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## **Cultural Resources Assessment of a Historic Cistern (41GU211) Inadvertent Discovery for the Medlin Street Police Parking Lot Project, City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Steven Sarich

Josh Haefner

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**Cultural Resources Assessment of a Historic Cistern (41GU211)  
Inadvertent Discovery for the Medlin Street Police Parking Lot  
Project, City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas**

**By:  
Steven Sarich and Josh Haefner**

**Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9169  
TRC Technical Report No. 315751.1000**

**Prepared for:**

**City of Seguin**



**Prepared by:**



**December 2019**

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Inadvertent Discovery for the Medlin Street Police Parking Lot  
Project, City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas**

**By:**

**Steven Sarich and Josh Haefner**

**Prepared for:**

**City of Seguin  
205 North River Street  
Seguin, Texas 78155**

**Prepared by:**

**TRC Environmental Corporation  
505 East Huntland Drive, Suite 250  
Austin, Texas 78752**

**Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9169**

**Principal Investigator: Josh Haefner**

**TRC Technical Report No. 315751.1000**

**December 2019**

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## **1.0: INTRODUCTION**

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

In November 2019, under contract with the City of Seguin (the City), TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) conducted in field documentation of an inadvertent discovery consisting of a cistern (41GU211) identified in October 2019. The cistern was discovered during active construction of an asphalt parking lot for the Seguin City Police Department, located within the City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas. Additionally, the City identified a single grave marker prior to construction located in the northwest corner of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), defined as the approximately 0.50-acre proposed parking lot. This area was also visually surveyed by TRC cultural personnel to ensure that it was avoided during construction activities. In tandem with this effort, TRC cultural personnel conducted archival research consisting of a review of the Texas Historical Commission Archeological Sites-Atlas (THC-Atlas) for the tract of land on which the inadvertent discovery/cistern is located.

According to current design plans, the City is constructing an asphalt parking lot located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Medlin Street and North Saunders Street and will be approximately 0.50 acres in size (**Figures 1 and 2**). Proposed impacts include razing of existing standing structures, clearing of vegetation and litter-debris, grading of the parking lot location, the construction of a 700-square foot detention pond (2.5 feet deep), the repair of an existing drainage ditch and the installation of 42 feet of high-density polyethylene pipe, a sidewalk ramp for pedestrian crossing of Medlin Street, and associated new curb and sidewalk installation. With the exception of the detention pond which will be 2.5 feet deep, vertical impacts will be less a foot in depth (**Appendix A: Design Plans**). The project will expand parking facilities for the Seguin City Police Department. The inadvertent discovery/cistern was found during active grading of the parking lot location, at which point all construction work was halted, and through TRC's engineering department, TRC cultural personnel were contacted. TRC cultural personnel coordinated with the THC to make a determination if the inadvertent discovery would require survey, obtain an emergency permit for the project, and determine if construction could proceed (**Appendix B: THC Correspondence**).

As the inadvertent discovery/cistern is located on lands under purview of an entity of the State of Texas, the project is subject to compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). During coordination with the THC it was determined that the inadvertent discovery/cistern would require documentation and recording, and an emergency Texas Antiquities Permit number 9169 was assigned to the Medlin Street Police Parking Lot project on November 12, 2019. Data regarding results of TRC's project area visit and cistern documentation was sent to the THC on November 14, 2019 and the THC coordinated via email that construction could resume (**Appendix B: THC Correspondence**). Archeological fieldwork consisted of an examination and documentation of the feature, inspection of the entirety of the work site for additional features and artifacts, and documentation of the above-noted grave marker. Subsequent to the field survey, TRC cultural personnel conducted additional archival and historic sources research related to the tract of land on which the inadvertent discovery/cistern and grave marker is located. Archival and historic sources that were reviewed include property deed records at the Guadalupe County Clerk's Office and family histories and genealogical information courtesy of the Seguin Public Library. The purpose of these investigations was to evaluate the eligibility of the identified resource for listing in the National Register of Historic Places per Section 106 (36 CFR 800) of the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (13 TAC 26.12) No artifacts were collected during this

investigation; all records will be permanently curated at the Center for Archaeological Studies in San Marcos, Texas.

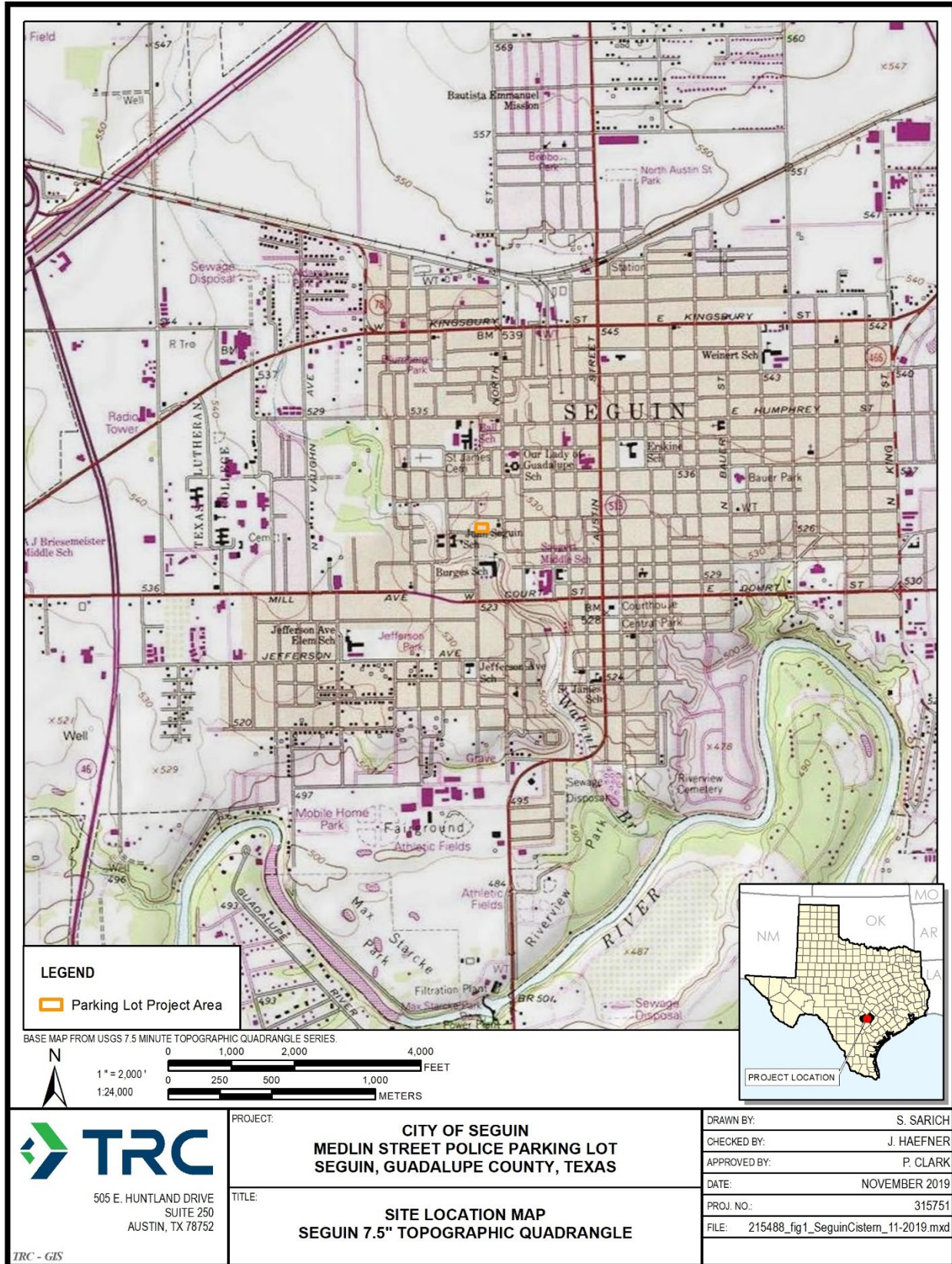


Figure 1. Parking Lot APE Location on Seguin, Texas 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map.

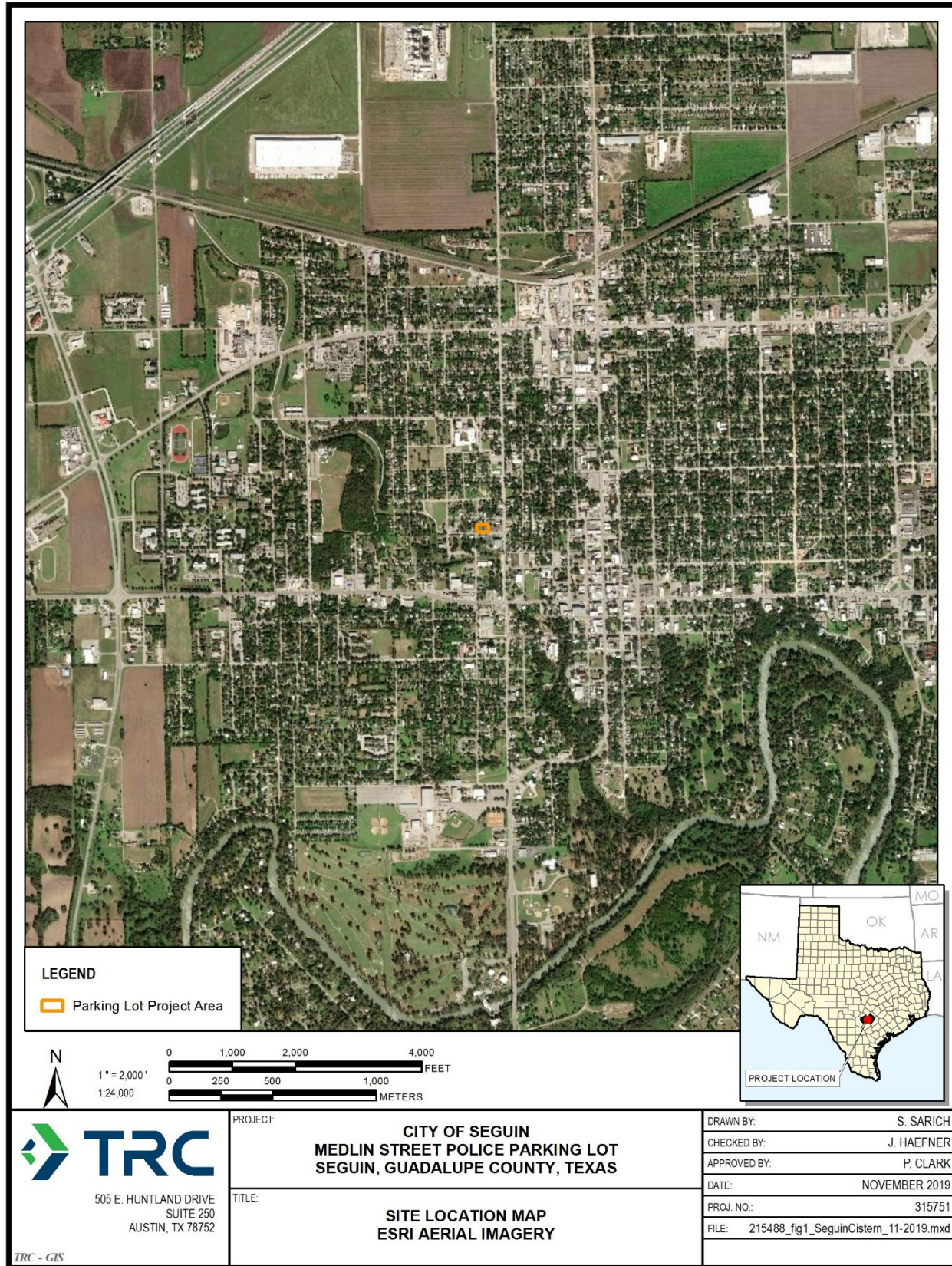


Figure 2. Parking Lot APE Location on Aerial Photograph.

## **2.0: ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

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### **2.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

According to the Geologic Atlas of Texas (Beaumont Sheet), the geology of the proposed project area is mapped as the Leona Formation (Qle) (**Figure 3**). Consisting of fluvial terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay, the Leona Formation dates to the Pleistocene and may correlate with Onion Creek Marl, mapped to north in Travis County. The soils within the APE are mapped as Queeny gravelly loam, with 1 to 5 percent slopes (QeC) (**Figure 4**). This series consists of well drained soils that formed in calcareous loam over gravelly alluvium that originated from shale, claystone, siltstone, or chalk of Cretaceous age. This series has low geoarcheological potential at any depth below the ground surface.



Figure 3. Geology of the APE.

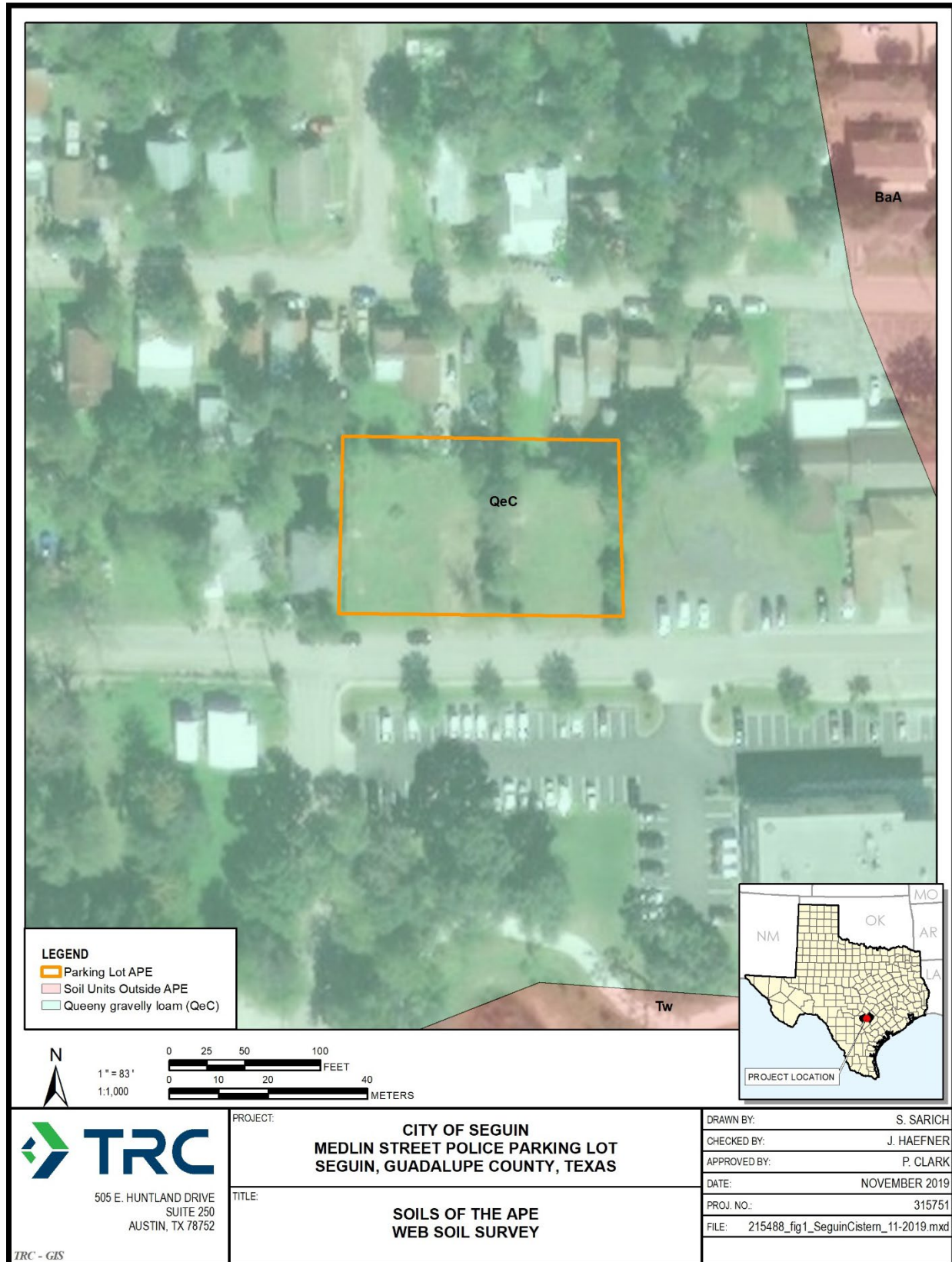


Figure 4. Soils of the APE.

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## **3.0: HISTORIC CONTEXT**

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### **3.1 GUADALUPE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF SEGUIN (1535 TO PRESENT)**

Guadalupe County is located in South Central Texas, northeast of San Antonio and south of Austin. The first European to travel through the Seguin region was Cabeza de Vaca, who crossed the Guadalupe River at the confluence with the San Marcos River sometime between 1535 and 1536. At this time, the area was occupied by semi-sedentary Lipan Apaches and Tonkawa Indians. The area around Seguin was first recorded in 1718 by Father Francisco Celiz as part of expeditions through the area conducted by the Governor of Coahuila, Martin de Alarcon. They camped just west of Seguin. By the early 19th century, Mexicans, Europeans, and Anglos had settled the region, the closest ranch being that of Jose Antonio Navarro three miles north of Seguin. In 1831, the Humphries Branch was granted land along the Guadalupe River, and in 1833 built a cabin that is likely the first Anglo residence in what would later become the City of Seguin. In 1836, the Republic of Texas gained independence from Mexico. In 1838, Joseph F. Martin created a town site along a tributary of the Guadalupe River and named it Walnut Springs. The town was divided into four sections: farming lots, timber lots, acre lots, and central lots. In 1839, the name was changed to Seguin after Juan N. Seguin. From Gesick (2000):

*Juan Seguin - Organized a Company of Mexican Patriots under Sam Houston, led the cavalry charge at San Jacinto, Mayor of San Antonio, Republic Senator, fought against Americans at the 1842 Battle of Salado, self-imposed exile in Nuevo Laredo, County Judge of Wilson County during the Reconstruction period, close friend of the Austins and many military leaders of Texas, awarded a pension by the State for his military services.*

In 1842, the Congress of the Republic of Texas created Guadalupe County in response to a request by the citizens of Seguin. During the Republic of Texas period (1836-1846) there were numerous altercations with the Comanche's in the Seguin area, partly as a result of agents of the Mexican government intentionally inciting rebellion among Native American groups and Mexican populations within the Republic (Gesick 2000). The Texas Rangers provided Seguin with protection during this period, and their camp was located along Walnut Branch near Guadalupe Street. Eventually, many of these Rangers would become founding residents of Seguin (Gesick 2000).

Many of the earliest homes were built from adobe. One of the earliest is the Hall-Burges-Glenwinkel home, built in 1838 by Captain Robert Hall along Walnut Branch. Other homes, like the Campbell Log Cabin, currently located on East Live Oak Street, were built from timber. There were at least a dozen homes in Seguin by 1840. By 1845 the first school classes were being taught in an adobe building at the corner of Milam and Nolte Streets. By 1850 a high school was built from concrete on South Austin Street by Dr. John Parks and is now the Saint James Catholic School (Gesick 2000).

In 1845 the United States annexed Texas. The majority of voters approved of the annexation and the new State's constitution that sanctioned slavery and the immigration of slave owners to Texas. The 1840's and 1850's saw a wave of immigration to Texas by Germans and other Europeans, many who passed through Seguin on their way westward. This created a boom for the local economy and the period from 1845 to 1860 saw the construction of many buildings and substantial infrastructure, including a stagecoach route. By 1860 at least 100 concrete structures had been built, of which 29 are still standing (Gesick 2000).

The residents of Seguin were pro-slavery by 1860 and two military camps had been created in Guadalupe County. In 1861 Company D, led by Captain Nathaniel Benton was organized and assembled at the Seguin courthouse on June 28th. The Company would eventually travel as far east as Virginia and participate in the battles of Etham's Landing, Seven Pines, and Gaines Mill. When General Lee surrendered in 1865, 18 of the original members of Company D were present. Three residents of Seguin would become Generals in the Confederacy. The Civil War period saw a decline in the prosperity Seguin had experienced in the 1840's and 1850's. However, as skirmishes never occurred within Seguin, there was no destruction of farms or communities as experienced in other parts of the Confederacy (Gesick 2000).

In 1867 the Freedmans Bureau was created across from Market Square and Union soldiers were stationed along Live Oak Street to enforce Reconstruction laws and assist freed slaves. Public education for African American children was offered in 1871, and largely aided by Baptist and Methodist churches. By 1874, the City had partly recovered from the economic downturn created during the Civil War, and some African American families were landowners. The economic recovery was partially fueled by a shift towards cattle ranching (Gesick 2000).

In 1876, African American citizens of Seguin created the Abraham Lincoln School, which later became the Ball High School in 1925. The school was name after Reverend William Baton Ball, who was instrumental in providing education to the African American community. From 1887-1936, Guadalupe College, provided college level education for African Americans. In 1912 Texas Lutheran College was from Brenham to Seguin and was renamed Texas Lutheran University in 1996 (Gesick 2000).

The discovery of oil in the Darst Creek fields in the 1920's provided Seguin with a welcomed economic boost, and the City continued to produce notable residents. From the Handbook of Texas Online:

*State Senator Ferdinand C. Weinert of Seguin was responsible for long-lasting prison reforms and also worked to establish the Pasteur Institute of Texas, which saved many lives in the treatment of rabies. Hilda Blumberg Weinert's contributions to education and politics in Texas were also important. As the twentieth century progressed Seguin attracted manufacturing and service-oriented industries to diversify its agricultural and oil-based economy. In 1986 the Seguin city government changed from the mayor-council form of city government to the council-manager form of city government. By 1988 the town had an estimated population of 22,000 and more than thirty businesses that employed more than fifteen full-time workers each. By that year also the county hospital had expanded to seventy-five beds. The Seguin-Guadalupe County Library continued its expansion to more than 50,000 volumes, and the Seguin Gazette-Enterprise celebrated its centenary year in 1988. On August 12, 1988, Seguin celebrated its sesquicentennial year. Tourists were attracted to Max Starcke Park, the Guadalupe County Coliseum, and the County Fairgrounds, where the Texas State High School Rodeo has been held since 1984. The town boasted a number of antebellum homes, including the Sebastopol House State Historic Structure, and the greater Seguin area was the setting for author Janice Woods Windle's successful novel True Women (1993), featured in a television miniseries in 1997. In 2000 Seguin had a population of 22,011 and 1,338 businesses.*

## **4.0: RESEARCH & METHODS**

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### **4.1 RESEARCH AND METHODS**

TRC archaeologists conducted a limited desktop literature and archives review prior to survey of the APE in November 2019 to determine whether previously recorded cultural resources have been documented within the APE, immediately adjacent to the APE, or within a one-mile (1.6-km) radius of the APE. This review included utilization of THC-Atlas, historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, and Google Earth imagery. These sources provided information regarding the location of previously conducted archeological surveys, recorded archeological sites, cemeteries, properties currently listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs), and SALs..

On November 13, 2019, TRC archeologists Josh Haefner and Steven Sarich conducted survey of the APE including documentation of the inadvertent discovery identified as a potentially historic cistern. Once the location of the cistern was determined, the overlying gravel aggregate was carefully cleared away from the cistern opening and the inadvertent discovery/cistern documented. The location and results of the visual survey were recorded with an electronic form created by TRC with Fulcrum, a mobile form builder and data collection app. The Fulcrum application runs on Android or iOS operating systems and allows users to upload their data in real time (<http://www.fulcrumapp.com/>). Information recorded using the Fulcrum application includes feature type, modern land use, vegetation, average ground surface visibility, disturbance type(s), degree of disturbance, a written feature description, feature measurements, feature photographs, and general project overview photographs. Additionally, the single grave marker located in the northwest corner of the APE that was identified prior to construction was documented and digitally recorded to ensure that the parking lot construction had not impacted the burial and that it had been properly avoided.

Subsequent to the field survey, TRC cultural personnel conducted additional archival and historic sources research related to the tract of land on which the inadvertent discovery/cistern and grave marker are located. The purpose of this research was to provide additional context to the cistern and grave marker that will inform the subsequent recommendation(s) made by TRC cultural personnel. Archival and historic sources that were reviewed include property deed records at the Guadalupe County Clerk's Office and family histories and genealogical information courtesy of the Seguin Public Library and historical topographic maps dating to 1911 (San Marcos 1:125,000), 1919 (San Marcos 1:125,000), 1924 (San Marcos 1:48,000), 1930 (Seguin 1:62,500), and 1953 (Seguin 1:62,500).

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## 5.0: RESULTS

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### 5.1 CURRENT APE CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

The asphalt parking lot is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Medlin Street and North Saunders Street in downtown Seguin, Texas and will be approximately 0.50 acres in size (**Appendix A**). The surrounding area is largely urban development with residences located to the north, east, and west. The Seguin City Police department is located south of the APE and south of Medlin Street. No above-ground historic resources were documented on the THC-Atlas and none were noted within the APE during the visual survey. During the field visit on November 13, 2019 it was noted that any standing structure(s) had already been razed and grading of the parking lot location had already occurred (**Figure 5**). As a result no subsurface excavations were conducted.

The inadvertent discovery/cistern (41GU211) is located 30 meters (m) [98 feet (ft)] north of Medlin Street and 111 m [364 ft] west of North Guadalupe Street in the northwest quarter of the APE (**Figure 6**). The brick-lined cistern has a cast iron circular grate over top, possibly an old iron spoke wheel. The cistern opening measures approximately 92 centimeters (cm) [36 inches (in)] in diameter and is 15 to 20 cm [6 to 8 in] below grade (**Figure 7**). The bricks appear to be cut limestone and measure approximately 13 cm [5 in] long by 6 cm [2 in] wide on average (**Figure 8**). The cone-shaped, brick lined neck measures approximately 155 cm [61 in] deep before giving way to natural cut geology. The overall depth of the cistern is approximately 3 m [10 ft] however large amounts of gravel have dropped into and accumulated at the bottom (**Figure 9**). A ceramic drainage pipe is visible in the south wall and measures approximately 10 to 12 cm [4 to 5 in] in diameter (**Figure 10**). A small number of red brick fragments surround the cistern opening. These are likely from the residence that was razed prior to initial parking lot construction (**Figures 11 and 12**).



**Figure 5. Overview of Parking Lot Location and Existing Construction Activities, Facing South.**

**Figure 6. Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Site Data.**



**Figure 7. Cistern Opening, Facing North.**



**Figure 8. Cut Limestone Brick Lining Cistern, Facing North.**



**Figure 9. Cistern Interior with Accumulated Gravel at the Bottom, Facing North.**



**Figure 10. Ceramic Drainage Pipe in South Wall, Facing South.**





**Figure 11. Red Brick Fragment West of Cistern Opening, Facing North.**



**Figure 12. Red Brick Fragment East of Cistern Opening, Facing North.**

Subsequent to the documentation of the brick lined cistern, the single grave marker located in the northwest corner of the APE was inspected to determine if there were any impacts from the construction activities (See Figure 6). The only evidence of the grave location was a flat, unmarked concrete slab adjacent to two intersecting fence lines surrounding residences to the north and west. Additional construction fencing had been placed around the perimeter of the grave location as well. All construction activities avoided the grave location and no impacts were noted (Figures 13 and 14).



**Figure 13. Overview of Single Grave Marker Location with Construction Fencing , Facing Southeast.**



**Figure 14. Closeup of Single Grave Marker, Facing North.**

## 6.0: ARCHIVAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS

### 6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES FILE SEARCH

According to the THC-Atlas, no cultural resources are recorded within the APE nor has this area been surveyed, though 14 previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the APE (**Table 1**). Ten previously recorded archaeological sites, four cemeteries, and one the Seguin Commercial Historic District are located within one mile of the APE (**Figure 15, Table 2**). The THC-Atlas lists 17 markers as being located within one mile of the APE: Humphrey House, Sonka House, Women’s Club Rooms, Colonel Benton, Black Education in Seguin, Juan Seguin, Sebastopol, Guadalupe County, Saint Andrew’s Episcopal Church, Hugo and Georgia Gibson House, Guadalupe High School, Los Nogales, Moore House, John F. McGuffin, Samuel Millett, Riverside Cemetery, and Colonel Ireland.

**Table 1. Previously Conducted Archeological Surveys Within a 1-Mile Radius of the APE.**

Archeological Survey Atlas No.	Type of Cultural Resource Survey	Archeological Survey Description	TAC Permit No
8500002572	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 1988 by USACE	Not Available
8500076633	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2015 by TRC	7301
8500048594	Archaeological Linear (Survey)	Survey was conducted for the Walnut Branch Hike and Bike Survey in 2013 by HRA Gray and Pape for TxDOT. No archaeological sites were recorded. No additional information was available in THC-Atlas.	6464
8500029747	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Jacobs conducted a survey in 2013 for USACE – Fort Worth District and the City of Seguin for the Walnut Branch Restoration Project. No Archaeological sites were encountered. No further information was available in THC-Atlas.	6110
8500000280	Archaeological Data Recovery	A data recovery project was conducted in 1988 for Texas Parks and Wildlife. No additional information was available in the THC-Atlas, however, site 41GU9 is located within the survey area.	Not Available
8500077412	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2015 by TRC on behalf of the City of Seguin and the USACE. This project resulted in the inadvertent discovery of a	7251
8500000098	Archaeological Area (Survey)	In 1997, TPWD conducting archeological survey at Riverview Park.	Not Available
8500025347	Archaeological Area (Survey)	In 2012, an archeological survey was conducted along portions of Segment G for the proposed State Highway (SH) 99 project (Grand Parkway) in Harris County and Montgomery Counties, Texas for the Texas Department of Transportation.	6102
8500032548	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2013 by SWCA	6489
8500016312	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2009 by PBS & J	5311
8500011764	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2004 by PBS & J	2769
8500029746	Phase II Archaeological Survey	Phase II Survey was conducted in 2004 by AmaTerra	6162
8500053831	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2013 by Gray & Pape , LLC	6536
8500011524	Archaeological Area (Survey)	Phase I Survey was conducted in 2004 by SWCA	Unknown

**Figure 15. Figure Redacted Due to Sensitive Site Data.**

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile Radius of the APE**

<b>Type of Cultural Resource</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility or Significance</b>
Archaeological Site 41GU7	Secondary deposition of a light scatter of debitage and burned rock located on a moderately sloping hillside near crest of hill recorded in 1975 noted to be in poor condition	Undetermined NRHP eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU9	41GU9 is the trinomial assigned to the Sebastol State Historic Structure and associated property	Designated as an SAL in 1983
Archaeological Site 41GU16	The Atlas notes this as the oldest house in Seguin, constructed of sun dried brick. By 1765 it was a station stop on Old Spanish Trail.	Undetermined NRHP eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU30	Site is a subsurface prehistoric occupation area with deposits dating to the Early Archaic and Late Prehistoric. During its relocation in 1986 it was noted that the site was being destroyed by development.	Undetermined NRHP eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU113	Historic Period trash dump from the early 20th century.	Determined Ineligible in ROW by THC/SHPO in 2009
Archaeological Site 41GU114	Site is a multi-component site consisting of historic ceramics, metal, and glass, and a minimal amount prehistoric material.	Determined Ineligible in ROW by THC/SHPO in 2009
Archaeological Site 41GU115	Site consists of historic material and a small amount of burned rock It appears the deposit is from household trash dumping that dates to the early 20th century. Artifacts present included historic ceramics, glass, metal, burned rock, a button, and faunal bone. The site is possibly the result of trash dumping during the early 20th century from a nearby residence. The deposits are not well defined and appear to be in a mixed context.	Undetermined NRHP Eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU159	This jail was previously located on the Guadalupe County Poor Farm. It was donated to the Seguin Conservation Society on January 31, 1986 by Harriet and Dick Phillips in memory of her parents Arthur and Una Schmidt, who bought the property from the county, made it their homestead, and used the acreage for cattle raising.	Determined Ineligible by THC/SHPO in April and July of 2009
Archaeological Site 41GU166	This site is a prehistoric campsite consisting of a debitage scatter and bifacial tools. During its recordation in 2008, this site was noted as being highly disturbed by plowing and erosion.	Undetermined NRHP Eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU174	This site consists of a historic house structure (constructed in 1851) with associated early to mid-twentieth century architectural features, including patios, well, outbuilding foundation, sidewalk, possible linear foundation, propane tank, and two gate pillars.	Undetermined NRHP Eligibility
Archaeological Site 41GU175	This site is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century culvert	Undetermined NRHP Eligibility
Juan Seguin Burial Site	This is the location of the Juan Seguin grave.	N/A
Vaughn Cemetery	This Cemetery is located On Prexy Drive in Seguin near Texas Lutheran College. North of Mill Ave (90a).	On Prexy Drive near Texas Lutheran College, north of Mill Avenue.
Saint James Cemetery #1	Spring Hill Peaceful Cemetery (Spring Cemetery), located at 26206 Aldine Westfield Road in Harris County, Texas has 71 interments, with the oldest grave dating to 1895	Located next to church between Campbell and Veterans Streets.
Riverview/Riverside Cemetery	This cemetery traces its origin to the Smith family graveyard established by early settlers to this area in 1880, French Smith deeded the family cemetery to the City of Seguin.	N/A
NRHP Property: Robert Hall House	(214 S. Travis Street) The Robert Hall House is one of Seguin's most important historical landmarks. The original log portion of the house was built by one of the town's founders, Captain Robert Hall, an early Texas pioneer and patriot, and remains the oldest house built after the city was established.	Listed NRHP Eligible Property
NRHP Property: Park Hotel	(217 S. River Street) The Park Hotel, presently known as the Plaza Hotel, is located on lots 1 and 2 and the south two-thirds of lot 10 in Inner Block 25, New City Block 163 on the east side of the Courthouse square which is also known as Central Park.	Listed NRHP Eligible Property
NRHP Property: Sebastopol House	(Northeast Corner of West Court and North Erkel) Sebastopol, located in Seguin, Texas, was the idea of a Colonel J. W. Young. It is an unusual flat-roofed Greek Revival residence and demonstrates an early use of poured concrete. The main level is T-shaped with inset galleries along the stem of the T which support a large square water reservoir on the roof. .	Listed NRHP Eligible Property

Type of Cultural Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility or Significance
NRHP Property: Los Nogales	(S. River and E. Live Oak Streets) The old home was originally built in 1849 for Justus Gombert. This building is an example of a primitive home with its pioneer style kitchen and sod hewn cellar.	Listed NRHP Eligible Property
NRHP Property: Erskine House No. 1 (Hollamon House)	(902 N. Austin Street) Hollamon House, in Seguin, Guadalupe County, is actually two houses in one. Dr. Benjamin Lea moved one part of the house to Seguin in 1867 and attached it to a four-room concrete structure built by a Captain Sedy in 1855. The two parts create d an outstanding piece of architecture which was given an Award of Merit by the Builders Survey of Texas.	Listed NRHP Eligible Property
NRHP Property: Joseph F. Johnson House	(761 Johnson Avenue) Between 1842 and 1860 about ninety concrete houses and commercial structures were erected in Seguin, Texas. Of those, twenty-five are extant today. One of the most noteworthy in its architecture is the Joseph F. Johnson House, built circa 1847-1854. Colonel Johnson was an early settler and prominent resident of Seguin. The Johnson House is a surviving example of the concrete construction that was developed by in Seguin by Dr. Parks	Listed NRHP Eligible Property

While no cultural resources are identified within the APE on the THC-Atlas, the City identified a single grave marker located in the northwest corner of the APE. A review of historical topographic maps dating to 1911 (San Marcos 1:125,000), 1919 (San Marcos 1:125,000), 1924 (San Marcos 1:48,000), 1930 (Seguin 1:62,500), and 1953 (Seguin 1:62,500) do not depict a cemetery at this location. Further a search of the Guadalupe Appraisal District’s website only indicates that the Antwine family owned the property before its recent sale to the City with no mention of a burial at this location. Given its location and ambiguity of its marker, if this area is indeed a burial, it may likely be that of a family pet.

## 6.2 ARCHIVAL AND HISTORIC RESEARCH OF TRACT WITH CISTERN

The tract of land where the cistern was discovered and subsequently documented is listed as 520-530 Medlin Street. According to the Guadalupe County Appraisal District website (2019), Kermit and J. Antwine are listed as the property owners between 2006 and 2017 prior to purchase by the City in 2018. There are no tax records prior to 2006 on the Guadalupe County Appraisal District website. Based on Texas Land Survey data, the tract is part of the Humphreys Branch Original League measuring 4,935 acres surveyed in 1853 (Texas Railroad Commission 2019).

Property deed information was reviewed at the Guadalupe County Clerk's Office on November 19, 2019. Starting with the known property owner prior to purchase by the City, Kermit Antwine, reverse deed records were used to identify previous landowners. The earliest deed on record is dated to May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1883 (**Appendix C: Deed Vol. T, Pg. 567**). According to the 1883 deed, the tract was occupied by George W. West and his wife, Sara A. West, who conveyed the homestead to D. Newton. The property description in 1883 is recorded as:

*....One mile N.W. of the Court House in Seguin part of the H. Branch League and being subdivisions L and M of part of said League as made between A. Neill and A. Swift about 30 years ago and of record in said County...portions of each subdivisions which we have heretofore conveyed to J.L. Short and to Aug Stuart. The tract herein conveyed is bounded on the S. by Moses Campbells old place, on the W. by the tract we sold to said Stuart. On the North by said Shorts tract, and on the E. by the Byler tract and contains about Fifty Two Acres.*

The original 52 acres noted in the 1883 deed was subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels sometime in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This property description is recorded in a 1981 Warranty Deed wherein Albert Elley conveyed the property to Kermit Antwine (**Appendix C: Deed Vol. 616, Pg. 37-38**). At the time when the property was conveyed to Kermit Antwine, the tract measured .445 acres.

After tracing the deed records backward through time, a number of previous landowners were identified. This includes: Kermit Antwine and wife, J. Antwine who conveyed the land in 2018 to the City; Albert Elley and Lola Elley; Walter Friedeck and Edna Friedeck; E.A. Weyel and Irma Weyel; R.W. Kiser and Ruth Kiser; Edmund Friesenhahn; R.W. Moffett; H. Babin; Rudolph and Augusta Tschoepe; Frieda Jandt; A.J. Fennell and Mary Fennell; W.E. Koepsel; D. Newton; and George W. West and Sarah West, the earliest landowners found during the deed research.

Subsequent to review of historic property deed information, a search of family history records and genealogical information housed at the Seguin Public Library was conducted and informed by the landowner names contained in the deed records. No genealogical information could be found for most of the previous landowners. However, a detailed genealogy of the Tschoepe Family was compiled and written in 1980 by Annette Waite, a descendent of Rudolph Tschoepe.

According to Waite (1980), Rudolph Tschoepe, Sr. was a German immigrant that arrived in the United States in 1857. In 1874, Rudolph Tschoepe married his first cousin Augusta at the First Protestant United Church of Christ in New Braunfels. Two years later, in 1876, the Tschoepe Family settled on a 230-acre tract of land near Geronimo Creek in Geronimo, Texas. Rudolph Tschoepe served as the third president of

the Thusnelda Lodge No. 37, now Seguin Hermann Sons Lodge, in 1892. In 1911, he helped form the West Seguin Improvement Company which raised money to purchase land for the Texas Lutheran College. He also served in the thirty-fifth legislature in 1917, helped fund and organize several local industries and banks, and was on the board of directors for the Farmers State Bank in 1918. It is also noted in Rudolph Tschoepe's biography that he continued to buy and sell tracts of land throughout the Seguin area.

Direct reference is made to the property on which the historic cistern was found and documented on page 77 of the Tschoepe Family history. The property is described as follows:

***On September 16, 1909 Rudolph and Augusta purchased fifty two acres west of Seguin from A.J. Fennell. Rudolph and Augusta and their two children Willie and Frieda and Rudolph's brother Wilhelm moved into the big two-story home that stood on this acreage. Live oak trees surrounded the home. In front of the home stood a red picket fence.***

***A well and windmill stood to the east of the home. An underground cistern held rain water for use in the home. A red brick walk had been laid from the kitchen door to the windmill, the wash house and the smoke house.***

Frieda Agatha Tschoepe, daughter of Rudolph and Augusta, lived in the home on the 52-acre tract. In 1919, Frieda married Otto William Jandt. In that same year, Rudolph and Augusta gifted the 52-acre tract to Frieda and Otto Jandt. The Tschoepe Family history states:

*Frieda Agatha Tschoepe was born February 9, 1885 in the home Rudolph and Augusta Tschoepe built on the family farm near Geronimo. Her entire childhood was spent here. In 1909 she moved with her parents into the two-story home that stood on the fifty-two acres west of Seguin. Ten years later on January 18, 1919 she married Otto William Jandt who was born December 29, 1885. They moved to San Antonio for a short time after their marriage. When Rudolph and Augusta retired and moved to West Krezdorn Street, Frieda and Otto and his four children by a previous marriage moved into the two-story home. **Later Otto razed the two-story home and built a smaller one.***

*Frieda and Otto had a florist and nursery business at their home there from about 1927 until 1947. Otto Jandt died August 24, 1940...Frieda Agatha Jandt died January 31, 1976 at the age of ninety. She was the last of Augusta and Rudolph's children.*

For more detailed written accounts refer to **Appendix C** containing copies of selected pages from the Tschoepe Family history. No additional archival records relating to the cistern or home could be found.

Along with the family histories, an attempt was made to locate additional archival information related to the possible grave located at the northwest corner of the APE. After careful review, no further information could be found.



## **7.0: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the visual survey of the single grave marker located in the northwest corner of the APE, the existing and on-going construction of the parking lot has and will avoid the burial. A combination of wooden planking and fencing has been erected around the grave location as an avoidance measure. Archival research indicates that the historic cistern was constructed prior to 1909 and was associated with a two-story home that at one point was located on the tract of land where the parking lot is being constructed. A detailed family history of the Tschoepe Family gives a written account of the cistern and the home. This home was razed in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and subsequent residential construction occurred around the same time. The field visit and documentation of the cistern (41GU211) indicates that the property has been heavily disturbed by this past construction as well as active and existing construction of the proposed parking lot. In comparison to Denton's (2011) review on cisterns, this cistern is best described as a bell-cistern with the base of the structure no longer intact, giving way to a large cavity in the bedrock, or as a well-cistern with construction beginning as a bell-type with the structure, complete with intake line, dug into a reliable water source. Based on the field visit and archival research, the cistern is not associated with significant review events or persons, does not embody distinctive construction characteristics, is unlikely to yield significant information important to Texas history or the history of Seguin, nor does it retain enough integrity due to years of past ground disturbance. Therefore, as the cistern offers little to no research value under Criterion D (36 CCR Part 60.4), TRC recommends the historic cistern be deemed ineligible for listing with the NRHP or as a SAL.

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## **8.0: REFERENCES CITED**

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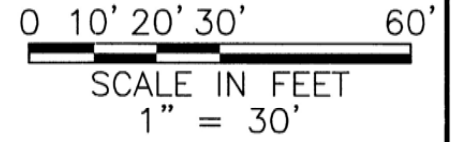
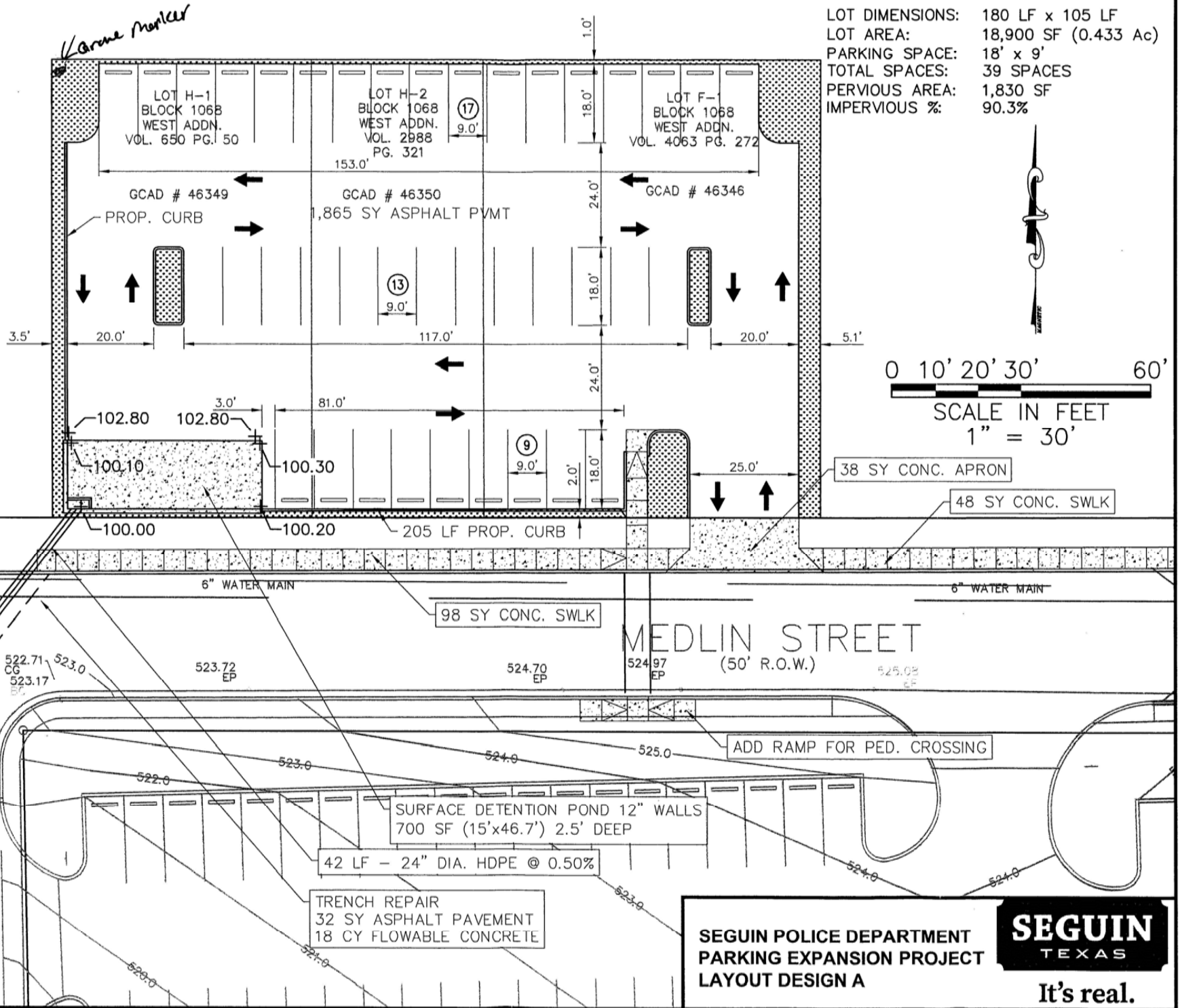
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**APPENDIX A: DESIGN PLANS**

**APPENDIX A: DESIGN PLANS**

**PARKING TABULATION**

LOT DIMENSIONS: 180 LF x 105 LF  
 LOT AREA: 18,900 SF (0.433 Ac)  
 PARKING SPACE: 18' x 9'  
 TOTAL SPACES: 39 SPACES  
 PERVIOUS AREA: 1,830 SF  
 IMPERVIOUS %: 90.3%



**SEGUIN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
 PARKING EXPANSION PROJECT  
 LAYOUT DESIGN A**

**SEGUIN  
 TEXAS**

**It's real.**

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**APPENDIX B: THC COMMUNICATION**

## Haefner, Josh

---

**From:** Jeff Durst <Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, November 15, 2019 8:39 AM  
**To:** Sarich, Steven; Haefner, Josh  
**Cc:** Clark, Pollyanna  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Seguin Parking Lot Facility

This is an **EXTERNAL** email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe.

Steven,  
Thanks for sending the update and photos. The project may proceed. For the report I would suggest some archival research to see if you can figure out if there was an obvious structure related to the cistern.  
Regards,  
Jeff



**Jeff Durst**  
Regional Archeologist/ Reviewer  
Archeology Division  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, Texas 78711-2276  
P: 512-463-8884  
F: 512-463-8927



---

**From:** Sarich, Steven <SSarich@trccompanies.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, November 14, 2019 4:12 PM  
**To:** Jeff Durst <Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov>; Haefner, Josh <JHaefner@trccompanies.com>  
**Cc:** Clark, Pollyanna <PAClark@trccompanies.com>  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Seguin Parking Lot Facility

**CAUTION:** External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

30m north of Medlin St. and 111m west of N. Guadalupe St. Brick lined cistern with cast iron circular grate over top. Possibly an old iron spoke wheel. Approximately 92cm in diameter. Cut stone approximately 13cmx6cm on average. Appears to be cut limestone. Approximately 155cm neck before giving way to natural cut geology. Approximately 3m deep however large amounts of gravel has dropped in. Cistern opening is 15-20cm below grade. Small number of red

brick fragments surround the cistern opening. Possibly from house construction. Drainage pipe runs into south wall. Approximately 10-12 cm in diameter.

To my knowledge, the area will continue to be impacted by ongoing parking lot construction including continued grading, addition of layer of aggregate and paved. Not exactly sure how far along they are in the process, but I'm sure that information can be found out. The area has certainly been heavily impacted already.

Thanks,

**Steven Sarich, MS**

Project Archaeologist



505 E. Huntland Drive, Ste 250, Austin, TX 78752

T 262.693.6182 | [ssarich@trccompanies.com](mailto:ssarich@trccompanies.com)

[LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Blog](#) | [TRCcompanies.com](http://TRCcompanies.com)

---

**From:** Jeff Durst <[Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov](mailto:Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov)>

**Sent:** Thursday, November 14, 2019 3:43 PM

**To:** Haefner, Josh <[JHaefner@trccompanies.com](mailto:JHaefner@trccompanies.com)>

**Cc:** Sarich, Steven <[SSarich@trccompanies.com](mailto:SSarich@trccompanies.com)>; Clark, Pollyanna <[PAClark@trccompanies.com](mailto:PAClark@trccompanies.com)>

**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Re: Seguin Parking Lot Facility

**This is an EXTERNAL email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe.**

Josh,  
Once the feature has been recorded if you can send me photos of the current status of the feature and a short summary of any proposed future impacts then I can determine if the project is okay to proceed prior to your submittal of the draft report.

Regards,  
Jeff

---

**From:** Haefner, Josh <[JHaefner@trccompanies.com](mailto:JHaefner@trccompanies.com)>

**Sent:** Thursday, November 14, 2019 1:19:26 PM

**To:** Jeff Durst <[Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov](mailto:Jeff.Durst@thc.texas.gov)>

**Cc:** Sarich, Steven <[SSarich@trccompanies.com](mailto:SSarich@trccompanies.com)>; Clark, Pollyanna <[PAClark@trccompanies.com](mailto:PAClark@trccompanies.com)>

**Subject:** Seguin Parking Lot Facility

**CAUTION:** External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

For inadvertent discoveries, is it accurate a report on field investigations is still required for THC review before the project can return to construction?

Best,

**Josh Haefner, M.A.**

Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator  
Planning Permitting and Licensing



505 E. Huntland Dr., Suite 250, Austin, TX 78752

Cell: 512 698 9049

[LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Blog](#) | [TRCcompanies.com](#)

**APPENDIX C: HISTORIC RESOURCES BACKGROUND REVIEW**

**APPENDIX C: HISTORIC RESOURCES BACKGROUND DATA**

G. W. West  
 & Wife  
 Deeds To  
 D. C. Newton  
 acknowledged  
 1883

State of Texas }  
 Guadalupe County } Know all men by these presents that the  
 G. W. West and Sarah A. West his wife of said County in consid-  
 eration of the sum of Thirty five hundred Dollars paid and to  
 be paid by D. C. Newton of said County Two thousand Dollars paid  
 in cash and Fifteen hundred with ten per cent per annum  
 interest from date for which the said D. C. Newton has this day  
 given his note payable the 1<sup>st</sup> day of Febry 1884 and which note is  
 a vendors lien on the land hereinafter described have granted  
 sold and conveyed and by these presents do grant sell and con-  
 vey unto the said D. C. Newton our Homestead tract of lands situate  
 in said County about One mile N. W. of the Court House in  
 Seguin part of the No. Branch League and being subdivisions L  
 and M of part of said League as made between A. Hill and  
 A. Swift about 30 years ago and of record in said County  
 less the portions of each subdivisions which we have heretofore  
 conveyed to J. L. Short and to Aug Stuart. The tract herein con-  
 veyed is bounded on the S. by Moses Campbells old place  
 on the N. by the tract we sold to said Stuart. On the North  
 by said Shorts tract - and on the E. by the Ryler tract  
 and contains about Fifty two acres.  
 To have and to hold the above described premises together  
 with all and singular the rights & appurtenances to the same  
 belonging unto the said D. C. Newton his heirs and assigns forever  
 subject however to said vendors lien. And we bind ourselves  
 our heirs executors and administrators to warrant and forever  
 defend the said premises unto the said D. C. Newton his heirs  
 and assigns forever subject however to said vendors lien  
 And we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators  
 to warrant and forever defend the said premises unto the  
 said D. C. Newton his heirs and assigns against every person  
 whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any  
 part thereof.

Witness our hands this the 7<sup>th</sup> day of May 1883

Geo. W. West  
 Sarah A. West.

The State of Texas }  
 Guadalupe County } Before me J. A. Neill a Justice of the  
 Peace in and for said County and Ex. Officer A. Holday Public  
 On this day personally appeared Geo. W. West known to me to  
 be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Instru-  
 ment of writing and acknowledged to me that he executed the  
 same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed  
 Also personally appeared Mrs Sarah A. West wife of the said  
 Geo. W. West known to me to be the person whose name is sign-  
 ed to the foregoing Instrument of writing, and having been  
 Examined by me privily and apart from her husband

and having the same fully explained to her she the said Sarah A. West acknowledged such Instrument to be her act and deed and declared that she had willingly signed the same for the purposes and considerations therein expressed and that she did not wish to retract it.

Given under my hands and Seal of Office this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May A.D. 1883.

Filed 12 o'clock M. May the 7<sup>th</sup> 1883  
Recorded May 10<sup>th</sup> 1883

J. A. Brill, Justice of the Peace  
and Ex. Officer Notary Public  
O. L. Arbuckle, Sec. Clerk, &c.

Charles Griesenbeck }  
Deed 3-4 } County of Bexar }  
Henry Bauer }  
Delivered }  
July 12 }  
1883 }  
The State of Texas }  
County of Bexar }  
Know all men by these presents that I Charles Griesenbeck of the County and State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty Dollars to me in hand paid by Henry Bauer of the County of Guadalupe and State of Texas the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged before the signing sealing and delivering of these presents have granted bargained sold and released and by these presents do grant bargain sell release and convey unto the said Henry Bauer his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Guadalupe State of Texas containing Six (6) acres of land and described as follows - being a part of the western half of Survey No. 179 (One hundred and Seventy nine) of the division of the Esauvigar Eleven League Tract recorded in the Records of Guadalupe County surveyed by Chas. W. Dressler beginning at a stake set for South East corner of the western half of Survey No. 179 -  
Thence North 184  $\frac{1}{5}$  varas to a stake set for corner -  
Thence West 184 varas to a stake set for corner -  
Thence South 184  $\frac{1}{5}$  varas to a stake set for corner -  
Thence East 184 varas to the place of Beginning and which six acres were conveyed to me said Charles Griesenbeck by a Deed of sale and conveyance by Henry Bauer of the County of Guadalupe State aforesaid together with all and singular the rights members hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise incident or appertaining. To have and to hold all and singular the premises above mentioned unto the said Henry Bauer his heirs and assigns forever. And I do hereby bind myself my heirs executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said premises unto the said Henry Bauer his heirs and assigns against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof. In testimony whereof I have herewith subscribed my name and affixed my seal.



1974

WARRANTY DEED

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF GUADALUPE

Know all men by these presents that We, Albert Elley and wife, Lola Elley, of the County of Guadalupe and State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS (\$10.00) and other valuable consideration to the undersigned Paid by the Grantees herein named, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have GRANTED, SOLD AND CONVEYED, and by these presents do GRANT, SELL AND CONVEY unto Kermit Antwine and wife, Janet Antwine of the County of Guadalupe and State of Texas, all of the following described real property in Guadalupe County, Texas, to-wit:

All that certain part of the Humphreys Branch Original Lg. in the City of Seguin and a part of 1-acre tract conveyed to Walter Friedeck by E.A. Weyel et ux by Deed dated June 23, 1953, and recorded Guadalupe County Deed Record Vol. 265, pages 623-625 described as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pin set for southeast corner, being the original Walter Friedeck 1-acre southeast corner, also being the R. G. Spurrier First Tract Northeast corner, referred to in the Deed Records of Guadalupe County, Texas in Vol. 374, page 586 Richard Dick Kiser to R. G. Spurrier, beginning being in 8th Street South 323.0 feet from the northeast corner of the original Walter Friedeck 1-acre tract;  
THENCE west 154.0 feet to an iron pin set for the southwest corner being the southeast corner of the R. G. Spurrier First Tract referred to in the Deed Records of Guadalupe County in Vol. 374, page 586 Richard Dick Kiser to R. G. Spurrier;  
THENCE north 126.0 feet to an iron pin set for northwest corner of the east line of the R. G. Spurrier FIRST tract;  
THENCE East 154.0 feet to an iron pin set in 8th street for northwest corner;  
THENCE South 126.0 feet with 8th street to the Place of Beginning, containing .445 acre. And being a 0.445 acre tract of land in the Humphreys Branch Original League in the City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas and being the same property conveyed by Deed dated August 17, 1965, executed by Walter Friedeck et ux to R. G. Spurrier and being recorded in Vol. 379, page 621 Deed Records of Guadalupe County, Texas.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging, unto the said Grantees, their heirs and assigns forever; and we do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND all and singular the said premises unto the said Grantees, their heirs and assigns, against every person

whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.  
EXECUTED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1981.

Albert Elley  
ALBERT ELLEY

Lola Elley  
LOLA ELLEY

(ACKNOWLEDGMENT)

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF GUADALUPE

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared ALBERT ELLEY AND WIFE, LOLA ELLEY known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed. Given under my hand and seal of office on this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1981.



Francis Hartenstein  
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR  
GUADALUPE COUNTY, TEXAS

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 10-31-84

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
County of Guadalupe

I, FRANK SCHMIDT, Clerk of the County Court in

and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument of writing dated the 26 day of March, 1981, with its certificates of authentication, was filed for Record in my office the 27 day of March, 1981, at 4:15 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded the 1 day of April, 1981, at 9:07 o'clock A. M., in DEED Record of said County in Vol. 166, on Pages 32-38.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County, at office in Seguin, Texas, the day and year last written above.

By Josephine Blumwiel Deputy

FRANK SCHMIDT, Clerk  
County Court, Guadalupe County.

Gen  
929.2'764  
Waite



# GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

RUDOLPH AND AUGUSTA TSCHOEPE

**For Reference  
Not to be taken  
from this room**

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

RUDOLPH AND AUGUSTA TSCHOEPE

by

Annette Waite

SEGUIN-GUADALUPE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



5 0509 01004895 6



## VIII. RUDOLPH AND AUGUSTA

Rudolph Tschoepe, the son of Anton and his wife Susanna Elenora Magdalena Hanke Tschoepe was born October 10, 1842; however he always celebrated his birthday on October 9th. His birthplace was in the town of New (Neu) Wilmsdorf, Germany. (Note: New Wilmsdorf is the town listed as his place of birth in his obituary.) However in various places his birthplace is listed as Altlomnitz, (sometimes written Alt-Lomnitz) perhaps because the priest from the church in Altlomnitz baptized him. In yet other places his birthplace is listed as Glatz. (Glatz was the largest city in the area at the time.)

Augusta Tschoepe, the daughter of Benjamin and Karoline Knauer Tschoepe was born January 25, 1847 in Altwilmsdorf, (sometimes written [Alt-Wilmsdorf] Germany).<sup>1</sup>

Anton and Benjamin Tschoepe were brothers. They were the sons of Joseph Tschoepe. The two families lived only a few miles apart in Germany. Many times Rudolph enjoyed the company of his younger cousin Augusta as their families gathered in their respective homes.

When Rudolph was ten his family decided to sail to America. His cousin Augusta was five then.

Nine years later when Augusta was fourteen, her mother became ill very suddenly. Karoline Knauer Tschoepe died overnight of the bubonic plague often called the black death because of the spots that develop from bleeding under the skin.

At the age of sixteen Augusta began working at a bakery in Germany.

In America, Rudolph and his family lived for a short time in New Braunfels and then made their home on Long Creek near Schumannsville, Texas.

In 1861 Rudolph volunteered to serve in the Civil War. He served throughout the war and was paroled in New Braunfels, Texas on July 31, 1865.

Upon his return it took quite some time to help get the farm in good shape again.

With this work completed, he took up a different type of work for a short time. Perhaps it was a bit of restlessness too that made him decide to join his brother Wilhelm in the work of freighting. Freighters were still in demand with the arrival of more new settlers coming to Texas. Among them in 1873 was his cousin Edward Tschoepe. A few months later Edward's sister Augusta arrived. She had come to America with friends.

Among the treasured belongings Augusta brought with her was an album of ten of the most beautiful sights in

<sup>1</sup>The name Karoline Knauer Tschoepe is reported in the Seguiner Zeitung, October 7, 1921 where she is listed as the mother of Augusta Tschoepe.

the city of Glatz. Glatz was quite a large industrialized city at that time. The pictures included a general view of the city, the train station, a church, the courthouse, view toward a large fortress, the Hotel Statbahnhof and a Kaiser-Wilhelm Memorial, the Hotel Statbahnhof and a view toward a large fortress.

One month later August and Edward's father Benjamin arrived.<sup>2</sup> With the exception of August's brother, Reinhold the two families were all in Texas now. It was a happy reunion for the two families who had not seen each other for over twenty years.

The following year on February 2, 1874 these two first cousins Rudolph and August Tschoepe were married. Their marriage is recorded at the First Protestant United Church of Christ in New Braunfels. The date of marriage is recorded as February 2, 1874 and the Seguin marriage license number is 1084.

They were married by a protestant minister in the home of Rudolph's parents. Their parents Anton, Susanna and Benjamin were present for the wedding ceremony. One of August Blum's children was baptized at the wedding ceremony. Augusta Blum was Rudolph's sister.

After their marriage they moved to Old Marion. Old Marion was an early railroad construction camp approximately six miles east of the present day town of Marion. It was here that their son Willie was born in 1874. Willie as he was later called was baptized William Edward Tschoepe on June 13, 1875 at Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church in New Braunfels. This was the church they attended while living at Old Marion. Two years later in 1876 a second son Hugo was born at Old Marion. Because of lack of good water on their place they moved that same year.

In 1876 Rudolph purchased a tract of land containing two hundred thirty and eight-tenths acres of land on the spring-fed Geronimo Creek near Geronimo, Texas.<sup>3</sup> This was a beautiful spot, suitable for both farming and grazing. They moved into the little two-room concrete Navarro ranch house in August.

One hundred years later during our country's bicentennial a picture of this little home together with a picture of Rudolph and a brief history of the home were hung in the Navarro School library in Geronimo.

Autumn came and they were all settled. What a thrill it was for them that first autumn to see thousands of ducks and geese flock to the Geronimo Creek. Their favorite spot seemed to be under those hugh moss covered live oak trees. Here they ate their fill of acorns.

In the spring of 1878 their third son Rudolph Louis was

<sup>2</sup>Information concerning the arrival of August, Edward and Benjamin was secured from Seguin *Zeitung*, October 7, 1921.

<sup>3</sup>Deed Record Book O, Page 52, Guadalupe County, Texas.

born in the old ranch house. During this same year they moved into their newly completed home nearby. This home consisted of a kitchen and two bedrooms and a porch. (Note: The home stood near the area of the Tschoepe well and the Marvin Tschoepe tractor house.)

This same year Rudolph sold a part of the original acreage west of the Geronimo Creek to J. Vetter and purchased an additional fourteen and one-third acres from S. M. Ewing adjoining his tract.

Edward was the first child born in the new home. The year was 1880. He was followed by Fritz in 1881.

In 1882 Rudolph purchased thirty-five acres of land from W. E. Goodrich.<sup>5</sup>

A deed dated 1883 shows Rudolph purchased an additional five acres from S. M. Ewing.<sup>6</sup> He paid forty dollars for the five acres.

The year 1883 was also the year the first baby girl was born in the family. They named her Louisa.

In the spring of 1884 Rudolph rode his horse into Castroville to be a witness at the wedding of his sister Augusta who married Samuel Etter, Jr. on April 19 of that year. Twenty-three years before he had ridden through Castroville on another horse as he was going to New Mexico to engage in that campaign of the Civil War.

In the summer of 1884 Rudolph's father Anton died at the age of seventy-five.

Frieda was born in 1885. She was followed by Emil in 1887. In 1887 Susanna the mother of Rudolph died at the age of seventy-five.

As Rudolph and Augusta's family increased and more rooms were needed an addition of several rooms was added to the home. To provide extra space the boys often slept in beds in the attic.

After the death of his parents Wilhelm came to live with his brother Rudolph and his wife Augusta on the family farm.

On the farm all of the planting and cultivating was done with the use of mules. Cotton and corn were the crops he raised. All of the children worked in the field. The cotton was picked by hand and loaded on wagons and hauled to one of the cotton gins in Geronimo. Pulling corn and cutting tops were completely done by hand. The tops and corn were hauled into the barn for feeding. Sometimes a rainy day was spent shucking corn in the barn.

At various times Rudolph and Augusta kept many different kinds of farm animals.

<sup>4</sup> Deed Record Book P, Page 126, Guadalupe County, Texas.

<sup>5</sup> Deed Record Book T, Page 135, Guadalupe County, Texas.

<sup>6</sup> Deed Record Book 11, Page 185, Guadalupe County, Texas.

Horses were kept for transportation and just for fun-riding too.

Mules were kept to do the field work. Cows were kept for milk. They drank both fresh milk and buttermilk. Augusta churned her own butter, made Koch Kaese, hand cheese and cottage cheese.

Hogs were butchered to keep them supplied with hams, bacon and sausage.

Chickens were always kept for their eggs and meat. Turkeys were kept for their meat too. While the grown-ups and the older children were in the field it was the job of the little ones to keep an eye on the turkeys. They had to follow them around, sometimes stalking them all the way to the creek. They had to find out where the nests were; so that as the new born turkeys arrived they could be brought home to a safe place.

Augusta raised her own geese. She pulled the feathers to make pillows and feather beds for her family. The feathers were pulled every six weeks. The goose was generally held bottom side up with the head between her side and her arm. With the same arm and hand she held the feet of the goose. With the other hand she plucked the soft feathers. If there was even the slightest sign of blood on the quill she waited a few days longer than the usual six weeks. The feathers were put in a thin cloth sack. She usually used a flour sack. She hung the sack on her clothes line in the sun for several days. In this way the feathers dried and were ready to be made into a pillow or a feather bed.

Augusta gathered dried moss from the trees along the creek. She used this to make pillows too. One of these is still in existence today.

She always had a spring and a fall garden. Vegetables were eaten fresh or canned.

Fruits were eaten fresh, canned or dried.

The Geronimo Creek and surrounding area supplied them with an abundance of food. She made jelly from wild grapes, agarita, berries and figs growing on the family farm. Water cress could be gathered for salads. Pecans were gathered and used in baking. Many times the boys supplied her with fish for the family dinner table.

Aside from cooking the meals for her large family and lifting those heavy iron pots she had to draw all the water from the well for the dishes, clothes and family baths.

She made her own soap which was always a messy process. She sewed all the clothes for her own family. She had to find ingenious cool places to keep the milk, meat and the other perishables. She kept an eye on her children and she kept her house clean. With all of her work and very few pleasures she was always in good spirits.

In the spring of 1890, Benjamin, the father of Augusta died and was buried in Seguin.



Summertime found Rudolph taking the boys to the creek for swimming. Rudolph, as well as the boys, enjoyed swimming. Augusta and the girls never enjoyed swimming. The girls got in the creek once to wash some clothes. They got in too deep and almost drowned. This was the one and only time they went.

On October 7, 1892, Rudolph joined the Thusnelda Lodge No. 37. (Note: Today this is the Seguin Hermann Sons Lodge No. 37.) The lodge was organized in 1891. Rudolph served as their third president and was elected and served as their president at alternate times thereafter. During the bicentennial celebration of our country, pictures of past presidents including one of Rudolph Tschoepe were hung in the lodge in Seguin.

In 1894, twenty years after the first-born, Walter was born. At the time of his birth Augusta was forty-seven and Rudolph was fifty-two.

Two other children born to Rudolph and Augusta died and were buried on the family farm. Anna and an unnamed infant were buried in unmarked graves. (Note: Today this is in the area of the Tschoepe-Harborth fence line south of the old Tschoepe home.)

As additional land adjoining Rudolph's farm became available and as his funds permitted he increased his acreage. Such was the case in 1894 as he was able to purchase an additional eighty-four and fifty-seven one hundreds acres from George Schmidt.<sup>7</sup>

In 1899 Rudolph purchased one hundred and eleven acres from B. F. Schmidt, et al for four thousand seven hundred dollars.<sup>8</sup>

Augusta was kept extremely busy with her family. Once for three consecutive years she never left the farm to go to town. Rudolph did all the shopping.

In the spring of 1902 on at least one such shopping trip misfortune struck Rudolph. This story appeared in a local newspaper: "Mr. Rudolph Tschoepe's roan horse and buggy were stolen in broad daylight at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning from the west side of the court house square. He had come to town and had put several purchases in the buggy. The thief was a bold one though the plan he adopted was a safe one from its very boldness. A party from La Vernia on Wednesday stated that he saw this horse and buggy being driven through La Vernia about dinner time."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Deed Record Book 7, page 400, Guadalupe County, Texas.

<sup>8</sup>Deed Record Book 14, page 292, Guadalupe County, Texas.

<sup>9</sup>Seguin Enterprise, March 14, 1902, microfilm, Seguin Guadalupe County Library.

A few weeks later the local paper reported this good news: "Mr. Rudolph Tschoepe's buggy and horse were found by Sheriff Tobin at San Antonio last Saturday. It had been left at a livery stable and never called for."<sup>10</sup>

In 1902 tragedy struck the family as little eight year old Walter died of diptheria.

After moving to the farm near Geronimo, Rudolph and Augusta began attending Saint James Catholic Church in Seguin. All of their children were baptized in the Catholic church. It was in the Catholic cemetery in Seguin that Walter was buried.

Seeing a need for a church in the community, Rudolph was one of the original contributors to the building of Friedens Church near Geronimo in 1904.

Sometime between the years of 1909 and 1911 Augusta and Rudolph made the decision to join the German Evangelical Cross Congregation. (Note: Today this church is known

as Cross United Church of Christ.) This church was organized in Seguin in 1909. They remained members of this church until their deaths.

Rudolph always had time to listen to his fellow man -- like the man who always walked around with a goat following him. He had killed a man in Seguin and had come to ask for Rudolph's help.

Hugo came down with malaria fever and was sick much of the time. Believing that the hill-country climate would be better for him, Rudolph purchased a ranch at Dripping Springs and Hugo moved up there. Willie spent some time there with him too. They raised horses at the ranch. Occasionally the brothers would ride them to Geronimo at a fast pace and then walk them to cool them down before they got to the farm.

On September 16, 1909 Rudolph and Augusta purchased fifty-two acres west of Seguin from A. J. Fennell.<sup>11</sup> Rudolph and Augusta and their two children Willie and Frieda and Rudolph's brother Wilhelm moved into the big two-story home that stood on this acreage. Live oak trees surrounded the home. There was a red brick walk leading to the front of the home. In front of the home stood a red picket fence.

A well and windmill stood to the east of the home. An underground cistern held rain water for use in the home. A red brick walk had been laid from the kitchen door to the windmill, the wash house and the smoke house.

Their grandchildren fondly remember the home because they had so much fun there. They enjoyed sliding down the bannister on the indoor stairway. They liked to climb the windmill. They worked there too, after school they picked cotton.

<sup>10</sup> Seguin Enterprise, April 4, 1902, microfilm, Seguin Guadalupe County Library.

<sup>11</sup> Deed Record Book 32, page 610, Guadalupe County, Texas.

Hand painted floral designs decorated the corners of the ceiling of one of the rooms in the downstairs area of the home. In the center was a hand painted circle about four feet in diameter. A similar design appeared on the ceiling of the upstairs east front room.

Downstairs the fireplace mantel was laid with a bluish-green tile.

The home did not have window screens. Mosquito nets were draped over the bedsteads of each bed. The net was tucked under the mattress on three sides and after they got into bed they tucked in the fourth side.

In the kitchen on the north wall there was a coffee grinder. Augusta ground fresh coffee before each meal. The main meal of the day was always served at noon. It always began with soup served in those bowls with the wide rim. After the main course there was always dessert. Because of her early experience of working in a bakery in Germany she was able to bake extremely good pastry. One of her specialities was tomato pie.

Some kind of pastry was always served as a snack in the afternoon with coffee for the grown-ups and milk for the youngsters.

On their farm they raised cotton and corn. Mules, horses, cows and chickens were kept there too. While living here they never owned a car, just a horse and buggy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday Rudolph or Frieda would go to town to deliver butter and eggs to Louisa Hagn and her family. They also sold them to private customers and to Seligmann's Store.

Saturday was also the day all the curious young ones gathered around Wilhelm as he shaved with the straight-edge. He shaved once a week and Saturday was the day and they were always there to watch and to giggle.

In 1910 Rudolph deeded half of his 350 acre farm to his son Rudolph Louis and his wife Martha. About this time too he deeded the other half to his son Emil. Before his marriage, Emil made his home with Rudolph Louis and Martha so the two brothers could continue to work the family farm.

By the end of 1910 Hugo, Louisa, Edward, Fritz, Rudolph and Emil were married.

In 1911 after the death of her husband Louisa Hagn and her children Elsie and Helmuth moved into this home with Rudolph and Augusta and their family until 1914.

Rudolph was a very generous and kind-hearted person. He helped both relatives and friends. When times were hard many men made great financial gains by foreclosing on those unable to repay borrowed money. Rudolph at this time was in a position to lend money to many people. He lent money to farmers as well as to business people in Seguin. Some storekeepers were unable to repay him. In some instances they would just let him secure goods

from their stores in exchange for the money he had lent them. He kept a ledger with the names and the amount he had lent each one. Rather than foreclose, in many instances he just struck their names from his book.

Sometimes he was called upon to help families in trouble too. In at least one instance Rev. Nick Frueh called on Rudolph to seek his help. During bootlegging days an entire family had come to Rev. Frueh. They were in great need lacking both food and clothing. The father had gotten into serious trouble with his bootlegging operation and was put into jail. Rudolph was able to come to the family's aid.

In 1911 several men from Seguin formed the West Seguin Improvement Company to raise \$25,000.00 capital stock to secure a site for Texas Lutheran College. Among the men was Rudolph Tschoepe.

In 1916 Rudolph began campaigning for the eighty-third district seat in the Thirty-fifth Legislature. He was elected and began serving in 1917. Those who served during the Thirty-fifth Texas Legislature were engaged in various occupations. There was a physician, a contractor, a music dealer, a hog raiser, a brewer, a bee keeper and a minister of the gospel. There were merchants, bankers, lawyers, publishers, printers and farmers. Rudolph was among the thirty-three farmers who served.

Rudolph helped organize or supplied some of the capital for the local ice plant, cotton seed mill, creamery and two of the banks. He served on the board of directors of the Farmers State Bank. A report of the annual meeting in 1919 read like this: "The annual meeting of the Farmers State Bank was held Tuesday, January 14.

"The following officers were elected: George Hagn, President; Dr. N. A. Poth, Vice-President; Max Starcke, Vice-president and cashier.

"Rudolph Tschoepe, Sr., Ferd. Bading, Mrs. W. A. Breustedt, Hugo Starcke, H. H. Weinert and William Timmermann, Directors.

"A dividend was declared, an addition was made to the surplus fund and a part was carried as undivided profits.

"This is an exceptionally good report to be made by a bank for the first year.

"We call attention to the fact that one lady is now a member of the board of directors, the first to be so honored in Seguin."<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>The Seguin Enterprise, January 17, 1919, microfilm, Seguin Guadalupe County Library.

All the while Rudolph and Augusta continued living on the farm. The grandchildren remember summertime on the farm. There were afternoon naps and they had to be very quiet. Grandpa Rudolph would always rest on the bed while Grandma Augusta would nap in her rocking chair. First she would read the paper; as she fell asleep it would fall off her lap and slide on to the floor. The grandchildren would be lying on the floor coloring or reading. With their hands over their noses they would giggle and giggle "rather quietly." This was because as she slept she would nod her head and make a blowing sound like she was cooling soup.

By the end of the year 1919 Rudolph and Augusta had decided to retire. They moved into the home of Rudolph's sister Agatha Schadwitz at 314 Krezdorn in Seguin. Agatha died in November of that year. About this time daughter Frieda who was now married and living in San Antonio moved back into the two-story home with her husband and family.

About this same time Willie left home. He bought a ranch next to his brother Hugo's ranch near Dripping Springs in Hays County. For awhile he lived with Hugo.

Rudolph, Augusta and Rudolph's brother Wilhelm enjoyed the comforts of this home and its location during their retirement.

Augusta really enjoyed an electric iron. It made her work so much easier. Previously she had used the heavy irons that were heated on the stove or with charcoal from the coal furnace. No longer did she have to rub the heavy irons over a piece of green cedar on a piece of thick duck cloth to keep them smooth and clean. They had served another purpose too, at night she heated them, wrapped them in a heavy cloth and put them in their beds to keep their feet warm.

They had a garden, fruit trees and a grape arbor. For his family's use Rudolph made wine.

In the back yard stood a wash house. At the time the town did not have a filtering plant. A filter on their hydrant kept their water from being cloudy after a heavy rain when the Guadalupe River became muddy.

In the back yard there was also a chicken house. Hens were kept for eggs.

Whenever weather permitted Wilhelm walked to the Catholic and Methodist churches. He attended Cross Evangelical and Reformed Church with the family on Sundays once in a while.

Although deaf and mute, he learned to speak so the family could understand him. Whenever it thundered he could feel the vibrations and would say, "der Himmel Vater böse" (the Heavenly Father is angry). He kept himself busy with a number of chores. Each evening he put the empty milk bottles on the porch. In the mornings he went out to pick up the full ones. He carried in all of the wood that was used in the stove for winter heating.

Rudolph bought a four-door Model T Ford. He never drove it, but his grandchildren were able to take him places. Elsie took him and his friends to various places in Seguin. Dan, Helmuth and Hilmar took him to the Confederate reunions at Camp Ben McCulloch at Driftwood, Texas.

Rudolph enjoyed walking. He would walk to town at least once and sometimes twice a day. He would refuse rides because he liked the exercise.

Twice a week a sprinkle wagon came down the streets to settle the dust of the gravel streets. The wagon with the big water drum was drawn by mules. For fifty cents a month they enjoyed this service in front of their home.

In the Spring of 1921 Augusta became ill. In hopes that the pure clean hill-country air would be good for her health Rudolph went with her to the Altenheim der Hermanns-Soehne (Hermann Sons Home for the Aged) in Comfort, Texas. They stayed for a short time and returned home.

With all of the special care she received in Comfort and from her family at her home at 314 Krezdorn she was unable to make a full recovery. She died September 29, 1921 at the age of seventy-four years. Rev. H. Barnofske officiated at the service and the Cross Church choir sang the German hymn, "Ueber den Sternen." She was among the first women to join Der Frauen Verein (Women's Union) at Cross Church. She was buried at the Riverside Cemetery.

Pallbearers were friends of the family. They included William Schriewer, Fritz Schriewer, Peter Scheler, Mike Klein, Ferdinand Klein, August Glenewinkel, Max Werner and Wilhelm Weinert.

After her death Rudolph and Wilhelm had their meals with their niece Helena Tauche for about six months.

Then in 1922 Rudolph's daughter Louisa Hagn and her children Elsie and Helmuth moved from their home on East Krezdorn into the home at 314 West Krezdorn with Rudolph and Wilhelm.

During the next few years Rudolph cherished the care and visits of his family. He enjoyed chatting with them as he sat in his favorite rocking chair on the front porch. With his ready smile he welcomed his grandchildren. Never forgetting his grandchildren on their special days which included confirmation and birthdays he would walk with them to Krezdorn and Son Jewelry on East Court Street. Here he once purchased an onyx ring for Irma which she still has today, several rings for Anita, a wrist watch for Etelka and of course appropriate gifts for the others too.

Sometimes he would take them with him on his daily walks. Anita once walked across town with him to his friend Mr. Hollamon who lived in a home overlooking the Guadalupe River. Sometimes he picked pears or peaches with them in his back yard so they could have them to enjoy.

He continued to be interested in education. He always visited his grandchildren's school at San Geronimo whenever the public was invited to come. He watched his grandchildren perform at the blackboard as they were called to answer questions and work problems.

In 1929 Rudolph's granddaughter Elsie Hagn who lived in the home at 314 West Krezdorn married Eugene Naumann. Eugene just brought his suitcase with his belongings and moved right in.

In his late years Rudolph became feeble and needed extra care. Although he still enjoyed his daily walks he sometimes became confused about the direction of his home. The Grein twins, Lucille and Cecelia who lived nearby often kept an eye on him and would lead him back home. As it became necessary to have extra help Bettina Schubert came to live in the home. Later his son Willie came from his ranch to help care for him.

Sadness filled the home at 314 West Krezdorn when Rudolph died on March 17, 1932. As was the custom in those times the coffin stood in the home of the deceased. Friends and relatives came to the home to view the body. The family kept this tradition as well as a wake. His friends and neighbors kept the vigil. Mr. Herman Schriewer, Mr. Arthur Weinert, Will Koch, and Rudolph Woelke took turns staying throughout the night.

The funeral was held on Friday, March 18 at the Goetz Funeral Home with interment in the Riverside Cemetery. The officiating ministers were Rev. Theo M. Janssen and Rev. Joseph Jaworski.

During the funeral his brother Wilhelm died of pneumonia in his bedroom. A nurse Mrs. Irma Arnold had come to care for him the previous night and the day of his brother's funeral because others in the home were ill. Ill with influenza in the home at the time were Rudolph's daughter Louisa, her daughter Elsie and Bettina Schubert.

So it was that these two brothers who had always been such close companions during their entire lives now met their deaths within a few days of each other. Relatives often remarked that perhaps it was the wish of the deaf and mute brother to be with his brother who had shown such compassion for him all of these years.

With Rudolph and Wilhelm's deaths and Rudolph's wife Augusta before them the German born immigrants of Joseph Tschoepe's family had come to an end.

During their lives they had sailed across the ocean on a sailing ship, ridden horses thousands of miles. They had walked the country roads and the sidewalks of town, ridden the horse and buggy and finally the Model T Ford. They had drawn their water from a well and later with the turn of a handle had the use of water in their home. They had cooked over the open fire and finally on a kerosene cook stove. They had lived by the light of candles and lamps and finally with the use of electricity. They had lived in a two room ranch house and once in a grand two-story.

While Rudolph rendered his services to his community, his state and his country, Rudolph and Augusta shared a life of hard work to provide the necessities for their large family.



## Frieda Agatha Tschoepe

Frieda Agatha Tschoepe was born February 9, 1885 in the home Rudolph and Augusta Tschoepe built on the family farm near Geronimo. Her entire childhood was spent here. In 1909 she moved with her parents into the two-story home that stood on the fifty-two acres west of Seguin. Ten years later on January 18, 1919 she married Otto William Jandt who was born December 29, 1885. They moved to San Antonio for a short time after their marriage. When Rudolph and Augusta retired and moved to West Krezdorn Street, Frieda and Otto and his four children by a previous marriage moved into the two-story home. A son Clarence Otto Jandt was born in this home. Later Otto razed the two-story home and built a smaller one.

Frieda and Otto had a florist and nursery business at their home there from about 1927 until 1947. Otto Jandt died August 24, 1940. Frieda enjoyed gardening and reading. They belonged to Emanuel's Lutheran Church in Seguin. Frieda Agatha Jandt died January 31, 1976 at the age of ninety. She was the last of Augusta and Rudolph's children.

Clarence Otto Jandt was born January 9, 1921. On September 10, 1947 at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Selma, Texas he was married to Angela Katherine Fey who was born April 26, 1922. He served in the United States Air Force and retired from service on June 30, 1962. From 1965 until 1978 he worked in civil service at Randolph Air Force Base. Clarence and Angela attend Saint James Catholic Church in Seguin. Four generations of Tschoepes have lived on the land where their home is located today. They have two children: Clarence and Shirley.

Clarence Joseph Jandt, Jr. (born November 8, 1948) married Patricia Ann Singleton (born August 14, 1948). They have one son: Philip Joseph Jandt (born March 11, 1976). Phillip was born in Germany in 1976, the year of American's bicentennial. It was also the year that his great-grandmother Frieda Tschoepe Jandt, the last of the first born American generation of this family of Tschoepes died.

Shirley Ann Jandt (born December 7, 1951) married Allen Charles Ott (born September 8, 1951).

The following four children were born to Otto and Emilie Bulgerin Jandt but were later raised by Otto and Frieda Jandt. Emilia Bulgerin Jandt died in childbirth in 1918. Frieda loved these children and treated them like her very own. They were: Elvira, Marvin, Herbert and Elroy.

Elvira Jandt was born July 1, 1908. On August 11, 1926 she married Herman Voigt who was born June 27, 1903. They were married in Seguin. She is a housewife

living on the farm for a number of years and now retired in Seguin. In 1976 they celebrated fifty years of marriage. They have one son: Le Roy

Strey (born March 20, 1926) married Viola Janice, Mary Lou and Le Roy Jr. They have three children: Janice Voigt (born July 14, 1947) married James A. Jentsch (born May 14, 1947). Janice and James have three children: Christie Gayle Jentsch (born April 12, 1972) and Jeremy Wade Jentsch (born March 22, 1977). Mary Lou Voigt (born October 27, 1950) married Carroll Jackson (born April 2, 1949). Mary Lou and Carroll have two children: Carl Lee Jackson (born October 26, 1976). Le Roy Cory Wayne Jackson (born October 26, 1976). Le Roy Voigt, Jr. (born December 23, 1953) married Cynthia Ann Acosta (born July 24, 1958). They have one child: Vanessa Ann Voigt (born August 20, 1977).

Marvin Jandt was born July 12, 1910. On February 28, 1933 he married Madeline Gerhold who was born August 22, 1909. They were married in Gonzales, Texas. During World War II he served in the armed forces in Mississippi. He was employed as campus engineer at Texas Lutheran College in Seguin. He is semi-retired and serving the college on a part-time basis. They attend Emanuel's Lutheran Church. They have one daughter: Madeline Jandt.

Madeline Jandt (born July 28, 1941) married Karl Krueger (born May 23, 1946). They have one son: Karl Marvin Krueger (born October 11, 1978).

Herbert Homer Jandt was born January 31, 1914. In 1941 he married Nell Smith. He served in the United States Army for four years and was killed April 18, 1945 in the Battle of the Bulge along the Elbe River. He was buried in Margraten, Holland and reinterred at Riverside Cemetery in Seguin, Texas on May 4, 1949.

Elroy Jandt was born February 2, 1918. He married Glendora Ebert who was born June 3, 1922. They were married September 25, 1941. He served with the Coast Guard on Guam. He is employed by Williamson's Nursery in Seguin. They have two children: Rosalie and Steven. Rosalie Jandt (born January 1, 1945). Steven Jandt (born March 25, 1962).

Emil Oscar Tschoepe  
Emil Oscar Tschoepe was born  
Augusta built on the farm  
born February 12  
hundred