

Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 12/1/2008
18" x 28" Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker with post
Bexar County (Job #08BX01) Subject (Atlas) UTM: 14 529986E 3272024N
Location: Helotes, 14464 Old Bandera Road

GUGGER HOMESTEAD

ARNOLD GUGGER, SON OF SWISS-BORN HELOTES PIONEERS ANTON AND MARIE GUGGER, BUILT THIS HOUSE AND STORE CIRCA 1881. ITS SITE ON THE EAST BANK OF HELOTES CREEK WAS IDEAL FOR GUGGER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, GENERAL STORE AND SALOON, AND ARNOLD AND WIFE AMALIA "MOLLIE" (BENKE) RAISED THEIR SIX CHILDREN ON THE SECOND FLOOR. THE GUGGERS SOLD THE PROPERTY TO WILBERT HILEMAN IN 1908, AND IT HAS SUBSEQUENTLY CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES. THE HOME HAS SERVED AS THE HELOTES POST OFFICE TWICE, UNDER POSTMASTERS ARNOLD GUGGER (1888-1904) AND BLANCHE MALTSBERGER (1944-1953). THE TWO-STORY LIMESTONE BUILDING FEATURES 18-INCH THICK ROUGH-COURSE WALLS. AN L-SHAPED WOOD PORCH EXTENDS AROUND THE FRONT AND SIDE OF BOTH STORIES.

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): **Gugger Homestead**

County: Bexar

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): **Helotes, Texas**

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: **14464 Old Bandera 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): Dr. Felix D. Almaraz, Jr.

Mailing address: 323 Inspiration Drive **City, Zip:** San Antonio, TX 78228

Daytime phone (with area code): 210-435-3305 **Email address** (required): Felix.Almaraz@utsa.edu

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Patricia K. Cunningham

Address: 14464 Old Bandera Road **City, state, zip:** Helotes, TX 78023

Phone: 210-695-3159 **Email address:** helobike@texas.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): CB 4524 P-27 ABS 645

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): Cynthia Massey

Contact person (if applicable): Cynthia Massey

Mailing address: 10547 Rocking M Trail **City, zip:** Helotes, TX 78023

Email address (required): cmassey2@satx.rr.com **Phone: 210-695-5328**

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: Patricia K. Cunningham

Street address: 14464 Old Bandera Road **City, zip:** Helotes, TX 78023

Daytime phone (required): 210-695-3159 **Email** (required): helobike@texas.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>).



THE GUGGER HOMESTEAD

CONTEXT

The town of Helotes in northwest Bexar County was incorporated in 1981; however, the area has a long history of occupation. Reports of archeological excavations revealed evidence of nomadic tribes as far back as 5000 BC. More recently, the area was mentioned in a 1723 Spanish report to the then governor of the province, describing an Indian attack that occurred at el Puerto de los Olotes (Corncob Pass), 20 miles northwest of the Presidio San Antonio de B  xar.ⁱ The town’s name is derived from the Spanish word *elotes*, which means corn-on-the-cob.

In addition to the constant Indian attacks, the political and sometimes violent struggle for control of Texas between Mexico, Spain, France, and the United States also prevented more than spotty colonization. After Texas became part of the Union in 1845, the federal government authorized a network of forts through the Comanche frontier to protect settlers. By the mid-1850s, immigrants, enticed by free land grants, began their trek to the Helotes settlement. In 1860, when the first census for the area was compiled, twenty-two families (about 95 people, primarily of Mexican and German descent) lived in the Helotes settlement on large ranches and farms.ⁱⁱ The town became a rest stop for travelers—including trail drivers leading herds of cattle—who camped along the cool waters of the Helotes Creek. By 1873, structures in Helotes included a post office and a stagecoach inn.

Often referred to as the town “where the Texas Hill Country begins,” Helotes possessed a rich natural resource in its creeks and springs. It was at a prime location at “the Bandera Road at the Helotes [creek] crossing”ⁱⁱⁱ where Arnold Gugger built his family home in 1881.^{iv} The Gugger homestead was the first residence in what became downtown Helotes, and served as the town’s post office twice (1888-1904) and (1944-1953).

OVERVIEW

The Gugger Homestead is a two-story stone structure with 18-inch thick limestone masonry walls—roughly square in plan and two rooms deep—typical of much of the German vernacular architecture found in the central and hill country regions of Texas, according to architect Guy Burnett.^v An “L” shaped two-story porch with wood posts exists on the front and

right sides. Approximately 950 square feet (500 sq. ft. second story, 450 sq. ft. first floor), its builder and first owner was the son of Helotes pioneers Anton and Marie Gugger, who immigrated to Texas in 1849 from Switzerland.^{vi}

The youngest of five children and an only son, Arnold Gugger was born January 19, 1855, in San Antonio.^{vii} The family moved to Leon Springs in 1859 where patriarch Anton began a freighting business. At age nine, Arnold accompanied his father on trips hauling cotton in wagons led by ox team to such places as Nacogdoches, Brownsville, New Braunfels, Eagle Pass and Port Lavaca.^{viii}

In 1864, the Guggers built a lime kiln and transported it to San Antonio, which, according to Arnold, took two days by ox teams, with “five yokes to the wagon.”^{ix} They continued hauling lime until the winter of 1866. In 1867, Arnold and his father hauled freight to Fort Chadbourne, “forty miles on the other side of Fort Concho,” and returned with buffalo hides.^x

In 1868, the Gugger family moved to Helotes, where Anton had patented a 160-acre land grant.^{xi} The property was near Helotes Creek and the intersection of present-day Texas State Highway Loop 1604 and Braun Road. According to Arnold, he and his father started a rock quarry. They hauled rocks with mule teams to J. H. Kampmann, contractor and builder in San Antonio. They also quarried rocks from the San Geronimo Creek.^{xii} By 1869, Arnold diversified his work skills in an apprenticeship with “Mr. Henry Colemann and Kunzmann,”^{xiii} to learn the blacksmith trade.

In 1870, Arnold and his father, Anton, who was also a county road supervisor and justice of the peace,^{xiv} purchased “the first threshing machine in Bexar County.” According to Arnold, they threshed grain until 1875. During this decade, they continued hauling freight to the various forts in west Texas. “The last trip I hauled freight was in 1880 to Fort Concho,” Arnold recalled.^{xv}

On February 21, 1880, Arnold married Amalia “Mollie” Benke (1861-1921), the daughter of Helotes pioneers Alexander and Elise Benke.^{xvi}

Mollie’s father immigrated to Texas from Hungary with his two brothers in 1845. Enlisting in the Second U.S. Mounted Infantry, Company I, 1st Regiment, on June 3, 1852 in New Orleans, he served under Capt. John H. King. According to descendent Ruth Todd Benke, who published a family history in 1976, Benke took part in two Indian battles: against

Comanches in Menard County in November, 1852, and against Tejas Indians near the Devil's River, August 14, 1854. Alexander developed chronic scurvy and was discharged November 22, 1856.^{xvii} He moved to northwest Bexar County where he met and married Elise Schmidt, a German immigrant. Between 1857 and 1881, Benke and his wife accumulated 1,460 acres, much of the land at today's intersection of FM 1560 and Loop 1604.^{xviii} They raised cotton, using oxen to pull plows. Elise churned butter and delivered it to customers in San Antonio by horse and buggy. The couple had 15 children, 13 of whom grew into adulthood.^{xix}

Twenty-five-year-old Arnold was fortunate in his choice of a wife. Having been reared in a hard-working, industrious family, he had married into one. After his marriage to Mollie, Arnold began to look for property where he could move his new bride and son (their first child, Anton, was born August 27, 1880), and open his own blacksmith shop, general store and saloon. He had set up a blacksmith shop at "Fritz Braun's on the Braun Road,"^{xx} and he was eager to operate one on his own property.

The Marnoch property suited his needs. The 110 acres of land out of original survey No. 223, part of John Ross Certificate #785, was situated on the east bank of the Helotes Creek, a prime location for Gugger's businesses. Ross, a land speculator, had died in 1849. After his death, Francois Giraud, a San Antonio architect, together with attorney Thomas Devine, purchased all of Ross's land certificates in the Helotes area and began selling them to the early settlers. In 1858, Devine sold his share of the properties to Giraud.

Scottish surgeon and Helotes pioneer Dr. George Frederick Marnoch purchased John Ross Certificate #785, which included an 875-acre property of open prairie, rolling hills and fertile valleys, from Giraud on October 5, 1858, for \$1,095.75, and built the family home (now known as the Marnoch Mansion) on Scenic Loop Road.^{xxi}

By 1870, Marnoch and his wife had died. Ten years later, when their children encountered financial difficulties, they decided to sell a portion of the family land to settle some debts.

Arnold Gugger purchased the 110-acre property December 10, 1880, for \$200.^{xxii} Although there are no records indicating that Arnold himself built the house, family tradition maintains that he did and that he used rock from the quarry he and his father owned.^{xxiii} In his memoir, Arnold wrote, "...in the year 1881, we [he and wife Mollie] started a blacksmith shop, grocery store and a saloon."^{xxiv} In a Bexar County Affidavit dated June 29, 1916, Arnold further

stated that after he purchased the land in December of 1880 from the Marnoch heirs, “He at once took charge and possession thereof, and used the same continuously as a home, cultivating and occupying a part thereof and enclosing a large part thereof with good and sufficient fence and placing and erecting permanent and valuable improvements thereon, owning, using, holding, and claiming the said property openly, notoriously and adversely to all persons and paying taxes thereon each year until he sold and conveyed said property to Bert Hileman about the 3rd day of March, 1908.”^{xxv}

Bexar Tax Appraisal Assessments for 1881 and 1882 show a marked increase in the value of the property, from \$320 in 1881 to \$733 in 1882, indicating substantial building improvements.^{xxvi}

While they were improving their business, Arnold and Mollie increased their family. Five of their six children were born in the Gugger homestead: Albertine (1882), Alex (1884), Ella (1889), Amalia “Mollie” (1891) and Pearl (1894).^{xxvii} The Guggers were grief-stricken when their eldest daughter Albertine died just shy of her third birthday on January 1, 1885.^{xxviii}

On April 24, 1888, Arnold became Helotes’s third postmaster. The family reserved part of the first floor of the homestead to accommodate the town post office. The Gugger homestead, along with the Gugger general store, blacksmith shop and saloon, comprised the core of downtown Helotes for several decades. This area, which became downtown Helotes, was a popular stop for travelers and local residents in need of dry goods. Gugger’s saloon was also a welcome respite for the cowboys, ranchers and farmers in need of a diversion from their labor-intensive work.

Gugger continued with his businesses in Helotes until 1898 when he started to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad as a blacksmith on the construction gang. He worked for the railroad until 1901. In July of 1903, Gugger and his wife purchased a home in San Antonio, and the family moved with their children to the city.^{xxix} Arnold opened a blacksmith shop, worked briefly at a bakery owned by his two sons, then when Alex died in 1916, resumed his blacksmith business in San Antonio.

After his wife died in 1921, Arnold moved back to Helotes, staying with his sister, Mrs. William (Emma) Boerner, for three years. He then moved back to San Antonio to live with his daughter Mollie Richter. Arnold Gugger died December 15, 1928, and was buried next to his wife Mollie at Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery in Helotes.^{xxx}

Subsequent owners of the Gugger homestead include Wilbert “Bert” Hileman (1908-1916); Emil, Rudolph, and E. H. Gottschalck (1916-1919); Kate Logan and James Riggs (1919-1923); Albert and Maude Fuller (1923-1937); Arthur and Blanche Schimmelpfening (1937-1950); Mayme Moore (May-August 1950); Marie Conley (1950-1982); Edith Neal Stephenson (1982-1984); and Patricia Kylene Cunningham (1984 – present).

During the Schimmelpfening’s ownership, Arthur died (in 1943) and Blanche married George Maltsberger. The couple and Blanche’s two children continued living in the Gugger homestead. When Blanche was appointed postmaster August 3, 1944, she moved the post office to her home, extending an area on the front porch for postal boxes. These were removed in the early 1950s and the porch restored.

In about 1945, Charles Schimmelpfening, Blanche’s father-in-law, removed the outside staircase and built a wooden staircase inside the house.^{xxxii} Inside changes have been minor, mostly attempts to bring the house to code compliance and to make it livable.

SIGNIFICANCE

In 1994, the National Register Programs Office of the Texas Historical Commission conducted a review of the Gugger homestead (along with the Marnoch House and Floore’s Country Store) and concluded that it was “eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as a late 19th century post office and residence, respectively.”^{xxxiii}

The nineteenth century Gugger homestead is one of just two in Helotes to survive intact. Following is Burnett’s architectural analysis of the property:

“An exterior staircase within the porch at the right rear has been removed. The gable roof is built with a low pitch on the main stone house and a slightly steeper hip-roof over the porch extends down from an intersection at the main wall. The existing wood ceiling (installed by the current owners) of the second floor interior follows the form of the sloping rafters and a horizontal collar-tie raising the height of the room.

“The 18” thick limestone masonry walls are laid as ledge-stone in a roughly coursed pattern. Much of the stonework has been patched and pointed over the years with Portland cement covering the original lime-based mortar. Although much of the original mortar appears ragged due to age and irregularly

shaped stone, there are numerous locations where a distinctive “water table” can be found in the original mason’s tooling. It is easy to locate the trowel marks creating a “drip” in the horizontal joints between courses of stone.

“The existing metal roof, completed by the current owners, replaced wood shingles, which were common at the time of construction.

“Both interior floors are wood framed joists with board flooring – as is the upstairs porch. The porch floor downstairs is now concrete; however, early 20th-century photographs illustrate a wood floor. Also illustrated in the early photos are what appears to be double or pairs of paneled doors at both entry locations on the front. Inspection of the doorframes also reveals mortises for hinge pairs on both sides of the frames. Window and doorframes have been repaired and some replacement has taken place.

“Plumbing for the bath and kitchen upstairs is located outside the exterior left side wall. A rain cistern is located just off the right rear of the porch. There are two small stone chimneys above the roofline that are no longer connected to piping within the house. A wood-framed board and batten storage room with a sloping shed roof was added by the current owners at the left rear of the house.

“The changes to the house initiated by its current occupants have been primarily cosmetic and/or functional and do not disturb the house's architecture or historical significance. As photographs show, the house looks much the same as it did in 1914.”^{xxxiii}

The building retains the integrity of original materials (Texas limestone) and design and is significant as an example of nineteenth century architecture in the Texas hill country.

The Gugger homestead exemplifies the pioneer tenacity, community spirit and entrepreneurial vision of one of Helotes’s early founders, and is an important landmark in the town.

DOCUMENTATION

ⁱ Ynforme del Governador de Texas dn. Domingo Cabello, sobre pazes de los Apaches Lipanes en la Colonia del Nuevo Santander, 30 de septiembre de 1784, quoted in “Culture and History of

Native American Peoples of South Texas,” by Enrique Gilbert-Michael Maestas, Ph.d. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, May 2003, p. 191.

ⁱⁱ 1860 Bexar County Census for Leona Springs, in which Helotes Precinct is located.

ⁱⁱⁱ Arnold Gugger memoir, undated, courtesy of James Benke. Last date alluded to in text was circa 1924. Since he died in 1928, the memoir can be dated sometime between those years. Original handwritten memoir is in the possession of the Ron Richter family of Pleasanton, TX. Richter is the grandson of Mollie Gugger Richter, Arnold’s daughter. (830) 281-5253. 1602 Hickory Bend, Pleasanton, TX 78064.

^{iv} Bexar County Appraisal District Tax Records (Property ID 242093) for 14464 Old Bandera Road, Helotes TX, 78023; Bexar County Records Warranty Deed, Marnoch, et al, to Arnold Gugger, December 10, 1880, Vol. 15, pp. 523-524; Bexar County Records, Affidavit, Arnold Gugger to the Public, #89123, June 29, 1916, Book 483, p. 403.

^v Guy Burnett, AIA, Architects, Texas # 9299, 1983. Bob Cage & Associates. 13438 Bandera Rd, Helotes, TX 78023, 210-695-8787, October 5, 2007. Interview conducted by Cynthia Massey.

^{vi} Bexar County Texas Voter Registration, 1865, 1867-1869. Information on Anton Gugger. San Antonio Genealogical and Historical Society, San Antonio, 2006.

^{vii} He died December 15, 1928, in San Antonio. Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes Cemetery tombstone record.

^{viii} Gugger memoir.

^{ix} Ibid.

^x Ibid.

^{xi} Anton Gugger Patent #396, Vol. 34, Bexar 3rd, Abstract #284, File # 005306, 160 acres, October 1, 1861. General Land Office of Texas, Austin, Texas.

^{xii} Gugger memoir.

^{xiii} Ibid.

^{xiv} Bandera Road decree, filed July 28, 1878, County road files in Spanish Archives, Office of the County Clerk, Bexar County Courthouse. Depository hereinafter cited as OCC/BCC.

^{xv} Gugger memoir.

^{xvi} Alexander Benko changed his surname to Benke.

^{xvii} Benke Family History, by Ruth Todd Benke, which contains copies of Alexander's military service records and discharge papers. A copy of Benke's history book is in the files of James Benke, 10438 Bandera Rd., San Antonio, TX 78250, (210) 680-3294. Ruth Todd Benke passed away December 6, 2003 at the age of 83 (from her obituary) and is buried at Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes Cemetery.

^{xviii} Bexar County Deed Records for Benko, Alexander. 160 acres, 4/1/1857, Book 01, 591; 160 acres, 4/20/1869, Book V2, 132; 160 acres, 11/23/1871, Book W1, 403; 340 acres, 4/26/1878, Book 11, 27; 320 acres, 2/7/1881, Book 12, 111, (Bexar County Records Online). The Benke Family History indicates that in March, 1878, Benko also received a Texas Land Grant of 320 acres from Gov. O. M. Roberts—land granted to encourage immigration. The total acreage equaled 1,460. The Old Benke Ranch was eventually sold to Kyle Seale.

^{xix} Benke Family History and Bexar Census Data. Information compiled by James Benke and sent by email to Cynthia Massey, December 17, 2007.

^{xx} Gugger memoir. Arnold's sister, Matilda, was married to Braun.

^{xxi} Bexar County Deed, Grantor Francois Giraud to Grantee Geo. F. Marnoch, October 5, 1858, Book R1, p. 72, OCC/BCC.

^{xxii} Bexar County Deed, Grantor G. W., J. F., Mary and G. J. Marnoch to Grantee Arnold Gugger, December 10, 1880, Vol. 15, pp. 523-524, OCC/BCC.

^{xxiii} Telephone interview with Dawn Richter, great-great granddaughter of Arnold Gugger, August 6, 2007. See Endnote 3 for contact information. Interview conducted by Cynthia Massey.

^{xxiv} Gugger memoir.

^{xxv} Bexar County Deed Records, Affidavit #89123, Arnold Gugger to the Public, June 29, 1916, Book 483, p. 403, OCC/BCC.

^{xxvi} Assessment Roll of Property in Bexar County, owned by Residents and Rendered for Taxation by the Owners or Agents thereof, for the Years 1881 and 1882, Microfilm from the Texas State Archives, lent to the San Antonio Public Library.

^{xxvii} Compiled from Bexar County Census and Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes Cemetery Records. <<http://lonestar.texas.net/~gdalum/cemetery.html>>.

^{xxviii} Zion Lutheran Church of Helotes cemetery tombstone record.

^{xxix} Bexar County Deed Records show a house purchase in San Antonio on June 26, 1903.

^{xxx} In 1906, Gugger's descendants donated the family cemetery to the Zion Lutheran Church of

Helotes for the church graveyard. Anton Gugger's 1881 grave is the oldest in the cemetery. Many Gugger descendants are buried at the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery, 9944 Leslie Road, Helotes, TX, which was awarded a Texas State Historical Marker in 1986. Phone number for the church is (210) 688-3090.

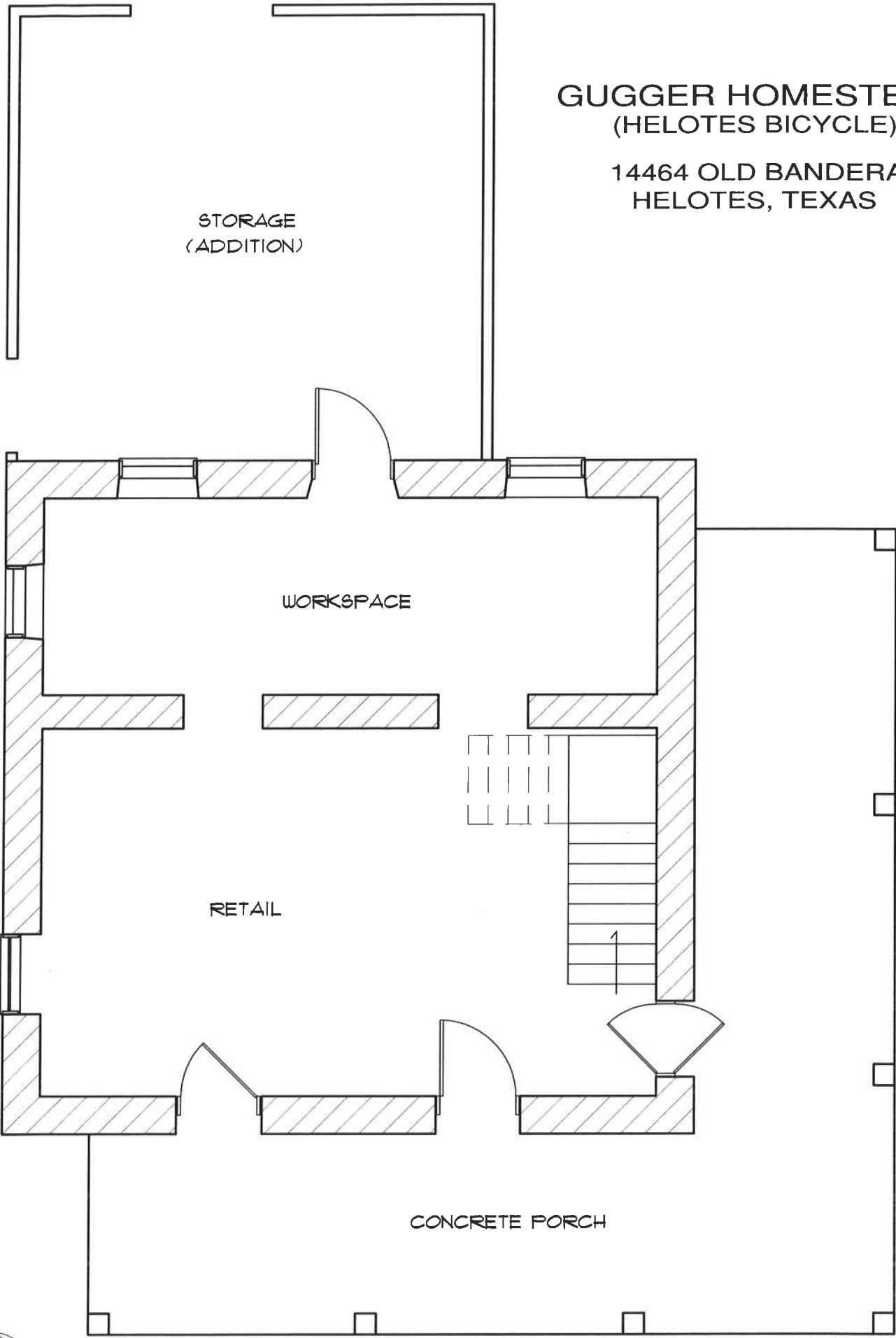
^{xxxii} Telephone interview with Arthur Schimmelpfening Jr., August 11, 2007. 15116 FM 1853, Moran, TX 76464. (325) 945-2069. Interview conducted by Cynthia Massey.

^{xxxiii} Letter from James Wise for James W. Steely, DSHPO, National Register Department, Texas Historical Commission, to Kyle Cunningham, July 18, 1994.

^{xxxiii} Written report by architect Guy Burnett, October 8, 2007.

GUGGER HOMESTEAD
(HELOTES BICYCLE)

14464 OLD BANDERA
HELOTES, TEXAS



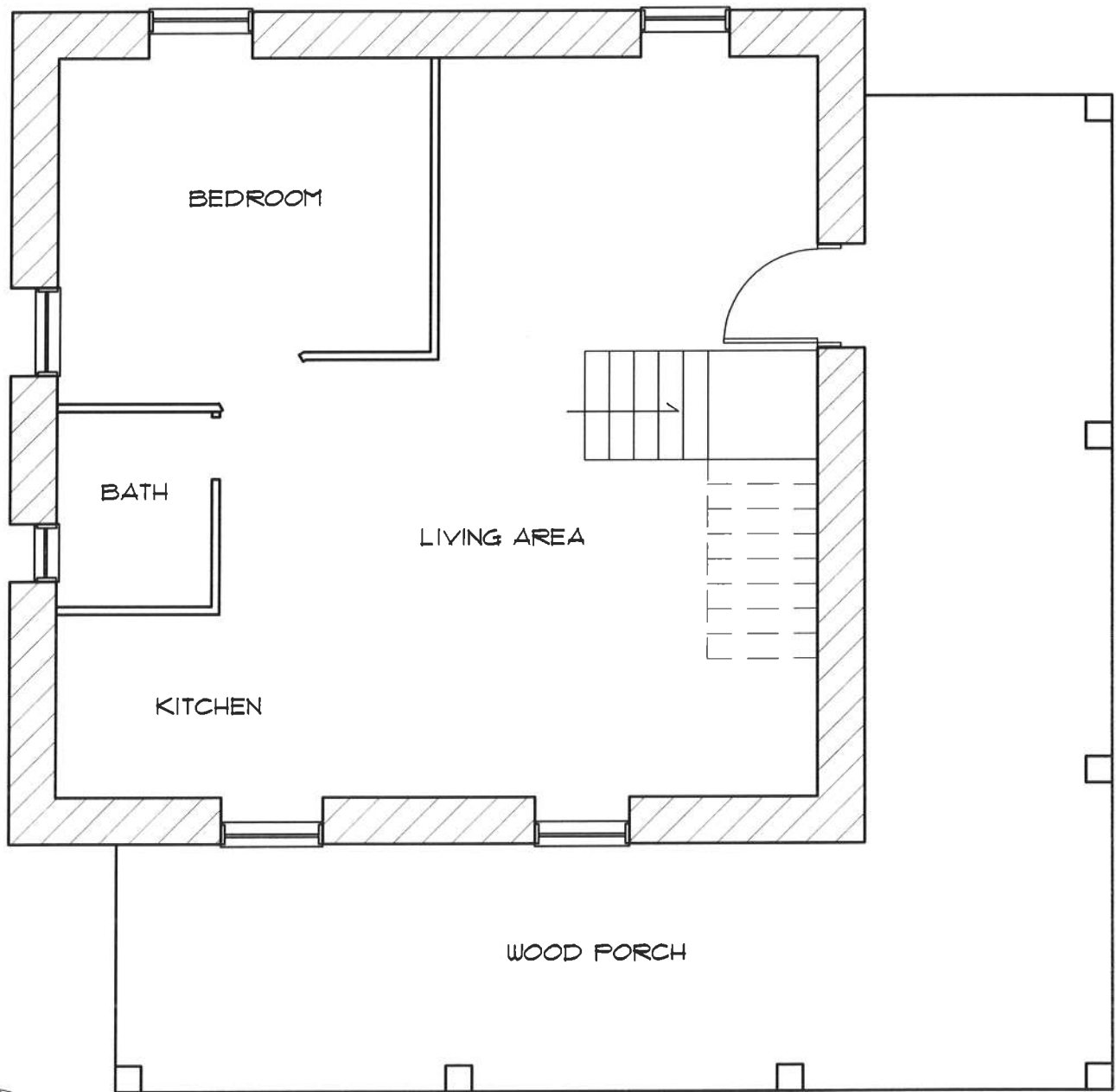
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 3/16" = 1' - 0"



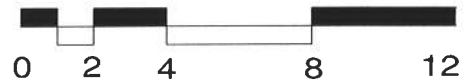
GUGGER HOMESTEAD
(HELOTES BICYCLE)

14464 OLD BANDERA
HELOTES, TEXAS



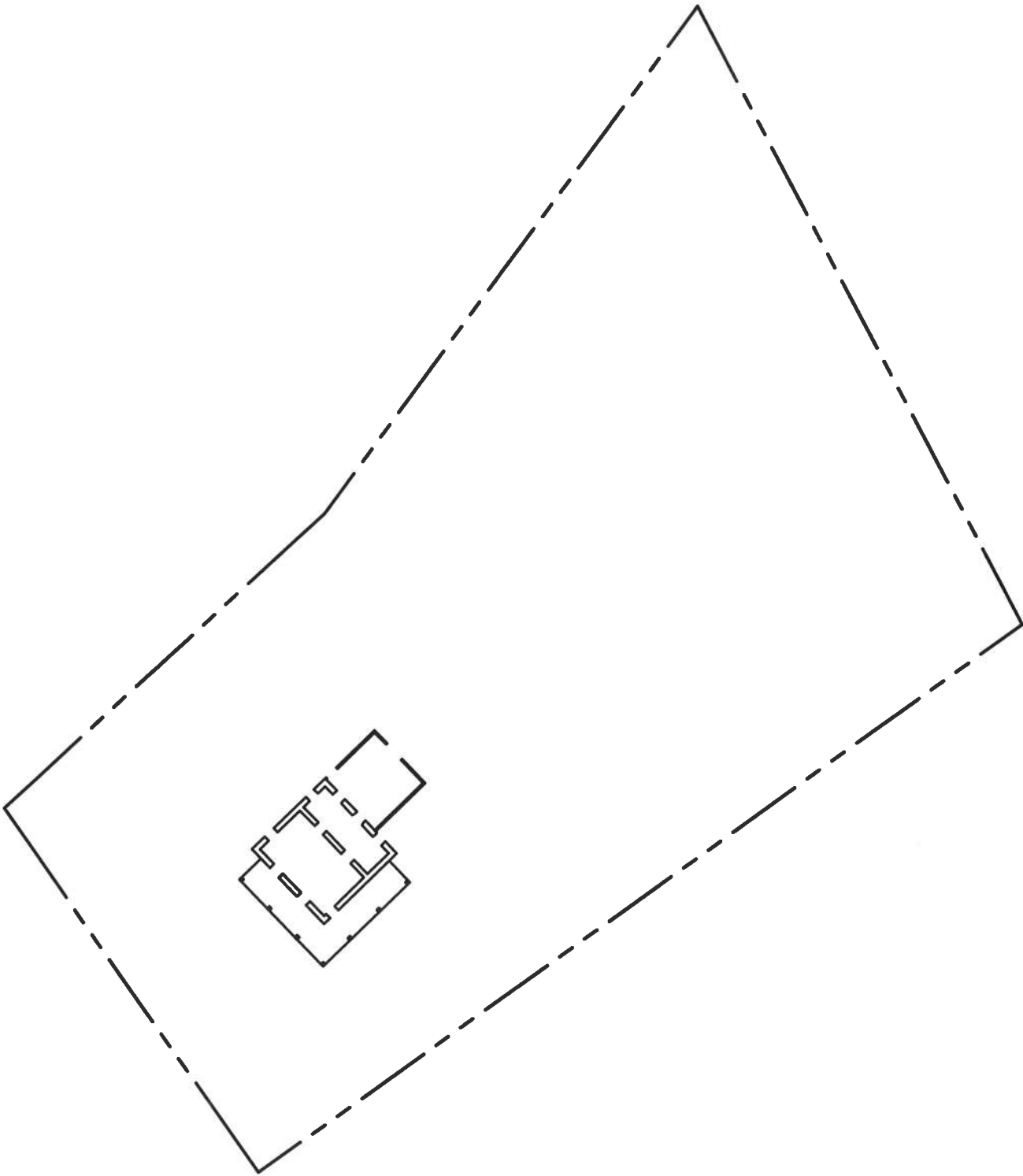
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 3/16" = 1' - 0"

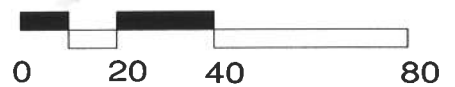


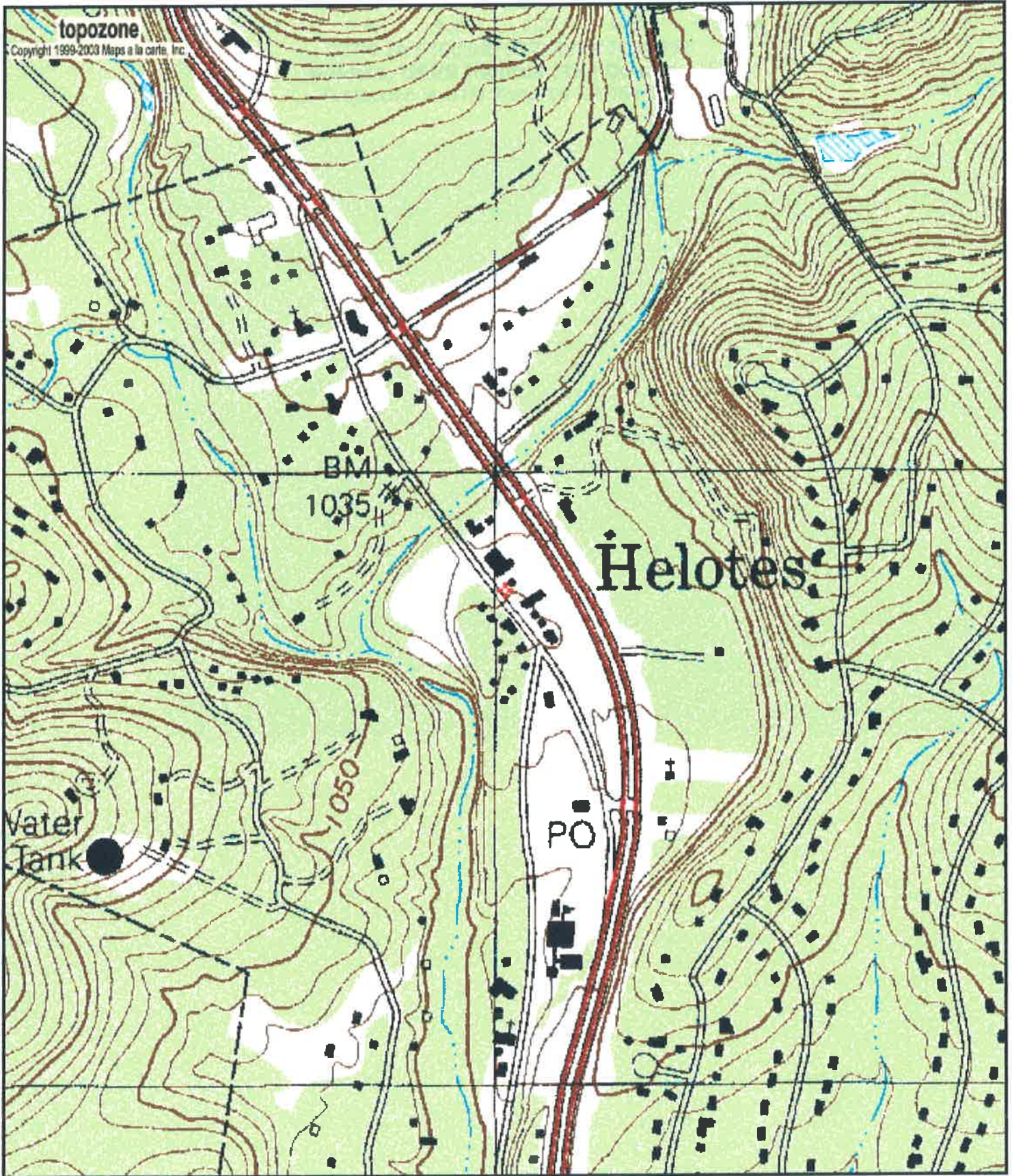
**GUGGER HOMESTEAD
(HELOTES BICYCLE)**

14464 OLD BANDERA
HELOTES, TEXAS



SITE PLAN
SCALE : 1" = 40' - 0"





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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 km









HELOTES BICYCLE







