

Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 12/9/2010
18" x 28" Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker with post
Gillespie County (Job #10GL03) Subject (Atlas) UTM:
Location: Fredericksburg, 542 Doebbler Road

LUDWIG DOEBBLER HOUSE

GOTTFRIED LUDWIG "LOUIS" DOEBBLER (1814-1898) AND HIS BROTHER, WILHELM, IMMIGRATED TO TEXAS FROM PRUSSIA IN 1852, AND LUDWIG'S FAMILY FOLLOWED IN 1853. DOEBBLER AND HIS SON, RICHARD, COMPLETED THE FIRST PORTION OF THIS HOME, A SINGLE STORY LIMESTONE RESIDENCE MEASURING 12 BY 40 FEET, CIRCA 1857. FROM APPROXIMATELY 1865 TO 1874, DOEBBLER MADE ADDITIONS TO THE HOME, CREATING A 1 1/2-STORY ROUGH-CUT LIMESTONE L-PLAN HOUSE. THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDING 160 ACRES REMAINED IN THE DOEBBLER FAMILY AFTER LUDWIG'S DEATH, PASSING TO HIS SON, EMIL, AND THEN THROUGH THE FAMILY UNTIL 2004, WHEN THE HOME AND FIVE ACRES WERE SOLD. OTHER HISTORIC STRUCTURES ON THE HOMESTEAD INCLUDE A SMOKEHOUSE, BARN, AND CHICKEN HOUSE.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2010
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2010 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid September 1, 2009 to November 30, 2009 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC):

LUDWIG DOEBBLER HOUSE

County:

GILLESPIE

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map):

FREDERICKSBURG

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above:

542 DOEBBLER ROAD

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing
Lat: Long: (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek):

1/2 MILE WEST OF GRAPETOWN

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked. LEGAL DESCRIPTION ON MAPQUEST

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B and Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize photographs to 1-2 MB, or approximately 1024 x 768 pixels).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than November 30, 2009.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.

- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

- Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any:

DORIS J. ECKERT

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair):

Mailing address:

*City, Zip: 309 OLD SAN ANTONIO RD
FREDERICKSBURG, TX
78605*

Daytime phone (with area code):

830 997 3087

Email address (required):

12j.eckert@windstream.net

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner:

Address: City, state, zip:

Phone: Email address:

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.):

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

- Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any:

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair):

Mailing address: City, Zip:

Daytime phone (with area code): Email address (required):

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: GEORGE & ALICE KOLB

Address: City, state, zip: 542 DOEBBLER ROAD
FREDERICKSBURG, TX. 78624

Phone: Email address: georgek@ctesc.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): SEE BOTTOM PORTION OF MAPQUEST FORM

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): **GEORGE & ALICE KOLB**

Contact person (if applicable): **GEORGE**

Mailing address: **542 City, zip: DOEBBLER ROAD, FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS, 78624**

Email address (required): **Georgek@ct29c.net** Phone:

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: **GEORGE H. KOLB**
542 DOEBBLER RD.

Street address: **FREDERICKSBURG, TX. 78624**

Daytime phone (required): **830-990-1131** Email (required): **georgek@ct29c.net**

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
- 27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)

*For an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address:

markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madmark.html>)

Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
history@thc.state.tx.us



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories



Ludwig – left front row - 1897

LUDWIG DOEBBLER HOUSE

542 Doebbler Road

Fredericksburg, Texas 78624

Submitted by George & Alice Kolb
same address

LUDWIG DOEBBLER HOUSE

CONTEXT

In the late 1840's and 1850's the area southeast of Fredericksburg and north of Comfort was settled by German families who had left their country for the promise of free land that would rescue them from the serf status that most of them had endured for generations. This story is about one of those families, the Doebblers, and the solid rock house that they built with their own hands, in which they reared their family, and which remained in their family for almost 150 years.. Their life typifies the lives of many other German families in the Fredericksburg area during those difficult times, especially during the Civil War.

OVERVIEW

Ludwig Doebbler and his brother, Wilhelm, immigrated to Fredericksburg from the Luckenwalde, Prussia area in 1852. They traveled under their uncle's name (Franke) because they had been involved in some political unrest in Prussia with a group some times referred to as '48's. ¹ Wilhelm settled in town and became a successful merchant and writer. He also opened the first cigar store and a beer tavern in town.² His anti slavery views and writings would cause trouble for him during the Civil War. Ludwig's other brother, Ferdinand, and his family, immigrated to Fredericksburg from the same area of Prussia in 1846.³ He eventually homesteaded a 160 acre tract where the old Pinta Indian Trace (later the old San Antonio Road) crossed South Grape Creek, about 2 miles south of Ludwig's tract.⁴ Ludwig and Ferdinand built a rock inn and rock barn on this

tract, which Ferdinand operated for years.⁵ It became a favorite stop for travelers to and from San Antonio and even for cattle drivers taking their herds to market.⁶

Ludwig's wife, Mathilda, and four children remained in Prussia until 1853, when they immigrated to Fredericksburg, traveling under the name Duebeler.⁷ Shortly afterward, they lost their son, Louis, who drowned in what was then called Mill Dam Stream. Never the less, with typical German toughness, Mathilda set about establishing a seamstress business in town.⁸ In 1857 or 58, Ludwig and his son, Richard, age 10 or 11, completed construction of the first part of the Ludwig Doebbler House, on a 160 acre tract that Ludwig was homesteading in the South Grape Creek area, about 10 miles southeast of Fredericksburg and ½ mile west of the present village of Grapetown.⁹ It was a solid rock single story structure, measuring 12 feet wide and 40 feet long, composed of a kitchen with fireplace and a sleeping room. The floors were probably dirt, the windows had no sashes or glass and were covered with solid wood open able shutters.¹⁰ The doors were probably of split logs, attached together and the roof was probably split cypress shingles.

Mathilda and the other children remained in Fredericksburg, because she had to be near and accessible to her customers.¹¹ Then, another tragedy struck in September, 1859, when Mathilda died, reportedly of a sinus infection.¹² She was likely buried in a part of Der Friedhof Cemetery in Fredericksburg, in which her son, Louis, was probably also buried, which part may have later washed away. Ludwig was now left with five daughters, ranging in age from 1 to 9, plus Richard, age 12. He apparently felt that he could not adequately care for the daughters by himself, so he sent them to other homes in Fredericksburg and Mason to live and work.¹³ Tragedy came again shortly, when Bertha,

age 2, and living with another family, climbed upon a table and ate some sugar laced with fly poison. She died in convulsions.¹⁴

In May 1863, Ludwig married a 22 year old local widow, named Marie Alberthal, with two children of her own.¹⁵ Ludwig then sent word to his daughters to return home.

Laura, 8, and young Mathilda, 7, did so; but Clara and Nellie were away “some place” working for “people” and did not return.¹⁶ However, things did not go well. Their new stepmother was very mean to Laura and Mathilda and even to her own two children.¹⁷

So, within two years, Laura was sent to live and work for a family in Mason and

Mathilda, age 9, was sent alone on a stagecoach to live and work for a couple in San Antonio. She remained there until she was 14, when Ludwig again sent for her and she returned home once more.¹⁸ When she was 15 she met William Gruen, a man 13 years

older than she. Mathilda didn't love William at first but accepted his proposal of

marriage to “have a home.”¹⁹ She and William got their home in 1874. It was a log cabin built by William on a tract that they were homesteading just west of Ludwig's

tract.²⁰ But, one Sunday when Mathilda and William were attending church in town, the cabin caught fire and burned to the ground, with all of their belongings.²¹ Ludwig came

to her rescue and built a 1 ½ story rock house for her and William at the same site as the log cabin.²² It and the additions to it are presently owned by the Scott family and they are presently seeking a Texas historical marker on it as well.

Meanwhile Ludwig and Richard had completed two large additions to the Doebbler House. They first added a 15 foot wide and 30 foot long 1 ½ story room directly in front of the old sleeping room. The first story was a parlor with a fireplace and the upper level

was a sleeping room, which was probably accessed by an outside stairway. Later, a 12 foot wide by 28 foot long 1 ½ story room oriented 90 degrees to the existing building was added directly in front of the kitchen, thus making the House into an “L” shape (See attached drawing). The date that these additions were completed is not known with certainty, except that it was before 1874,²³ and possibly in the late 1860’s. Sometime after 1897 the front porch was added.

The House and acreage remained in Ludwig’s name until his death in 1898, when it passed to his son, Emil, until his death in 1919, at which time it passed to his son, Bruno, and upon his death in 1974, and his wife’s death in 1975, it passed to their son, Franklin, and daughter, Esther, as joint owners.. Franklin died in 2001 and left his ownership interest to his wife, Vernell. In 2004, the House and 5 surrounding acres were sold by Esther and Vernell to George H. and Alice L. Kolb, the Applicants. Following that, the House underwent a complete renovation, using the guidelines published by the Texas Historical Commission. The old decayed floors were removed , concrete was poured and recycled 1 by 6 flooring was installed on top of it; all longleaf pine window and door casings and doors were removed, restored and replaced; all exterior and interior slack plaster was removed and each joint in the interior and exterior rock walls was chiseled and repointed; all window sashes were replaced with matching 6 over 6 vinyl clad wood windows; the original longleaf pine floors up stairs were refinished; the open beam ceilings upstairs (including the old rafters and cedar lathing) were left intact and visible and a new roof, with standard insulation, was built on top of the old one; a standing seam

roof with the existing ridge trim was installed; and compatible but obvious additions were made on each end of the original rock structure.

When the Civil War started in 1861 Texas held a state-wide election to determine if it should withdraw from the Union and join the Confederacy. The state-wide vote was that it should.²⁴ However, the overwhelming vote in Gillespie and surrounding counties was that it should not.²⁵ The Confederates required all Texans to sign an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy or leave the state within 30 days.²⁶ It also required that all young able bodied men serve in the Confederate Army.²⁷ Governor Sam Houston refused to sign the oath of allegiance, for which he was impeached.²⁸ In the first few days of August, 1862, a group of about 60 or more young German men from Gillespie and surrounding counties, including Richard Doebbler, started marching to Mexico.²⁹ Some did so to meet up with the Union Army and serve in it.³⁰ Others marched just to avoid serving in the Confederate Army.³¹ On August 10, 1862, the marchers were intercepted by the Confederates at the Nueces River and all of the marchers except about 17 were killed, including several marchers who were wounded and left behind when the marchers retreated.³² The Confederates murdered these wounded men by shooting them in their head, as confirmed by one of the Confederate soldiers who participated in the battle.³³ The Confederates also left the bodies of all of the dead marchers unburied and accessible to the wolves and buzzards!³⁴ After the War ended, the remaining bones of the marchers were gathered and buried in a mass grave in Comfort beneath a marble memorial bearing the inscription **Treue Der Union**.³⁵ This event is now sometimes referred to as the Nueces Massacre. Fortunately, Richard Doebbler was one of the survivors.³⁶

Although most of the hill country Germans opposed slavery and favored the Union, there were some who not only differed, but also sought to violently take the life of any reputed Union supporter. They became known as the **Haengerbunde**. During the War, this guerilla band of men terrorized the hill country by hanging men who were believed to be sympathetic toward the Union. Some of their victims included the following:

- On March 9, 1864, William Feller and neighbors, Blank and Kirchner³⁷
- On February 1, 1864, Louis Schuetze, a school teacher.³⁸
- Jakob and Heinrich Itz, brothers of Karl Itz, Sr., a survivor of the Nueces Massacre.³⁹
- A man (name unknown) who came out of hiding to take water to his sick wife.⁴⁰
- Louis Martin, who was hanged for hauling cotton to Mexico and selling it during the war.⁴¹

Although neither Richard nor Wilhelm Doebbler was a victim of the Haengerbunde, in 1862 Wilhelm was arrested by the Confederates, was taken to San Antonio, tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for the duration of the War for allegedly writing an anonymous article that appeared in a New York newspaper expressing support for the Union. However, he escaped and fled to Mexico until the War was over.⁴²

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Nueces Massacre and the Haengerbunde were both local events. However, they both were part of and also caused by the struggle to abolish slavery and the resulting Civil War. Thus logically their historical significance is both local and national. But, what role did the Ludwig Doebbler House play in all this? Indeed, what role can any building play in any national or local struggle, short of being the site of a battle or a supply depot, unless the people in it engage in or become a part of an historical event. That is what occurred here. The Doebblers reared their children in the House to believe that slavery is wrong and should not be perpetuated, or assisted, but instead resisted. This is what Richard and the other marchers in the Nueces Massacre did as their part of widespread Civil War resistance in the Texas hill country.

Ludwig and Marie are buried in the Doebbler Cemetery, located just up the hill from the House. The Cemetery was granted a THC Cemetery marker in approximately 2007.

Respectfully Submitted


George & Alice Kolb

END NOTES

- 1 1852 passenger list for ship SOLON from Bremen
- 2 Cade, Winifred, "I Think Back", being the memoirs of Grandma Doebbler
Gruen, p. 2,
- 3 Pioneers in God's Hills, p. 254
- 4 Deed Records of Kendall County
- 5 Gillespie County Tax Rolls, 1848-92
- 6 Hohenberger, Cynthia "The Grapetown Legacy", p. 2
- 7 Gue, Chester & Esther "New Homes in a New Land, German Immigration to
Texas 1847-61"
- 8 I Think Back, p.4
- 9 Gillespie County Tax Rolls, 1848-92
- 10 I Think Back, pps. 4, 11 & 15
- 11 I Think Back, p. 4
- 12 Kirchen_Buch, 1849-70
- 13 I Think Back, pps. 4-5
- 14 I Think Back, p. 5
- 15 "The Gillespian", vol. 1, no. 1, 1992
- 16 I Think Back, p. 8
- 17 p. 8
- 18 p. 25
- 19 pps.25-26
- 20 p.27
- 21 p. 38
- 22 p. 39
- 23 p. 27
- 24 Ransleben, Guido E. "A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas", Naylor
Company, San Antonio, Texas 1974, pps. 104-05
- 25 pps. 104-05
- 26 pps. 89-90
- 27 pps. 87, 105
- 28 pps. 81-82
- 29 pps. 89-90
- 30 p. 114
- 31 p.125
- 32 p. 94
- 33 pps.93, 117-18
- 34 pps. 99, 118
- 35 p. 93
- 36 p. 89
- 37 I Think Back, p.103

(2004-05)

DEN

KITCHEN

(1857-58)

SLEEPING

(2004-05)

BEDROOM

PARLOR

(LATE 1860^S?)

(BEFORE)
(1874)

DINING
&
SLEEPING

(2004-05)

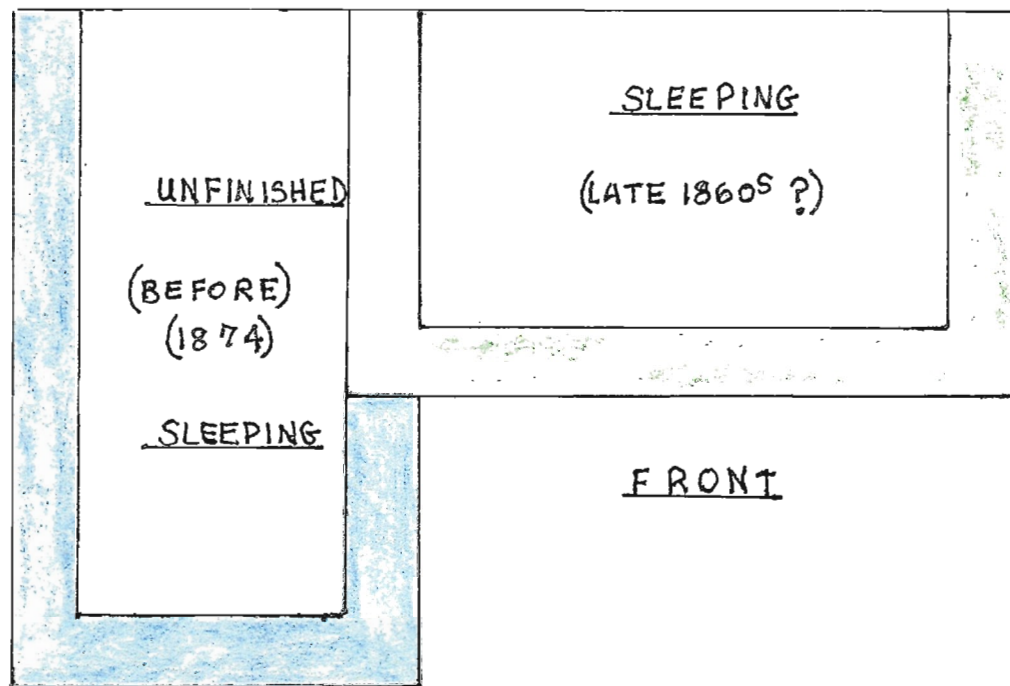
KITCHEN

FRONT

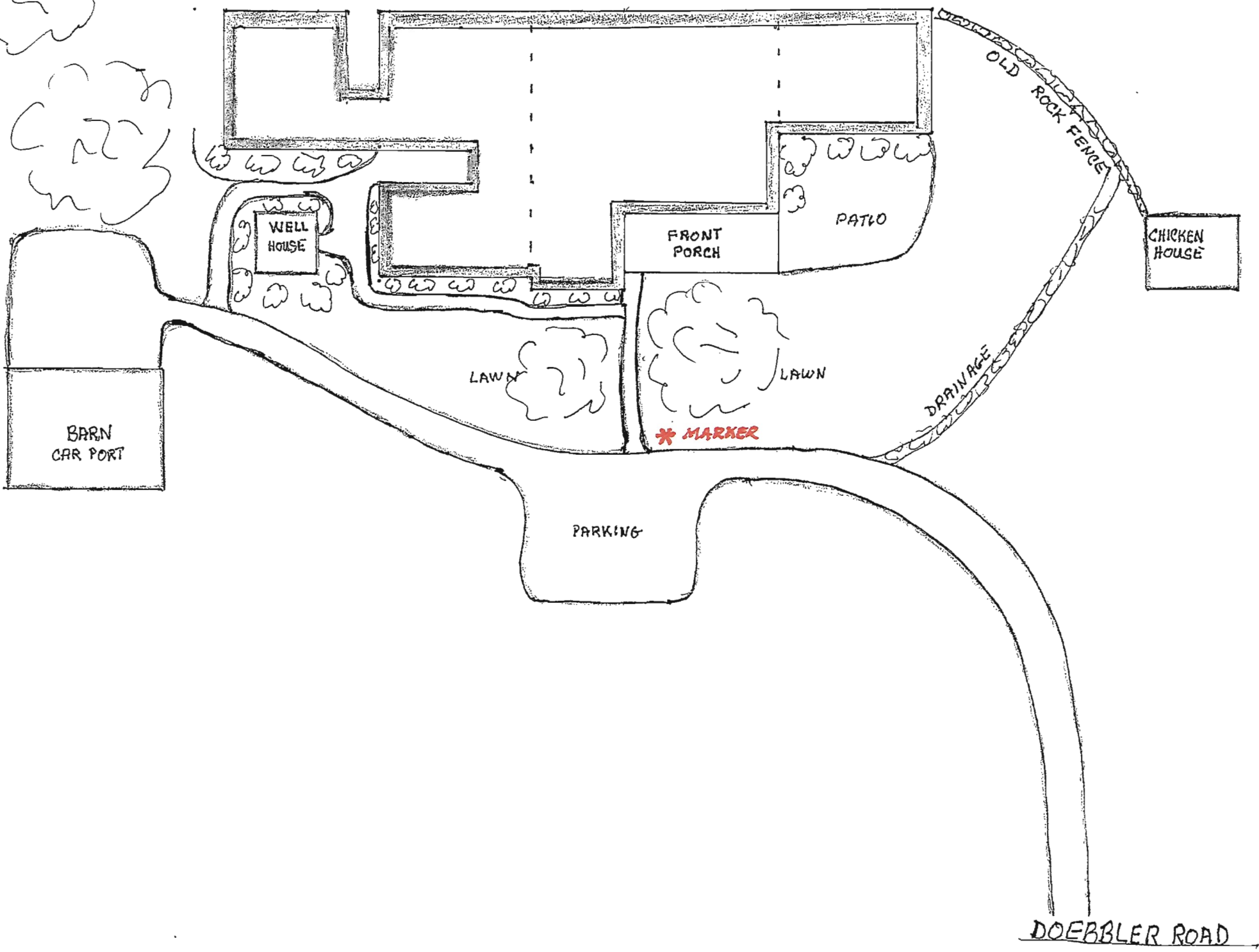
(PORCH AFTER 1897)

GROUND FLOOR

BACK



UPPER LEVEL



WELL HOUSE

FRONT PORCH

PATIO

CHICKEN HOUSE

BARN CAR PORT

LAWN

LAWN

* MARKER

PARKING

OLD ROCK FENCE

DRAINAGE

DOEBBLER ROAD

back row, l to r: Otto
b. 1881

Helen (Widaya)
1880-1963

Lise (Weimer)
1876-1901

Louis
1878-1922



Ernest
1885-1934

Marie
1857-1922

front row, l to r:
Agnes
1874-1958

Richard
1847-1930

Edgar
b. 1883

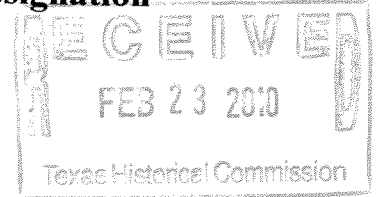
#10GL03

Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Property considered for designation:

Name of House, Address of House, Name of County, Texas:

Ludwig Doebbler House, 542 Doebbler Rd., Fredericksburg, Gillespie County



Legal Description (Lot and Block or Metes and Bounds): 5.0 ACRES BEING PART OF THE
L. DOEBBLER SURVEY # 19 7 1/2, ABSTRACT # 170, GILLESPIE COUNTY
TEX. ALSO KNOWN AS 542 DOEBBLER RD.

The Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is awarded to historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. Authorized by the Texas Legislature under Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, RTHL is the highest honor the state can bestow on historic structures in Texas. Designated properties are afforded a measure of legal protection and become part of the recorded history of the state's built environment.

Benefits of the RTHL designation:

- Recognition that a property is of local, regional or state significance.
- Protection for up to 90 days from exterior alterations, including demolition or relocation.
- Ad valorem tax exemptions, where granted by local taxing authorities.
- Inclusion in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas.
- Technical preservation assistance through the THC.

Responsibility of the property owner under the RTHL provision, as noted in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442.006 (f):

A person may not damage the historical or architectural integrity of a structure the commission has designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark without notifying the commission at least 60 days before the date on which the action causing the damage is to begin. After receiving the notice, the commission may waive the waiting period or, if the commission determines that a longer period will enhance the chance for preservation, it may require an additional waiting period of not longer than 30 days. On the expiration of the time limits imposed by this section, the person may proceed, but must proceed not later than the 180th day after the date on which notice was given or the notice is considered to have expired.

Additionally:

- The designation requires the public display of the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker. The marker is the property of the State of Texas and may not be removed or relocated without the prior permission of the Texas Historical Commission.
- RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon transfer of ownership. Only the Texas Historical Commission may remove the designation.
- Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public, but the marker must be accessible to the public.
- RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

I, the property owner or legal administrator of the property noted herein, signify below that I have read the information regarding Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and that I voluntarily seek the designation for the property. I further promise to comply with the provision noted in the Texas Government Code.

Name (print) GEORGE H. KOLB

Mailing address: 542 DOEBBLER RD.

City, state, zip: FREDERICKSBURG, TX 78624

Phone: 830-990-1131 Email: georgek@ctesc.net

Signature: GHKOLB





Ludwig – left front row - 1897

LUDWIG DOEBBLER HOUSE

542 Doebbler Road

Fredericksburg, Texas 78624

Submitted by George & Alice Kolb
same address



FRONT



FRONT-EAST SIDE



EAST SIDE



WEST SIDE

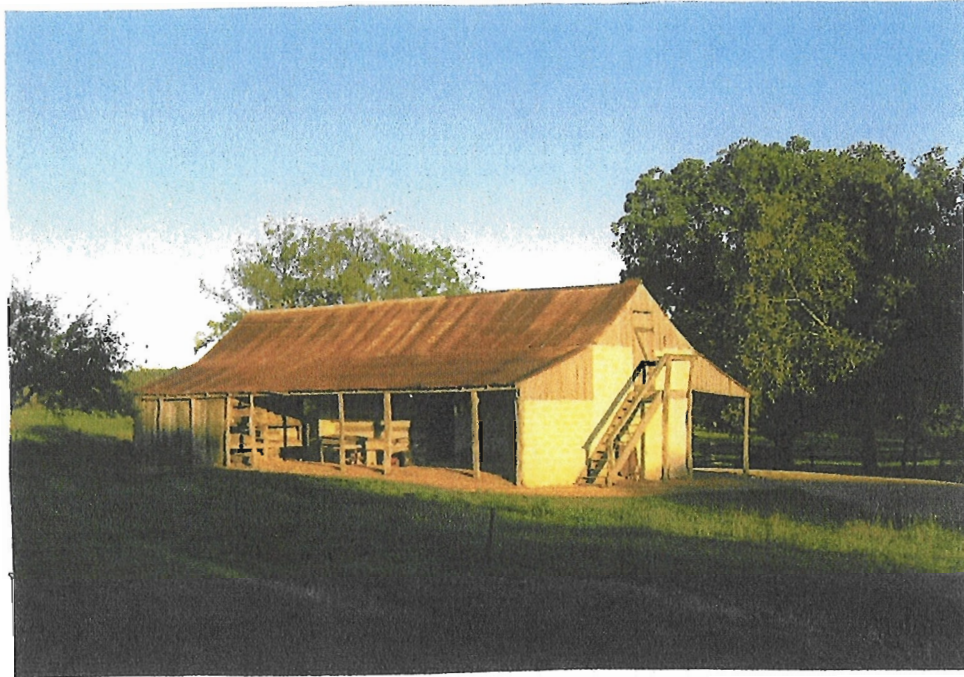


REAR

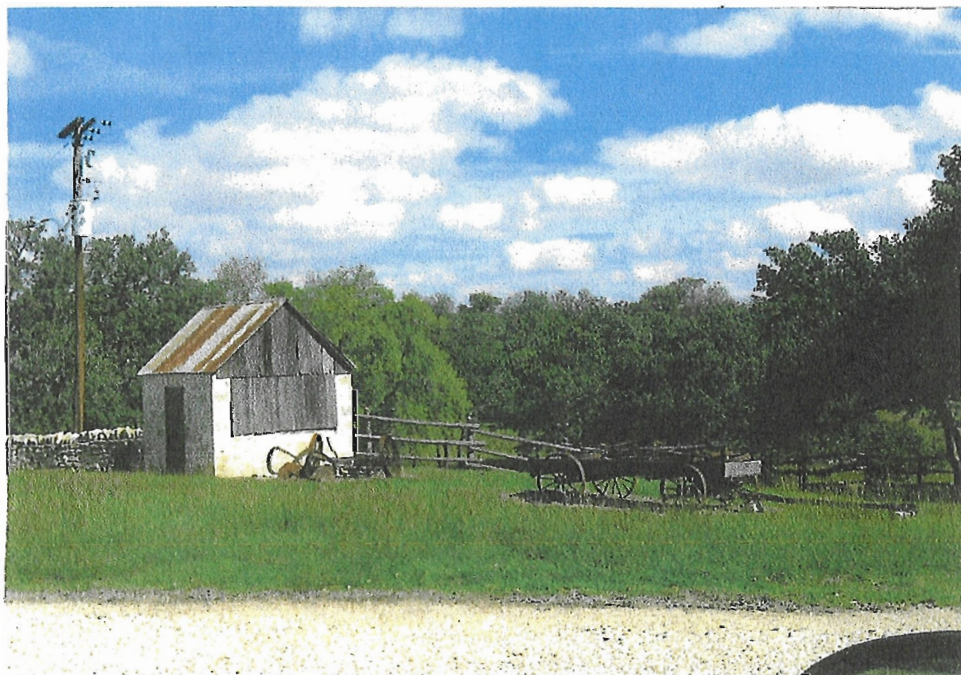


SMOKE
HOUSE

REAR



BARN



CHICKEN HOUSE