

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 9/17/2008, rev 12/17/08
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Washington County (Job #08WT03) Subject (Atlas) UTM
Location: Brenham, 2470 South Berlin Rd

LOUIS LEHMANN HOUSE

THIS PIONEER BERLIN COMMUNITY HOME DATES FROM THE 1870s. GERMAN NATIVE LOUIS LEHMANN, SR. BUILT THE HOUSE FOR HIS WIFE FRIEDERIKE (CLAUSMEIER) AND THEIR CHILDREN. LOUIS WAS A LEADER IN EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH, SERVED IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AND WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN 1874. LONGLEAF PINE AND CEDAR FORM THE FRAMING AND SIDING OF THE HOUSE, WITH TREE TRUNKS BENEATH THE HOUSE AXE-GROOVED FOR FOUNDATION CROSS BEAMS. EARLY ADDITIONS ATTACHED ROOMS AND PORCHES TO THE ORIGINAL CENTER PASSAGE LAYOUT. THE HOUSE REMAINED IN THE LEHMANN FAMILY UNTIL 1945.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2008

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2008 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid November 1, 2007 to January 15, 2008 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): Louis Lehmann House

County: Washington

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

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 2470 South Berlin Road

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

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/markerdesigns/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.

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; online map (see details below); site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure.

- 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 January 15, 2008.
- 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.
- Applications for RTHL markers must include a current city or county map through TopoZone.com that clearly denotes the proposed marker location. Instructions for using TopoZone.com are available on the THC web site.
- 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): Wilfred and Bobbie Dietrich

Mailing address: 701 Milroy Drive **City, Zip:** 77833

Daytime phone (with area code): (979) 836-3120 **Email address** (required):

wilfred_bobbie@sbcglobal.net

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Annalee Jeffries

Address: 2470 South Berlin Road **City, state, zip:** Brenham, Texas 77833

Phone: (979) 830-8663 **Email address:** annalee@swbell.net

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.

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): Annalee Jeffries

Contact person (if applicable): Ed Burnett

Mailing address: 6535 Sewanee **City, zip:** Houston, 77005

Email address (required): eburnett@sbcglobal.net **Phone:** (713) 669-1078

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: Wilfred Dietrich

Street address: 701 Melroy **City, zip:** Brenham, 77833

Daytime phone (required): (979) 836-3120 **Email** (required): wildred_bobbie@sbcglobal.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
- A TopoZone.com map of the proposed marker location
- The narrative history (including documentation)

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>).



LOUIS LEHMANN HOUSE

I. CONTEXT

The town of Brenham in Washington County, Texas had been in existence six years and had a population of 5,983 when the Lehmann family arrived in America. (1) They landed at the Port of Galveston in late 1849, spent the winter months there and in early spring traveled to the Brenham area by ox cart. The father, Ludwig, bought his first land in March of 1850. Deed records show he bought 200 acres from William S. Lyle for \$300 – part of a league of land granted by the state of Coahuila and Texas to Philip H. Coe and sold to him by Ralph A. Tandy, 2 March, 1850.(2) Their first house was a small log cabin. (3) Unmistakably, life was hard for this family, especially for Caroline, who lived less than three and one-half years after arriving in America. She died at age 60 on February 28, 1853 and lies in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. (4) On February 1, 1853 Ludwig purchased 215 acres of land from Margaret R. Jameison for \$718. (5) The family was soon raising cotton and corn even though these were unfamiliar crops to Germans. (6)

The Lehmanns were among the first Germans to locate in Washington County. Their settlement took the name Berlin, becoming the first permanent German settlement in the county. They did not live in rural isolation. By 1855 a Lutheran congregation had been founded. Ludwig donated land for the church. The family had four boys.(7) The eldest son, Louis Lehmann, Sr., as he soon called himself, was married in 1854 to the daughter of a farmer from Westphalia, Friederike Clausmeier, and took over the Lehmann family farm. By 1860 Louis had bought out his brothers and built up a flourishing operation worth \$3,400. (8)

Louis Lehmann, Sr. was a community and church leader. In 1856 he was asked to draw up a constitution for the Eben-Ezer Lutheran Church, Washington County's first Lutheran Church. In 1874 the Agricultural Association for Berlin and vicinity was founded, and Louis was elected its first president. (9)

Soon the Lehmanns were faced with the American Civil War. As the war progressed, Louis realized there was no way to avoid military service. Most Germans

had little enthusiasm for the Confederacy, but in a show of loyalty Louis volunteered for the militia in early 1863. Though he was 38 years of age and had five children aged 9 and younger, he was drafted into the Confederate Army later that year and placed in the cavalry. With only one servant girl and occasional help from neighbors, Friederike had to cope with five children and all the farm work. (10) The war finally ended and Louis came home. It isn't known what shortened Friederike's life but she died in 1875, just three weeks short of her fiftieth birthday. (11)

In 1876 Louis Lehmann, Sr. wanted to honor his beloved Friederike and his parents. He asked his brother-in-law in Germany to order two iron crosses and a memorial plaque. One of the crosses marks the graves of his parents, Ludwig and Caroline. The other marks the grave of Friederike. The memorial plaque was for his grandmother, Maria Theresa, who did not survive the rugged three month crossing from Europe. (12)

Louis Lehmann became the sole parent when Friederike died. In November of 1876 Louis married a widow who attended his church, Henriette Loesch. (13) The 1880 census for Washington County lists Louis, Henriette and her two children, Henry and Maria. There were also two remaining dependent children of Louis-Adolph and Alvina. (14) Since both wanted to secure the inheritances of their respective children, Louis and Henriette signed a prenuptial agreement. (15) That marriage lasted until the children were able to be on their own. Family historian Elizabeth Lehmann mentions a divorce (16), however a careful search of Washington County court records did not confirm this.

Louis Carl, Jr. was the oldest son of Louis and Friederike's five children. Family members say he began using the name L.C. so he would not be confused with his father. L.C. was born on December 1, 1856 and married Louise Struwe on December 19, 1878. Louise and L.C. had three children before she died in 1886. Her youngest child, a daughter, died six months later. About two years later L.C. married Emma Frank. In addition to the two boys from his first marriage, L.C. and Emma had seven more children, six growing into adulthood. L.C. died October 8, 1928, and Emma died on May 31, 1945. Both are buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery and Louise is buried next to them. One child from each marriage is buried close by. (17)

The house that Louis Lehmann, Sr. built after the Civil War still stands in a state of good repair and is now occupied by the actress Annalee Jeffries, granddaughter of Willie Lee and Clarence Jeffries who bought the Lehmann property November 5, 1945. (18)

II. OVERVIEW

After arriving in America as a young man of 24, Louis Lehmann, Sr. displayed the ability to take responsibility – for his family, his church, his community, and his country. He had graduated from a prestigious grammar school in Germany and therefore handled the new language effectively. When the Civil War arrived, he volunteered for the militia early in 1863. (19) A training camp (Camp Berlin) for German soldiers was located on his property. (20) Later that year he was drafted and placed in Terrell’s Texas Cavalry Regiment. The regiment moved along the coastal areas of Texas to guard against Union invasion. With few exceptions the German people were more in sympathy with the ideals of the United States than they were with the Confederacy. They did not want to leave their families and fight. However, many Germans, after opposing secession, loyally supported the Confederacy. (21) Private Louis Lehmann participated in the Red River Campaign of 1864, was captured near Marksville, Louisiana, eventually exchanged and sent home. He walked 150 miles to the first Texas train station. (22)

It should be noted that the letters Louis sent to his wife during his Civil War service were saved by his family. His daughter Malthilde and her four children moved to Germany in 1895 following the death of her husband. She brought the letters with her. They passed through two generations before coming into the possession of an American scholar, Walter Kamphoefner. Dr. Kamphoefner, presently a professor of history at Texas A & M University, was studying for his doctorate in Germany in 1983. The book he and Wolfgang Helbich wrote was to be named Letters From America, but the name was later changed to Germans in the Civil War, The Letters They Wrote Home, published in 2006. The book contains several of Louis Lehmann’s letters to Friederike and three of her letters to him. (23)

The family does not know exactly when Louis left his parental home to build his own house. One family member, who is knowledgeable of the family's history, thinks this new house was built in 1873. (24) Family memories were passed down to give the following information: In those days houses were austere, crudely built and often unpainted. They could not afford architects or professional builders. Typically a farmer took his wagon and rode into Brenham and came home with a load of lumber, bundles of wooden shingles and a few kegs of nails. It was probably necessary to return with his wife's help for another load of materials containing wall and floor coverings and paint, etc. He and his friends likely had the house built within a month. There was no paper trail. Louis Lehmann had no debts. He was known to pay cash for all purchases.

If one looks under the house, he will see long rounded tree trunks cleaned with an axe and grooved for the cross beams. The piers were of stacked chiseled sandstone. Longleaf pine was used throughout the building for flooring and walls. The framework of the house was formed with the usual studs, beams and rafters. The siding appears to be of cedar attached as board and batten and shiplap. These people were quite resourceful. Inside the walls is insulation composed of cottonseed mixed with shredded newspapers and bits of old fabric. The newspapers are from Dallas and Houston, partly in German and partly in English. These items, especially the dates, are of interest to the family. The roof was of wooden shingles. There was no fireplace. The outside was painted white. The inner walls had wall paper pasted over tacked-on fabric. The floors were covered with rather pretty flowery textured linoleum (samples of the wallpaper and floor covering still exist). The cabinets and other inside structures were painted a greenish hue. There is a half story upper level which we would now call an attic. A very narrow and difficult stairway leads to a room above. This served as a bedroom for the children. The downstairs ceilings are 10' except the one room at the south end where the ceiling is 8'10" to accommodate more headroom for the overhead children's bedroom. The windows of the house are 62''x 33''. Each contains 12 panes of glass. Most of the panes appear to have a wavy distortion. There are no shutters. There is a hallway across the center of the house---closed at each end by glass-paned doors. There is a front and back porch. The front porch roof was supported by simple rounded columns that flared at the top. To minimize fire, cooking was done outside. There was no indoor plumbing.

Recall that Freiderike died suddenly in 1875. Betty, the oldest child, had married and moved away. The other four children were still living at home. (25) The 1880 Agricultural Census shows that the eldest son rented land from his father. The 1885 Washington County Tax Records show the son and father had separate tax accounts. (26) L.C. had married and had three children. (27) It is logical to believe that L.C., having married and fathered three children, had a separate house on the premises. About 500 yards from the main house there is an old hearth with broken pieces of cast iron from a stove. This could have been the site of his house.

In 1885 Louis equally divided his 110 acre homestead into four 27.5 acre plots. The plot containing the home went to the eldest son, L.C (28). L.C. soon began to buy out the shares of the other heirs. In 1887, he owned 55 acres of land with 1 carriage, 2 horses and 12 head of cattle. His tax bill was \$10.86. (29) He had likely moved into the main house. Family members have mentioned that Louis lived with his son. Louise died in 1886, and in 1889 L.C. married Emma Frank. The family soon began to grow even more. (30) They surely needed more living space. The Lehmann family believes that around 1890 an addition was placed against the north side of the house. This probably was the son's house. It appears attached only at the roof and by way of doors from the front and back porches. There is a 5" gap between the two buildings. This addition contains two bedrooms, a dining room, a small kitchen and a bathroom. It has 10' ceilings. Each window is 70" high and 28" wide and contains 8 panes of glass, most having the same wavy distortion.

Louis Lehmann, Sr. loved planting fruit trees. He planted plums, apples, pears, and peaches. (31) In 1880 he had two hectares (five acres) of peach trees, a line of production in which Germans excelled. (32) Two of his pear trees exist to this day near his house. In the community he was known as "Peaches Lehmann." Louis Lehmann was well cared for by his children as he neared the sunset of his life. He died in Brenham April 23, 1904 and is buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery. (33)

III SIGNIFICANCE

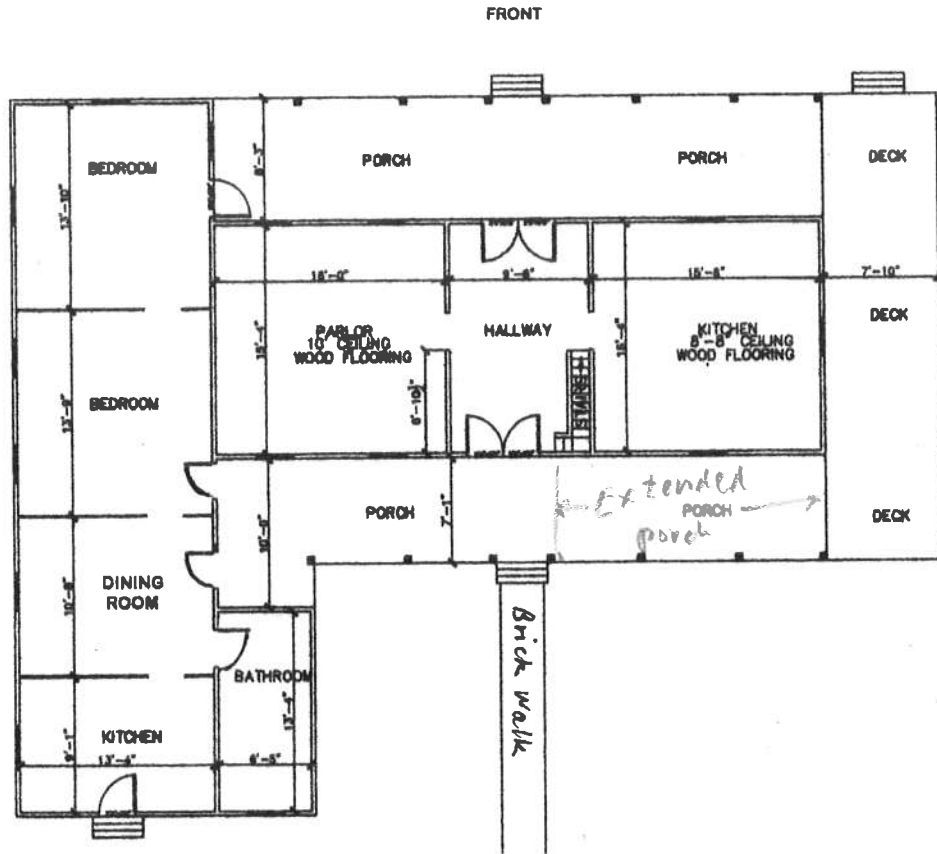
The house that Louis Carl Lehmann and wife Friederike Lehmann built after the American Civil War stands as possibly the oldest surviving house representing the historic German settlement of Berlin. The Jefferies family recognized its significance and carefully preserved the house. Jeff Jefferies, son of Willie Lee and Clarence Jefferies, was planning to have the house recognized by the Texas Historical Commission for an historical marker, but he died before this could be accomplished. His daughter now hopes to accomplish the task that her father began.

IV DOCUMENTATION

- 1 Pennington, Mrs. R.E., 1915. *History of Brenham & Washington County, Texas*, Copyrighted by the Washington County Genealogical Society, 1998, p. 35
- 2 Deed Records, Washington County, Texas, Book 1, pp.171-177
- 3 Lehmann, Elizabeth, 1983, *Roots and Branches of Ludwig Lehmann 1700's-1983* Library of Congress Registration No. 1-244-257, p. 17.
- 4 Grave marker, Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery, 2025 South Berlin Road, Brenham, Texas.
- 5 Deed Records, Washington County, Texas, L pp. 27, 28.
- 6 Jordan, Terry G., 1966. *German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas*, pp. 66, 68.
- 7 Lehmann, pp. 17, 18.
- 8 Kamphoefner, Walter, and Helbich, Wolfgang, 2006. *Germans in the Civil War, The Letters They Wrote Home*, p. 449.
- 9 Lehmann, pp. 46, 47.
- 10 Kamphoefner, pp. 449, 450.
- 11 Grave marker, Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery.
- 12 Letter from Louis Lehmann, Sen. to his brother-in-law, Friedrich Clausmeier, January 25, 1866, Letter in possession of Edmund L. Burnett; Lehmann, p. 14.
- 13 Lehmann pp. 46-48.
- 14 The 1880 U.S. Census lists Louis, his wife, Henriette, 50 years of age, two step children, Henry and Maria Loesch, 11 and 13 years old. Two of the Louis Lehmann children, Alvina and Adolph, were still living at home.
- 15 Deed Records, Washington County, Texas, Vol. A pp. 335, 336
- 16 Lehmann, p. 46

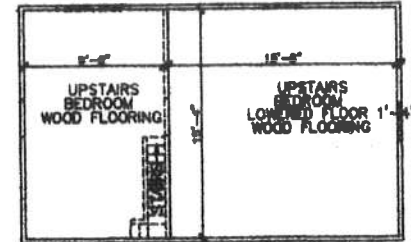
- 17 Grave markers, Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery.
- 18 Deed Records, Washington County, Texas, Vol. 142, p. 488.
- 19 Kamphoefner, pp. 449, 450.
- 20 Lehmann, p. 46; The camp's name, "Camp Berlin" was obtained from a display at the Brenham Heritage Museum, Brenham, Texas.
- 21 Tatum, Georgia Lee, 1934, *Disloyalty in the Confederacy*, pp. 44, 48.
- 22 Letter from Louis Lehmann, Sr. to his brother-in-law, Friedrich Clausmeier, January 25, 1866, Letter in possession of Edmund L. Burnett.
- 23 Lehmann, *Roots & Branches*, Supplement, 1988, p. 3; Kamphoefner, pp. 448-476.
- 24 Telephone conversation with Edwin Werner Lehmann, October 31, 2007. Mr. Lehmann lives at 1313 Lytle St., Kerrville, TX. 78028. Telephone No. 830-896-8693.
- 25 Lehmann, pp. 46-50.
- 26 1880 Agricultural Census and 1885 Tax Records for Washington County, Texas show Louis Lehmann, Sr. and his son, L.C. Lehmann having separate accounts on the same tract of land. The agricultural census shows L.C. rented from his father. Old tax records stored at Brenham Heritage Museum, Brenham, Texas.
- 27 Lehmann, p. 47.
- 28 Deed Records, Washington County, Texas Vol. 49, p.42.
- 29 Washington County, Texas, Tax Records for 1887, Brenham Heritage Museum.
- 30 Lehmann, p. 48.
- 31 Lehmann, *Roots & Branches*, Supplement, 1988, p. 4.
- 32 1880 U.S. Agricultural Census, Washington County, Texas, microfilm. Texas State Archives; Jordan, *German Seed*, pp.75-77, 138,139.
- 33 Grave marker, Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery.

Louis Lehmann House



1ST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'0"



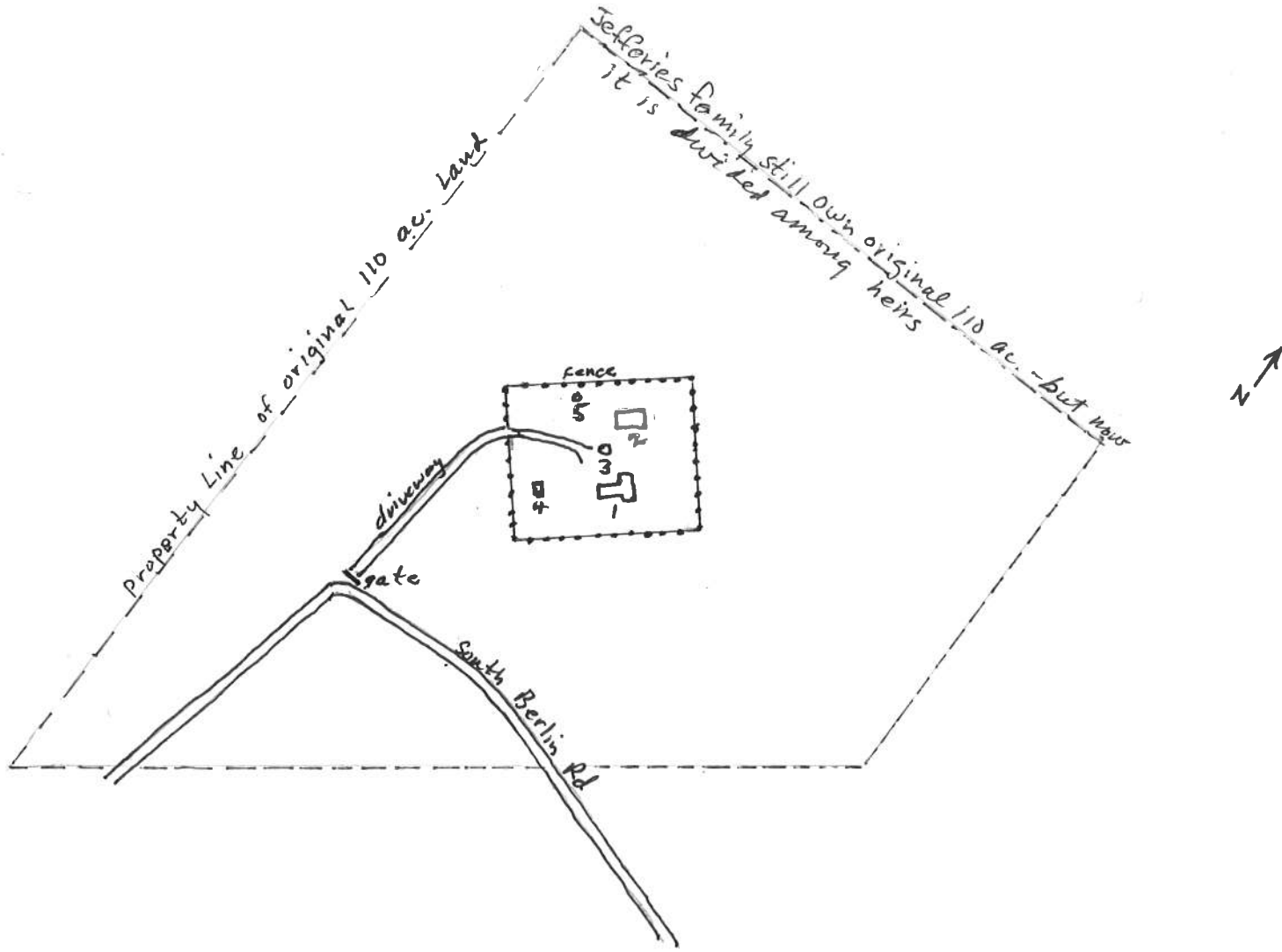
2ND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

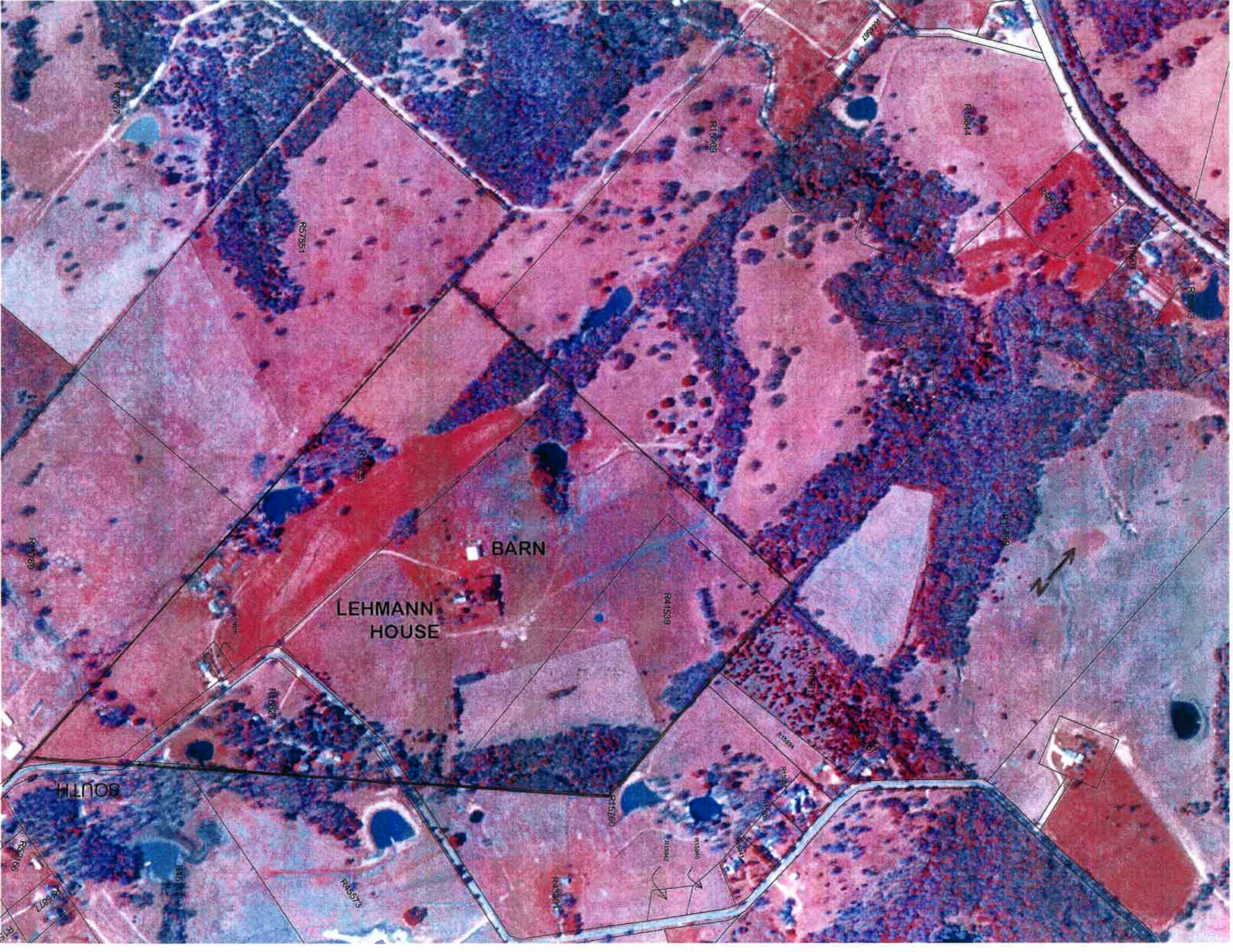
SCALE: 1/4"=1'0"

AREA/SQUARE FOOTAGE	
FLOOR PLAN	= 1,431.00 SQ. FT.
FRONT PORCH	= 908.00 SQ. FT.

Site Plan
Louis Lehmann House
2470 So. Berlin Rd

1. Louis Lehmann House
2. Barn
3. Well with Windmill
4. Playhouse for children
5. old well - capped off

















OAK HILL ACRES S/D

HILLTOP ACRES S/D

BRENHAM MUNI AIRPORT

BRENHAM COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE

BERLIN

BRENHAM

HATTIE MAE HUBERT
FLOWERS PARK

JACKSON PARK

CRINITY MED CENTER

SPRINGWOOD S/D

THE CITADEL

HILLS OF BRENHAM ESTATES S/D

BLUEBONN HILLS

PLEASANT HILL WINERY

BRENHAM STATE SCHOOL

MUELLERSVILLE

PHILLIPSBURG

RANDLE HILL CEMETERY

PHILLIPSBURG CEMETERY

Lehmann House

FM 332

FM 3456

FM 109

36

105

FM 50

FM 2935

290

290

STRUCKMEYER CEMETERY

CLEAR SPRING CEMETERY

BURCH CEMETERY

MORGAN CEMETERY

ROBERTS CEMETERY

LINDA ANDERSON PARK

WALKER CEMETERY

WALKER CEMETERY

GUN & ROD ESTATES S/D

LEHMANN CEMETERY

WEISS CEMETERY

SALEM CEMETERY

PLEASANT GROVE CEMETERY

TEXAN TRAIL SERVICE WAY

Lehmann Ln

NOIL Field Rd

Williams Creek

Williams Creek

Caney Creek

Caney Creek Rd

Spring Creek Rd

Stern Rd

Sempronius Rd

New Wehden Rd

Old 36 Hwy

Tegele Rd

Kem