood. A full range of local architectural types and styles, including Greek Revival, Victorian Eclectic, modified Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, is well represented by residential, commercial, religious, and civic buildings for the period between 1850 and 1930. Although the vernacularized architecture within the multiple-resource area represents national trends and many popular styles and features in small Texas towns, it reflects a distinctly local character and modest scale. Due both to the Great Storm of 1900 and changes in the architectural styles and tastes, several mid-19th-century houses have evolved structurally and have Victorian-influenced additions. A wide variety of structures, although not representative of the finest examples of high-style architecture, associated with numerous public-spirited and prominent citizens, and serves as tangible evidence of the historic past of this once-thriving community.

A considerable amount of construction, spurred on by a robust economic climate, produced many wooden and fine, substantial, brick, commercial buildings during the 1850s-1870s and the first decades of the 20th century. Reflecting imaginative styling and a fine quality of workmanship, the simple brick detailing employed during these periods is particularly noteworthy. A single commercial structure of sandstone rubble, built in 1869, still exists. With the advent of the railroad in 1859, easily transported, ornamental cast-iron cornices and thin columns placed between wide glass windows at the street level were popularized. Most of Chappell Hill's early 20th-century commercial

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buildings were large in scale and, like their predecessors, reflected the availability of local building materials such as brick. One of the most architecturally ambitious projects during this period was the Chappell Hill Public School Building, constructed in 1927 and designed by Page Brothers Architects.

Architectural development in the residential sections of Main Street and the adjacent neighborhood to the east kept full pace with that in the commercial center during these periods. Superb design and craftsmanship are reflected in eclectic vernacularized versions of nationally popular house forms (as might have been represented in builders' guides and pattern books). The middle to late 19th century, as well as the early 20th, produced an almost infinite variety of architectural features and house forms based on Greek Revival, modified Queen Anne, eclectic Victorian, and Colonial Revival styles. Although few of these exist as documentation of an earlier period, several early 20th-century Colonial Revival residences and brick commercial buildings constructed by J. W. Heartfield survive as important architectural forms. Of particular significance is the fact that a large number of commercial and residential interiors remain intact. In various individually listed buildings and those is the Main Street District.

Medicine

Several prominent physicians residing and practicing in Chappell Hill between 1850 and 1900 pioneered in the field of medicine. One of the most influential, Dr. Richard M. Swearingen, owned several lots on the east side of Main Street in the 1870s. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1853, and was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes as a 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.

Another prominent pioneer physician, Dr. William S. Rogers, was appointed Medical Examiner of Washington County after the Civil War, and taught clinical medicine at the Medical Branch of Soule University in Galveston until his death in 1887. It is significant for the study of medicine in Texas that Soule University's Department of Medicine became the pilot medical project for the entire state, and also the basis for the later Texas Medical College and Hospital (now the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston).

(William S. Rogers House #46)

Historic Archeology

Historic archeology investigations have occurred within the multiple-resource area on the site of the Stagecoach Inn (#5) in order to recover information on which to base a reconstruction of the detached kitchen that initially served the 1850 structure. The kitchen remains consisted of hearth, paved brick work area, and an activity area floor. Similar detached outbuildings and cisterns once associated with several early residences no longer remain, although their foundations probably exist below the surface of the ground. Many shards of pottery and other historical debris have been found on several

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properties and vacant lots throughout the years. Historic archeology would likely be an area of significance, eventually, if further work in that area is accomplished; for example, newspaper type has been found on a vacant lot north of Lesser's Store (#8), and rock foundations are visible along what was once Washington Street. Large stone cisterns are currently intact beneath the first floors of a few commercial buildings on the west side of Main Street (Reinstein Store #10, Perkins Drug Store #13, and Rock Store #11), as well as at the rear entrances of several houses (J.R. Routt House #38, Parmelia Haynie House #3, Haller House #4, Isaac Applewhite House #39, J. J. Shaver House #19, and the Baptist Parsonage #23). Vacant lots once associated with 19th-century residences also contain remains of cisterns.

(Stagecoach Inn #5)

Education

Chappell Hill's early public schools and private educational institutions were focal points in the community and reflected an expanding population and a prosperous economic climate. Both were important statewide as renowned centers of higher learning which graduated many prominent figures. The two most renowned, the Chappell Hill Female College and Soule University, were established in the mid-19th century under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Chappell Hill Male and Female Institute was organized in 1852. In the same year it was reorganized and its name changed to Chappell Hill College. Soule University for boys was chartered on February 2, 1856, and constructed on donated land bordering the multiple-resource area. The female contingency of the Chappell Hill College continued to operate as the Chappell Female College until 1912. Before it was razed in 1926, the college building housed the Chappell Hill public school. Soule University was an imposing three-story structure built of local sandstone and measuring 56 x 84 feet. The University's Department of Medicine became the pilot medical project for the entire state and also the basis and foundation for the latter Texas Medical College and Hospital, now the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. Several other public schools flourished in Chappell Hill at various times. A private school was housed in the Haviescher Residence on Main Street between 1895 and 1904. The most notable 20th-century school was constructed by the Chappell Hill Independent School District in 1927 on the site of the former Female College. Architecturally significant at the time of its construction, the school building was equipped with an auditorium and all the "modern conveniences."

(Chappell Hill Public School #43 and Chappell Hill Female College Bell #42)

Commerce

The Chappell Hill commercial district has continuously served since 1854 as both the economic and governmental center for Chappell Hill and the outlying region. The business district was the heart of a community that supported the agricultural trade and thrived because of it. Chappell Hill's commercial origin was historically based on (cotton) plantation farming which was replaced after the Civil War by small farms and stock raising. Prior to the Civil War, the vigorous cotton trade made Washington County Texas' leading center for cotton production and export. After the arrival of the railroad

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in 1859, and on account of the town's proximity to the Brazos River, Chappell Hill was established as one of the county's chief retail, wholesale, and shipping centers. The resulting "boom" period of development was marked by building expansion, population growth, and commercial property. Various commercial establishments such as groceries, dry goods stores, drug stores, saloons, and hotels lined both sides of Main Street all the way to the depot end of town which catered to railroad employees and their families. Because of its central position between the three cities of Houston, Waco, and Austin, Chappell Hill soon emerged as a market center for an agricultural area devoted chiefly to cotton. Several of the town's businessmen owned and operated ferry businesses and cotton gins and warehouses. In 1936 Chappell Hill was still a thriving farming community which commanded a considerable trade from the surrounding country. By 1950, however, Burton's population had surpassed that of Chappell Hill, and that town became more important as a shipping point and market.

(Commercial buildings in Main Street Historic District.)

Religion

Like many of the early communities of the State, Chappell Hill was a strongly religious community. In the mid-19th century Chappell Hill became one of the most important centers of Methodism in Texas. The Methodist Church, one of the strongest influences in the overall development of the community (especially education), had its beginning in numerous camp meeting held at Cedar Creek and various other locations in the 1830s. Reverend Robert Alexander, who arrived as a missionary in Texas at the beckoning of William B. Travis, was the main organizing force behind the early Methodist. The Texas Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Chappell Hill five times between 1854 and 1878. The 1873 Providence Baptist Church, which still stands on Main Street, is successor to the old Baptist Church founded in 1842 at Jacksonville, A small community three miles north of Chappell Hill.

(Chappell Hill Methodist Episcopal Church #41, Providence Baptist Church #22, and Isaac Applewhite House #39)

Landscape Architecture

Landscape architecture within the multiple-resource area has traditionally reflected citizen's 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 yards in front of residences. A few mid-late-19th-century residences at the northern boundary of the district are set on a low rise 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. In addition to the various native deciduous trees lining Main Street and gracing the lawns of Chappell Hill's historic homes, ornamentals were imported at one time. Many large, beautiful magnolias, for example, are to be found throughout the town. In the early 1900s, preferences for a more esthetic residential surrounding were reflected in the yards, which were changed from bare, fenced-in tracts to continuous lawns bordering on narrow streets. Several of the individual nominated residence within this area are situated on the original huge lots and display lush formal

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gardens or retain physical evidence of historic ones. A few of these historic wood-frame houses, surrounded by large tracts of land, maintain somewhat of a farm-like setting and impart a rural feeling to this part of the community. Many large old trees, such as pecans, sycamores, and live oaks, are still present in many of their original settings near residences. The most common flowering trees in the area are the crepe myrtle and dogwood. (The William S. Rogers House #46)

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CHOICE OF MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA, HISTORIC DISTRICT AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Initially, the multiple-resource study was to include a survey of the historical and architectural resources of an area which had comprised the original "100 acres" of the town's incorporated boundaries as defined in 1856. Both the National Register staff and survey team agreed that the scope of this area was too broad, and reduced it to correspond to the town proper which is approximately an eight-block area. Since there was no incorporated city limit, and since existing important structures were not known or suspected outside this delineated area, no other survey boundary was logical.

With the exception of the northern boundary and the west line of the district, the limit of the multiple-resource area is defined by the rear property lines of structures along an historic street line (Washington Street no longer exists), and incorporates a National Register property on the east and on the west as well as a few residences at the northwest end of the historic district.

Nine individual properties not included within an historic district were selected for nomination on the basis of National Register criteria, following extensive research and architectural evaluation. They represent virtually all of the remaining individual historic structures within this small community. In addition, a single historic district along Main Street, roughly bounded by Chestnut and Providence streets on the north and south, was selected for inclusion in the nomination. Encompassing a small and intact area of consistent historical and architectural development, the district is characterized by both residential and commercial structures with relatively few intrusions. Beyond the district's boundaries, modern residences are interspersed with insignificant structures or irreversibly deteriorated late 19th-century buildings.

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PRESERVATION-RESTORATION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE MULTIPLE-RESOURCE AREA

The history of preservation activities within the Chappell Hill community is intricately linked to the establishment of the Chappell Hill Historical Society in 1964. In this year members of the long-inactive Library Association gathered together for the purpose of restoring and preserving the town's deteriorating library building of 1912. The Historical Society was immediately founded to accomplish this task and to help preserve other buildings, records, etc., that were of historical interest or value to the community.

The Chappell Hill Historical Society, which currently boasts 80 members, has played an active part in encouraging the restoration, preservation, and improvement of the town's structures by individual property owners. In addition to its role as the prime mover of restoration efforts in the community, the Historical Society itself has been responsible for the restoration and later occupation of two other important buildings, the 1869 Rock Store and the Chappell Hill Public School (#43) constructed in 1927. The latter currently functions as an historical museum and houses several important personal collections and historical memorabilia.

One of the most noteworthy preservation projects by an individual owner in the nominated area was the restoration of the important Greek Revival Stagecoach Inn, constructed in 1850 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Another National Register property, Waverly, had previously been restored in 1966. Several commercial buildings in the Main Street Historic District, such as the Farmer's State Bank, Brazos Star, Henry Schaer Store, W. F. Schaer Store, and the S. F. Thornhill Building, have also received face lifts within the past few years. A few restoration projects, such as the recently purchased Sterling Smith House, are currently in the planning stages, and the restoration of one structure, the W. S. Rogers House, now is in progress.

The Chappell Hill Historical Society, with local citizens and officials, have actively supported the preservation of their historic architectural features as well as the community's known archeological sites. Local citizens have initiated investigations and excavations of such sites, while the Historical Society played a crucial role in 1981 in preventing the construction of a huge transmission line which would have adversely affected the historical character of the area and/or resulted in the physical destruction of important historical and archeological sites.

Other activities which the Historical Society of Chappell Hill has been involved with include tours of historic homes and special fundraising events. The organization has also been instrumental in creating two folk-art stitchery murals portraying the history of the town.

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SUMMARY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CHAPPELL HILL VICINITY

The archeology of Washington County and the area surrounding Chappell Hill is poorly known. Several small prehistoric sites have been located approximately three to four miles from the town, but only at the Boggy Creek sites (such as 41WT 12) have large shell middens been found and a defined geographical area thoroughly excavated and investigated. A single historic archeological site (41WT 15) was excavated in the fall of 1976 on the property of the historic Stagecoach Inn (#5). Information was recovered on which to base a reconstruction of the detached kitchen that initially served the 1850 structure. The kitchen remains consisted of a hearth, paved brick work area, and an activity floor of unspecified function to the north along the east side of a building. Additional archeological investigations in the Chappell Hill area would undoubtedly yield considerable important historic and prehistoric information and artifacts.

An archeological survey of the Boggy Creek sites, which are designated Central Midden, South Knoll, and Creek, was initiated in July of 1955 when mention of it was made by Nathan L. Winfield, Jr., of Chappell Hill, Texas. These three midden sites are located a few yards west of Farm Road 1155 approximately four miles north of Chappell Hill. The stream course of Boggy Creek flows into the Brazos River about four miles away. Initial investigation of the area, aided by Dee Ann Suhm (now Story) and Rudolph C. Troike of the University of Texas, Austin, involved locating the main shell midden and testing and locating additional sites in the immediate area.

The information yielded from these sites, particular from the central midden, provided information on the sequence of human occupation along Boggy Creek and gave evidence that Indians had camped in this area. The local Akokisa Indians and related tribes depended upon hunting, fishing, and food gathering for their main subsistence. Throughout the period of occupation, the abundant use of shellfish as a food source is indicated by the large number of fresh-water mussell shells consistently found at some of the sites. Also deer bones point to the fact that this game animal was an important local source of food. Few milling tools were found at the Boggy Creek sites, suggesting that seeds were not commonly utilized. Presumably, a seasonal abundance of natural foods in the Boggy Creek area accounts for the repeated occupations of these sites over a considerable period of time.

Dart points and other artifacts attributable to the Archaic Stage were uncovered, as well as small amounts of pottery representing an transition from the Archaic to the Neo-American Stage. Pottery from the Central Midden appeared to be Goose Creek Plain and Goose Creek Incised. Other Lithic artifacts from the Boggy Creek sites included knives, heavy bifaces, choppers, scrapers, side-scrapers, graters, miscellaneous chipped flint fragments, and handstones.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property (see site continuation sheet)

Quadrangle name Chappell Hill, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (see site continuation sheet)

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

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H

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(see continuation sheet)

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheets)

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 Barbara Nagel (with Peter Flagg Maxson, Texas Historical Commission)

organization

date January 1984

street & number 213 W. 41st Street

telephone (512) 453-8873

city or town Austin

state Texas

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

Lurtis J. J. J.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 17 Dec 1984

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

See Continuation Sheet for Listings date
Keeper of the National Register

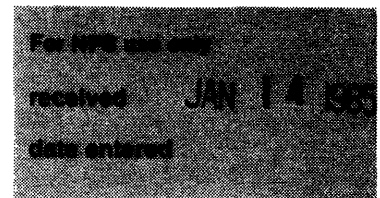
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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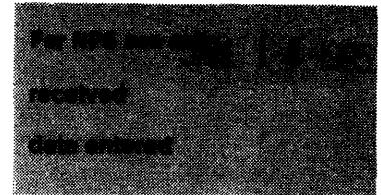
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Interviews conducted by Barbara Nagel:

Thelma Crockett - November 1983, January, 1984.

Mr. and Mrs. Nath Winfield - January, 1984

Harry Lesser - November, 1983

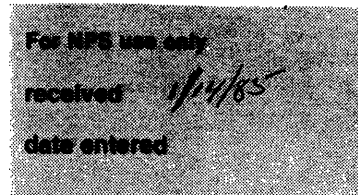
Bernice Shaver - February, 1984

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Spencer - March, 1984.

Unpublished diary of Andrew Mitchell Keller (Stonemason who built Soule University).
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clyde O. Dawson.

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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

Attest

Cover accept.
Linda McClelland 5/15/85

2. Applewhite, Isaac, House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

3. Chappell Hill Circulating Library

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

4. Chappell Hill Methodist Episcopal Church

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

5. Chappell Hill Public School and Chappell Hill Female College Bell

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Linda McClelland 2/20/85

6. Felder, E. King, House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

7. Rogers, William S., House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

8. Routt, J.R., House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

9. Smith, John Sterling, Jr. House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper

Attest

Shelene Byers 2/20/85

10.

Keeper

Attest