

Texas Historical Commission staff (SLH), 11/01/2012, 1/16/13, 2/13/13, 2/15/13 SEM
18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gillespie County (Job #12GL02) Subject BH (Atlas) UTM;
Location: 701 W. Main Street, Fredericksburg

KLINGELHOEFFER HOUSE

JOHANN JOST KLINGELHOEFFER LEFT EUROPE IN 1846 SEEKING FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. THE FAMILY SAILED TO THE PORT OF INDIANOLA THEN TRAVELED TO NEW BRAUNFELS BEFORE ARRIVING IN FREDERICKSBURG. IT IS BELIEVED THAT KLINGELHOEFFER BUILT HIS HOME AROUND 1854 IN THE FACHWERK OR HALF-TIMBERED STYLE. THE TIMBERS ARE OAK WITH AN INFILL OF HANDMADE BRICKS AND THE TWO ROOMS AT GROUND LEVEL WERE SEPARATED BY A DURCHGANG OR DOGTROT. JUST AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, TWO ROOMS WERE ADDED TO THE REAR WHICH CLOSED OFF THE DURCHGANG. IN 1955, TWO MORE ROOMS WERE ADDED, A BATHROOM AND ART STUDIO. THE HOME REPRESENTS AN EARLY TEXAS GERMAN STYLE OF BUILDING THAT WAS UNIQUE TO THE HILL COUNTRY.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2012
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS: 2012 Official Texas Historical Marker Sponsorship Application Form

Valid September 1, 2011 to November 15, 2011 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 (RTHL) requests only for buildings or structures. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (THC will determine official title):
Johann Jost Klingelhoefter House

County: Gillespie

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

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above:
701 W. Main St. Fredericksburg, TX 78624

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):
Southwest corner of W. Main St. and S. Acorn St.

NOTE: RTHL markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

Definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to buildings and 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 building or 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

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

properties 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:** Properties 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 property for RTHL designation. It must have a significant historical association, which 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:** Properties 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 CONSIDERATION FOR RTHL DOCUMENTATION:

National Register properties

Properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) under either Criterion A or B and Criterion C (Architecture) may not require additional documentation of the building's history or architecture. In such cases, only an RTHL application needs to be submitted. The THC has sole discretion to determine whether such documentation is satisfactory and correct or if documentation needs to be updated.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NR. Year listed:

Courthouses

Historic county courthouses with documented master plans accepted through the THC's Texas Historic Courthouse Preservation Program (THCPP) may not require additional documentation of the building's history or architecture. In such cases, only an RTHL application needs to be submitted. The THC has sole discretion to determine whether such documentation is satisfactory and correct or if documentation needs to be updated.

Check this box if the property is a courthouse with a master plan accepted through the THC's THCPP.

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 can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description; site plan; floor plan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize digital 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. Paper copies of applications, whether mailed or delivered, cannot be accepted in lieu of the electronic version.
- 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 15, 2011. THC email accepts mail no larger than 10 MB.
- 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 and significance.
- 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. Please send payment with the invoice which THC provides.

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, throughout the review and production processes, will be by 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 contact is notifying the THC 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): Doris Eckert

Mailing address:309 Old San Antonio Rd. **City, Zip:** Fredericksburg, TX 78624

Daytime phone:837-997-3084 **Email address:** 1djeckert@windstream.net

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Karen Dittmar Haschke

Address:4208 Venado Dr. **City, state, zip:** Austin, TX 78731

Phone:512-698-8159 **Email address:** karenhaschke@sbcglobal.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.):
FBG ADD BLK 3 Lot 271R / Property Geographical ID: S0010-3-0

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 procedural correspondence (notice of receipt, request for additional information, inscription, shipping notice, etc.) will be sent by email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary.

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 relates to sponsorship of the marker in partnership with the THC, which provides the match for program costs.
- 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): Karen Dittmar Haschke

Contact person (if applicable): Karen Dittmar Haxhke

Mailing address:4208 Venado Dr. **City, zip:** Austin, TX 78731

Phone: 512-698-8159

Email address (required):karenhaschke@sbcglobal.ndt

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate marker delivery, residence addresses, post office box numbers and rural route numbers are not permitted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Karen Haschke/Esoterix Clinical Trials

Street address:4509 Freidrich Ln., Bldg. 1, Ste 1 **City, zip:** Austin, TX 78744

Daytime phone (required): 512-225-1984 **Email** (required): haschkk@labcorp.com

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 by 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

Johann Jost Klingelhoefter House, Fredericksburg, TX

I. Context

One of the earliest German-Texan houses built in Gillespie County was the home of Johann Jost Klingelhoefter¹ who left Europe in 1846 because of the political and economic conditions existing in the German states at that time. Upon arrival in Fredericksburg he was assigned a 10-acre Out Lot and Town Lot 271 by the German Emigration Company. He built his town lot home in the *fachwerk* or half-timbered style at a prominent location on Fredericksburg's *Hauptstrasse*, or Main Street. The *fachwerk* was made of oak timbers with an infill of handmade bricks composed of *caliche* (limestone), straw, and other materials available at the time. The house was plastered and white-washed. Originally believed to have been built in 1847², Kenneth Hafertepe of Baylor University has recently proposed that construction occurred between 1854-1855.³ Hence, the age and craftsmanship of the Klingelhoefter house is comparable to the Kammlah House and both are older than the Basse House (Nimitz Birthplace marker). All three of these structures are on Main Street, but, at present, only the Kammlah and Basse houses have the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Markers.

Johann Jost Klingelhoefter was assisted in building of the house by his son-in-law Hermann Hitzfeld who was married to Elisabeth Klingelhoefter. Johann Jost built a structure with two rooms at ground level, separated at the center by a dogtrot or breezeway, which in German is known as a "*durchgang*". The roof over the gallery running east to west across the front of the house was supported by six unadorned, plain columns, somewhat Doric in style but void of any classical details. In addition, there was an attic above running the width of the house and a cellar below the west room. The attic was originally reached by an inside staircase but later an outside staircase was added on the east side wall. This house provided a shelter for the Klingelhoefter family which included the children⁷ born of first wife, Elisabeth Weil -- August, Louise, Elisabeth, and Henrietta. Following the death of the first wife, Johann Jost married Elisabeth Heiland in Eibelshausen, Nassau, and they came to Texas with the four children born there.

II. Overview

At the time of the significant German migration to Texas in the late 1840's, seeking freedom and economic opportunity to build families in the new land was paramount in the minds of the immigrants. In a book brought from the Rheinland, Klingelhoeffler wrote, "Romantically blooms the Region of the Rhine in the Father land, however, freedom is lacking. This freedom we found in Texas. Yes, freedom in the real sense can be had here by all who seek it and strive for it can be found here."⁴

Sailing from Bremen on the *Johann Dethardt*, the family arrived at the port of Indianola on the Texas coast and traveled by oxcart to New Braunfels and then on to Fredericksburg in the spring of 1847. Following their arrival in Texas, two sons were born to Johann Jost and Elisabeth Klingelhoeffler, Julius and William. It was much to Johann Jost's dismay, when his eldest son August joined the Confederacy and was later killed during the siege of Vicksburg.

Johann Jost took an active role in community affairs and became an American citizen in 1851.² He was elected the third Chief Justice, the equivalent of a present day County Judge. His death came in 1886, following Elisabeth's death in 1881.

Of the sons born in Texas, Julius was first wed to Johanna Bergdorf, but following her death he was married in 1886 to Sophie Tatsch, the daughter of Johann Peter Tatsch,⁶ the eminent cabinet and furniture maker of Fredericksburg. As a wedding gift, Tatsch gave Sophie one of his finest handmade *schranks*, or wardrobes, but she also wanted the new manufactured furniture of the day and bought a new bed, dresser, and washstand at Kueneman's furniture store. Julius brought Sophie to live in the house built by his father, where their four children were born. Their three daughters were Olga, Mrs. Otto Dittmar⁵ of Doss; Nellie, Mrs. August Stahl who lived in Fredericksburg; and Lyne who first married Henry Welge Lewis but following his death married J. Watson Harper; and a son Robert Klingelhoeffler who married Mattie Brazear from Washington County. Robert and Mattie built a home on an adjoining lot to the west of his parent's residence. Olga and Otto came into Fredericksburg from the Dittmar Ranch at Doss for the birth of their son, Robert Otto Dittmar, who was the only grandchild to be born in the Johann

Jost Klingelhoeffer house. Olga was a teacher and taught Robert at the Doss ranch home during his grade school years, then he came to live in the house with his grandmother and aunt to attend the upper grades in the Fredericksburg public schools during school months.

During the Civil War, Johann Jost and Elisabeth added a rock “lean-to” expansion to the south with a modified slope roof over the addition. The floor was a step down from the original rooms. This provided an additional bedroom and kitchen behind the original rooms. A chimney on the east wall was constructed of extruded brick which indicates they were made in the early 20th century. The back walls of the original two rooms were changed to rock. The *durchgang* was enclosed with the addition of a front door made of cypress with glass panels.

Julius with a crew of men built many of the stone houses and buildings in Fredericksburg. After the death of Julius in 1917, and until her death in 1949 at age 92, Sophie continued to live in the house with her daughter Lyne and her husband Henry Welge Lewis when they returned to Fredericksburg from Henry’s work in west Texas oilfields. Around 1955, Lyne and Henry made notable changes to the house by adding another two rooms to the rear, a bathroom and her art studio with large casement windows for light. Because of the sloping terrain of the lot, this second south addition required another step down from the existing rear rooms added earlier. The existing chimney and fireplace in the west front parlor were added at that time. The *fachwerk* was exposed in the hallway and the exterior of the east front room. It was at this time that new pine flooring was installed and the oak ceiling beams⁸ were revealed with the removal of plaster and whitewash and the beams were varnished. It is important to note that great care was taken to maintain the original attic framing as well as the hand-cut rafters in the cellar along with those in the front gallery roof. As noted above, following the death of Henry Lyne married J. Watson Harper during which time they resided at Harper’s home at the base of Cross Mountain. However, throughout this period Lyne continued to use the Klingelhoeffer house as her art studio and would open the house on special occasions for tours.

III. Significance

Historically, the house is noteworthy in that it is one of the earliest German-Texas houses in Gillespie County and, architecturally significant for its *fachwerk* seen in *the* front rooms, its highly unusual *durchgang* design, and the early rock lean-to addition. It is a rare surviving example of an architectural form that clearly displays the characteristics and transitional techniques associated with the styles of early Texas German builders in the Texas Hill Country. This house is now recognized as one of the last remaining prototypes in the development of this distinct regional style of Texas. It also represents the stewardship of a family, who as caretakers of the property, showed great sensitivity in making additions which would not detract from the historical character of the original structure. It should be noted that the Klingelhoeffler house and much of its contents, including furniture made by Johann Peter Tatsch, have been maintained in situ by an unbroken line of the builder's family. Additionally, much of the family's memorabilia including oil paintings of Hill Country landscapes and early Fredericksburg by Lyne Klingelhoeffler Lewis Harper decorate the walls. Noted as an artist, it is also of interest to know that she received a scholarship to The University of Texas at Austin which she attended for two years and claimed to be the first woman to take classes in the U.T. School of Architecture. She took drawing under Samuel Gideon who spoke German with her and nicknamed her "*Ginselfaden*", which when translated to English is "tinsel string". In the years that followed her university years, she confided in others about her experience by revealing, "I was so scared and so shy in those men only classes". Perhaps as a result of exposure to art and architecture at the University of Texas and travel to other historical areas of the US, Lyne Klingelhoeffler Lewis Harper was the remarkable family figure who was amongst the first to recognize the historical and architectural significance of Fredericksburg and was one of the founders of the Gillespie County Historical Society. Throughout her life it was her desire to maintain the house and keep intact its collection of early Texas furniture and memorabilia which in turn she entrusted to her great-niece and current owner Karen Dittmar Haschke, the great-great granddaughter of the builder, who continues to maintain the house and its contents. She has refurbished the house with new paint inside and outside, replaced the outside staircase, placed a secure cover over the well to the rear of the house, and updated the heating and cooling system so the family and visitors can continue to enjoy the house and take pride in their heritage.

IV. Documentation

¹ *Pioneers in Gods Hills, Volume 1*, First printing 1960, (Fredericksburg: Gillespie County Historical Society, 1960) pp. 94-95

² Elise Kowert, *Old Homes and Buildings of Fredericksburg*, pp. 38-39

³ Dr. Kenneth Hafertepe, "Material Culture of German Texans" to be published in 2012, and "Fachwerk, Log, and Rock: German Texans' Houses", *American Material Culture and the Texas Experience: The David B. Warren Symposium, Volume 2* (Houston, The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, 2011) pp. 59-89.

⁴ Kay Powers, "Living Museum", *Austin American Statesman*, July 5, 1976.

⁵ Olga, Mrs. Otto Dittmar, was the first woman to vote at Doss, according to her son Robert Otto Dittmar.

⁶ Lonny Taylor and David B. Warren. *Texas Furniture: The Cabinetmakers and Their Work, 1840-1880* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975).

⁷ Louise married Conrad Wehmeyer, Elisabeth married Herman Hitzfeld, and Henrietta married Wilhelm Sanger.

⁸ Conversation with Kenneth Gold Nov. 3, 2011. Mr. Gold recalled removing whitewash from the beams in 1955 at age 15, working with Ernst Bohnert and Tyrus Cox/Stein Lumber on the renovation done by Lyne and Henry Lewis.















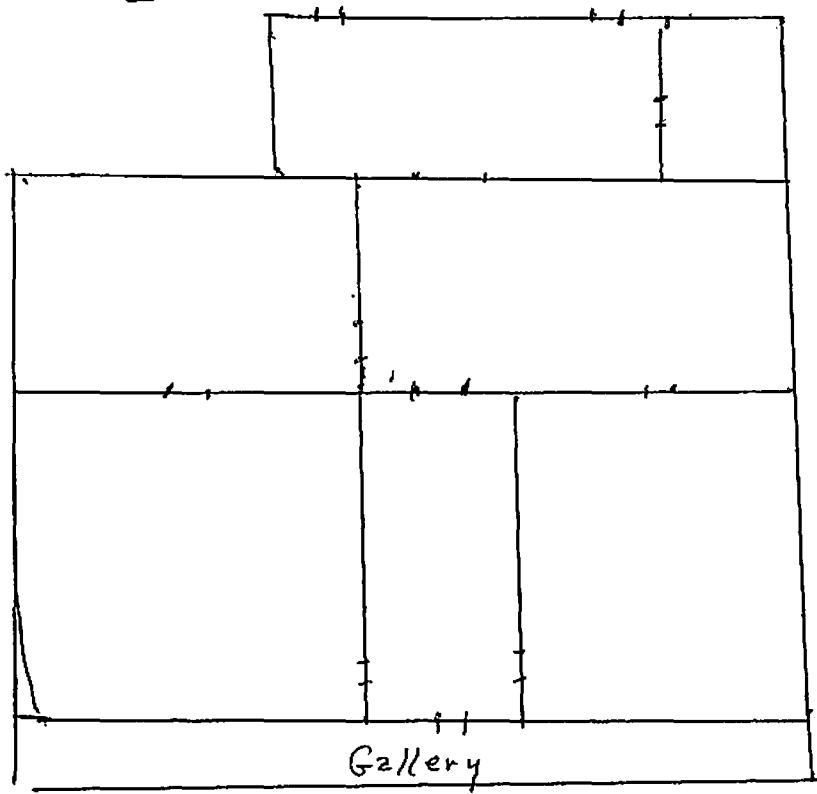
THE OLD HOME.
L. H. BELLINGER.
-1913-

S

0.5531 acres

W

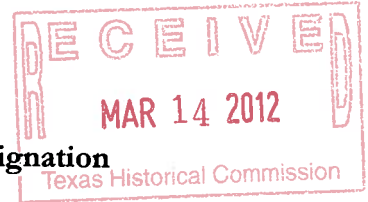
Acorn St.



Main St.

N

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Date of RTHL designation: January 27, 2012

Property Name: Johann Jost Klingelhoefter House
Physical Address: 701 W. Main St.
City: Fredericksburg, Tx County: Gillespie Zip: 78624
Property reference number (Appraisal District/Tax Office property number, etc.): 17773 Prop ID/50010-3-0
Legal Description (Lot and block, metes and bounds, etc.): FBG ADD BLK 3 Lot 271R
Southwest corner of W. Main St. and S. Acorn St.
Additional description ("property encompassing the bridge and abutments," "the 1936 portion of the County Consolidated High School building," "the historic homestead, including the main house, barn, windmill, smokehouse and water well," etc.):

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.

8081313*
#3192
\$1000.00

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 RTHL 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): Karen A. Haschke
Mailing address: 4208 Venado Dr.
City, state, zip: Austin, TX 78731
Signature: Karen A. Haschke
Phone: 512-698-8159 Date: 3/11/12



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