
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Domestic/Single dwelling = house

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Commercial/Professional = office

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE/Limestone; WOOD/cypress
WALLS BRICK
ROOF METAL
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-7).

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas

The Carl Wilhelm August Groos House is a 1-story brick building with a 1-room basement constructed at 228 South Seguin Street in New Braunfels in 1871 (photo 1). The house was built for Carl and Hulda Moureau Groos who lived here until 1872 when they moved to San Antonio. The house exhibits simple stylistic elements including a modest Classical portico, sidelights and transoms over double entry doors, a center hall plan, and a rear ell. It retains the original floorplan with the exception of a 1999 addition at the southwest corner of the house. This square addition is offset and clearly delineated from the original building. The 1871 structure contains two rooms on either side of a center hallway and four rooms in the ell that extends to the south (photos 2-7).

Whereas the property once associated with the house once extended from South Seguin Street to Castell Street, the house has now occupies only the Seguin Street lot. By the late 19th century, South Seguin Street was both a residential and commercial thoroughfare, and today the Groos House is one of the few remaining residential structures. It has been used for offices since the 1960s. The recent renovation of the house, completed in early 1999, preserved all original detail including trim, windows, and doors. The addition at the south end of the porch and adjacent patio are the only changes of note. The house as constructed in 1871 in excellent condition.

The Carl Wilhelm August Groos House is located at 228 South Seguin Street in New Braunfels two blocks east of the town's Main Plaza. The property is part of the original Veramendi tract that was purchased by the German Emigration Company and subdivided into town lots shortly after the community was founded in 1845. Following the original town plan, Seguin Street developed into New Braunfels' main thoroughfare. By 1881 when Augustus Koch drew a Bird's Eye View Map of the town, the street was lined with residential, commercial, and institutional structures. Today, the 100 and 200 blocks of South Seguin Street are commercial in character, and the Groos House is one of several residential structures now converted for business use. Immediately to the east stands the Faust Hotel (1929; NR 1985; RTHL 1984).

The Groos house exhibits a plan typical of a 19th century vernacular house (photo 1). It is a 1-story, plastered brick building that is "L-shaped" and measures approximately 46'5" X 77'6". The front portion of the house consists of six rooms—two on either side of a wide center hall. A back porch approximately 42' long is accessed from the center room at the rear of the house, and four rooms open off of the porch. The foundation of the house is limestone and the floor framing is of hewn, notched cypress logs. The house is constructed using a soft, tan-colored brick, and appears to have been completely plastered at least since the late 19th century when a stereoptican photograph shows the building much as it appears today.

On the exterior, the house exhibits Classical detailing on its primary (north) elevation which features a simple pedimented portico supported by boxed columns (photos 2, 3). The portico features is trimmed with jigsaw work in a teardrop pattern and the columns feature simple molding and brackets. To each side of the portico are pairs of double-hung wood sash windows in a six-over-six. Window frames and sills are molded in plaster. A low parapet wall on the

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
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north, west and east elevations screens a low gabled roof. The parapet is trimmed with simple plaster molding. The entablature is also molded in plaster and consists of a cornice, scroll brackets, dentils, and decorative circles (Photo 2). The entrance consists of a multi-pane door, transom and sidelights, all glazed in opaque colored glass and patterned clear glass (photo 4). An identical door assembly is found at the south end of the entry hall.

On the east and west elevations, the front rooms each feature two double-hung wood sash windows in a six-over-six pattern, and the rooms adjoining to the south each have one window (Photos 2 & 5). Along the ell (from north to south), the first three rooms each have one west-facing window, while the last room has one south-facing window. The third room also has a window onto the porch (east) side. The four rooms are not interconnected and each has a door and transom opening onto the porch. All windows had shutters at one time, but only shutter hardware and one pair of shutters remains.

Square columns trimmed with simple molding support the rear porch (Photo 6). Between the columns there is wooden jigsaw work in a diamond pattern trimmed at the bottom with a teardrop "fringe." The porch, originally screened, now has clear glass panels between the columns. Attached to the south end of the house is a lattice work shed enclosure supported by square columns with simple molded trim.

The 1999 addition is connected to the 1871 house at the south end of the hallway. The addition measures 25' X 30' (approx. 750 sq.ft.), and includes restrooms and a conference room. It is constructed of plastered concrete block with a gabled roof. The north and west elevations contain two one-over-one windows and the south elevation is blank except for a pair of metal doors leading to a utility room (photo 7). The 1871 house, lattice enclosure, and 1999 addition are all roofed in standing seam metal.

The interior of the house is quite simple. The walls and ceilings were sheetrocked during the recent remodeling. (They were originally plastered, and later covered with a combination of sheetrock, plaster, and wood planks that was in poor condition.) With one exception, all original interior doors remain operable. Though the door between the southwest room and center hall has been retained, it has been covered by a solid panel on the hall side where a reception area is now located. The door frame has been retained. Windows, transoms, and door frames are of simple molding. Decoration is limited to wooden panels under windows in the front four rooms of the house, and simple wooden cornices over several doors and windows. All original flooring has been retained and repaired where necessary to match the original.

The house is sited close to the west property line and is screened from the adjoining commercial property by a solid screen wood fence. The front yard of the house is grass bisected by a central concrete walkway. Planting beds defined by honeycomb rock contain lantana and nandina. A crape myrtle tree stands on the east half of the yard, and a large nandina bush is west of the porch. eastern portion of the front yard and loquat tree stands immediately adjacent to the house on its east side.

East of the rear ell, an asphalt parking area is accessed from Seguin Street. Three crape myrtle trees have been planted in a bricked area adjacent to the ell (Photo 6). This small patio is separated from the new addition by a low stone

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas

retaining wall. The bricked area is separated from the parking lot by a cedar post and wire loop fence. The small basement is accessed by stone stairs located near the southeast corner of the house.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Ethnic Heritage: German

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1871-1950

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1871

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-15).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-16).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government: *Comal County Records*
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Sophienburg Archives, New Braunfels, Texas*

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas

The Carl Wilhelm August Groos House (1871) is on South Seguin Street, one of the original thoroughfares surveyed in 1845 by Nicholas Zink for the settlement established by Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels. From the time of its completion, the house was owned and occupied by German immigrants and their descendants who played important roles in the 19th and 20th century development of New Braunfels and Central Texas. The Classical design and sturdy construction of the house, as well as its location on the town's major street only one block from the main square, made the house an attractive residential (and later commercial) site.

The house was built for Carl Groos, a local merchant, and his bride Hulda Moureau, daughter of another New Braunfels merchant, immediately east of the Moureau Family's Seguin Street store and house. Though the Groos' lived here only one year before moving to San Antonio, they continued to own the house until 1879 when it was sold to New Braunfels' Mayor Adolph Giesecke and his wife Emilie Groos, Carl Groos' sister. The house was subsequently owned by Fritz Scholl, a Comal County merchant, who lived there until his death in 1895. The house remained in Scholl's family until 1946, and was occupied from 1900 until 1907, by H. Dittlinger who founded Dittlinger Roller Mills, a local flour mill that grew to be one of the largest in Texas. From the time the house was acquired in 1946 by the Arlon Krueger family's New Braunfels Hotel Company, also owner of the adjacent Faust Hotel, the house was used for commercial purposes. Since the middle 1970s, it has been the office of Robert Krueger, two term United States Congressman, United States Senator, Ambassador-at-large to Mexico, Ambassador to Burundi, and currently, Ambassador to Botswana. The house was completely renovated in early 1999 as offices for Mr. Krueger and other tenants.

The Groos House is significant under Criterion A (local level) in the area of Ethnic Heritage. The structure is strongly associated with New Braunfels' early German settlers and their descendants who played important roles in the commercial and political life of this Central Texas community as it grew from a small German settlement to a thriving center of regional trade and manufacturing.

New Braunfels, Texas, was founded on March 21, 1845, at a site selected for the new settlement by Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels, the first Commissioner General of the Adelsverein, a German company organized to bring immigrants to Texas. Located at the confluence of the Guadalupe and Comal Rivers, New Braunfels received settlers almost immediately, and by the summer of 1845, the population numbered some 400 residents (Tyler 4:989-88). The settlement's location in the midst of abundant springs and fertile soil assured its success, and it quickly developed as a farming and manufacturing center on the Austin/San Antonio road. In his written reports, Prince Solms' described the site for his new colony enthusiastically:

An excellent and beautiful place where a Senator Smith owns a location of four leagues is the so-called Fountains on the route from San Antonio to Austin, 30 miles from the former. The area offers excellent land, first rate cedar and oak forests, and water power. Its proximity to San Antonio and Seguin assures support and help in case of need (Haas: 22)

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In reality, the site was owned by heirs of Juan Martin de Veramendi, Mexican Governor of Coahuila y Tejas from 1832-33 (*ibid.*) The Veramendi family's lawsuits for possession of their land were not settled until 1879 when the United States District Court found in favor New Braunfels' residents. (Tyler 6:722-23)

Nicholaus Zink, a civil engineer and former Bavarian Army officer led the first German immigrants to their new home on Good Friday, 1845. He then drew the town plan for New Braunfels, laying out and naming Seguin Street as one of the town's original thoroughfares. Development occurred rapidly along Seguin Street, as described by Frederick Law Olmsted in an account of his 1855 visit to New Braunfels:

The main street of the town, which we soon entered upon, was very wide—three times as wide, in effect, as Broadway in New York. The houses, with which it was thickly lined on each side for a mile, were small, low cottages, of no pretensions to elegance, yet generally neat and comfortable (Olmsted 142-43).

When Frederick Law Olmsted visited New Braunfels, it was already the fourth largest city in Texas. The first United States Census in Texas (1850) enumerated 1,723 residents in Comal County. Of that total, 1,298 lived in New Braunfels, and 1,230 were foreigners. By the middle 1850s, the Texas State Gazette reported that the town already had a saw mill, grist mill, cotton gin, and sash factory, and would soon have a cotton factory (Biesele: 136). Olmsted reported that there were a variety of tradesmen including carpenters, wagon makers, blacksmiths, coopers, butchers, and bakers, as well as physicians, lawyers, and clergymen (*ibid.*) By 1860, prior to the Civil War, the population of Comal County had grown to 3,837 white persons (some 3,500 in New Braunfels) and 193 slaves. The foreign born, primarily Germans, accounted for 2,186 persons.

Like many that settled in New Braunfels in the 19th century, Carl Wilhelm August Groos (1830-1893) left Germany with his family as a young man seeking a new life and greater career opportunities. Groos was 18 years old when he immigrated to Texas in 1848 with his widowed father, Karl Wilhelm Apollo Groos, and seven siblings. The family first lived in Austin County near Industry, and within a year, settled near Round Top in Fayette County where they were living when the Federal Census was taken in 1850. Carl's oldest brother, Friedrich (1827-1912) moved to San Antonio and found work at the mercantile firm of Guilbeau and Callaghan. In 1851, he was sent to Eagle Pass to assist in operating the firm's store that sold supplies to the U.S. Army at nearby Fort Duncan. Bryan Callaghan died shortly, and Groos received \$2,000 that he used to establish a business with his brothers Carl and Gustav (1832-1895) (Groos Family Papers).

Friedrich Groos continued to haul freight to troops stationed at Fort Duncan, and as the business grew, it relied heavily on trade with Mexico. Like others in antebellum Texas, the Groos family traded in cotton that was shipped across the border in large wagons. During the Civil War, when Germans were being persecuted and Texas ports were blockaded, the family sustained their business by operating from Matamoras and Piedras Negras, Mexico. Following the

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Civil War, the Groos brothers returned to Texas, and in 1866, established F. Groos and Company on Commerce Street in San Antonio.

The extent of the Groos' business in New Braunfels both before and immediately after the Civil War has not been studied, but it is assumed that their trade in raw and manufactured goods such as cotton, hides, and cloth, put them in contact with other German merchants throughout Central Texas. One such trader would have been Franz Moureau who lived in New Braunfels and whose brother, Julius, operated a business in Mexico. Moureau would have been a likely associate, as he reportedly sold the first cotton harvested in Comal County in 1853 (Gregory & Goff: 63).

Carl Groos purchased his land on Seguin Street for \$1,900 in gold in February 1870, three months before he married Franz Moureau's daughter, Hulda (1853-1910). The property consisted of Lot 56 and Lot 72 of the Nicholas Zink's original town plan and ran the depth of the block between Seguin and Castell Streets. The lots, originally sold to George Kirchner (Lot 56) and James Ferguson and Henry Steffler (Lot 72), had been combined under one ownership in 1857 (CCDR A: 604; E:534, 536; H:287; K:53). It is not known if the property was developed prior to 1870, but no improvements were mentioned in the deed to Carl Groos.

The Groos House site was only one block from the town square and Court House, and in the same block of Seguin Street as Franz Moureau's store (demolished) and house (1854; 190 South Seguin Street; standing). Family tradition maintains that the house, built of brick and plaster, was a wedding gift to the couple (Groos Family Papers). Because Hulda Moureau's uncle, Emil Von Stein, owned a brick kiln, it might be speculated that he provided the brick for the structure.

Carl Groos joined his father-in-law in business, and their store became known as "Moureau and Groos." They entered this partnership at a time when the local economy had slowed as the town's population declined following the Civil War. In San Antonio, on the other hand, the economy was growing rapidly, and Friedrich and Gustav Groos experienced great success in their business. By the time Carl and Hulda's second child, Helena, was born in October 1872, the family had moved to San Antonio where Carl joined his brothers (Groos Family Papers). In 1874, F. Groos and Company closed its mercantile operations to concentrate solely on banking. After living near their Commerce Street business for several years, Carl and Hulda Groos retained prominent architect Alfred Giles to design their new house at 335 King William Street (1881; standing) (King William NR District; RTHL 1977).

Close family ties took the Groos' to New Braunfels often, particularly in the summer months, and they continued to own the Seguin Street house until 1879. At that time, the house was sold to Johann Friedrich Adolph and Emilie Groos Giesecke, Carl Groos' sister (CCDR S:218-19). Shortly after Adolph Giesecke purchased the house, Augustus Koch published his Bird's Eye View Map of New Braunfels in 1881. Koch recorded a street that was heavily developed with residential, commercial and institutional buildings. The Groos House appeared on this map in the same configuration that it retains today with the exception of the 1999 conference room addition. Other nearby buildings standing in 1999 that appear on Koch's map include the Moureau House (1854; 190 South Seguin Street); the Klein/Nagelin House at 161

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South Seguin (1846; NR 1970; RTHL 1967); the Krause Building at 173 South Seguin (ca. 1860; RTHL 1960); and the Bevenroth House at 251 South Seguin (ca. 1850; RTHL 1972); and the First Protestant and Evangelical and Reform Church (designated by the Texas Landmarks Association, 1948; built 1875; remodeled, 1955).

Carl Groos' sister, Emilie (1834-1922) married Johann Friedrich Adolph Giesecke (1829-1903) in 1854. Giesecke was born in Clausthal, Hanover, Germany and studied forestry science before coming to Washington County, Texas with his family in 1846 (Geue 1966). After their marriage, the Gieseckes lived in Washington County. They moved in 1873 to New Braunfels where Adolph Giesecke, his brother Julius, and his brother-in-law, Carl Groos, opened the New Braunfels Woolen Mill. This was one of a growing number of textile-producing operations in Comal County during the period when both cotton and wool production was increasing in the area. As an example, wool production grew from 621 pounds in 1850 to 72,000 pounds in 1890 (Tyler 2:237-39).

Adolph Giesecke was not only a successful businessman, but also a popular citizen, and in 1877, he was elected mayor of New Braunfels. Within two years, Adolph and Emilie Giesecke bought the Seguin Street house, and the last of their eleven children was born shortly afterward. Giesecke served as mayor until 1886, living in the house during most of his elected term. Two years later (1888), about the time he sold the house to local merchant Fritz Scholl, Giesecke was elected Comal County Judge, a position he held until April 1898 (CCDR T:390-91; Haas: 299). The Gieseckes continued to live in New Braunfels until 1899, when they moved to San Antonio (Geren-Nichols: 159).

Fritz Scholl (1858-1894), married Anna Rennert (1861-1910) daughter of one of New Braunfels' original settlers, Julius Rennert (1811-1886) in 1882 (Comal County Marriage Records). Scholl was born in Texas, the son of master furniture maker Heinrich Scholl, who also manufactured window sashes, doors, and sold lumber (1860 Comal County Census; Steinfeldt & Stover: 120). As a young man, Scholl worked for the Pfeuffer Brothers, and then entered business for himself. He became a popular businessman who served as Comal County Commissioner. After being married for several years, Fritz and Anna Scholl purchased the Seguin Street house in 1888. They were living there with their five children when Fritz Scholl died after a short illness at the age of 36 in 1895 (New Braunfels Zeitung, January 24, 1895).

The house was evidently rented by the Scholl Family after Fritz's death. Lacking early New Braunfels City Directories, it is difficult to trace the use of the house until the 1940s. The most prominent known tenant was Hippolyt Dittlinger (1859- d), founder of Dittlinger Roller Mills (Texas Historical Commission files). Dittlinger came to New Braunfels in 1876 from Missouri and worked with John and Peter Faust in their mercantile store (Gregory & Adams: 170). In 1887, the three men opened a cotton gin and flour mill, and in 1901, Dittlinger became its sole owner. Dittlinger and his family rented the Seguin Street house in 1900 and continued to live there until 1907, the year before his business was incorporated (Texas Historical Commission files; Davis and Grobe: 2991).

Because of New Braunfels' abundant water source, milling became an important local industry. At the time Dittlinger opened his mill, flour was one of the State's leading manufactured products-- in 1880, it was first in value in Texas, though in 1890 it dropped to second and in 1900, to third place (Tyler 4:747-48). By the late 1920s, Dittlinger

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Roller Mills was among Texas' largest flour mills (Davis and Grobe: 2991). Prior to his retirement in 1931, H. Dittlinger also acquired Landa Mills which closed during the Depression. The business continued to thrive and was sold in the 1970s to Flour Mills of America and in 1979, to Archer, Daniel, Midland (ADM).

Arlene Seales Krueger recalls that one of the Scholl family members who served as County Sheriff lived in the house in the 1930s or 1940s (personal recollection, Arlene Seales Krueger to Maria Pfeiffer, May 30, 1999). In the mid-1940s, the house was rented for a time to gunsmith George Klaus, his wife Frieda, and their nieces and nephew (personal recollection, Laverne Schwab Pearce to Maria Pfeiffer, January 6, 1999).

The Seguin Street house remained in the Scholl family until 1946 when Fritz Scholl's heirs sold the property to Arlon Krueger's New Braunfels Hotel Company, Inc., owner of the adjacent Faust Hotel. The Groos House was vacant from 1952 until at least 1964 (New Braunfels City Directories). In 1968, it was occupied the Art Center and New Braunfels Art Gallery, and in 1971, by the Four Seasons Gallery.

Arlon E. Krueger (d. 1973) was a leading New Braunfels' businessman whose grandfather, Karl Krueger, came to Guadalupe County, Texas, in the middle 19th century (personal recollection, Arlene Krueger Seales to Maria Watson Pfeiffer, May 30, 1999). Mr. Krueger owned not only the Faust Hotel, but also Krueger Motor Company and Comal Hosiery Mills. Following his death in 1973, Arlon Krueger's son, Robert, returned to New Braunfels and opened an office in the Seguin Street house. The family sold the Faust Hotel, and in October 1975, Lot 56, including the house, was sold to Arlon Krueger's estate by the New Braunfels Hotel Company (CCDR 234:289).

Robert Krueger, a native of New Braunfels, received his Doctorate from Oxford University and returned to the United States to teach English Literature at Duke University from 1961-1972. He had just assumed the position of Dean of Arts and Sciences at Duke when his father died. At the time of his father's illness, Krueger was considering candidacy for the 21st Congressional District and following his return to Texas, he was subsequently elected to two terms in the United States House of Representatives (1975-79). Mr. Krueger's 25 year political career has been ongoing since he was first elected to office. In 1978, he was defeated for the United States Senate by John Tower; was appointed Ambassador-at-Large to Mexico by President Jimmy Carter (1979-81); was elected to the Texas Railroad Commission (1990-94); was appointed interim United States Senator to replace Lloyd Bentsen when he became Treasury Secretary (1993); was defeated by Kay Bailey Hutchinson for Senator (1993); served as Ambassador to Burundi (1995-96); and currently serves as Ambassador to Botswana (1996-present). Throughout his political career, Mr. Krueger has continued to maintain an office in the Seguin Street House. In 1998-99 the house was completely renovated for continued use as offices for Mr. Krueger and other tenants.

The Groos House meets Criterion A (local level) in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with German families who were deeply involved in the economic and political development of New Braunfels in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house remains today a tangible reminder of the heritage of this settlement that still conveys its strong

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
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German legacy 155 years after its founding. The house, a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1968) retains a high degree of integrity.

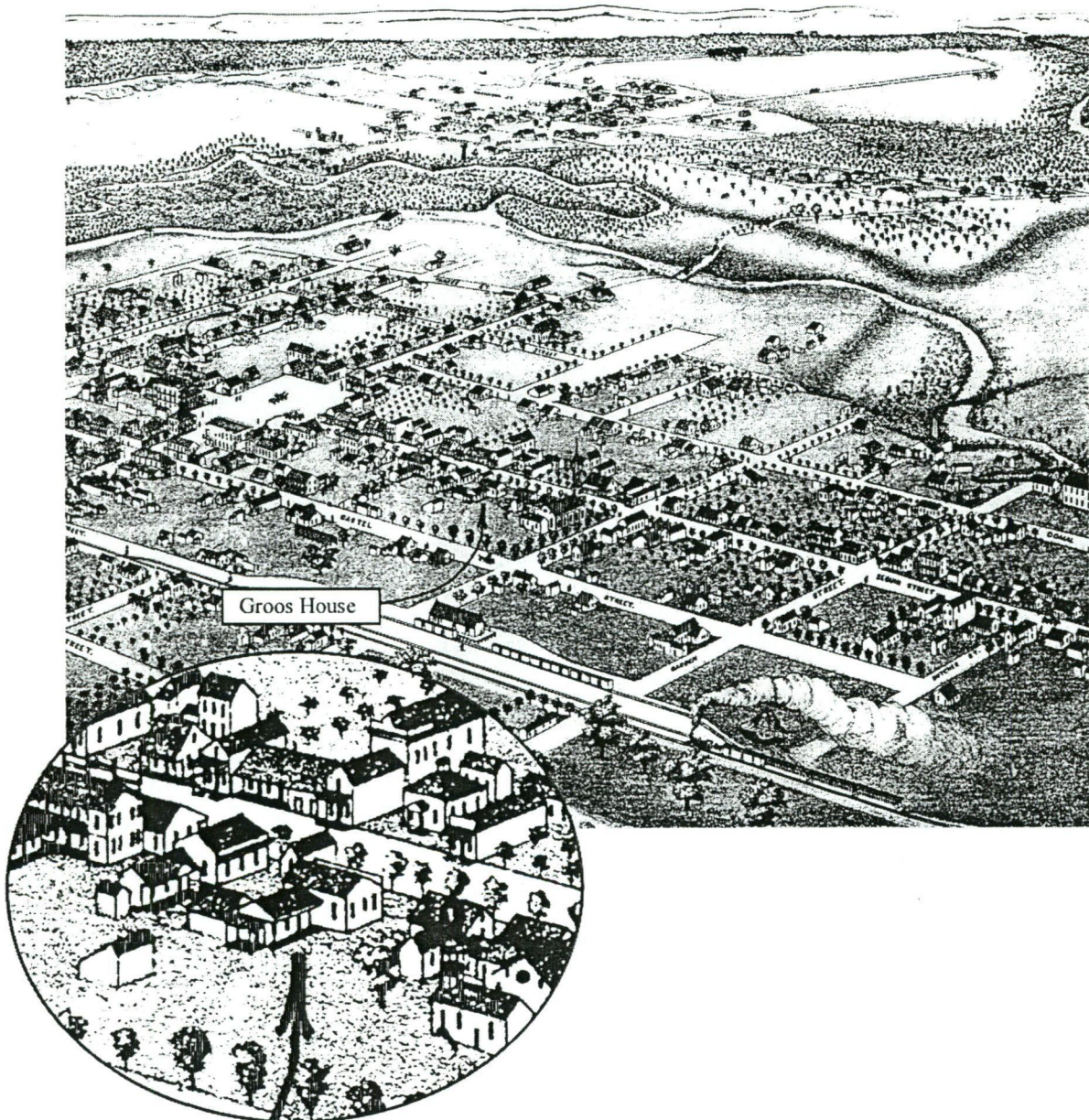
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Augustus Koch map, 1881
Detail of Groos House, inset



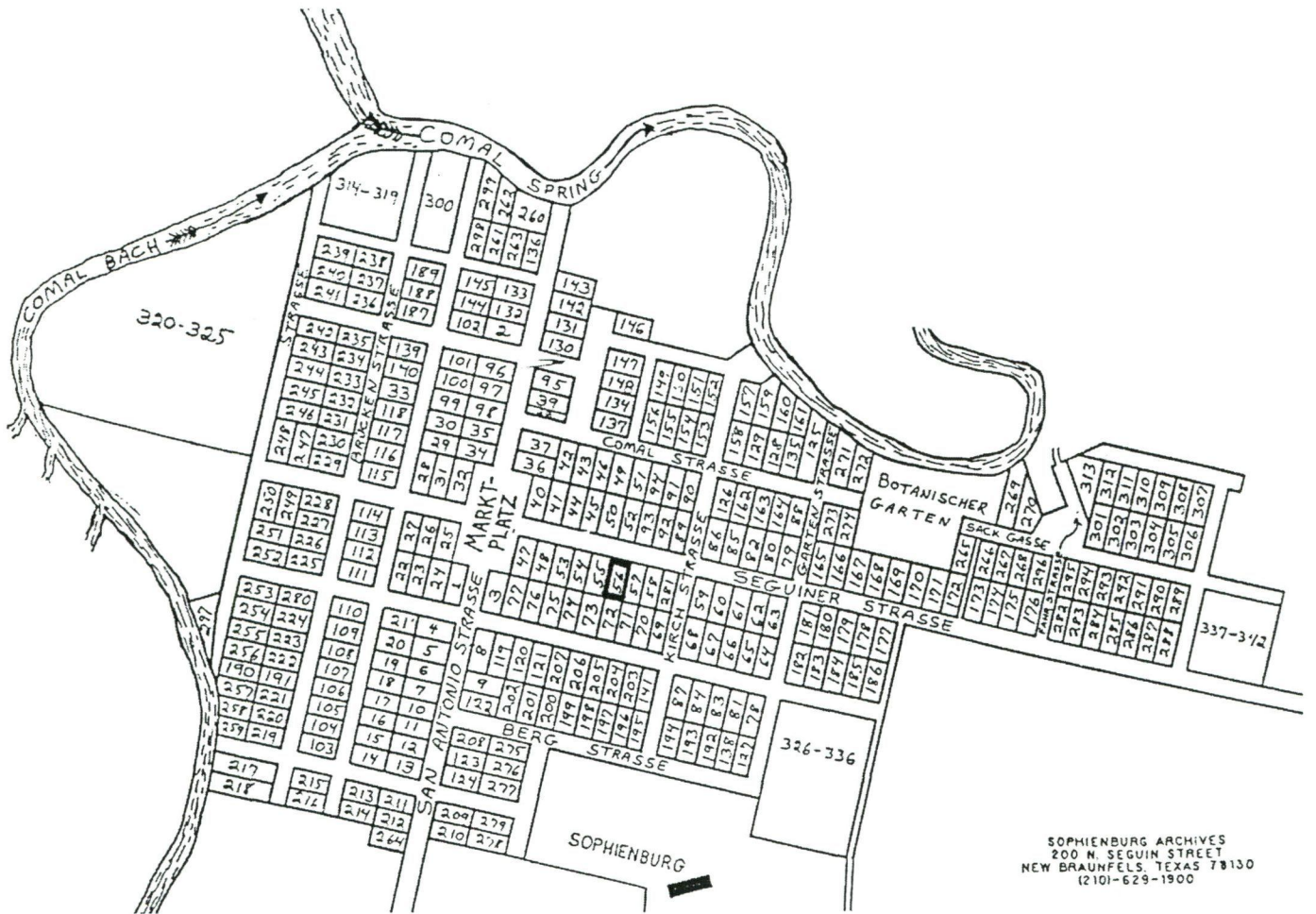
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Map, New Braunfels Original Town lots (Groos House property outlined)



SOPHIENBURG ARCHIVES
200 N. SEGUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS 78130
(210)-629-1900

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 14 584780 3285820

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Lot 56, original town

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION The nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Maria Watson Pfeiffer

ORGANIZATION: ReSearch

DATE: May 31, 1999

STREET & NUMBER: 213 Washington Street

TELEPHONE: (210) 222-1586

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio **STATE:** TX

ZIP CODE: 78204-1336

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-17)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Arlene Seales

STREET & NUMBER: 228 South Seguin St.

TELEPHONE: (830) 629-1356

CITY OR TOWN: New Braunfels **STATE:** TX

ZIP CODE: 78130

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Groos, Carl W.A., House
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Carl W.A. Groos House, 1871
228 South Seguin Street
New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas
Collection of Maria Watson Pfeiffer
Photo 1 of 7

All other photos:

March 1999
Photographed by Joe Stubblefield
Negative held by SA Partnership

North elevation looking southeast
Photo 2 of 7

North elevation looking south
Photo 3 of 7

North elevation, entrance detail
Photo 4 of 7

East elevation looking southwest
Photo 5 of 7

East elevation, rear ell, looking west
Photo 6 of 7

South elevation looking northwest, showing addition
Photo 7 of 7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Groos, Carl W.A., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Comal

DATE RECEIVED: 7/05/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/14/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/19/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000884

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

(1871)
Groos House is significant under criterion C at local level for association w/ New Braunfels's early German settlement and the continued role of German immigrants and their descendants in the Central Texas community's commercial, industrial, and political life. P.O.S extends to 1950 - 50 year cut-off because of its continued assoc. w/ ^{successful} ~~many~~ generations of German families who shaped town's identity with German ethnic heritage.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER Lm McClelland

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 8/12/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Built in 1871.

• Carl Groos Residence in New Braunfels
Texas

CARL W. A. GROOS HOUSE, 1871
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 7



CARL W.A. GROOS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 7

CARL W.A. GROSS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 7



1837
CARL W. BROWN BIRTH
BUILT AND DIED IN TEXAS
BORN IN THE STATE OF TEXAS
DIED IN THE STATE OF TEXAS
RESIDENCE OF BARNES CARL W.
BROWN BORN IN THE STATE
OF TEXAS DIED IN THE STATE
OF TEXAS



PHOTOGRAPH BY

CARL W. A. GROOS HOUSE
220 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 7



CARL W. A. GROOS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 of 7

5



CARL W.A. GROOS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 7

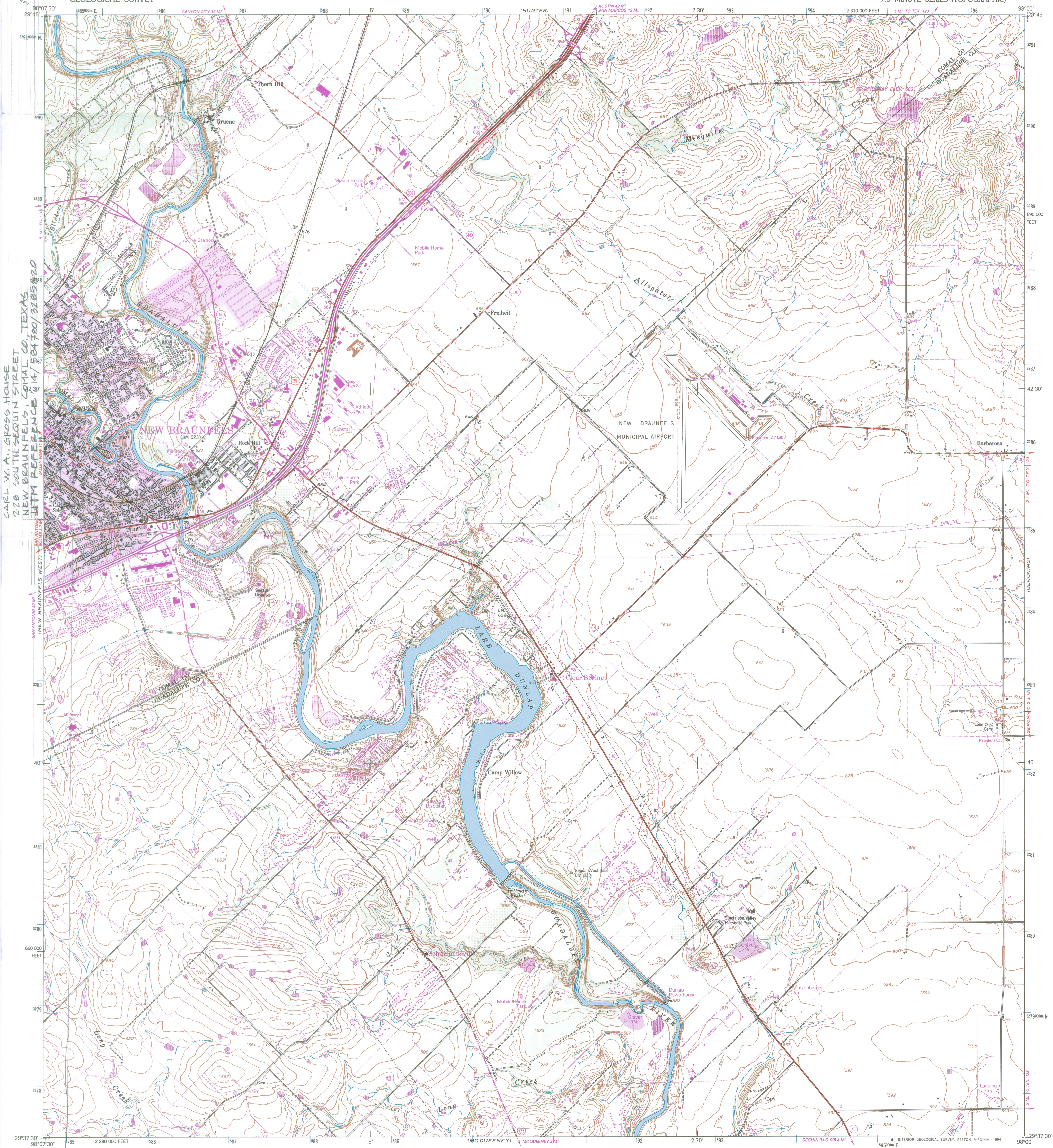


1924

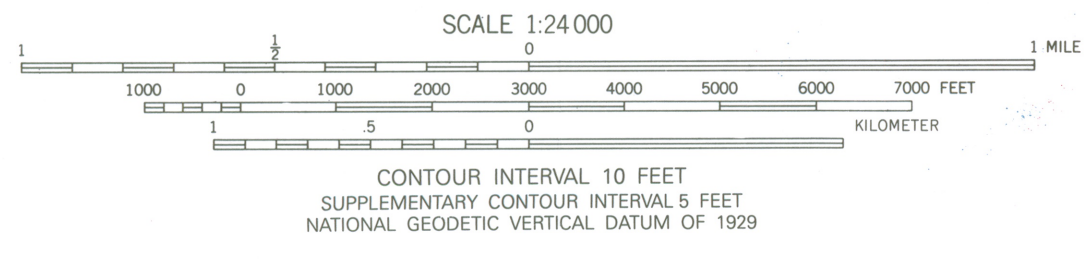
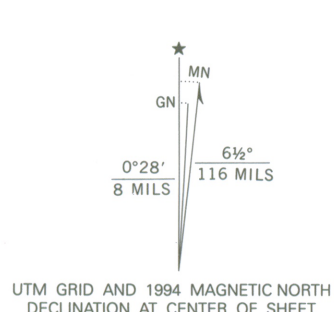
CARL W. A. GROOS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 7

CARL W. A. GROSS HOUSE
228 SOUTH SEQUIN STREET
NEW BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE 14/84700/3285820



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Defense Mapping Agency
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA and USCE
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1956. Revisions in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1986 and other sources and has been field checked. Map edited 1994. Conflicts may exist between some updated features and previously mapped contours
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10,000-foot ticks: Texas Coordinate System, south central zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2998-414

NEW BRAUNFELS EAST, TEX.
29098-F1-TF-024
1998
REVISED 1994
DMA 6343 II NE-SERIES V882