

City of Bastrop Agenda Information Sheet:



Historic Landmark Commission Meeting Date:
Designation of a Historic Landmark

January 18, 2017
Agenda Item #6

Project:

Historic Landmark designation for 1005 Hill Street- structure only.

Description and Background:

The property at 1005 Hill Street is currently owned by Mildred Namken. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Campbell Taylor-Greenlief Fisk building, the house is also listed as a Texas Historical Medallion Building and was designated as a Significant Landmark in 2008.

Public Hearings were held before the Historic Landmark Commission on August 13, 2008, Planning and Zoning Commission on August 28, 2008 and City Council on September 9, 2008 to designate 1005 Hill Street as a Significant Landmark. The structure met 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the criteria listed below:

1. Possesses significance in history, architecture, archeology or culture.
2. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, region, state or national history.
3. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in Bastrop's past.
4. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
5. Represents the work of a master designer, builder or craftsman.
6. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the city.
7. Is designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark or State Archeological Landmark, or is included on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Landmark designation entitles the owner to a rebate on a portion of the ad valorem taxes and an official City of Bastrop Historic Landmark plaque to designate the structure.

The historic designation requires a Certificate of Appropriateness, approved by the Historic Landmark Commission, for any construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, rehabilitation or relocation of any Historic Landmark. Any material change to fences or other exterior elements visible from the public right-of-way which affect the appearance and cohesiveness requires an approved Certificate of Appropriateness.

City Contact:

Launa Eckert, Planning Technician

Attachments:

Agreement for Historic Landmark Designation, History and pictures

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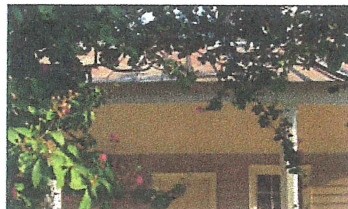
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Tour Sites

Mina - Bastrop Pioneers Home
Fisk - Halderman - Taylor
1005 Hill Street



The cabin-like simplicity of 1005 Hill Street belies a storied place in Bastrop history. The structure dates from the Texas Revolution and once served as a stagecoach inn along [El Camino Real](#), the colonial era trail that cut across old Bastrop on its route from San Antonio east to Nacogdoches and beyond.



Greenleaf and Mary Ann Manlove Fisk purchased this property from the Ayuntamiento of Mina (as Bastrop was then known, briefly) for the sum of \$40 in 1835. The structure we see today is, at its core, the traditional dog trot residence built on the site between 1836 and 1837. The building was then, as now, fronted on the south side by a long, sloping roof covering a porch. Evidence suggests five fireplaces. A large dining room



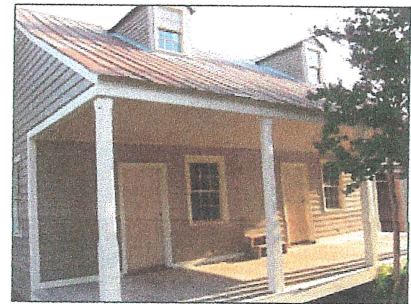
was once located on the right.

A family legend retold by Mariann Laughlin, a direct descendent of the Fisks, has it that Davy Crockett and his men camped on the property in January 1836 on their way to San Antonio; all subsequently died in the [Battle of the Alamo](#).

Fisk was an enlistee in the 45-member Mina Volunteers, many of whom would fight in the [Battle of San Jacinto](#). Fisk, however, did not; he was one of four soldiers whom Col.

Edward Burleson ordered to return to Bastrop to protect and help evacuate settlers before the advancing Mexican army. Mary Ann, pregnant with the Fisk's first child, along with her mother and sister, were among those in the Runaway Scrape, the epic flight of settlers toward East Texas during the spring of 1836. It was during this flight that she gave birth to her first child, William Fisk, on April 16. Five days later, the Battle of San Jacinto occurred, ending with the defeat of Santa Ana and the abandonment of his campaign to suppress the mounting resistance to Mexican control of lands that would soon be known as the Republic of Texas.

After the withdrawal of the Mexican army, Fisk set out upon an eight-month search to locate Mary Ann and returned with her to Bastrop. Reunited with his wife, Fisk—a lawyer and surveyor—would go on to become the first district clerk of Bastrop County (1837-38), mayor of Bastrop, a member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas (1839) and chief justice of Bastrop County (1840-44). In later years, Fisk became a large landowner in Brown County and, in 1860, he and his family moved to Brownwood.



The Fisks sold the property in 1837 to Philip Allen for \$400. Thereafter the property went through a succession of owners, including Jesse and Harriet Craft Halderman. Harriet was the daughter of Samuel Craft who immigrated in 1833 and settled in an area south of Bastrop that was to become known as "Craft's Prairie". Halderman was a Mina Volunteer and among those who fought at San Jacinto. (A state historical marker designates his grave in Fairview Cemetery.)

After Halderman's death in 1850, Harriet remarried, becoming the wife of Campbell Taylor, also a Mina Volunteer and veteran of San Jacinto. Harriet, who died in 1911, lived in the house for 70 years.

This home, locally known as the "San Jacinto House" because of its connections to heroes of the Texas Revolution, was also locally referred to as "The Old Stagecoach Inn". Its guests included General Sam Houston and other notable Texans. The house bears both a National Register designation, as the "Campbell Taylor and Greenlief [sic] Fisk House", and a state historical marker, as the "Mina - Bastrop Pioneers Home".



In 1984, the house became the property of the late Royce Namken and his wife Mildred. Mrs. Namken maintained the house as a rental property and, in 2010, she, along with family members Wally and Janet Namken and Patsy Trigg, have mounted an extensive restoration and renovation of the property in concert with local restoration specialist Glenn Van Blaricom.

The 2011 Tour showcases the results of that effort: the structure—one of the few remaining from Bastrop's colonial era—has been re-leveled, structural deterioration has been addressed and the mechanical systems have been fully updated. The kitchen—originally an outbuilding—has been attached to the house by means of a room with log-and-rough-hewn-cedar structure of the roof clearly evident and replicating that of the original structures. The south porch, walled in and serving as interior space at one point in its history, has been restored to its original configuration; siding and windows

likewise have been replaced to reflect what is thought to be the original exterior. To the extent possible, the "bones" of the house have been preserved. There were discoveries along the way: precisely laid bricks form mortarless piers; structural elements employ joinery rather than nails; log rafters support the roof, and an 1860 issue of the **Bastrop Advertiser** was found.