

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Clement's Market/The Sport Bar
Other name/site number: Hotz Saloon (1892), Uptown Sports Club (1985-1999)
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of East Austin MRA

2. Location

Street & number: 1200 East 6th Street
City or town: Austin State: Texas County: Travis
Not for publication: [] Vicinity: []

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[n] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National
Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the
property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
[] national [] statewide [x] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [x] A [] B [x] C [] D

Signature of certifying official / Title: Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 5/6/22
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
[] entered in the National Register
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, restaurant

Current Functions: VACANT/WORK IN PROGRESS: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Commercial Style

Principal Exterior Materials: BRICK, WOOD, GLASS

Narrative Description (see pages 7-6 through 7-10)

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations: NA

Areas of Significance: Ethnic Heritage; Architecture (*local level of significance*)

Period of Significance: 1892-1972

Significant Dates: 1892

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: NA

Narrative Statement of Significance (see pages 8-11 through 8-23)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see pages 9-24 through 9-25)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. (*Part I approved 9-12-2019; Part 2 conditional approval 7/16/2020*)
- 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, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Austin History Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less than one acre

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 30.264804° Longitude: -97.730235°
2. Latitude: 30.264755° Longitude: -97.730080°
3. Latitude: 30.264396° Longitude: -97.730236°
4. Latitude: 30.264456° Longitude: -97.730397°

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary is the legal parcel recorded as "LOT 12 BLK 1 OLT 3 DIVISION A" by the Travis County Appraisal District and shown on Map 3.

Boundary Justification: The nominated boundary includes all the property historically associated with the nominated building.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Kristina Kupferschmid/Architectural Historian
Organization: HHM & Associates, Inc.
Street & number: P.O. Box 9648
City or Town: Austin State: Texas Zip Code: 78766
Email: kkupferschmid@hhmnc.com
Telephone: 512-478-8014
Date: September 3, 2021

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets MAP-26 through MAP-28)

Additional items (see continuation sheets FIGURE-29 through FIGURE-45)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-46 through PHOTO-60)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photograph Log

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar

1200 East 6th Street, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photographer: Kristina Kupferschmid and Bonnie Tipton (Texas Historical Commission)

Date: 5/3/2022 and 5/10/2022

Photo 1: Contextual view of Clement's Meat Market/The Sport Bar looking southeast.

Photo 2: Southwest oblique showing chamfered corner entrance, facing northeast.

Photo 3: West elevation, facing east.

Photo 4: North (rear) elevation showing ongoing rehabilitation to the nominated building, facing south.

Photo 5: South elevation, facing north.

Photo 6: South façade detail showing decorative rafter tails and brick corbeling, facing northwest.

Photo 7: The original entrance to 1200 ½ E. 6th Street is behind plywood, facing north.

Photo 8: The building's corner entrance faces the intersection of E. 6th and Waller, facing north.

Photo 9: View of underside of canopy and canopy picket along west and southwest elevation, facing south.

Photo 10: Interior view of southwest chamfered corner, facing southwest.

Photo 11: Interior view of building during rehabilitation, facing northeast.

Photo 12: Interior view of building, facing southeast.

Photo 13: Interior view of rear addition during rehabilitation, facing north.

Photo 14: Interior view of window on west wall, facing west.

Photo 15: Looking northeast toward intersection of E. 6th and Waller Streets, facing northwest. (4/25/22).

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Narrative Description

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar is a late-nineteenth century freestanding one-part commercial block building at the northeast corner of E. 6th and Waller streets in Austin, Travis County. Sixth Street is one of the city's oldest commercial corridors. In the late 19th century, development expanded east of modern-day Interstate 35 (then East Avenue), and commercial and small-scale residential buildings characterized blocks on E. 6th Street. Today, few historic resources of this era remain on E. 6th Street, and modern infill near the nominated property—like multi-story mixed use buildings—reflect the intense redevelopment that characterizes East Austin. Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, built by German immigrant Fritz Hotz in 1892, is a one-story brick commercial building originally sub-divided for two storefronts (1200 E. 6th and 1200½ E. 6th). It features a chamfered corner entrance, segmental arched window and door openings on street-facing elevations, a wooden canopy, and sawtooth-patterned brick corbelling ornaments the cornice line. Although the original partition that separated the storefronts is gone, the interior shows some original finishes, including window and door trims. After decades of deferred maintenance, the building's condition deteriorated. In 2022, the property owners commenced the building's rehabilitation using Federal and State Historic Tax Credits; the work is currently underway. Clement's Market/The Sport Bar retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity as a good local example of late 19th century commercial architecture that reflects more than 100 years of changing settlement patterns in East Austin.

Setting and Site

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar is located at 1200 E. 6th Street in East Austin, an area roughly bounded by Interstate Highway 35 (IH 35) to the west, Lady Bird Lake to the south, Springdale Road to the east, and Manor Road to the north. The building is less than a mile southwest of the Texas State Cemetery and approximately one mile southeast of the Texas State Capitol. East 6th Street, an east-west commercial corridor and downtown thoroughfare, like much of East Austin is undergoing rapid redevelopment. **(Photo 1 and 15)** Adjoining blocks are lined with a mix of one- and two-story mid-19th and early-to-mid-20th century commercial buildings and residences, vacant lots, and modern infill of large-scale multi-story 21st century mixed-use buildings. The 1200 block of E. 6th Street, between Waller and Attayac Streets, is free of large-scale development and retains several late-nineteenth century buildings and vacant lots. The simple Folk Victorian house at 1204 E. 6th was built in 1889 by the Calcasieu Lumber Company for Fritz and Johanna Hotz, the nominated building's original owners and tenant.

The nominated boundary is a corner lot with E. 6th Street to the south, Waller Street to the west, and an alley to the north. The topography of the parcel slopes downward from northeast to southwest. The building occupies the southern portion of the parcel; the northern half is vacant. The building is flush with the city sidewalk, and like many of the commercial buildings of the era it has an awning that spans the street-facing elevations. A 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the property once included a small back building with an oven north of the main building along the eastern property boundary and a long linear outbuilding along the western parcel boundary (see Additional Documentation for Sanborn maps). By 1935, the extant rear addition had been constructed on the nominated building, a small back building was at the rear of the property, and the earlier outbuildings were gone. By 1962, no outbuildings existed on the lot. Extant historic-age cultural landscape features include the city sidewalk and a historic-age lamppost near the building's southwest corner. Temporary construction fencing wraps around the parcel boundary on the northern half of the property. Vegetation on the eastern edge of the property appears invasive and wild and not related to the historic period.

General Building Description (Photo 2)

The 1892 Clement's Market/The Sport Bar is a nearly square one-part commercial block of masonry construction with a flat roof and a chamfered southwest corner entrance. Its corner orientation and modest architectural ornament on the street-facing façades corresponded to the streetcar line that ran on E. 6th Street and turned north on Waller Street. Continuous brick corbeling unites the south, west, and southwest corner elevations. The nominated building has

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

sawtooth-patterned brickwork under the cornice and a continuous raised row of headers that unifies segmented arched window and door openings. Although the south and west elevations are differently fenestrated, the row of headers and arched lintels give the building its architectural rhythm.

Originally, Clement's Market/The Sport Bar measured 2,422 square feet, stretching approximately 47½ feet wide at its north and south elevations and 51 feet deep. The building has a small rectangular rear brick addition at its northeast corner, measuring approximately 23½ feet wide and 13½ feet deep (photo 4). Built in 1930, the flat roof of the addition sits lower than the flat roof of the original one-story building.¹ A small, non-historic mechanical box sits atop the roof of the one-story building toward its rear; it is not visible from the front of the building. All sides of the original building were constructed with orange colored brick laid in a common bond pattern, with headers every sixth row. At present, most of the brick is painted irregularly with patches of varying shades of orange, gray, and white. A row of around 10 bricks underneath the awning is unpainted (photo 6). A significant amount of graffiti and posters obscure the building's brick exterior. The earliest found photographs of the exterior of the building date to 1975 and the mid-1980s and show the building painted (figs. 6 and 7).² In fact, during this period, the owners of the building hired a local artist to paint the building with signage and artwork that would appeal to the clientele.³ The artwork has since been painted over.

The building's wood awning extends out over the sidewalk on the south elevation and wraps around to the southern quarter of the west elevation. Sanborn maps from 1894, 1935, and 1962 show this same awning configuration.⁴ Six total cast-iron posts support the awning. Four of the posts on the south side of the building are set in concrete bases; two of the bases appear in the earliest exterior photo of the building (1975; fig. 6). Reverse wood pickets—currently protected by plywood during rehabilitation of the building—that hang from the awning historically functioned as building signage with the words "UPTOWN SPORTS" painted on the south elevation (now behind the protective plywood).⁵ Rafters and wood sheathing are exposed on the awning's underside and are currently painted, and decorative curved rafter tails are exposed (photo 6).⁶ Both the reverse picket and decorative rafters are unique features of the building, but it is not known if these are original. The eastern-most section of the reverse picket on the south elevation is missing. Historic photographs show this section intact, but do not show the reverse picket on the western elevation's portion of the awning. These photographs also show the picket painted with signs for the bar in the 1975 photograph.

South (Primary) Elevation (Photos 5 and 6)

The south elevation faces E. 6th Street. Sawtooth-patterned brick corbelling marks the cornice line and extends across the building to the west façade. Below, a raised brick course extends between the segmental arched lintels at each door and window opening. Fenestration on the south elevation includes the chamfered southwest corner entrance and five nearly identical door-height openings with transoms. Five of the six openings share the same dimensions (five feet wide and approximately 8 and a half feet tall). The entryway second from the eastern corner is identical in height, though slightly smaller in width, than the other five openings. All openings each retain their original limestone sills and their original wood frames. Each opening is slightly recessed from the wall, and each door frame encompasses an arched transom and wood mull cover. Original wood-paneled double doors (one-lite over one-panel with four-panel upper shutters) are boarded but remain intact (or partially intact) at the corner entrance, the eastern-most entrance, and middle entrance on the south elevation. The doors are hinged on the interior and open inwards. The doors on the corner entrance and the eastern-most entrance are missing some original panels and are boarded on the outside and were as far

¹ "Building Permit Total Increases," *Austin American Statesman*, Jul 21, 1930, p. 1.

² These are the earliest exterior photos of the building found through research to date.

³ Joe Nick Patoski, "East Side businesses artist's canvas," *The Austin American Statesman*, Jul 9, 1978, p. E1.

⁴ The Sanborn map from 1900 differs from these maps and shows the awning extending along the entirety of the west elevation. The 1900 map also does not show the building's chamfered southwest corner; a feature that appears on the 1894, 1935, and 1962 maps.

⁵ Appears in the 1975 and ca. 1985 photographs.

⁶ Note that a 1975 photograph shows that fascia concealed this feature until at least ca. 1985, when a later photograph shows that all but a small piece of fascia on the southwest corner of the awning had fallen off or had been removed. A later historic photograph (ca. 1985) shows much of the fascia removed.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

back as 1975. The middle entrance is not boarded, and its historic wood doors are intact. Aluminum doors replaced the historic doorways on the western-most entrance, and the entrance second from the eastern corner. The aluminum frame doors, installed sometime between 1975 and 1985, sit within the original wood frames and each have a sidelight and transom.⁷ These doors are hinged on the outside and open outward. Metal security bars cover both entrances' doors and sidelights, as well as the transoms of the eastern-most two. The opening second from the chamfered corner is completely boarded on the outside. From the interior it appears this opening was originally an entryway (based on indentations of previous hinges) that was converted to a storefront window sometime during the period of significance. Within the wood frame, two openings for display windows (glass panes) are separated by a muntin and sit over a three-paneled wood bottom. The transoms above each opening have two panes of glass separated by a muntin. All but the southwest corner transoms retain their glass. All transoms on this elevation have metal security bars.

West Elevation (Photo 3)

The west elevation faces Waller Street, and the decorative corbelled cornice and raised brick course with segmental-arched lintels wraps around from the south elevation. Three windows, identical to and at the same height as the south elevation transoms, are evenly spaced along the rest of the western façade. An infilled entryway at the northern corner of the building has a transom and a wood mull cover that matches those on the south elevation. The transom and windows all have historic metal security bars. The windows have limestone sills and all but one of the windows have lost their glass. The entryway, infilled with concrete block and plaster, was enclosed prior to 1975.⁸ The west elevation of the rear addition, set back from the original west elevation, has two boarded windows with brick sills (photo 4).

North Elevation (Photo 4)

This façade lacks decorative corbelled brickwork and historically served a utilitarian purpose. The eastern half of the original north elevation was removed when the rear addition was added around 1930. On the western half of the north elevation, the brick was removed in 2022 during the rehabilitation and stabilization of the building, leaving a hole in the wall. Prior to the removal of brick, traces of an original brick segmental archway suggested that this portion of the rear façade may have originally included a large opening that has been infilled with brick (fig. 8). It is unknown when infill of the original large opening occurred, but, based on the dimensions of the window opening and the presence of an auxiliary building immediately north of the elevation (that would have made a freight opening nearly inoperable), it presumably could have occurred in 1930, when the rear addition was constructed.⁹ The north elevation of the rear addition has a double-door opening that is missing its door and is currently boarded. An awning and screen doors that appear in the 1975 photograph are no longer present (fig. 6).

East Elevation

Most of this elevation, which is built up to the property line, is not visible from the public right-of-way due to fencing and vegetation overgrowth (photos 5-6). A small section on the southern corner indicates this elevation has no decorative brickwork. Ghost signage shows "SPORT BAR" in white paint on the southern part of this elevation (Photo 6). From the interior, it is evident that the original portion of the east elevation had no openings—window or door. The rear addition has two windows on its east elevation that match those on its west side. These windows are also boarded.

Interior (Photos 10-14)

The interior of the building consists of one open room with no interior walls (photo 10). As constructed originally in 1892, the building was separated by a brick partition wall and consisted of two separate commercial spaces.¹⁰ A small

⁷ Based on historic photographs.

⁸ Based on historic photographs.

⁹ Auxiliary building seen on 1935 Sanborn map.

¹⁰ All relevant Sanborn maps show the building partitioned and City Directory research shows that throughout most of the building's history, it

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

portion of the brick partition wall exists on the south wall. The center partition came down in 1974, based on a permit issued that year to “remodel existing comm. bldg. to become part of lounge next door.”¹¹ Non-historic age steel beams were added along the party wall and roof for support. Another interior partition wall also likely existed on the west side of the building, approximately mid-way or nearer to the back of the building. This wall separated the front public-facing space from the utilitarian back space (fig. 9).¹² The wood bar and built-in shelving shown in the butcher photo are missing today. No wall separates the rear addition from the rest of the building, and it is not known if one originally existed (photo 13). The building's painted white beadboard ceiling was removed during the rehabilitation leaving the roof joists and beams exposed (photo 11).

The interior brick walls are largely unfinished, with some evidence of former whitewash. The shallow relief between the unfinished brick walls and the historic window and door surrounds suggests that the walls were not plastered in most places historically. However, there is some evidence of stucco on the north wall of the original building and sections of the rear addition walls (photo 13). The historic interior photo also shows the center partition wall as having a smooth plaster or wood board finish. Together, the plaster remnants and historic photo suggest that plaster was applied only along the north interior wall and the center partition wall. The plaster in these areas likely was removed in 2005, as documented by a non-structural interior demolition permit application requesting to remove stucco within the building.

The six openings with transom windows on the south wall and southwest corner are surrounded by original arched wood-trim casings with rosette corner blocks (see photos 10 and 12). Brick segmental arched lintels frame the tops of the wood-trim on the openings. The windows on the west wall have matching wood trim and rosette corner blocks and brick segmental-arched lintels (photo 14). The concrete and plaster infill of the door on the west wall is visible from the interior. Wood trim remains only on top and on the north side of the opening. The windows and door in the rear addition are boarded. The north and west brick walls of the addition are mostly covered in plaster.

Historic photos document the original wood flooring (fig. 9). Small pieces of the original wood flooring found in the beginning of the rehabilitation revealed the floorboards historically ran from north to south. The wood flooring was removed presumably in the last 20 years, leaving a dirt floor. At the time of this nomination's submission to the NPS, the floor was concrete (poured in preparation for laying wood floors).

Integrity

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, despite sitting vacant for over 20 years, retains most of its historic fabric and a sufficient level of integrity to convey its history and significance. Prior to rehabilitation the building was in a state of disrepair with layers of non-historic posters and graffiti on its exterior, vegetative growth on its roof and side elevation, and the loss of historic features including its flooring and parts of the ceiling. Despite the condition of the building, the remaining materials not only provided evidence of what the building looked like, but they also retained enough integrity to be preserved as part of the building's rehabilitation. The building retains excellent integrity of location, and its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association are only minimally impacted by the building's history of alterations and vacancy.

The character-defining design features of the building—rectangular plan, decorative cornice, continuous brick segmental-arched lintels, window and door openings and pattern, the reverse picket awning, interior wood trim and

supported two separate businesses.

¹¹ City of Austin building permits, provided by the City of Austin staff.

¹² This assumption is based on an undated photograph from ca. 1906–1933 that shows the meat market (which occupied the western half of the building) with the partition wall and a rear wall that has none of the openings of the current rear wall. This wall appears to be wood, has decoratively carved panels, some with mirrors, and possibly ice chests or some sort of storage built in. This wall, in addition to storage, also likely would have served the purpose of shielding the customer from the large opening in the back where meat deliveries presumably were made. This wall likely came down once the meat market vacated the building in 1941.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

crown molding—remain largely intact and are only minimally impacted by the infilling and boarding of some of the openings and the loss of some of the interior trim. The loss of the interior partition wall in the 1970s, after the period of significance (1892–1972), also detracts from the building's design, but the partial remains of the wall help convey that the building was once separated into two spaces.

The building's historic materials—brick for the construction of the building; wood doors, and door and window frames; wood awning; wood interior trim and molding, as well as the wood beadboard ceilings; and cast-iron awning supports and metal security bars and awning hardware—are intact. Even the installation of aluminum doors outside the period of significance only minimally impacts the historic fabric because the wood frames were left intact.

The minor alterations to the building as previously discussed do not detract significantly from the workmanship of the building; the decorative features and construction techniques used at the time of the building's construction and throughout its period of significance are still evident.

The fast-paced development of East 6th Street, and East Austin as a whole, has affected the building's integrity of setting. The demolition of historic buildings (including the auxiliary rear buildings on the parcel), the prevalence of vacant lots, and the construction of large modern buildings have all changed the character of the area surrounding Clement's Market/The Sport Bar. Despite the loss of some of surrounding historic fabric, East 6th Street continues to serve as a major commercial and transportation artery for the city. Additionally, the street's mixed commercial and residential use and character are preserved. The preservation of these characteristics, despite the significant impact to the area's historic fabric, allows Clement's Market/The Sport Bar to retain sufficient integrity of setting.

As the surrounding neighborhood changes and new buildings erected, the building serves as an architectural contrast to the modern buildings constructed nearby. Its integrity of feeling—or its conveyance of its time in place and history—is impacted by its vacancy and interior alterations, but the building easily conveys its former life as late-nineteenth century commercial building, through its multiple entryways and storefront window, as well as its location adjacent to the sidewalk and large awning.

The building's integrity of association is impacted by its vacancy, as well as the loss of the interior wall that distinguished it as two separate businesses and spaces, but overall, like the building's integrity of feeling, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with commerce.

Overall, Clement's Market/The Sport Bar retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, ongoing rehabilitation and restoration of the building—overseen by the SHPO and NPS and following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*—will ultimately remedy some of the minor integrity issues, as well as issues of deterioration caused by neglect.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Statement of Significance

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, named for two long-time tenants, is a late-nineteenth century brick commercial building located in Austin's east side along a major commercial corridor. Constructed in 1892, the building served various tenants and owners—like European bakers, Anglo American-born butchers, Mexican American tortilla makers, and Lebanese and Mexican American bar owners. This diverse history mirrors social, ethnic, and commercial trends representative of the broader development and history of East Austin. The building's history is indicative of the changing settlement patterns in East Austin during the period of significance. These changing demographics of East Austin, from a mix of European immigrants to a largely African American and Hispanic neighborhood, broadly coincide with benchmarks such as the introduction of the railroad in the 19th century, the 1928 City Plan, and the construction of Interstate Highway (IH) 35. As a reflection of the significant roles immigrants and under-represented communities played in the development of East Austin and how these communities sustained and supported themselves, Clement's Market/The Sport Bar is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage at the local level. Included in the 1985 *East Austin Multiple Resource Area*, the building is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a rare extant example of late-nineteenth century commercial architecture that once characterized 20th century commercial development in East Austin. The building's period of significance extends from 1892, the year of construction, to 1972, adhering to the National Park Service's 50-year cutoff.

East Austin is a porous and evolving section of the city that is roughly bounded by Lady Bird Lake and Manor Road to the south and north and IH 35 and Springdale Road to the west and east. Comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial nodes, East Austin is home to many distinct neighborhoods and communities that formed because of historic settlement patterns. Beginning in the nineteenth century, populations of immigrants and racial and ethnic minority groups settled in East Austin. Often clustered together by race and nationality, these communities lived and worked next to one another in East Austin. Though distinct racial and ethnic areas of living and commerce developed, these nodes were permeable, and sections, including commercial arteries like E. 6th Street, often served as unofficial dividing lines shared by all East Austinites. These historic settlement patterns are currently threatened as East Austin experiences rapid development. As many underrepresented communities who have called East Austin home for a century are displaced, many of their buildings—houses, stores, warehouses, bars—are also threatened.

East Austin: An Ethnically and Racially Diverse Enclave

Between 1860 and 1970, Austin's population grew from 3,494 to 251,800. The in-migration and natural birth of white residents account for the much of this growth. Over this period, Austin's white majority grew from around 67% to 73.4%.¹³ During this same period, the city's Black and foreign-born population slowly declined (see table below). While Austin's population slowly grew less diverse throughout the historic period, East Austin grew into an enclave to the city's racial and ethnic minorities due to various segregationist policies.

¹³ Note that this is an approximation because the U.S. Census did not differentiate between Hispanic and non-Hispanic whites until 1970s. In 1970, Austin's white population was 251,808 and approximately 36,623 were Hispanic, therefore 14.5% of Austin's population was Hispanic and 73.4% was non-Hispanic white.

Clement’s Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

*Table 1. Austin’s population growth and breakdown of its white, Black, and foreign-born population. Information from the U.S. Census, Selected Historical Decennial Census Population and Housing Counts. *Note that the U.S. Census did not differentiate between Hispanic and non-Hispanic whites until the 1970s. In 1970, Hispanics accounted for approximately 36,600 (14.5%) of the total population of Austin.*

Year	Total Population		White			Black			Foreign Born		
	No.	% Increase	No.	% Increase	% of Total	No.	% Increase	% of Total	No.	% Increase	% of Total
1860	3,494	N/A	2,505	N/A	71.69	989	N/A	28.31	-	-	-
1870	4,428	26.7	2,813	12.3	63.53	1,615	163.3	36.47	616	N/A	13.91
1880	11,013	148.7	7,407	163.3	67.26	3,587	122.1	32.57	1,385	124.8	12.58
1890	14,575	32.3	10,956	47.9	75.17	3,610	0.6	24.8	1,838	32.7	12.6
1900	22,258	52.7	16,414	49.8	73.74	5,822	61.3	26.2	2,112	14.9	9.5
1910	29,860	34.2	22,366	36.3	74.90	7,478	28.4	25.0	2,455	16.2	8.2
1920	34,876	16.8	27,928	24.9	80.08	6,921	-7.4	19.8	2,562	4.4	7.3
1930	53,120	52.3	43,223	54.8	81.4	9,868	42.6	18.6	3,042	18.7	5.7
1940	87,930	65.5	73,025	68.9	83.0	14,861	50.6	16.9	3,020	-.07	3.4
1950	132,459	50.6	114,652	57.0	86.56	17,677	18.9	13.3	3,715	23.0	2.8
1960	186,545	40.8	161,806	41.1	86.74	24,413	38.2	13.1	4,336	16.7	2.3
1970	251,808	35.0	219,609	35.7	87.21*	29,816	22.1	11.8	5,497	26.8	2.2

Nineteenth Century Settlement Patterns in East Austin

Chosen in 1838 as the capital of the newly independent Republic of Texas, Austin was remotely located within the frontier of Anglo-American settlement. Under the direction of Mirabeau Lamar, president of the Republic, Edwin Waller led efforts to lay out the city on a 640-acre tract north of the Colorado River (now named Lady Bird Lake) between Shoal Creek and Waller Creek. Although the area known as East Austin fell outside the 640-acre tract, it was part of a larger government-owned tract of land officials envisioned as part of a growing city. In 1840, William Sandusky, a draftsman, prepared a map for the Republic directing future development for the acreage outside the original 640-acre townsite tract. Land east, north, and west of the original townsite was subdivided into Divisions and smaller Out lots. The general layout of the Divisions east of the townsite was influenced by the area’s varied topography and soil types. In East Austin, a bluff divided Divisions A (the location of the nominated property) and B (fig. 10). The steep bluff, Boggy Creek and its tributaries, and clusters of oak and cedar trees influenced the irregular layout of Division B to the north, while Division A and Division O to the south and east were characteristically flatter, had fewer trees, and were covered in grasses. Dictated by topography, the Division layouts were less rigid than that of the orthogonal grid pattern of the original townsite. Though Sandusky did not delineate roads on the map, future routes generally aligned with the division of land on the map, creating the multi-grid complex network of streets that exists today in East Austin.

In Divisions A and O, early Anglo settlers first farmed the land, though its flat topography and proximity to the city’s commercial and governmental centers would prove valuable for future commercial, residential, and industrial development. As the city’s government and business district developed in the mid-nineteenth century downtown along Congress Avenue, East Austin—considered the area east of East Avenue (approximate location of present-day IH 35)—remained largely agricultural and undeveloped, dotted with houses and barns. Early non-agricultural development in East Austin included the French Legation (home to the French representative to Texas and one of the oldest extant buildings in Austin), built in 1841 less than a half-mile northwest of the future Clement’s Market/The Sport Bar.

After the Civil War, Austin entered a period of development and population growth. A large contributor to the city’s growth was the arrival of the railroad. The Houston and Texas Central (H&TC) Railway reached Austin in December 1871. Arriving east from Brenham, the rail’s alignment followed present-day E. 5th Street and continued along the dividing line between Divisions A and O in East Austin. As employment opportunities expanded in Austin with the arrival of the railroad, an influx of new residents arrived. Between 1870 and 1900, the city’s population more than

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

quintupled, as a mixture of Anglo- and Euro-Americans, European immigrants, African Americans, and Mexicans settled in Austin.¹⁴ As a result of Austin's expanding economic opportunities and growing population, settlement and construction in the city stretched from downtown into East Austin. While the native-born white population of Austin settled in new subdivisions across Austin, the city's Black and European immigrants tended to settle in clusters. Though the non-white population resided across the city, the relative affordability of land in East Austin attracted both Black and immigrant settlers.

Following the Civil War, many of the formerly enslaved Black people who had migrated from southern and rural Central Texas farms and plantations for economic and education opportunities settled in the out lots of East Austin.¹⁵ Robertson Hill and Masontown (roughly bounded by present-day E. 6th, E. 3rd, Waller, and Chicon Streets and encompassing the nominated property) are two of the communities established by freedmen in East Austin. Unlike a majority of other communities settled by freedmen nationwide and in Texas, those in Austin were not on the far edges of town or far removed from white settlements.¹⁶ The proximity to downtown and places of employment, including the H&TC depot grounds at present-day Navasota Street in East Austin, made the area ideal for the newcomers who often secured jobs as laborers, domestic servants, janitors, carpenters, and porters.¹⁷ The relative affordability of land, compared to other parts of the city, also attracted freedmen to East Austin. A fair number of freedmen purchased lots in East Austin, particularly in Robertson Hill, where they formed a tightly knit community.¹⁸ As African Americans settled into East Austin, religious and educational resources developed. Tillotson College (1881) and Ebenezer Baptist Church (1885)—both less than a mile from the nominated property—are two of the extant examples. By 1900, the city's Black population reached 5,822 and accounted for 26.2 percent of the total population.¹⁹

Immigrants, who accounted for approximately 13 percent of the city's population in 1890, also settled in East Austin during this period.²⁰ According to Federal Census data from the nineteenth century, immigrants from European countries, particularly Sweden and Germany, accounted for a large percent of the city's foreign-born population. Swedes first came to Texas in earnest in the late-1840s and continued to do so until about 1910. The first wave of immigrants was recruited to help settle the Republic of Texas by another Swede, Swen Magnus Swenson, who had arrived in 1838 and befriended Republic President Sam Houston.²¹ Hearing of the possibilities provided in Texas, other Swedes followed the first immigrants to Texas, settling in both rural and urban areas like Austin. Germans came to Austin in a somewhat similar fashion, in search of economic possibilities. Colonization efforts beginning in the 1830s saw the first arrival of Germans in Texas and the subsequent establishment of German communities like New Braunfels and Fredericksburg in the 1840s. As Germans prospered in Texas, more fled the economic hardships and political unrest in Germany and made their way to Texas. Once in Texas, many Germans first settled in rural areas, before relocating to cities including Austin. A smaller number of European immigrants from Italy also came to Texas during this period. Beginning around 1880, Italians fled the social unrest and poor economic conditions in their home country in search of opportunities in the United States, including Austin. Like the city's Black community, European immigrants settled across the city, but were drawn to the east side for its proximity to jobs and relative affordability. European immigrants lived scattered throughout the out lots, although several concentrated ethnic neighborhoods did develop. One early enclave was Swede (or Swedish) Hill, a neighborhood roughly bound by Waller, E. 12th, Red River, and E. 15th Street established in the mid-1870s by Swedish and German immigrants.

¹⁴ Austin's population was 4,428 in 1870 and 22,258 in 1900.; U.S. Census, Selected Historical Decennial Census Population and Housing Counts, accessed August 10, 2016, <https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendat.html>.

¹⁵ HHM & Associates, Inc., "Historic Resources Survey of East Austin," City of Austin, 2016, I-17, <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/east-austin-historic-survey>.

¹⁶ HHM, I-17.

¹⁷ HHM, I-17.

¹⁸ HHM, I-18.

¹⁹ HHM, I-18.

²⁰ HHM, I-16.

²¹ "The Swedish Texans," UTSA Institute of Texan Cultures, A Smithsonian Affiliate, 2018, 1, http://texancultures.utsa.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/TxOneAll_Swedish_Combined2019.pdf.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Twentieth Century Demographics in East Austin

By the turn of the twentieth century, census data reveals a diverse population of white, Black, and Euro-Americans lived in East Austin. Though the diversity of the city's population steadily declined throughout the twentieth century, East Austin remained ethnically and racially diverse compared to do other parts of the city, such as Hyde Park, Travis Heights, and North University. Contributing to the diversity of East Austin in the early twentieth century was a growing number of non-European immigrants.

Small numbers of Mexicans had arrived in Austin in the nineteenth century, but large-scale migration did not begin until the twentieth century. Though an imprecise method of measuring demographics, a search of U.S. Census records of Austin for individuals with "Mexico" listed as their place of birth yields 82 individuals in 1880, and 177 in 1900. The same search for "Mexico" yielded 530 in 1910, 947 in 1920, and 1,692 in 1930. The growing number of Mexican immigrants can in large part be attributed to political instability and revolution (1910 – 1924) in Mexico. In Austin, clusters of Mexican families settled in low-lying areas along Shoal Creek, along Red River Street, and along the railroad tracks near East 5th and East 3rd Streets in East Austin.

A smaller number of immigrants from "Syria" also settled in Austin during this time.²² Using the same method to determine the number of Mexicans living in Austin, U.S. Census records reveal "Syria" as the birthplace of 1 individual in 1880, 21 in 1900, 30 in 1910, 93 in 1920, and 96 in 1930. Many of these immigrants were Christians who fled the eastern Mediterranean due to turmoil, limited economic opportunities, and religious persecution. A number of these immigrants were single men who were also avoiding conscription into the Ottoman army. In Austin, Lebanese immigrants tended to cluster together, particularly near their places of work, forming enclaves in areas of East Austin, particularly along East Avenue and East 6th and 7th Streets.²³

Throughout the early twentieth century, the city's non-white populations faced growing housing discrimination. Already subject to limited housing choices due to financial costs, restrictive racial covenants in newly developed additions further limited where African Americans and Mexicans could live. As racial minorities continued to settle in East Austin due to fewer restrictions and its relative affordability, some of the area's white residents relocated to other parts of Austin. Cementing the growing division between Austin's white citizens and its racial minorities was the adoption of the 1928 Koch and Fowler city plan. The plan, which promoted government-sanctioned segregation through various policy, land-use, and zoning recommendations, succeeded in pushing African American and Mexican communities into East Austin by denying them basic services such as sewers, parks, and schools elsewhere in the city. As the city's communities of color overwhelmingly populated East Austin, East 11th Street emerged as a *de facto* dividing line between the Black and Mexican communities. The Black community predominantly resided north of 11th Street and the Mexican community lived to the south. According to the 1940 census, Lebanese families continued living clustered together along East Avenue, as well as along several streets south of East 11th Street, including East 8th and East 6th Streets.

Federal housing policies enacted in the 1930s, further reinforced the segregationist policies of the Koch and Fowler plan. Redlining maps created by the Housing and Loan Corporation (HOLC) identified "hazardous" areas where residents were denied mortgages. The 1934 Austin security map shows much of East Austin as "hazardous" and "definitely declining" (fig. 11). The policy of redlining further encouraged "white flight" from the racially mixed areas, as evidenced by the continued relocation of German and Swede families in East Austin. Denied mortgages for construction in East Austin, and unable to move to new subdivisions in Austin through deed restrictions, the concentration of the city's racial minorities continued to grow in East Austin throughout the twentieth century (fig. 12 1940-white-black).

The concentration of Austin's racial minority populations in East Austin continued into the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s (figs. 13-14). Despite the ending of racial covenants, racial minorities were still limited in their residential mobility due to continued discrimination in lending practices. The city's passage of *The Austin Plan* in 1958 further compounded the

²² Identified as "Syria" in the census, this label encompasses land that today includes Syria, Lebanon, and Israel.

²³ Based on a review of the 1900, 1910, and 1920 Census.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

inability of the city's racial minorities from improving their residential status by increasing density and property taxes in areas considered "slums."²⁴ As a result of the city's "slum" clearance, several East Austin residents were displaced from areas deemed "substandard." No mention was made in the plan that the city's own discriminatory municipal policies and allocation of tax dollars away from East Austin, as well as discriminatory lending practices created the "slums." After the implantation of the 1958 plan, the separation of Blacks and Hispanics at E. 7th Street strengthened. The cause was likely due to a decrease in residential property values associated industrial development nearby and a continued influx of Hispanic families from other areas of Austin (fig. 15).

Despite integration in the 1960s, the construction of IH 35 in the early 1960s further segregated East Austin from the rest of the city. The completion of IH 35 not only resulted in the removal of houses and businesses and parts of some neighborhoods to its east, but by further separating East Austin from Central and Downtown Austin it reinforced the segregated division between the white parts of the city and the largely Black and Hispanic populations of East Austin. As a result, East Austin maintained a higher population of underrepresented communities than the rest of the city, and a higher proportion of Black- and Hispanic-owned businesses throughout the period of significance.

More recently, in the first decades of the twenty-first century, the city, and East Austin in particular, have experienced rapid growth that has raised property values across the city. In East Austin, many longtime residents, and businesses, particularly Black- and Hispanic-owned, have been priced out, leading to the demolition of many historic properties and the construction of new, oftentimes large, mixed-used and commercial buildings. As new buildings go up, extant historic ones like the building at 1200 East 6th Street serve as tangible links to East Austin's past and are important pieces of what little remains of the neighborhood's historic fabric and character.

Commerce in East Austin

The historic commercial patterns in East Austin generally reflect the area's historic demographic patterns. Although Black and Mexican Americans increasingly contributed to population of East Austin from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, they held relatively little economic capital. European immigrants owned and operated the bulk of small commercial enterprises in East Austin. These families opened a variety of business in East Austin, including groceries, saloons, dry goods stores, meat markets, and bakeries, most on E. 11th and E.6th streets. According to city directories, until 1891, all the city's bakeries operated west of East Avenue, though by 1893, East Austin supported two bakeries. Business owners during this period often lived at, or near their place of work. Examples include the Italian Franzetti and Cherico families, who both opened grocery stores on East 6th Street in the 1890s (both of which are no longer extant). German immigrant Matthias Grein and Swedish immigrant, Frank Zakrison, the first two bakers associated with the building at 1200 East 6th Street, also represent this trend. One known and rare example of a Black-owned business from the late nineteenth century was the saloon at 1308 East 4th Street (present-day Scoot Inn). Located near the railroad tracks, the saloon likely catered to warehouse and railyard laborers.²⁵ Unlike the African American and Hispanic population who owned relatively few businesses in the late nineteenth century, a number of Lebanese immigrants went into the mercantile business upon arriving in the city.²⁶ Many opened shops on East 6th Street (west of East Avenue), and as more Lebanese arrived throughout the early twentieth century, the street became a haven for Lebanese-owned businesses. Among the Lebanese-run businesses on East 6th Street were grocery stores, a hotdog stand, a menswear shop, and a liquor store that evolved into the Twin Liquors chain that remains in operation today.²⁷

As more Black and Hispanic people moved into East Austin in the twentieth century, some of the established European families relocated out of the area, including the Cherico family, who sold their house and business on East 6th Street to the Mexican American Arriaga family. As with residential discrimination, racial minorities also faced hiring and customer/sales discrimination in white-owned business. Discriminatory practices, as well as the lack of goods available

²⁴ HHM, I-103.

²⁵ HHM, I-49.

²⁶ Austin History Center, "Hidden Austin: Lebanon on 6th," *YouTube* video, 2:19, May 13, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HysVKFmzXOE>.

²⁷ Austin History Center, "Hidden Austin: Lebanon on 6th."

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

in white-owned business desired by racial and ethnic minorities, contributed to the growth of Black- and Mexican-owned and operated business in East Austin. By 1948, more than 100 Black and ethnic Mexican-owned 100 businesses operated throughout East Austin; many along East 1st, East 6th, East 11th, and East 12th Streets and Manor Road.²⁸ Though some of the earlier Euro-American owned businesses remained, including the Franzetti stores, new businesses catered to the new demographics of East Austin. Several the Mexican-owned business during this period centered around the food industry and included a handful of tortilla factories that opened in East Austin. By the 1940s, as Mexican foods became more integrated into the American culture, many of these businesses expanded to meet a growing demand. Black- and Hispanic--owned cultural, social, and entertainment venues also emerged in the postwar era. As segregation policies persisted, people of color, unable to frequent venues throughout most of Austin, opened public spaces for their east-side neighbors. One of the best-known venues, Victory Grill, opened on East 11th Street in 1945 and hosted African American entertainers. Several smaller bars also opened on the east side during this period, most frequented by neighborhood residents.

Development of East Sixth Street as a Commercial Corridor

East Austin contains several commercial nodes that emerged alongside residential development in the nineteenth century. While Congress Avenue served as the primary north-south street in Austin, connecting the river, downtown, and the Capitol, East 6th Street (named Pecan Street until 1884) was the main route into and out of Austin from the east. Strategically located far enough from the river to avoid flooding, yet still flat enough for ease of travel, the route linked downtown to highways like the Austin-Bastrop Road that connected to settlements in East Texas. As such, E. 6th Street was the obvious choice route for the stagecoach when it arrived in Austin in 1840.²⁹ As the city grew in the 1850s, so too did development of wood-frame houses, wagon yards, saloons, and liverys on E. 6th Street at and near its intersection with Congress Avenue. By the 1870s, with the arrival of the railroad, more permanent masonry commercial construction began to line E. 6th Street further east. The introduction of streetcar in the late nineteenth century further solidified E. 6th Street's role as a major transportation and commercial corridor.

Introduced in the late nineteenth century, the city's streetcar lines ran north and east from downtown and roughly followed the division boundaries laid out in Sandusky's 1840 plan for the city. In East Austin, the streetcar followed a jagged course, running along Waller Street to E. 6th Street, where it crossed East Avenue into downtown (fig. 16). A historic photograph from this period shows sidewalks, as well as streetlamps lining a bustling E. 6th Street (fig. 17). Development along E. 6th Street loosely followed a pattern: residences occupied the middle of blocks and commercial and/or industrial buildings occupied corner lots (see Sanborn Fire Insurance maps in Additional Documentation). While larger buildings, such as the Driskill Hotel, that catered to a larger population that included people working and visiting downtown, were constructed on E. 6th Street downtown, buildings farther east of downtown were smaller and occupied by businesses that generally catered to the immediate neighborhoods to the north and south. In the early 1900s, city directories confirm the development pattern shown on the Sanborn maps, with most of the businesses located on corner or adjacent corner lots. In the early twentieth century, businesses on E. 6th Street in East Austin (between the 800 and 1900 blocks) included multiple grocers and saloons. The street also had several meat markets, a barber, a bakery, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and a restaurant in 1910. Last names of proprietors include Buratti, Costante, Reyes, Walter, Laux, Kuse, Ledbetter, Cherico, Rossi, Franzetti, and Kretzschmar.³⁰

Throughout the twentieth century, E. 6th Street maintained its role as a commercial corridor in East Austin. The street grew more commercial, as some mid-block residential buildings gave way for new masonry and concrete commercial buildings. The development pattern set in the nineteenth century did not fully erode though, as some mid-block nineteenth century residences persisted. The nature of the businesses on the street evolved were slowly evolving. As automobile ownership and reliance rose in the 1920s, auto repair shops and used car lots appeared on E. 6th Street,

²⁸ HHM, 83.

²⁹ Joe R. Williams and Marie D. Landon, "Sixth Street Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Austin, Texas, September 30, 1975, 8-1.

³⁰ "U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989," indexed database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com, accessed June 15, 2021), citing "Morrison & Fourmy's General Directory of the City of Austin, Texas," 1910.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

replacing the blacksmith shops from earlier. In 1920, the business makeup of the street closely mirrors that from 1910, with the addition of a garage and filling station, and several other businesses including a drug store and a confectioner. Proprietor last names are also like 1910, comprised of a mix of presumably European and Anglo owners including Franzetti, McCoy, Hirsh, Micheline, Clements, Hamilton, Cox, Soderberg, Ledbetter, and Fischer. By 1935 though, a more diverse proprietorship includes names such as Tamous, Nassour, Buratti, Moreno, Clements, Lopez, Castillo, Veltran, Ledbetter, Delgado, Siliceo, Franzetti, Navarro. Businesses included auto-related enterprises including a used auto shop, tire repair, and wrecking shop, as well as businesses catering to the local neighborhood: meat market, curios, tailors, beauty shop, florist, and watch maker. This trend of commercialization continued throughout the historic period and by the early 1960s, more residences had given way for commercial buildings, particularly closer to downtown. By this time, the area south of E. 7th Street in East Austin was predominantly Hispanic and the businesses on E. 6th Street reflected the neighborhood's demographic. Auto-related businesses persisted, as did grocery stores and barbers and beauty shops, but more bars and restaurants operated on the street. Businesses listed in the 1960 city directory include: Lopez Drug, Ledesma Barber, Castillo Barber Shop, Guerrers's Barber Shop, Anita Quintanilla Beauty Shop, El Porvenir Fruits and Vegetables, El Fenix Tortilla's and Mexican Curios, El Jalisco Restaurant, Cisco Bakery Shop, La Tapatia Restaurant, and Los Palmas Bar. While Hispanic-owned and operated businesses accounted for much of the commercial activity of the street, it was not exclusively Hispanic. The Lebanese American Joseph family operated a bar, a plumbing shop, and a filling station on the street and several businesses run by Italian Americans persisted, including the Buratti grocery. National chain Safeway grocery also opened a store on the street and a radio station, KTNX also operated on the street in the 1960s. Throughout the rest of the historic period, the makeup of the street would remain much the same as it did in the 1960s.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar developed in Outlot 3 in Division A. Prior to the construction of the building, between 1840 and 1891, at least several men, including Leander Brown, Richard H. Peck, and Oliver H. Millican owned the land on which Clement's Market/The Sport Bar would be built in 1892. From the end of the Civil War into the 1880s, this area fell within the northern confines of Masontown, a Black community of freedmen. According to the 1889 city directory, five Black men rented rooms at 1200 E. 6th Street.³¹ By the early 1890s though, E. 6th Street was starting to emerge as a commercial strip, and the boundaries of Masontown began to erode as Austin continued growing.³² Reflecting the changing demographics of the street and area, Fritz Hotz purchased the property at 1200 E. 6th Street from Oliver Millican in 1891 for \$800.³³ Hotz, an immigrant from Germany who had been living in Austin since the end of the Civil War, had also purchased the lot immediately to the east and built a residence at 1204 E. 6th Street (extant) for him and his wife Johanna around 1889.³⁴ In 1892, Hotz filed a permit to erect "a handsome brick structure to be used for store purposes" on his new lot at the corner of E. 6th and Waller streets (no information on who constructed the building was located).³⁵ By 1893, Hotz, who previously ran the Lone Star Saloon at E. 6th and East Avenue, had opened a saloon in one half of his new building (see the following table for the building's occupancy history).³⁶ The establishment, simply listed as "saloon" in the 1893 city directory, was described in an 1894 *Austin American Statesman* listing of the city's saloons as such:

³¹ "U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989," indexed database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com, accessed June 15, 2020), citing "Morrison & Fourmy's General Directory of the City of Austin, Texas," 1889.

³² As evidenced by the businesses listed on East 6th Street in City Directories.

³³ Travis County Clerk's Office, Travis County Deed Records, Book 96, 1890-03/1891-09, p. 505, from University of North Texas Libraries, *The Portal to Texas History*, crediting Travis County Clerk's Office, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph806898/>; *The Austin Weekly Statesman*, April 16, 1891, p. 2.

³⁴ Travis County Clerk's Office, Travis County Deed Records, Book 74, 1886-12/1887-12, p. 368, from University of North Texas Libraries, *The Portal to Texas History*, crediting Travis County Clerk's Office, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph806883/>.

³⁵ "A Fine New Store," *Austin American-Statesman*, Sept. 14, 1892, p. 3.

³⁶ According to newspaper articles and city directories from 1891 and 1892.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Austin may boast of many first-class liquor establishments, but for neatness, the one conducted by the above-named gentleman, located at 1200 East Sixth street, is entitled to the blue ribbon. The thirsty may here regale themselves upon the choices of beverages including wines, beer, whisky; also, cigars and tobacco.³⁷

Hotz operated the saloon until his death in 1894, at which time his wife inherited the property and building, and John Kreuz took over the operation of the saloon. Kreuz, who resided and worked at 1200 E. 6th Street in 1895 according to the city directory, was also a German immigrant. According to city directories, Kreuz only operated the saloon for one year, as neither he nor any saloon business is listed at the address in subsequent city directories.

In the other half of the building, Matthias Grein opened the Colorado Bakery and Groceries in 1893. Grein, who is listed as residing at 1200 E. 6th Street in the 1893 City Directory, emigrated from Germany in 1851. Before occupying the space in the nominated building, Grein ran the Colorado Bakery and Groceries at 205 Colorado Street between 1889 and 1891. An 1894 *Austin American Statesman* entry of the city's bakeries lists Grein's Colorado Bakery (listed at 1202 East 6th Street) as doing "fine business."³⁸ Only five years after opening the Colorado Bakery, Grein vacated the building and baker Frank Zakrison, who in the same 1894 *Austin American Statesman* entry was listed as "an experienced baker," moved in and opened the East Austin Bakery in 1898.³⁹

Zakrison and his wife Emma emigrated to Texas from Sweden in 1879.⁴⁰ Before opening the East Austin Bakery at 1200 East 6th Street in 1898, Zakrison ran the Texas Bakery at 414 East 6th Street in the early 1890s and had also worked at the Lundberg Bakery on Congress Avenue. Zakrison was one of at least four bakers who got his start at the Lundberg Bakery—opened in 1876 by Swedish immigrant Charles Lundberg—prior to starting his own business.⁴¹ H. Richard Arnold, another Lundberg baker, opened the first bakery in East Austin in 1891 on East 11th Street (the NRHP-listed Arnold Bakery). Between 1898 and 1901, Zakrison also resided at 1200 East 6th Street, but by 1903 his residence is listed next door at 1204 East 6th Street.⁴² The bakery remained the only business in the building (the saloon last appearing in 1895 City Directory), until 1906, when Otto J. and Jennie Clements purchased the building and opened a meat market in the western half. The Clements purchased the building for \$3,000 from Louisa Ludwig, who had inherited the property upon her sister Johanna's death in 1903.⁴³ Clements was a butcher and first-generation Texan, born to German immigrants in Brenham, Texas in 1866. First listed in the 1889 Austin city directory, Clements lived and worked on E. 3rd Street. He first operated *Otto Clements & Brother* meat market with his brother Joseph at 1208 E. 3rd Street (not extant) before he moved with Jennie, whom he married in 1892, to E. 6th Street. Here, he opened his own butcher shop at 1105 E. 6th Street (not extant), one block east of the nominated building.

A bakery and Clement's meat market operated out of the building into the mid-1930s. While Clement was a mainstay, a series of bakers ran the East Austin Bakery after Zakrison left around 1919. Among the bakers who worked out of the nominated building include Swedish-born Leander Soderberg, German-born Carl Stengel, German-born George and Barbara Theilin, Swiss-born Hans Schmitli, and first-generation German Americans Charles and Annie Menn.⁴⁴ Around 1932, Italian-born Joseph Macry opened the Peter Pan Bakery in the former East Austin Bakery at 1200 East

³⁷ *Austin American Statesman*, March 22, 1894, p. 10.

³⁸ "Bakeries," *Austin American Statesman*, March 22, 1894, p. 13.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ "1860-1940 United States Federal Census," indexed database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed June 15, 2020), citing "Census of the United States, 1910."

⁴¹ Phoebe S. Allen, "Arnold Bakery," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, December 1, 2003, p. 8-13.

⁴² Based on City Directory research. It is not known if he lived in a back building from 1898 and 1901, or within the main commercial building.

⁴³ Travis County Clerk's Office, Travis County Probate Minutes Records, Book 18, 1903, p. 323-332, 378-379, from University of North Texas Libraries, *The Portal to Texas History*, crediting Travis County Clerk's Office, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1110920/>; Travis County Clerk's Office, Travis County Deed Records, Book 207, 1905-1906, p. 141, from University of North Texas Libraries, *The Portal to Texas History*, crediting Travis County Clerk's Office, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1008974/>.

⁴⁴ Based on City Directory research.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

6th Street. Macry operated the bakery for about a year before vacating the building and ending the building's 40-year bakery occupancy.

Shortly thereafter, in 1935, one of Otto Clements's sons, Roy, took over the meat market business from his father. By this time, the meat market had evolved into a grocery, selling thread, soap, hair oil, and gum among other goods.⁴⁵ Otto, for his part, opened a wrecking shop in the space left vacant by Macry. Closing after one year, the wrecking shop was replaced by a furniture store—run by Charles and Sterling Browne (Black brothers)—and then a nut company—run by the McPhersons (a White couple)—both only staying at the nominated business for a year or two each. Roy, who would go on to play semi-professional baseball, operated the grocery and meat market until 1941.⁴⁶ The building was vacant in 1942 and in 1943, Otto Clements, who still owned the building, sold it to Joe Joseph for \$4,700.⁴⁷

Born in 1881, Joseph emigrated to the United States in 1904, arriving first in New York City before settling in Austin around 1905.⁴⁸ In 1911 he married another Lebanese immigrant, Sophie Daywood. Daywood, whose name was changed from Chafika Makoul, emigrated in 1909 at the age of 21, arriving in New York City before settling in Austin.⁴⁹ By the 1920s, the Josephs had nine children and worked and lived in East Austin. The family operated a grocery store at 1303 E. 6th Street and lived next door at 1301 E. 6th Street (neither building is extant).⁵⁰ Between 1943 and 1953, Joseph rented the nominated building to several businesses: a stove and furniture shop, a tortilla factory, and an upholstery and food store. Reflective of the east side's changing demographics and growing Hispanic population, a Mexican-born or first-generation Mexican Americans ran both the upholstery and food store and the tortilla factory. Tomas and Josefa Galindo had opened El Fenix Tortilla Factory, one of several factories that opened in the period, around 1940 at 1300 1/2 E. 6th Street before moving into the nominated building. El Fenix, which continued making tortillas and tortilla chips under the name El Galindo until the early 2000s, vacated the nominated building after only a few years, moving to a larger building several miles north on Manor Road in 1948, and then later to 1201 E. 6th Street. Around the same time, the Joseph family was expanding their business holdings as the children began branching out and starting their own ventures. Bill Joseph opened the Stallion Drive Inn on N. Lamar Boulevard in 1949, and Julia Joseph opened Sony's Place, a neighborhood bar, on Rosewood Avenue in East Austin.⁵¹ Also in 1949, at the age of 31, Arthur Joseph opened two bars: Louis Tavern on E. 11th Street and The Sport Bar in his father's building at 1200 E. 6th Street.⁵² Arthur, who lived nearby at 1307 E. 6th Street, had recently returned from serving in World War II. The Sport Bar served the neighborhood and was frequented by East Austin locals, including many veterans. East Austin resident Arnold Hernandez, who patronized the bar in the late 1960s, recalled in an interview that "right after World War II was when we (veterans) used to meet here for a beer."⁵³

Joseph ran The Sport Bar into the mid-1960s, suffering several burglaries and an illegal gaming charge during his ownership. Upon Joseph's departure in 1965 to work with his brother at the Stallion Drive Inn, Edward and Tommie Guerra took over ownership of the bar. In 1969, Arnold and Connie Hernandez purchased the building and took over The Sport Bar (the other half of the building remained vacant since 1953).⁵⁴ Hernandez, who was born in Mexico in 1919 and emigrated with his mother and sisters to Texas in 1927, spent his youth in East Austin before volunteering for World War II. At first denied because he was not a US citizen, Hernandez persisted and accepted the option to become a citizen to join the Army. Hernandez earned seven medals and honors, including the Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, and a Presidential Citation, during the war fighting in the Southeast Asian theater with Merrill's Marauders, a jungle

⁴⁵ "Boys Sought After Burglary," *Austin American Statesman*, June 9, 1940, p. 3.

⁴⁶ "Business Opportunities." *Austin American Statesman*, Aug. 22, 1941, p. 16.

⁴⁷ *The Austin American*, Oct. 10, 1943, p. 9.

⁴⁸ "1860-1940 United States Federal Census," indexed database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed June 15, 2020), citing "Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920."

⁴⁹ Texas, U.S., Naturalization Records, 1852-1919, Sophie Joseph, 1942, *Ancestry.com* (ancestry.com, accessed December 1, 2020).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Austin American Statesman*, April 1, 2009, p. 12.

⁵² *Austin American Statesman*, Aug. 18, 1949, p. 24.

⁵³ John Kelso, "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar," *Austin American Statesman*, Dec. 20, 1980, p. 18.

⁵⁴ Kelso, "Lunch pail sets shares war stories at Sport Bar."

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

warfare unit of the U.S. Army.⁵⁵ Upon his return to Austin, Hernandez married Connie Rodriguez, a lifelong Austinite whose parents had immigrated from Mexico in the early 1900s. Rodriguez and her family had lived on Wood Street in East Austin (south of the nominated property), a historically African American enclave that evolved into a Mexican and Mexican American neighborhood in the 1920s.⁵⁶

After the war, the couple lived at multiple addresses in East Austin, North Austin, and along Shoal Creek. Arnold worked several grocery stores and Connie worked at several beauty salons in East Austin. During this period, while frequenting The Sport Bar, Hernandez first got the idea to buy the bar, "I used to come up here all the time. I had a little old job at a grocery store, made about \$42 a week. And I said to myself, 'Someday I'm gonna own this place.' It was the greatest ambition I had in my life, I guess."⁵⁷ When he acquired the bar in 1969, Hernandez hung hundreds of photos of Austin veterans, "predominantly pictures of the East Side boys who went to war," on the walls and the business continued to serve as a gathering spot for veterans and sports enthusiasts alike (fig. 18).⁵⁸ While the clientele consisted of "workers and war vets," politicians, including Travis County Sheriff Raymond Frank, State Representative Gonzalo Barrientos, and Mike Renfro, who started his campaign for Travis County Judge at the bar, all visited the establishment.⁵⁹ The jukebox played mostly Spanish music, a reflection of the clientele and neighborhood, and as an avid sports fan, Hernandez displayed trophies of the local softball and basketball teams the bar sponsored. The bar also had pool tables, shuffleboard, and patrons often played dominoes. Hernandez also hired Austin artist Joseph Henderson in the late 1970s to paint artwork on both the interior and exterior of the building. Like the owners before, Hernandez had the business information—name, hours, and proprietorship—painted on the building's exterior (fig. 19).⁶⁰ In addition to the business information, Henderson also added his personal touch to the building. Known for his signature flower vases, stars, and smiling women, was inspired by East Austin "street life" and its "down to earth people."⁶¹ Henderson painted several East Austin businesses during period, including restaurants, stores, beauty shops, and other bars. At The Sport Bar, Henderson painted life-size sports figures, the bar's mascot cardinal, flowers in a vase, smiling faces, and the phrase, "You Don't Have to Take Part in a Sport To Be One. Be A Sport!"⁶² Unfortunately, years of neglect and layers of graffiti and paint on the building's façade resulted in the loss of Henderson's work.

The Hernandez Family kept ownership of the building until 2016, operating a bar out of it until 1999.⁶³ During this time, the building's interior partition wall was removed around 1974.⁶⁴ Prior to this, the eastern half of the building was vacant since 1953 according to City Directory entries. In the 1980s, Hernandez renamed the bar Uptown Sports Club, though it remained a local watering hold for the neighborhood. Since Uptown Sports Club closed in 1999, the building has been vacant for two decades. Purchased in 2016, the current owners plan to reopen Uptown Sports Club as a neighborhood restaurant and bar using Federal and State Historic Tax Credits to rehabilitate the building.

⁵⁵ Kelso, "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar."

⁵⁶ 1920 Austin City Directory.

⁵⁷ Kelso, "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar."

⁵⁸ Kelso, "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar."

⁵⁹ Kelso, "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar."

⁶⁰ Based on photographs from 1975 and ca. 1985.

⁶¹ Joe Nick Patoski, "East Side businesses artist's canvas," *Austin American Statesman*, Jul. 9, 1978, p. E1.

⁶² Patoski, "East Side businesses artist's canvas."

⁶³ Hernandez continued to own the building, though Bob Herrera may have run the bar, as indicated on a post-1975 photograph.

⁶⁴ City of Austin building permits.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Occupant History for 1200 E. 6th Street⁶⁵

The following table provides the occupant history of 1200 E. 6th Street. The nationality and/or race of the proprietors highlight just how significant the ethnic and immigrant community was in the commercial development and history of East Austin.

Year(s)	1200 Occupant(s)	Proprietor's Ethnicity	1200 1/2 Occupant(s)	Proprietor Ethnicity
1893-1894	Colorado Bakery and	German	Saloon, Fritz Hotz*	German
1895	Groceries, Matthias Grein		Saloon, John Kreuz	German
1898-1905	East Austin Bakery, Frank Zakrison	Swedish	N/A (only 1200 listed)	N/A
1906-1919	Otto J. Clements, * butcher/meat market	First-generation German American	East Austin Bakery, Frank Zakrison	Swedish
1920-1922			Leander and Celia Soderberg, bakery	Swedish
1923-1926			Carl Stengel, bakery	German
1927-1928			East Austin Bakery, George A., and Barbara Theilin	German
1929			East Austin Bakery, Hams Schmitli	Swiss
1930-1931			East Austin Bakery, Charles G., and Annie Menn	First-generation German American
1932-1933			Peter Pan Bakery, Joseph V. Macry	Italian
1935-1936	Roy Clements, meat market**	Second-generation German American	East Austin Wrecking Shop, Otto J. Clements	First-generation German American
1937-1939			Community Furniture Store, Charles, and Sterling Browne	Black
1940-1941			Texas Nut Candy Company, James and Martha McPherson	White
1942	Vacant	N/A	Vacant	N/A
1943-1948	El Fenix Tortillas and Mexican Curios, Thomas and Josephine Galindo	Mexican	Austin Stove and Furniture Shop, L. N. Light	White
1949-1953	The Sport Bar, Arthur J. Joseph**	First-generation Lebanese American	Central Upholstering Shop, A. M. Cancino	Mexican
1954-1965			Central Food Store, Justa Cancino	
1966-1969	The Sport Bar, Edward and Tommie Guerra	Unknown	Vacant	N/A
1969-1984	The Sport Bar, Arnold and Connie Hernandez*	Mexican and first-generation Mexican American	N/A	N/A
1985-1999	Uptown Sports Club, Arnold and Connie Hernandez*			
2000-2016	Vacant, Arnold and Connie Hernandez*			

* Indicates owner of buildings
 ** Indicates father owns building

⁶⁵ Based on City Directories and newspaper research.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Architecture

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar is significant as an excellent example of late 19th century commercial architecture. Constructed in 1892 on one of the city's primary commercial corridors, the nominated building not only displays characteristics reflective of commercial architecture of late 19th century downtown Austin, but it also exhibits features more unique to its location, indicative of the commercial architecture of East Austin from the same period.

As Austin grew in the late 19th century, Congress Avenue and 6th Street emerged as two of the city's primary nodes of commercial development and activity, and the intersection of the two served as a de facto epicenter for the city's central business district. As such, between around 1870 and 1900, East 6th Street, which begins at its intersection with Congress Avenue, filled in with commercial buildings. In downtown Austin, between Congress Avenue and East Avenue (present-day IH 35)—listed in the NR as the Sixth Street Historic District—two-part commercial block buildings densely lined the street. These buildings stood between two to three stories and often shared party walls. Iron and brick, and to a lesser extent limestone, were the predominant building materials used in the construction of these buildings. The architectural styles of downtown buildings reflected popular nationwide trends; Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Classical Revival-style buildings among the most common. Segmental arched windows were popular, as were “strong cornices” with decorative brickwork.⁶⁶ Some of the more ornate buildings featured pressed tin ornamentation, cast iron ornamentation, and “fancy brickwork.”⁶⁷

Moving away from downtown, east of East Avenue, building density thinned and smaller-scale, one-story, free-standing, one-part commercial block buildings became more prevalent on E. 6th Street and other commercial streets including E. 11th Street. Whereas commercial buildings densely lined the streets downtown, commercial buildings in East Austin in the late nineteenth century intermixed with residential buildings. A streetscape pattern, distinct from downtown, developed on E. 6th Street and other commercial routes in East Austin as a result. Houses were constructed mid-block and often set back from the street, while commercial buildings were set to the street and occupied corner lots in East Austin. Due to their prevalence on corner lots, builders of commercial edifices often incorporated chamfered corner entrances and wrap-around canopies that reinforced the continuity of the two street-facing facades.⁶⁸ Construction materials also differentiated the commercial buildings of East Austin from those downtown.⁶⁹ Whereas masonry and iron construction comprised most of the late 19th century buildings downtown, Sanborn maps from 1900 reveal a predominance of wood-frame commercial buildings with brick veneers in East Austin. Style-wise, commercial architecture in East Austin was less ornate than downtown, but mimicked and shared several character-defining features, such as the use of decorative brickwork in cornices and segmental arched windows.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar not only stands as one of the few extant late 19th century commercial buildings in East Austin (a 2016 survey of East Austin found six pre-1900 commercial buildings), but it also reflects the commercial architectural trends of E. 6th Street. Prominently located at the northeast corner of E. 6th and Waller streets, the brick building reflects commercial architecture trends of East Austin while also sharing some construction and decorative detailing more common of buildings located downtown. The building form of Clement's Market/The Sport Bar—free-standing, one-part commercial block—is characteristic of East Austin commercial architecture. Its corner lot location, chamfered entrance, and wrap-around awning also help place the building in context. Of the six nineteenth century commercial buildings documented in the 2016 East Austin survey, two exhibit these latter two character-defining features (two of the other commercial buildings are more closely related to the railroad tracks, and therefore represent different architectural and construction trends). Built approximately 12 years before the nominated building, the NR-listed Haehnel Building at 1101 E. 11th Street shares several architectural similarities with Clement's Market/The Sport Bar (fig. 20). Located five blocks from one another, both the nominated building and the Haehnel Building have chamfered corner entrances and wrap-around awnings. The two buildings, whose builders are unknown, also share a similar fenestration pattern and door style on their front elevations. Unlike the Haehnel Building, and most of the

⁶⁶ Williams and Landon, “Sixth Street Historic District,” 7-1.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Based on Sanborn maps.

⁶⁹ Based on Sanborn maps.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

commercial architecture built in East Austin in the nineteenth century, the nominated building is of masonry construction rather than wood-frame and brick veneer.⁷⁰ In addition to a shared construction technique with buildings in downtown Austin, the nominated building also shares several decorative attributes with its western counterparts. Clement's Market/The Sport Bar's segmental arched windows and door openings are extensions of the architectural character buildings on E. 6th Street downtown, as is the building's decorative brickwork. Though the stylistic influences, ornamentation, and decorative brickwork of the nominated building are more constrained than many buildings downtown, its cornice is of corbelled brickwork laid in a saw-toothed pattern imparts a stylistic characteristic like other E. 6th Street commercial buildings. Another simple decorative feature is the building's continuous raised row of brick headers that unifies the segmented arched windows.

While some building trends associated with downtown Austin and the Sixth Street Historic District influenced the construction of the nominated building, its location adjacent to, yet just outside Austin's central business district is reflected in its smaller-scale, form, and less ornate style. As such, the architecture of Clement's Market/The Sport Bar reflects the combined influences of downtown and East Austin commercial building trends in the late 19th century. The nominated building also serves as a rare extant example of how these influences helped create a characteristically East Austin commercial architecture.

Conclusion

Whether functioning as a bakery, meat market, grocery, tortilla factory, or bar, Clement's Market/The Sport Bar was operated by and for the East Austin community. Of the diverse array of businesses run by nearly 20 different proprietors at 1200 East 6th Street during the period of significance, nearly all were operated by immigrants or first-generation Americans. This diverse history is not unique to this building, but rather it reflects the general commercial trends and demographics of East Austin. The history of 1200 East 6th Street helps tell the history of East Austin as it transitioned first from a freedmen community to one of European immigrants, then to a racially segregated neighborhood, and finally to today's rapidly developing and gentrifying neighborhood. The building gains significance for its association with this Ethnic History and therefore meets Criterion A at the local level of significance. The property, in addition to being one of the few remaining 19th century commercial buildings in East Austin, also serves as a prime example of its type and period of construction. Retaining a high degree of integrity, the building easily conveys its past, a noteworthy achievement in present-day East Austin. As such, the building also gains significance for its association with Architecture and meets Criterion C at the local level.

⁷⁰ The 1900 Sanborn map (Sheet 18) identifies the Haehnel Building as wood-frame.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Bibliography

"1860-1940 United States Federal Census." Indexed database and digital images, *Ancestry.com*, www.ancestry.com, multiple years.

Allen, Phoebe S. "Arnold Bakery, Austin, Travis County, Texas." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Texas Historical Commission. January 14, 2004.

Austin History Center. "Everything Austin: Population Statistics." <https://library.austintexas.gov/ahc/everything-austin-population-statistics>.

Austin History Center. "Hidden Austin: Lebanon on 6th." *YouTube* video, May 13, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HysVKFmzXOE>.

Austin City Directories, 1872 – 1960, *Ancestry.com*, www.ancestry.com.

"Bakeries." *Austin American Statesman*, March 22, 1894, from www.newspaperarchive.com.

"Boys Sought After Burglary." *Austin American Statesman*, June 9, 1940, from www.newspaperarchive.com

"Building Permit Total Increases." *Austin American Statesman*, July 21, 1930, from [newspaperarchive.com](http://www.newspaperarchive.com)

"Business Opportunities." *Austin American Statesman*, August 22, 1941, from www.newspaperarchive.com.

City of Austin, building permits.

Freeman, Martha Doty. "Historic Resources of East Austin/East Austin MRA." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Texas Historical Commission, Austin, September 17, 1985, from NPS Gallery Digital Asset Management System, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/ae795ed3-9ae7-41a5-bedd-9474ae3bcf75>.

General Land Office. Map Store.

HHM & Associates, Inc. "East Austin Historic Resources Survey," Vol. I-V. Prepared for the City of Austin, October 2016. <http://www.austintexas.gov/page/historic-survey>.

Kelso, John. "Lunch pail set shares war stories at Sport Bar," *Austin American Statesman*, December 20, 1980.

Patoski, Joe Nick. "East Side businesses artist's canvas." *Austin American Statesman*, July 9, 1978.

Sanborn Map Company. 1894, 1900, 1935, 1962. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Austin, TX. From Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin and the Library of Congress.

Texas Historical Commission. Historic Photographs, University of North Texas Libraries, *The Portal to Texas History*, <http://texashistory.unt.edu/>.

"The Swedish Texans." UTSA Institute of Texan Cultures, A Smithsonian Affiliate (2018), http://texancultures.utsa.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/TxOneAll_Swedish_Combined2019.pdf.

Travis County Clerk Records. Travis County Deed Records, Probate Minutes, Release Leins, 1872-1906. University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1350204/>, crediting Travis County Clerk's Office.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Tretter, Eliot M. "Austin, Texas Restricted: Progressivism, Zoning, Private Racial Covenants, and the Making of a Segregated City." Prepared for the Institute for Urban Policy and Research, 2012, <http://hdl.handle.net/2152/21232>.

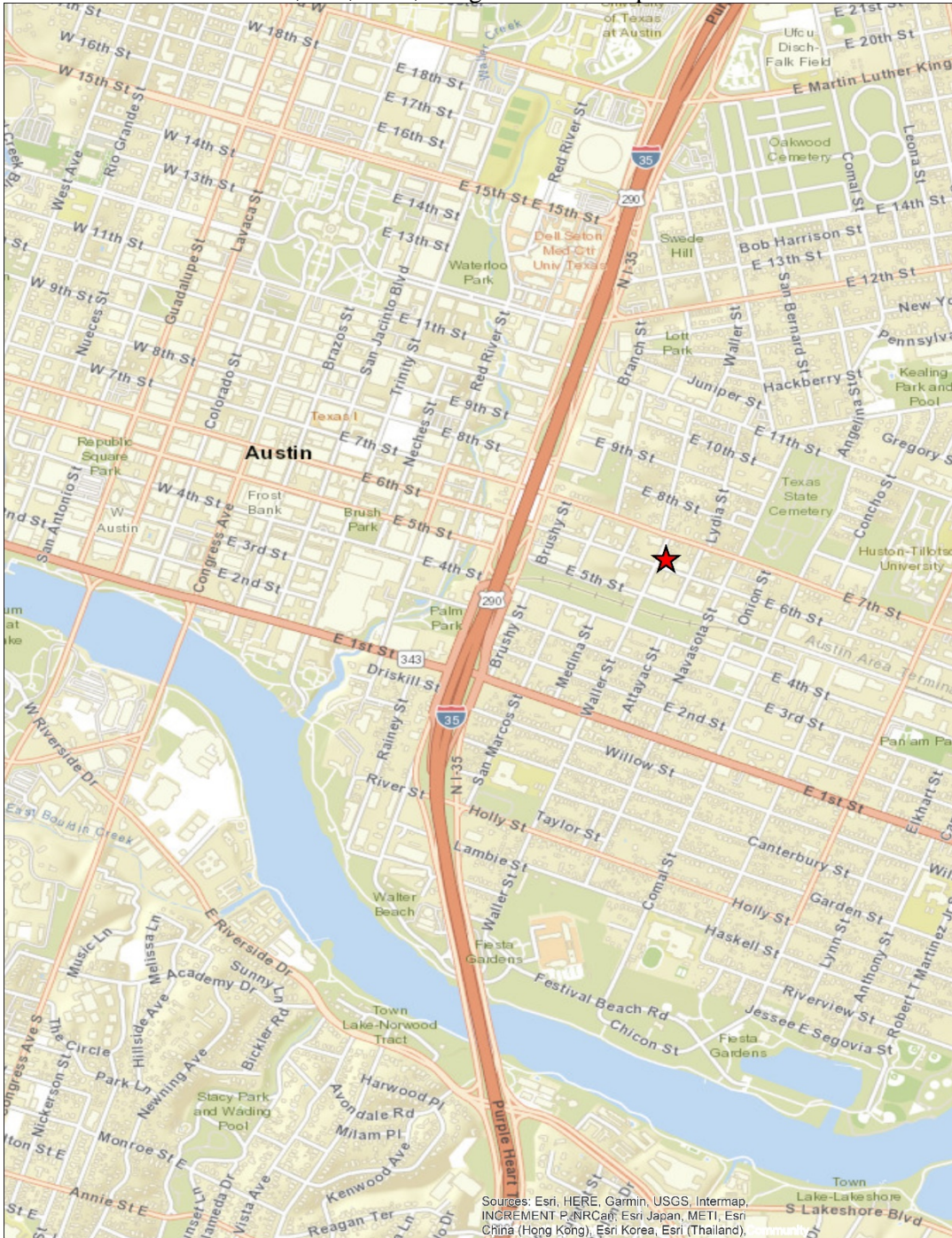
Williams, Joe R. and Marie D. Landon. "Sixth Street Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Texas Historical Commission. September 30, 1975.

"U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989." Indexed database and digital images. *Ancestry.com*, www.ancestry.com; citing "Morrison & Foramy's General Directory of the City of Austin, Texas, multiple years.

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Maps

Map 1. Map of Austin with location of Clement's Market/The Sport Bar (1200 East 6th Street) denoted with star.
Source: HHM & Associates, Inc., 2020, using ESRI base map.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

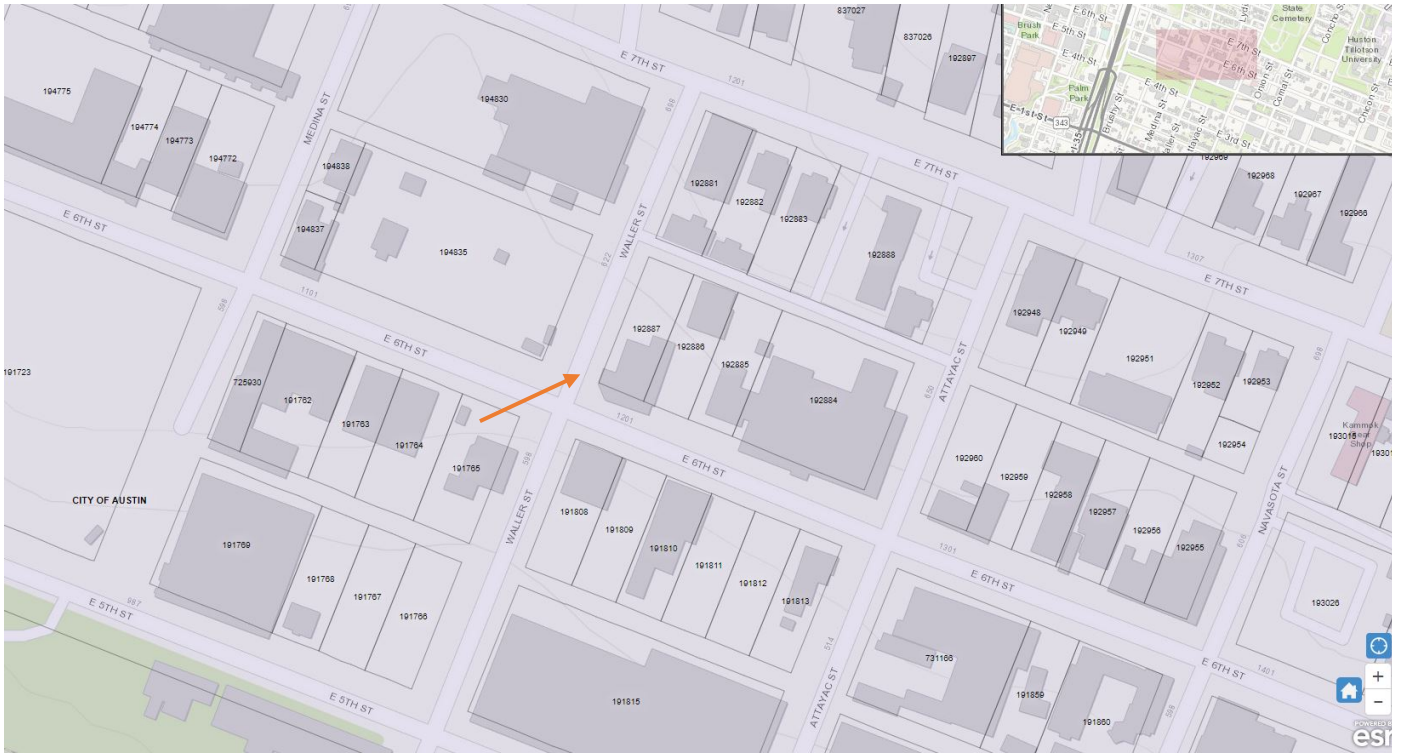
Map 2. Clement's Market/The Sport Bar property boundary in red with vertices at parcel corners identified. Source: HHM & Associates, Inc., 2020, using Google Earth, accessed June 2020.

Latitude	Longitude
1. 30.264804°	1. -97.730235°
2. 30.264755°	2. -97.730080°
3. 30.264396°	3. -97.730236°
4. 30.264456°	4. -97.730397°



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

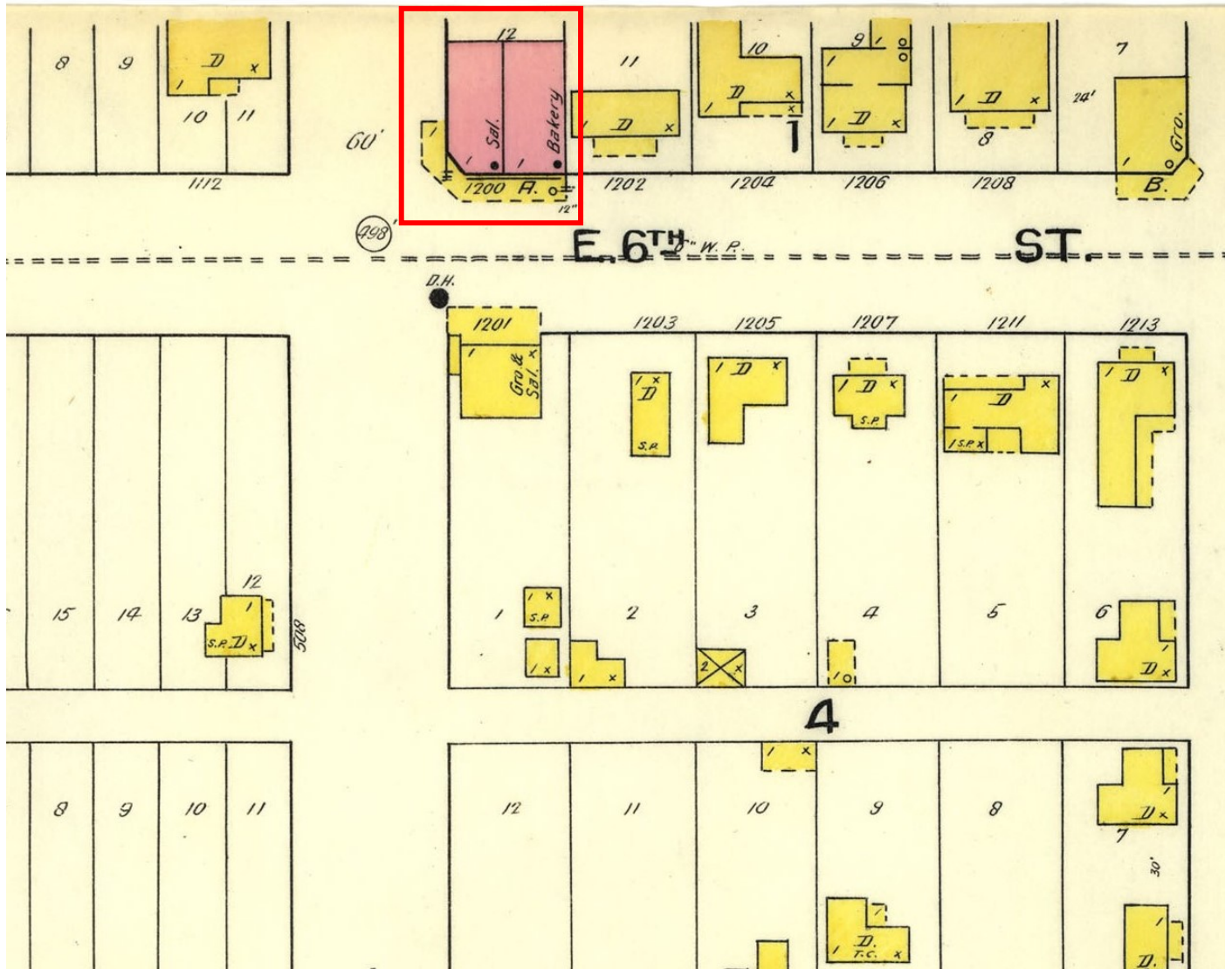
Map 3: Travis Central Appraisal District map. Clement's Market/The Sport Bar (1200 E. 6th St.) with arrow pointed toward property. Source: Travis Central Appraisal District.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

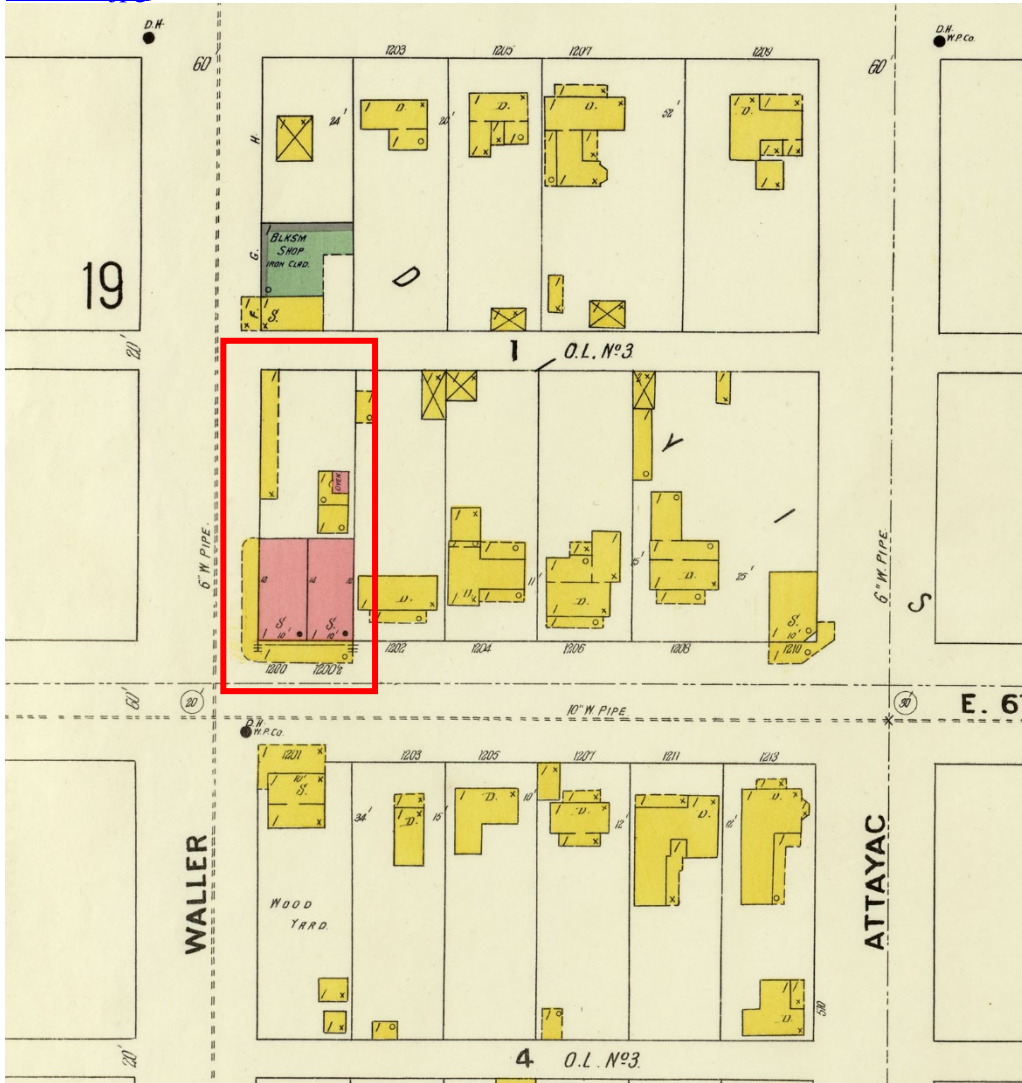
Figures

Figure 1. 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 21 (detail). Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, located at 1200 East 6th Street, outlined in red. Source: Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin (http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/sanborn/austin_1894_21.jpg).



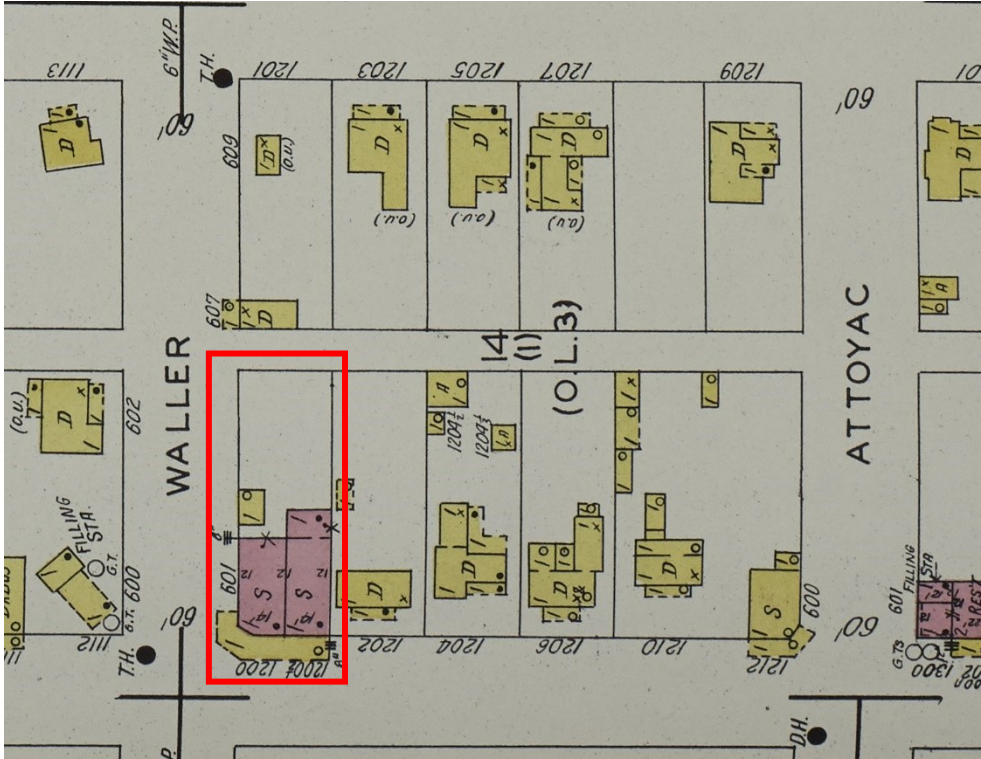
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 2. 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 20 (detail). Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, located at 1200 East 6th Street, outlined in red. Note the addition of auxiliary buildings to the rear. Source: Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin (<http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/sanborn/txu-sanborn-austin-1900-20.jpg>).



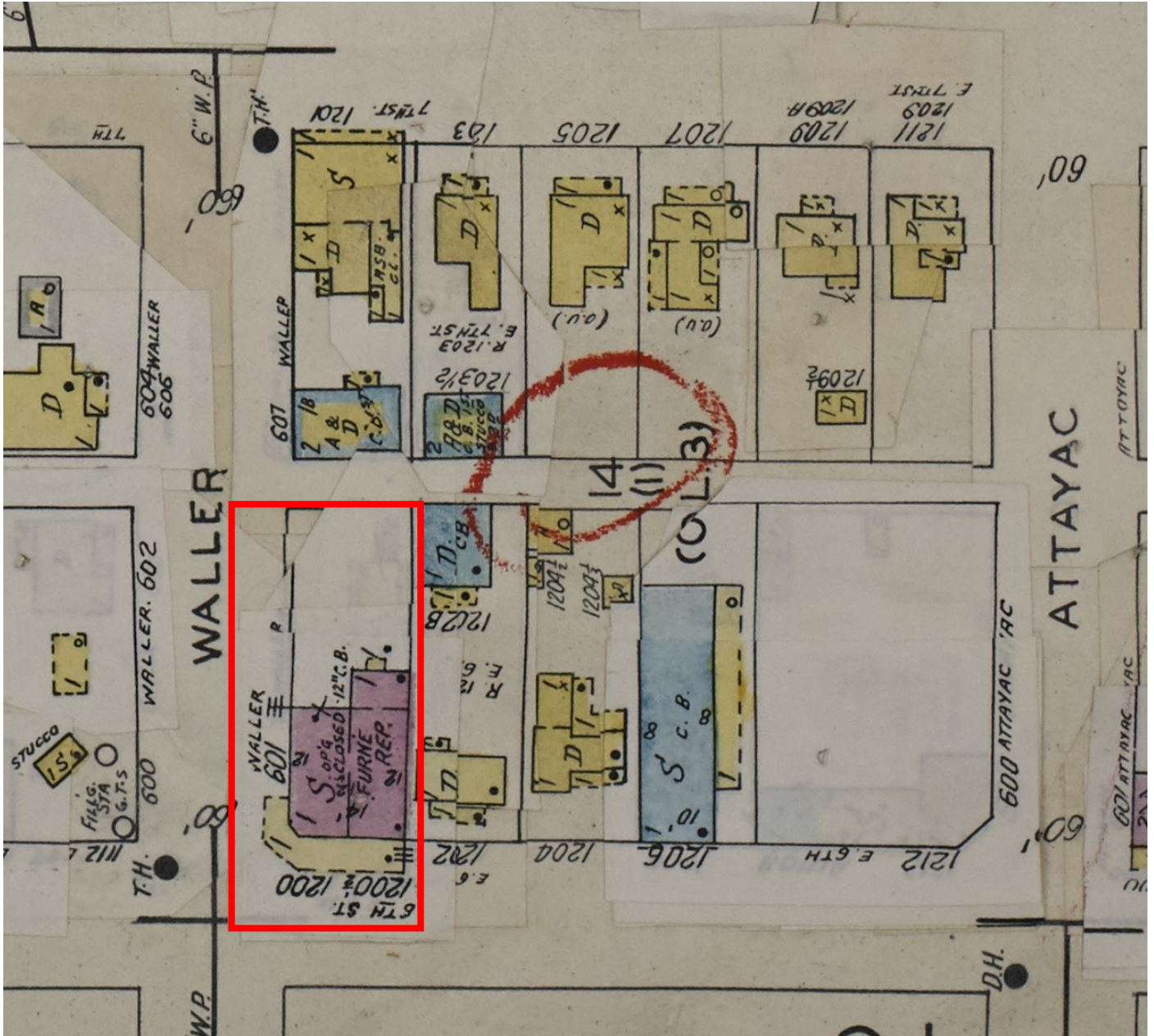
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 3. 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 207 (detail). Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, located at 1200 East 6th Street, outlined in red. Source: The Library of Congress (https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08415_006/).



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 4. 1962 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol. 2, Sheet 207 (detail). Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, located at 1200 East 6th Street, outlined in red. Source: The Library of Congress (https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08415_008/).



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 5. 1953 aerial photograph with 1200 East 6th Street circled in red. Source: USGS EarthExplorer, www.earthexplorer.usgs.gov.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 6. Photograph of building, taken 1975. Note the original wood doors and painted signs on building. Source: Texas Historical Commission, provided by *The Portal to Texas History*, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph677351/>.



Figure 7. Photograph of building, taken after 1975. Note the replacement aluminum doors. Source: Texas Historical Commission, provided by *The Portal to Texas History*, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph675967/>.

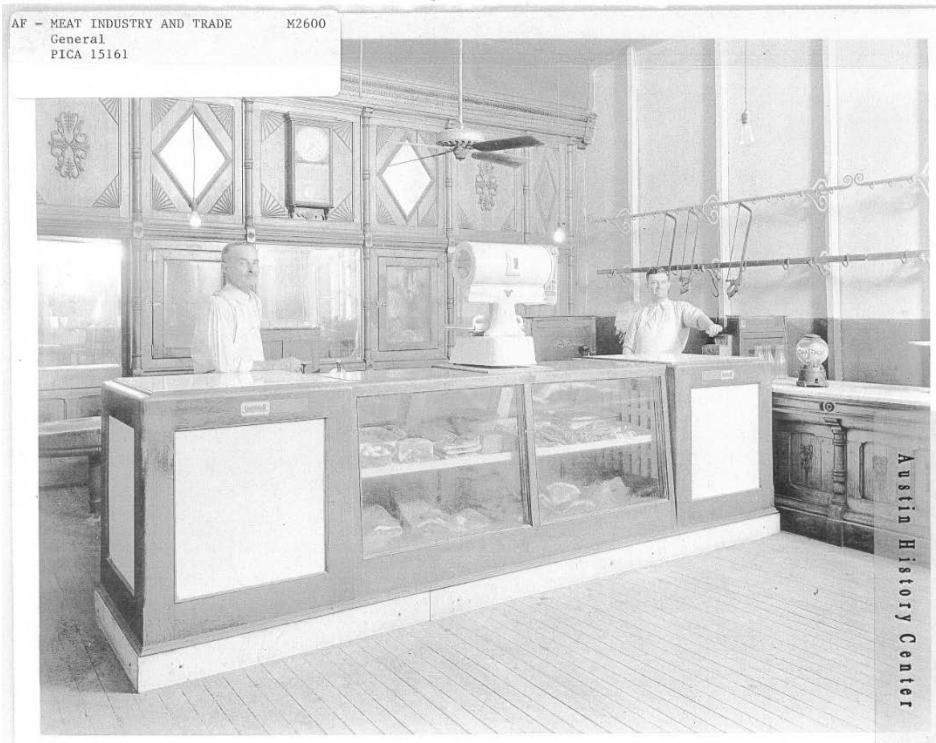


Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 8. Photograph of rear of building, taken around 1975. Source: Texas Historical Commission, provided by *The Portal to Texas History*, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph673585/>.



Figure 9. Undated photograph of 1200 East 6th Street during its time as a butcher shop. Otto and Roy Clements presumably in photograph. Source: Austin History Center.



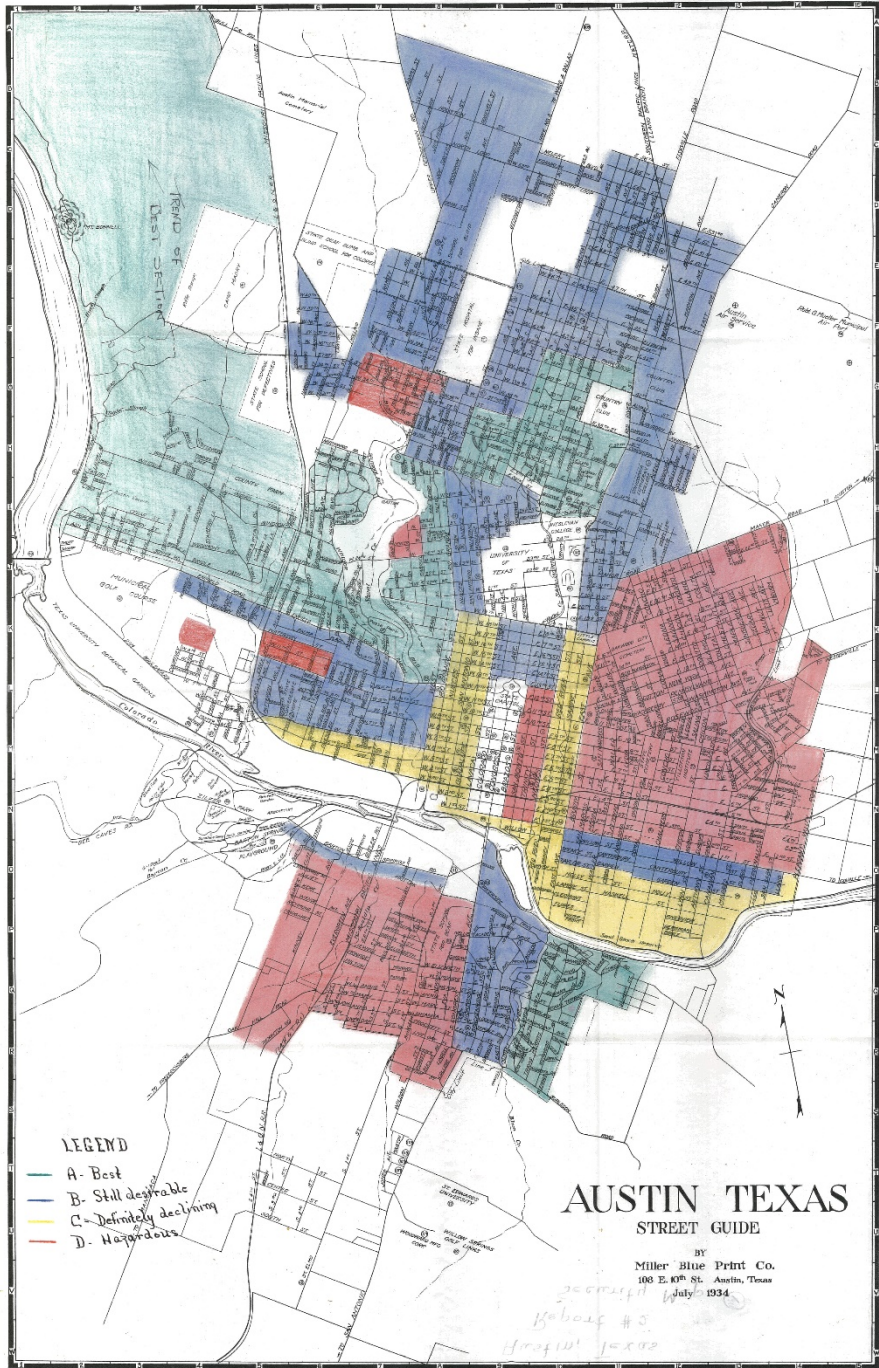
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 10. William Sandusky's 1840 map, *A Topographical Map of the Government Tract Adjoining the City of Austin*. The map shows the area set aside for the city of Austin and surrounding land. The general layout of each Division in areas east of the townsite accommodated the varied topography and soil types, therefore its layout was not as rigid as the townsite's gridiron plan. The approximate location of 1200 E. 6th Street is marked by a red dot. Source: General Land Office.



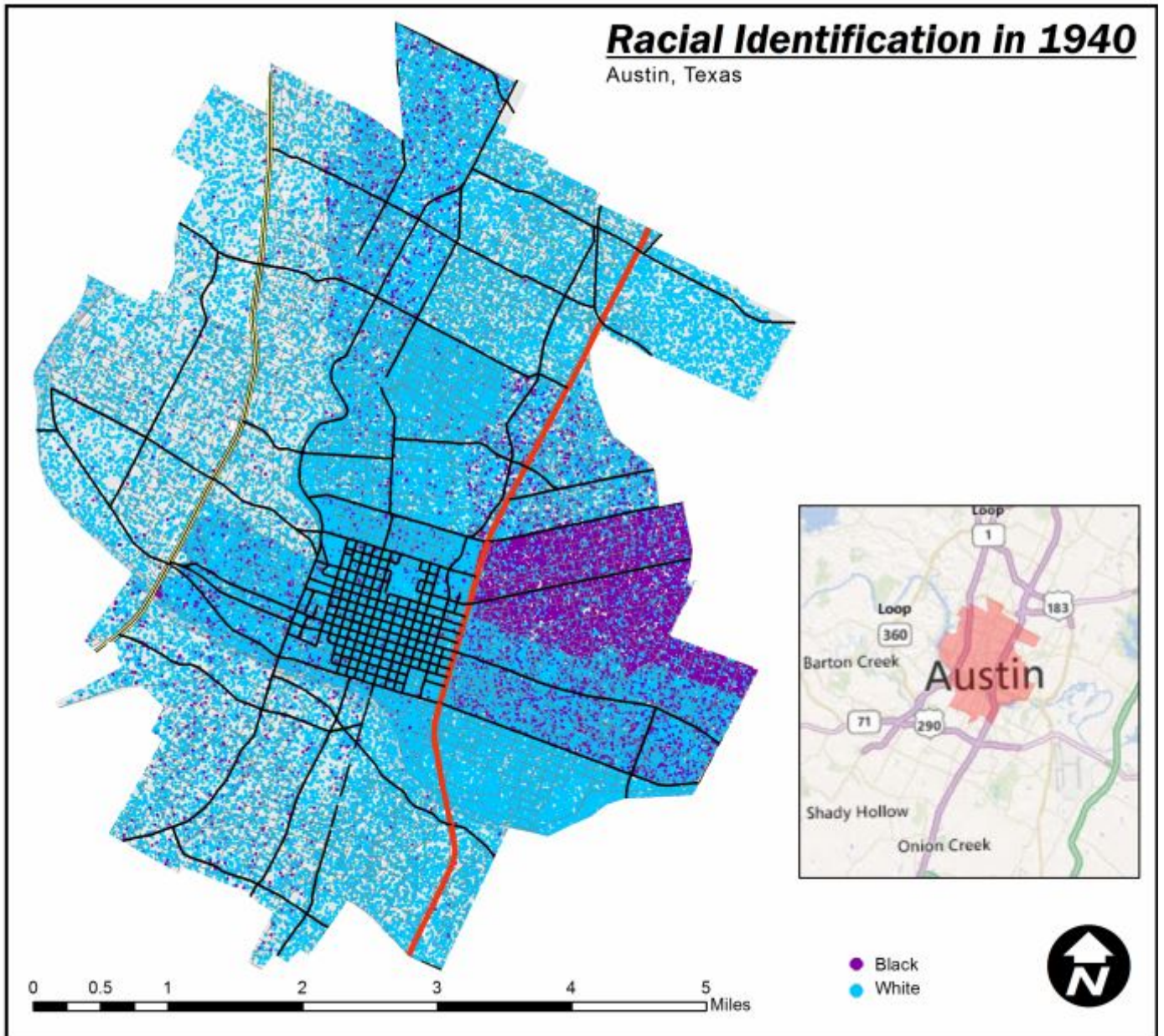
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 11. HOLC map of Austin, 1934. Much of East Austin graded "D – Hazardous" (red), ultimately making home loans ineligible to residents living there. Source: Urban Oasis: Research Projects: Digital HOLC Maps, "Austin, Texas," accessed July 28, 2016, <http://www.urban oasis.org/projects/holc-fha/digital-holc-maps/>



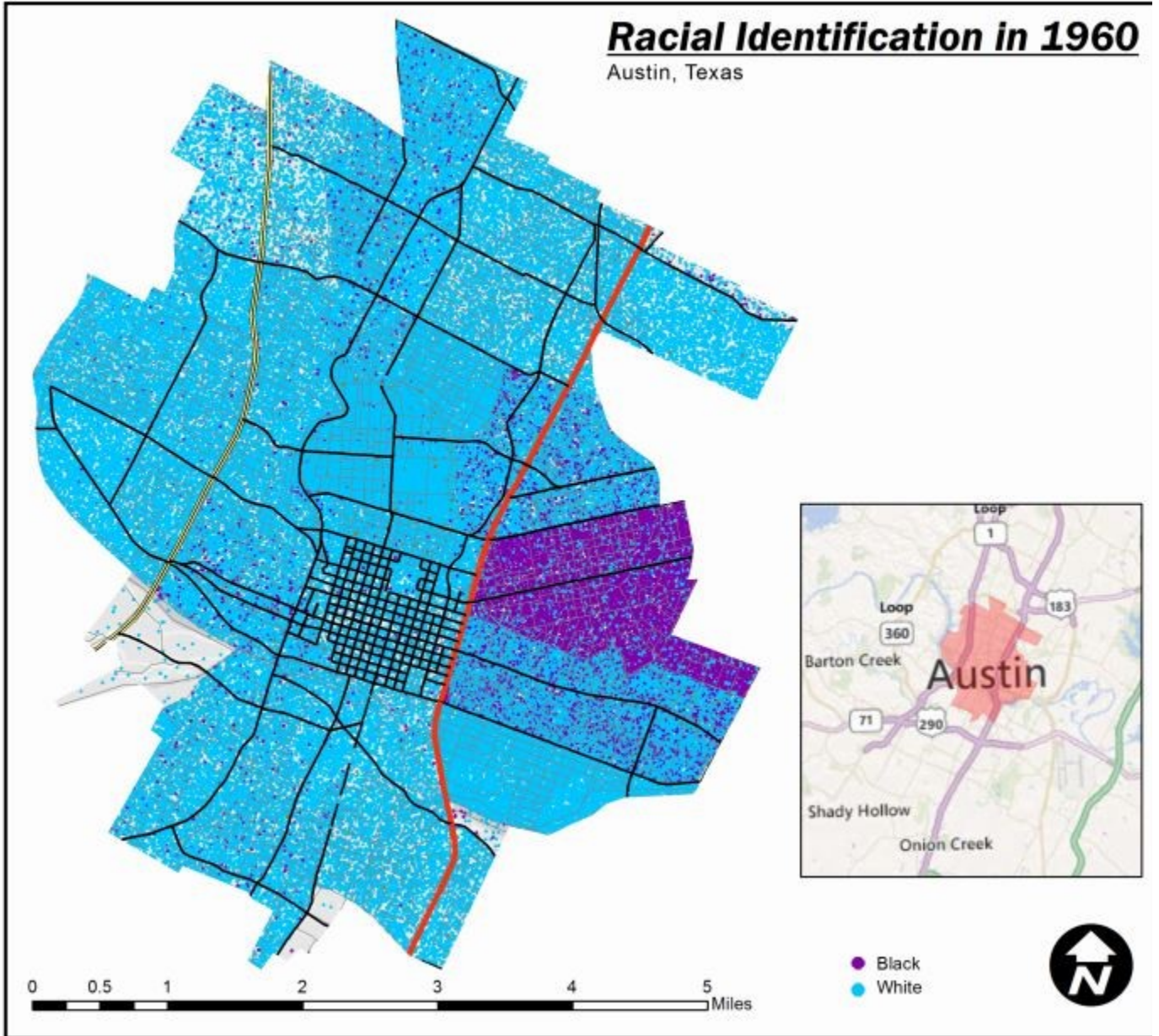
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 12. Map showing population distribution of Austin in 1940. Blue represents the white population and purple represents the Black population. Note that Hispanic populations are not differentiated from white populations. The red line represents East Avenue/IH 35. Source: Eliot M. Tretter, "Austin, Texas Restricted: Progressivism, Zoning, Private Racial Covenants, and the Making of a Segregated City," Prepared for the Institute for Urban Policy and Analysis, 2012, 45.



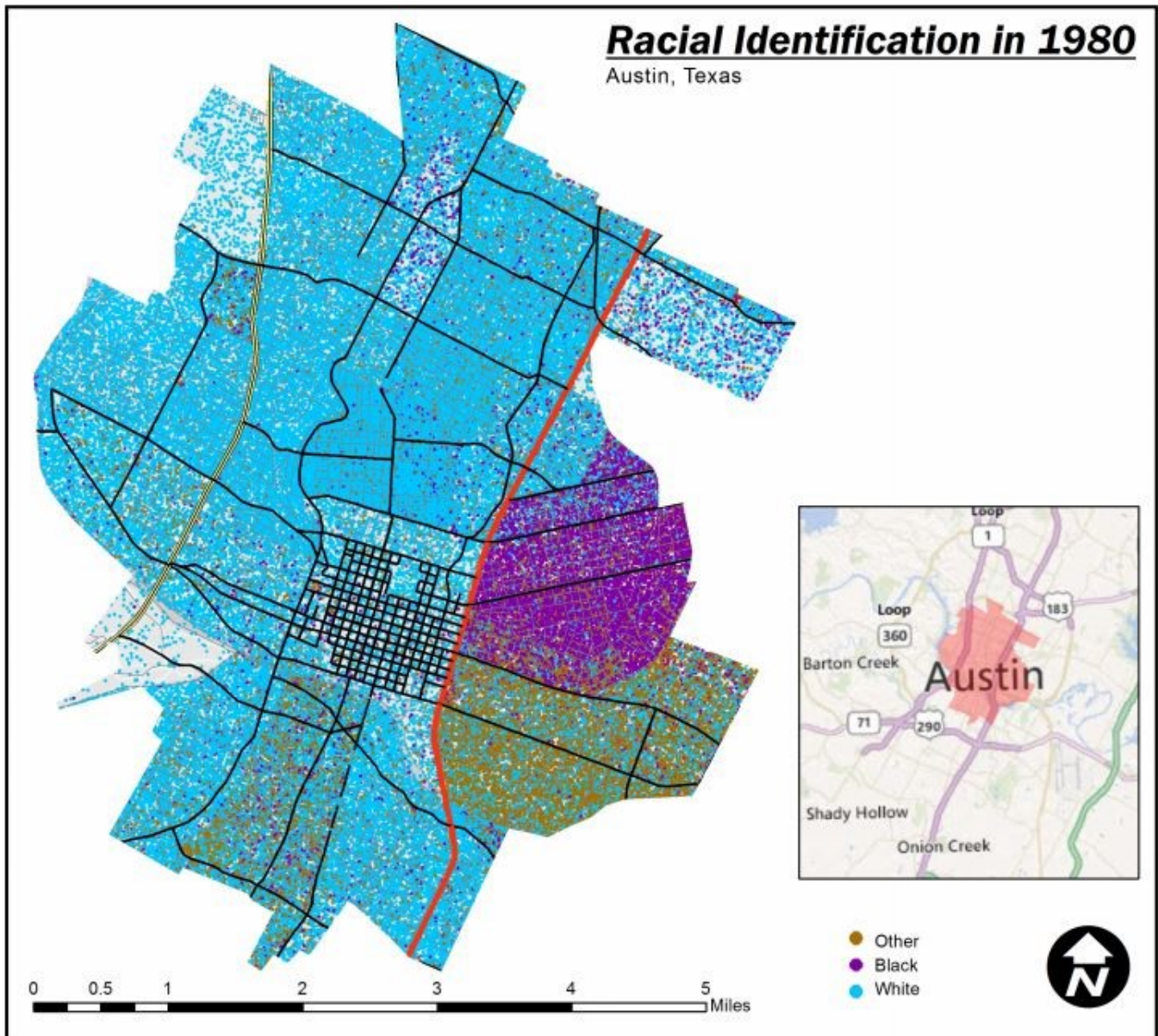
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 13. Map showing population distribution of Austin in 1960. Blue represents the white population and purple represents the Black population. Note that Hispanic populations are not differentiated from white populations. The red line represents East Avenue/IH 35. Source: Eliot M. Tretter, "Austin, Texas Restricted: Progressivism, Zoning, Private Racial Covenants, and the Making of a Segregated City," Prepared for the Institute for Urban Policy and Analysis, 2012, 47.



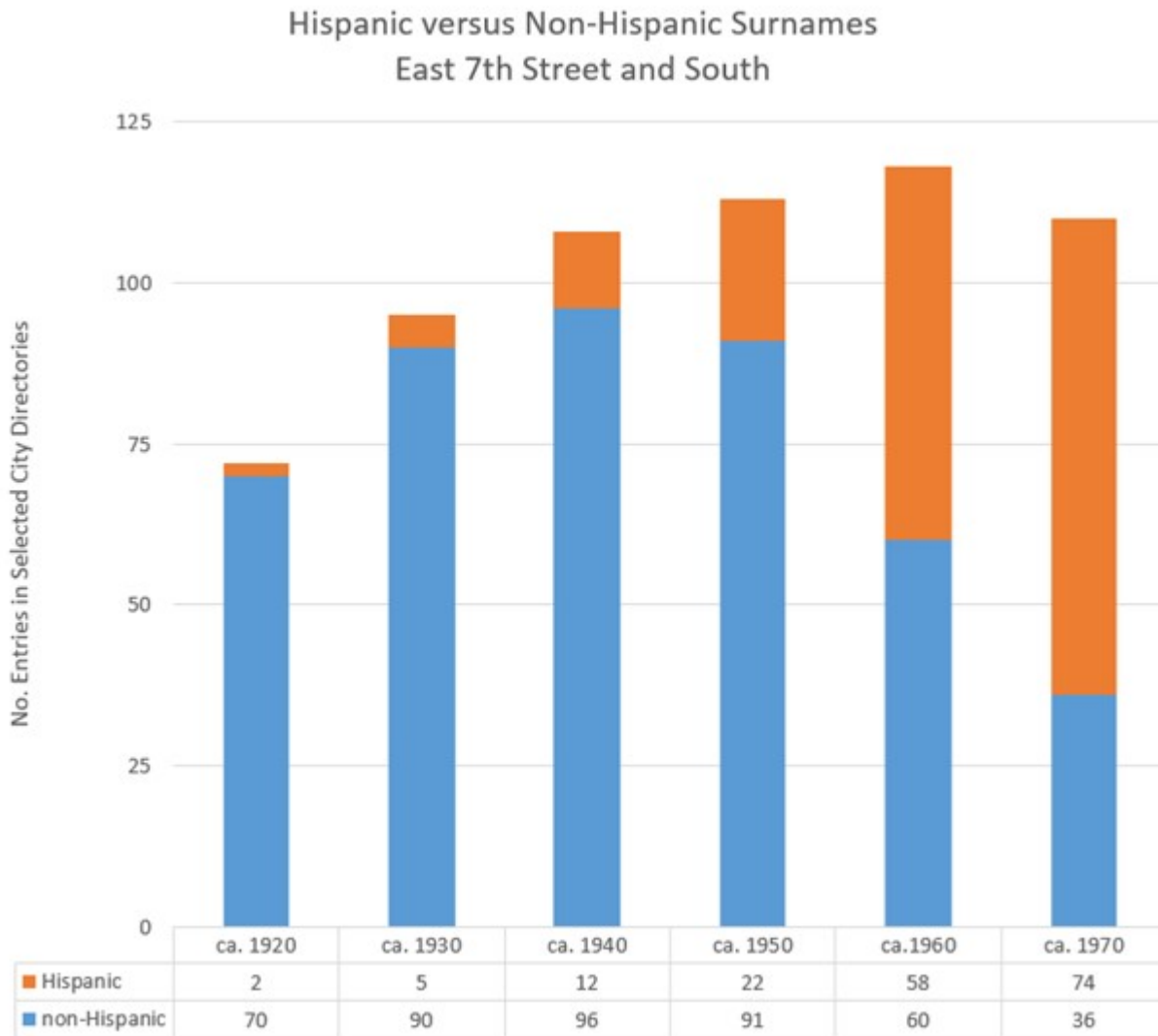
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 14. Map showing population distribution of Austin in 1980. Blue represents the white population, purple represents the Black population, and brown represents "Other." The creator of the map's analysis of 1990 Census data revealed that 98% of respondents who checked "Other" also marked themselves as Hispanic, therefore the "Other" dots, while not 100% accurate, help identify Hispanic distribution in Austin. The red line represents East Avenue/IH 35. Source: Eliot M. Tretter, "Austin, Texas Restricted: Progressivism, Zoning, Private Racial Covenants, and the Making of a Segregated City," Prepared for the Institute for Urban Policy and Analysis, 2012, 49.



Clement’s Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 15. Analysis of City Directory research conducted for selected properties in East Austin. Although the sample of data used is not comprehensive and not necessarily representative, it shows an increase in the percentage of Hispanic surnames in the area south of East 7th Street.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 16. Bird's Eye Map (detail) showing small homes where the nominated building now stands. "Austin, State Capital of Texas" by Augustus Koch, 1887. Then the map shows what is likely the houses in Masontown rented by African Americans. Source: Austin History Center.

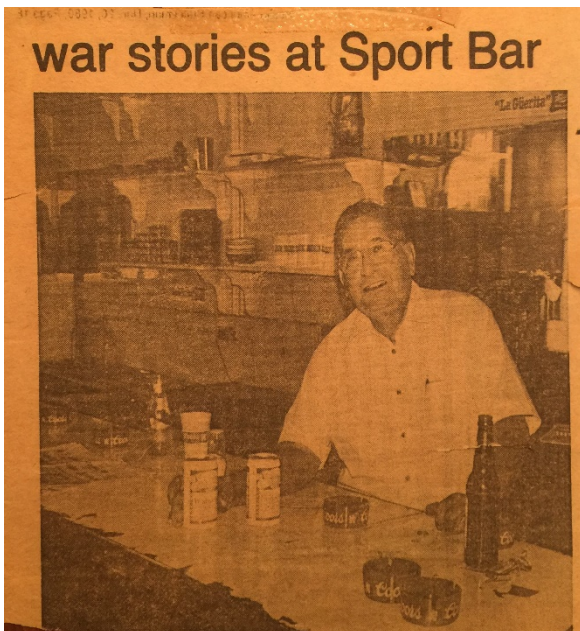


Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 17. Undated historic photograph showing streetcar at the southeast and southwest corner of Waller and East 6th Streets, facing southeast. Source: Austin History Center.



Figure 18. Photograph from 1980 *Austin American Statesman* article showing Arnold Hernandez behind the bar at Sport Bar. Source: Provided by building owner.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 19. Photograph of building, taken after 1975. Note the replacement aluminum doors. Paint job indicates that Bob Herrera was the owner, but according to Travis County Deed records, Arnold Hernandez still owned the bar. Source: Texas Historical Commission, provided by *The Portal to Texas History*, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph674807>.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Figure 20. The NR-listed Haehnel Building at 1101 E. 11th Street, 1984. Note the similarity in the building's footprint, chamfered corner entrance, canopy, and front exterior to the nominated building at 1200 E. 6th Street. Source: Martha Doty and Joe Freeman, "Historic Resources of East Austin/East Austin MRA." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Texas Historical Commission, September 17, 1985, <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/NR/pdfs/85002295/85002295.pdf>.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photographs

Clement's Market/The Sport Bar

1200 East 6th Street, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photographer: Kristina Kupferschmid and Bonnie Tipton (Texas Historical Commission)

Date: 5/3/2022 and 5/10/2022

Photo 1: Contextual view of Clement's Meat Market/The Sport Bar looking southeast.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 2: Southwest oblique showing chamfered corner entrance, facing northeast.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 3: West elevation, facing east.



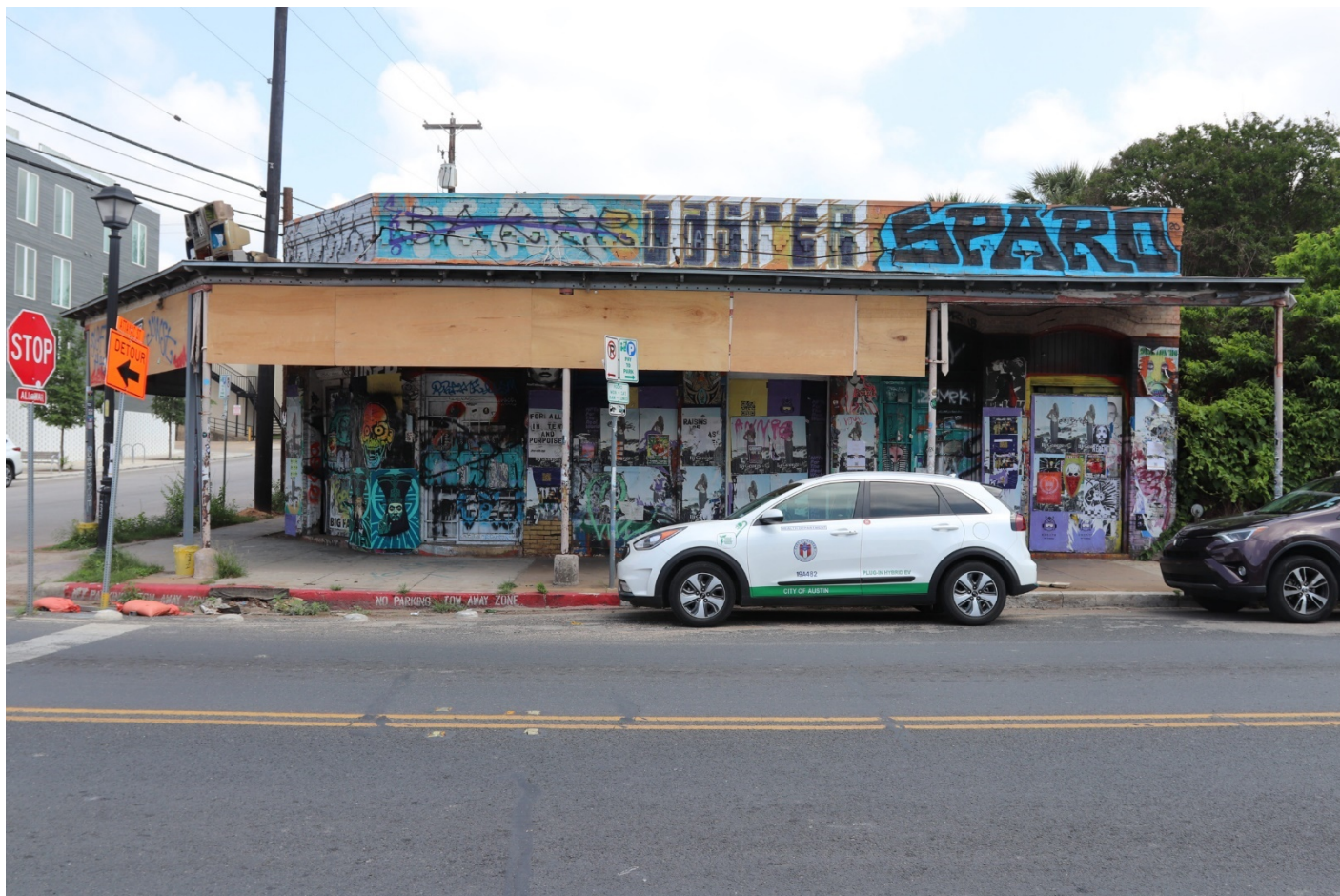
Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 4: North (rear) elevation showing ongoing rehabilitation to the nominated building, facing south.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 5: South elevation, facing north.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 6: South façade detail showing decorative rafter tails and brick corbeling, facing northwest. Ghost signage for "Sport Bar" is seen on the east elevation, which is a solid brick wall.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 7: The original entrance to 1200 ½ E. 6th Street is behind plywood, facing north.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 8: The building's corner entrance faces the intersection of E. 6th and Waller, facing north



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 9: View of underside of canopy and canopy picket along west and southwest elevation, facing south.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 10. Interior view of southwest chamfered corner, facing southwest.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 11: Interior view of building during rehabilitation, facing northeast.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 12: Interior view of building, facing southeast.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 13: Interior view of rear addition during rehabilitation, facing north.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 14: Interior view of window on west wall, facing west.



Clement's Market/The Sport Bar, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Photo 15: Looking northeast toward intersection of E. 6th and Waller Streets, facing northwest. (4/25/22)



- end -