1. PALM HOUSE - 212 E. Main St., 1873
(Chamber of Commerce/Visitor Center)
Moved to its present location in 1976, this home was originally built by Andrew and Caroline Palm on land purchased from the Swedish Immigration Agent east of Round Rock in the Palm Valley settlement. Relatives of Swede Palm, the Swedish Vice-Council to the Texas Republic, the Palms, like many others, where encouraged to settle in this part of Texas. Exhibits of Round Rock history and its Swedish rooms are on display inside.

2. ROUND ROCK MERCANTILE - 202 & 204 E. Main St., 1900 - 1907
(Economy Drug Store)
Originally built as a single-story structure which housed the Round Rock Mercantile, the largest dry goods store in town. Now you can step inside and experience the original display case and soda fountain counter added when the Economy Drug Store built it in 1907. The second floor facade, added shortly after, reflects pressed tin and iron materials, popular during the era.

3. J.A. NELSON & COMPANY - 201 E. Main St., 1900
Placing metal on stone was very popular around the turn of the century. The J.A. Nelson building is one of the best examples in Central Texas, built of limestone with an ornate cast iron and pressed tin facade manufactured by Mesker Bros., St. Louis. It originally served as a lumberyard and hardware store.

4. 116 & 118 E. Main St., 1880
Imagine a dry goods store on the corner with a pool hall and saloon next door. That is what these buildings first housed until a fire destroyed them. In the 1920s, Farmers State Bank rebuilt the corner building and the adjacent one was remodeled in 2002/2003.

5. OTTO REINKE BUILDING - 102 E. Main St., 1879
This beautifully carved limestone structure showcases its well-proportioned arches and window detailing, making it one of the finest examples in downtown. It was believed that building was used by Reinke as a bakery. The interior burned in 1963 and was rebuilt some years later.

6. THE OLD BROOM FACTORY - 100 E. Main St., 1880
A furniture store, a sweet shoppe and a second floor used for lodging highlight this building's purpose before the Broom Factory moved into it at the turn of the century. In 1904, a broom produced in this factory won a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair.

7. KOPPEL'S STORE OR KOPPELS - 107 E. Main St., 1876
This stone building is one of the oldest structures in Downtown Round Rock. Built for use as a dry goods store, this was the site of the start of Historic shoot-out that moved to the street between Sheriff A.W. Grimes and Sam Bass.

8. "WOODBINE" Nelson Crier House - 405 E. Main St.
Constructed near the turn of the century, this unusual house was built for Andrew & Hedwig Nelson. The Nelsons were Swedish immigrants who became prosperous farmers, the owners of a cotton gin and other businesses. Their large house originally spurred a large round tower which was replaced by the Ionic columns facing Main Street today. Three generations of Nelsons lived in the house until 1906, when Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Crier Goodrich purchased the house. Mrs. Goodrich named the house "Woodbine" for the Virginia creeper that covers the walls of the house.

9. OLD MASONIC LODGE AND POST OFFICE - 107 S. Mays Street, 1878
Used for offices and lodge meetings when it was first built. Beginning in the late 1800s it served as the post office for the "new" Round Rock. Built by A.L. Bowes, this beautiful structure has an ornate front. The pattern is created by unusually shaped stones and brick detailing.

10. ROUND ROCK WATER TOWER - CIRCA 1935
The tower serves to this day as a Round Rock Landmark. During the 1930s, it was part of a large WPA project that not only served most of the residents of Round Rock with water and sewer hookups, it allowed many people "down on their luck" to work.

11. QUICK HOUSE - CIRCA 1850s
Visible from Brushy Creek during the fall and winter, this house is one of the oldest in Round Rock.

12. SAMSON HOUSE - 2 Chisolm Trail
The load bearing stone building at #2 Chisolm Trail was constructed between 1850 and 1875 and is associated with the commercial buildings in the original town of Round Rock.

13. ST. CHARLES HOTEL - 8 Chisolm Trail
Built in the mid-1800s this two buildings have been used as stores, residences and hotels throughout the years. The one-story structure was built about 1853 by Thomas Oatts for use as a store and the town's first post office. The two-story building was probably built 20 years later and was occupied by a prominent local doctor.

14. INN AT BRUSHY CREEK - 1000 North IH-35, Circa 1850s
Most likely, Thomas Oatts built this structure as a family residence. Set well back from the street, it is estimated that the home was constructed somewhere in the 1850s, although its earliest known reference is a deed issued in 1863 when the property was sold.

15. ONE POKER ALLEY - Circa 1860-1870
Both the builder and the construction date are unknown, although historians surmise that the single-story section was built early in the history of Round Rock. It may have served as the post office when it was owned by John Rowland, Postmaster in 1867.

16. ROUND ROCK CEMETARY - Sam Bass Road, Circa 1851
The oldest tombstone in the cemetery is dated 1831, before which most burials were either unmarked or took place in family cemeteries. By the turn of the century, over 100 burials had taken place. Two of the most famous are marked with large, new granite headstones. Sam Bass is buried here in the northwest corner, as is his sidekick, Seaborn Barnes. Deputy Sheriff A.W. Grimes, also killed in the Great Round Rock Shootout, is buried in the northeast corner. Near the Bass grave is the so-called slave cemetery where some of Round Rock's freed slaves were buried. Vander "Barbette" Broadway, a famous trump artist from Round Rock, who was the toast of Paris in the 1920's and 1930's, is also buried here. Hispanic burial sites can be found in the south section and African-American citizens were buried in the eastern section.

17. BARKER-PORTER HOUSE - 1113 Ledbetter Street, Circa 1870
This simple stone house is a good example of frontier Texas architecture. The central door opens into a hall with a room on either side. Home to the Barker family, son Dudley became a Texas Ranger.

18. "CROSSING THE BRUSHY AT THE ROUND ROCK"
Since the first bridge across Brushy Creek was not constructed until after 1890, the large "round rock" in Brushy Creek just southeast of #2 Chisolm Trail marked a good place for Native Americans, cattle drives, and stagecoaches to cross the creek. Wagon wheel ruts are still visible in the exposed rock between #2 Chisolm Trail and Brushy Creek, probably carved by wagon trains and/or wagons laden with stone from a nearby quarry. Chisolm Trail was once called Old Sagesroad Road. According to local legend, #2 Chisolm Trail served as a stagecoach stop.

- National Register District "Historic Downtown"
- Chisolm Trail Historic Area "Old Town"

P Free Public Parking
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Map and Walking Guide of the History of Round Rock

Round Rock, Texas