

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG 14 1985**
date entered **SEP 17 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name East Austin MRA

historic Historic Resources of East Austin

and or common N/A

2. Location

Area roughly bounded by E. Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd. (to N), Chicon St. (on E), street & number Colorado River (on S), and Waller Creek (on W.) N/A not for publication

city, town Austin N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Travis code 453

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk's Office

street & number Travis County Courthouse

city, town Austin state Texas 78701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) City of Austin, Historic Sites Inventory (see continuation sheets)
title (2) Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

(1) 1979
date (2) 1985 federal (2) state county (1) local

depository for survey records (1) Austin City Planning Department
(2) Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	see continuation sheets for
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>individual properties</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The East Austin Multiple Resource Nomination is comprised of 25 individually eligible buildings and cemeteries, as well as three historic districts. The first district, Rainey Street, is comprised of 34 buildings, of which 21 are contributing and 13 noncontributing. A second, the Willow-Spence Streets District, is comprised of 68 buildings, of which 38 are contributing and 30 noncontributing. A third historic district, Swedish Hill, includes 12 buildings, 10 of which are contributing and two of which are noncontributing. The National Register districts vary in size and are scattered throughout the general East Austin area. However, they share a residential quality and a number of general building types--such as the T plan, L plan, Pyramidal, and Bungalow--which are common to each district.

It is difficult to characterize the East Austin area generally. Often perceived of as very uniform architecturally and socially, the area is in fact marked by an unusual degree of heterogeneity. The term "eclectic"--particularly as it pertains to architectural styles, building types, materials, and density--more appropriately describes East Austin. This same eclecticism testifies to a remarkably complex and rich social and cultural history which began in the early 1870s and continues to the present.

Description of the Resource Area During the Periods in Which it Achieved Significance

Historic East Austin, an area lying east of downtown and north of the Colorado River, has been typified for well over a century by rich ethnic, social, and cultural traditions. For most of its existence, the East Austin area was much like any other desirable suburb. Topographically attractive and agriculturally rich, in the nineteenth century it became a mecca for families who wanted to live in a somewhat rural setting within easy reach of their businesses, which were located downtown to the west, or along the railroads near East Avenue (now IH-35). In time, East Austin acquired the sophistication and density of other popular suburbs; to this day it has kept many vestiges of its originally strong sense of community and neighborliness. At the height of its popularity, historic East Austin was not only rich in fine architecture, but was also fairly integrated, both in the racial sense and with the rest of Austin.

A study of topographical maps and aerial views immediately reveals some of the reasons why East Austin was among the first of the city's outlying areas to become the focus of speculation and subdivision. Located only a mile to a mile and a half from the city's center of commerce on Congress Avenue, much of the land was ideally suited to building residences, for the area was topographically varied. Flat, level land on the south near the Colorado River gradually rises north of present-day East 5th Street and continues until, broken by occasional drainages, it culminates in a series of hills between present East 6th Street and Martin Luther King Boulevard (East 19th Street). Dense woods once covered much of the land, but views of the city from the hills near East Avenue, where many homes were built facing west, must have been pleasant.

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The individual properties nominated herein are

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1.	Floyd McGown House	1202 Garden Street
2.	Shotgun at 1206 Canterbury	1206 Canterbury Street
3.	House at 1400 Canterbury	1400 Canterbury Street
4.	Charles B. Moreland House	1301 East 1st Street
5.	Industrial Structure at 102 Chicon	102 Chicon Street
	Walter Schulze House	102 Chicon Street
6.	Joseph O. Polhemus House	912 East 2nd Street
7.	John W. Maddox House	1115 East 3rd Street
8.	Guerrero Produce Company	1001 East 6th Street
9.	C. E. Johnson House	1022 East 7th Street
10.	G. P. Briones House	1204 East 7th Street
11.	State Cemetery of Texas	901 Navasota Street
12.	George A. Peterson House	1012 East 8th Street
13.	Lindeman House	1100 East 8th Street
14.	Administration Building	1820 East 8th Street [Huston-Tillotson College Campus]
15.	Robert Irvin House	1008 East 9th Street
16.	Phillip W. Jobe House	1113 East 9th Street
17.	Bailetti House	1006 Waller Street
18.	Shorty's Bar [Haehnel Building]	1101 East 11th Street
19.	Wesley United Methodist Church	1164 San Bernard Street
20.	House at 1170 San Bernard Street	1170 San Bernard Street
21.	Community Center	1192 Angelina Street
22.	Charles W. Barnes House	1105 East 12th Street
23.	Southgate-Lewis House	1501 East 12th Street
24.	Shotguns as 1203-1205 Bob Harrison	1203-1205 Bob Harrison
25.	Oakwood Cemetery	16th and Navasota streets

In addition, the following three districts are being nominated:

Rainey Street Historic District

Willow-Spence Streets Historic District

Swedish Hill Historic District

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

The East Austin Multiple Resource area is represented in a comprehensive survey which was conducted in 1979-1980 by the firm of Freeman & Doty Associates for the Austin Heritage Society and the Texas Historical Commission.

Eight of East Austin's buildings or structures within the multiple resource area are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
French Legation (listed 1969)	802 San Marcos
4 Austin Moonlight Towers (listed 1976)	southeast corner of Chicon & MLK; north-east corner of Leona & Pennsylvania; southeast corner of E. 11th & Lydia; northeast corner of 6th & Medina
Stavely-Kunz-Johnson House (listed 1980)	1402 East 1st Street
Evans Industrial Building (listed 1981)	Huston-Tillotson College Campus
Haynes-DeLashwah House (listed 1983)	1209 Rosewood

The following is a list of designated Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Sites within the multiple resource area:

French Legation (listed 1967)	802 San Marcos Street
State Cemetery of Texas (listed 1968)	900 block of Comal Street
Moonlight Towers (listed 1969)	various locations
Oakwood Cemetery (listed 1972)	16th and Navasota streets
Site of Stuart Female Seminary (listed 1973)	1212 East 9th Street
George Washington Carver Branch Library (listed 1976)	1165 Angelina Street
Ebenezer (Third) Baptist Church (listed 1976)	1010 East 10th Street
Thompson Home--Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Home (listed 1978)	1171 San Bernard Street
Wesley United Methodist Church (listed 1982)	1164 San Bernard Street
Simpson United Methodist Church (listed 1982)	1701 East 12th Street

The following is a list of structures within the multiple resource area which have been designated historic by the City of Austin:

French Legation (listed 1974)	802 San Marcos
Lindeman House (listed 1975)	1100 East 8th Street
Carver Branch Library (listed 1976)	1165 Angelina

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Wolf House (listed 1977)	1602 East 1st Street
Thompson House (listed 1977)	1171 San Bernard Street
Limerick-Frazier House (listed 1978)	810 East 13th Street
Southgate-Lewis House (listed 1978)	1501 East 12th Street
Evans Hall (listed 1979)	Huston-Tillotson College Campus
Moonlight Towers (listed 1979)	Medina and East 6th Street MLK Boulevard and Chicon Street
German-American Ladies' College (listed 1979)	1604 East 11th Street
Moreland House (listed 1980)	1301 East 1st Street
Rogers-Lyons House (listed 1980)	1001 East 8th Street
Newton House (listed 1980)	1013 East 9th Street
Haynes-DeLashwah House (listed 1980)	1164 San Bernard Street
Haehnel Store Building (listed 1981)	1101-1105 East 11th Street
Arnold Bakery (listed 1981)	1010 East 11th Street
Sparks-Ledesma House (listed 1983)	1306 East 7th Street

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Subdivision activity began early in East Austin and much of it responded strongly to the area's distinctive topographic features. One of the first subdivisions was platted south of the present-day East 1st Street on land which was easily "buildable." Laid out in 1869 by the Reverend Benjamin A. Rogers, the Canterbury Square development was located on predominantly flat farm land. Sixty lots measured 65 x 128 feet each and were embraced by lot 33 and part of lot 45 in Division O. Rogers' success in selling lots led him to enlarge the original plan, and in 1874 he added to Canterbury Square and revised the size of lots he had not yet sold so that they became smaller and thus more numerous.

Other subdivisions soon followed Canterbury Square and included portions of almost every area of historic East Austin. Unlike Canterbury Square, which was an unusual distance from major thoroughfares, almost all early subdivisions and house-building efforts were tied to the existence of transportation arteries. It was no accident that most plats adjoined East Avenue, a broad north-south boulevard, the east-west-running H&TC Railroad, or East 6th Street, another important east-west street which linked East Austin to the downtown area. It was also no accident that development increased dramatically after 1870, the date when the East Austin Bridge opened up across Waller Creek to provide a direct link between that area and downtown.

By 1880, East Austin was characterized by approximately a dozen formal subdivisions, most of which were located near major transportation arteries and many of which demonstrated a strong sensitivity to physical setting. Typical of such developments was George L. Robertson's subdivision of a part of Robertson Hill, where lots were laid off in a radiating fashion.

The tentative forays into wooded hills and newly platted subdivisions, which characterized East Austin in the 1870s, changed to full-scale real estate promotion and homebuilding in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The opening of increased numbers of east-west streets made the area more desirable to families whose businesses were downtown, just as the opening of local companies such as the Nalle Lumber Company and the San Antonio Brewing Association on East 4th Street made housing more attractive and practical. Simultaneously, the existence of railyards between East 4th and 5th streets attracted entrepreneurs such as lumbermen, stonemasons, and millers whose businesses were dependent on rail transportation.

By 1900, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Austin and an Augustus Koch aerial view showed that East Austin was institutionally, commercially, and residentially well developed. Major churches were located on East 1st Street and Robertson Hill; two Black colleges, Tillotson and Samuel Huston, were located on East 7th Street and East Avenue, respectively; a private school for young black women was established at 1611 Hackberry in 1892; and two large and important burial grounds--the State Cemetery and Oakwood Cemetery--encompassed areas west of Tillotson College and south of East 19th Street (now Martin Luther King Boulevard).

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Businesses were concentrated along East Avenue, both sides of the H&TC and Austin & Northwestern railroad yards, and along Pecan or East 6th Street. On the south side of East 4th Street were the Steussy family's stone building, a number of frame saloons, feed stores, harness shops, general stores, groceries, J. Condon's cotton gins, frame boarding houses, Black tenements, the Austin stock yards, and a generous scattering of private residences. Located near the railroad tracks were Joseph Nalle's Planing Mill and Lumber Yard and a stone-cutting factory. East 6th Street was filled with businesses and residences in almost equal concentrations. While some buildings were described as "Negro tenements," city directories reveal that homes on many streets were fairly evenly distributed among Black and White residents. To the north, along East 11th Street, commercial development kept pace with residential.

Residential development continued to grow, with a majority of subdivisions platted and lots developed by 1900-1915. J. L. Driskill's and Frank Rainey's subdivision, which was located west of East Avenue but which was similar demographically and topographically to areas to the east, was an especially popular neighborhood. Perhaps because it was so close to downtown and to the numerous businesses across East Avenue, the area filled rapidly with late Victorian frame cottages which were similar to those constructed in Canterbury Square, the Welch Subdivision (platted in 1884), and later, the MK&T and Spence additions.

Grander homes owned by successful downtown businessmen were also located in the area. George and Augusta Evans and Ferdinand Dohme lived in substantial and larger-than-average homes on East 1st Street. John Southgate, who owned a printing and bookbinding company, lived in a two-story home on East 12th Street (Site No. 23, Photo No. 27). And Charles W. Barnes' house at 1105 East 12th Street (Site No. 22, Photo No. 26) was an impressive two-story Victorian structure.

Developing simultaneously were homes and commercial structures built and owned by Black residents and individuals of varying ethnic backgrounds. San Bernard Street soon filled with lovely homes owned by Blacks, Anglos, Italians and Germans. The Bailetti, and later Haehnel, Store at 1101 East 11th Street (Site No. 18; Photo No's. 21, 22) was a landmark, as was the Buratti Brother's Building at 1001 East 6th Street (Site No. 8; Photo No. 9), owned by an Austrian-Italian family.

A racially varied population was one of the hallmarks of East Austin until World War I, but after that date, de facto segregation, which intensified in the 1920s, accelerated the migration of White families out of the area and migration of Blacks and Hispanics into it. These segregation patterns were accelerated both by the gradual deterioration of the area's infrastructure--created by the refusal of the City of Austin to upgrade utility and transportation lines--and by the construction in the 1950s of IH-35, a major interstate highway, along the old route of East Avenue. Where once commercial and social traffic flowed freely between East Austin and the downtown, now a physical and visual barrier existed between the two parts of the city.

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This deterioration of the physical infrastructure together with the segregation of East Austin had a dramatic impact on the development of the area. Large-scale redevelopment which characterized many parts of Austin in the 1960s and 1970s never occurred in East Austin. Simultaneously, the lower income levels typical of much of the population made redevelopment of individual properties a rare event. As a result, the area became typified by monumental, but severely deteriorated, public and private buildings located along major thoroughfares such as East 1st, 6th, 7th, 11th, and 12th streets; and small, intact residential neighborhoods such as those south of East 1st Street, east of the French Legation between East 7th and 9th streets, and on Swedish Hill west of Oakwood Cemetery. Strong commercial development along major east-west streets placed stress on these neighborhoods where ownership nevertheless remained generally stable and architectural changes to residences were largely of a cosmetic nature.

The Architectural Development of East Austin

The architectural development of East Austin closely followed the economic and social development of the area. The combined influences of topography, land speculation, settlement patterns, development of commerce and transportation, and social and cultural values had an impact on the construction and use of buildings in the area. Like the topography, the architecture varied, and the range of architectural types and styles--from humble and inexpensive vernacular buildings to high-style mansions--is typical of the diverse ethnic and economic status of the people who once lived in this area.

A number of public and private buildings remain from the nineteenth-century period of settlement in East Austin, attesting to the range of building materials and styles in vogue at that time. Stone structures include the early 1870s Stuart & Mair House at 1201 Inks Street on Robertson Hill, the 1890s Stavely-Kunz-Johnson House at 1401 East 1st Street (National Register 1980), and the San Antonio Brewing Association Building on East 4th Street. Brick structures are represented by the fine two-story Ferdinand Dohme House at 1112 East 1st Street, the Lindeman (Site No. 13, Photo No. 16) and Rogers-Lyons houses constructed on East 8th Street in the early 1890s, and an industrial structure at 102 Chicon (Site No. 5, Photo No. 5). Frame structures predominated in East Austin, with especially noteworthy examples being situated along East 1st Street (Moreland House, 1301 East 1st Street, 1898, Site No. 4, Photo No. 4; Wolf House, 1602 East 1st Street, ca. 1900); on Robertson Hill along East 8th Street between San Marcos and Waller; at 1013 East 9th Street (the Newton House, 1885); along East 11th Street (Haynes-DeLashwah House, 1209 Rosewood Avenue, 1890s, National Register 1983; the German-American Ladies' College, 1604 East 11th Street, 1876); on Pennsylvania Avenue (the Fiegel-Campbell House, 1610 Pennsylvania Avenue); along East 12th Street (Barnes House, 1105 East 12th Street, 1885, Site No. 22, Photo No. 26; Southgate-Lewis House, 1501 East 12th Street, 1888, Site No. 23, Photo No. 27); and Swedish Hill (Limerick-Frazier House, 810 East 13th Street, ca. 1876; 100 East 14th Street, ca. 1886, Site No. 138, Photo No. 58).

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The first two decades of the twentieth century ushered in a period of intense building during which the numbers of structures increased dramatically but variation in materials remained relatively stable. Brick was a favored material, particularly for commercial buildings such as Joe's Place at 1701½ East 1st Street, the Guerrero Produce Building (1001 East 6th Street, Site No. 8, Photo No. 9), the Sport Bar (1200 East 6th Street), and the Haehnel Store at 1101 East 11th Street (Site No. 18, Photo Nos. 21, 22). Wood, however, was the most commonly used residential material. Finally, the structural use of stone all but disappeared, being replaced during the first two decades of the twentieth century by rusticated cast stone, a building material largely fabricated by the industrial students at Tillotson College and used in the construction of a commercial building at 1618 East 6th Street and Evans Industrial Building on the Tillotson campus (National Register 1981). Polychromatic field stone was commonly used in the area after World War I, usually replacing deteriorated wooden elements such as steps, decks, and columns, or else for decorative effect. Interestingly, the most obvious change that occurred in East Austin after 1900 was the almost complete lack of construction of "grand" buildings. Residences, especially in the subdivisions platted after 1900 (such as the MK&T and Spence additions south of East 1st Street), followed almost without exception the pattern set by the smaller, vernacular structures in earlier subdivisions. Popular house forms after 1910 included the hipped-roof, "pyramidal" pattern with a small corner front porch, and later, modest-sized frame bungalows, some of which represented redevelopments of previously occupied lots (92 Rainey Street, Site No. 57). Clearly, monumental, high-style architecture was still in evidence. However, the most widely distributed building form was the small, vernacular, wood-frame, vaguely late Victorian or Prairie Style cottage with varying degrees of elaborate carpentry decoration. Such buildings not only existed to serve the residential needs of a tightly knit, middle-income community but, in concert with nearby commercial structures, helped to form a cohesive neighborhood.

Notes on Building Types

A number of buildings in the project area recurred over a considerable span of time and were common to every part of East Austin. Classified according to building form, these types were a function of specific construction techniques, available materials, prevailing styles and conventions, and social and cultural influences. Five distinctive building forms were found to be present in quantities large enough to be significant. All are vernacular and all demonstrate a remarkable variety in terms of elaboration on basically simple forms. They are distinct from high-style architecture and express economy and practicality.

T-Plan Houses. One of the most common house forms found in East Austin is the T-plan house, a form which proliferated in urban and rural areas of Texas from the 1880s until the early 1900s. Often called "Carpenter Gothic" because of its distinctive wood detailing, the building form is characterized by a generally I-shaped

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floor plan, intersecting gable roofs,* front and/or rear porches, and by more-or-less elaborate detailing in the form of turned porch columns, balusters, brackets, spindles, and gable elaborations. Commonly used materials were wooden shingle or lock-seam metal roofing. Wood siding was most often drop siding, but sometimes board and batten. Windows were usually two-over-two or four-over-four, and footings were of brick, cut stone, or wood block. The structural system was balloon framing on piers, and the plan was easily expandable, making the T-plan affordable, attractive housing.

In East Austin, the earliest T-plan houses which still stand were located in the Driskill & Rainey Subdivision and on Robertson Hill. Examples of such structures built prior to 1890 include the Robert Irvin House (1008 East 9th Street, 1885, Site No. 15, Photo No. 18) constructed by a carpenter-contractor; 90 Rainey Street; ca. 1885 (Site No. 55, Photo No. 37), 88 Rainey Street; ca. 1889 (Site No. 51), and 97 Rainey Street; ca. 1889 (Site No. 62, Photo No. 38).

Interestingly, T-plan cottages appear to have become more elaborate after 1890, with the proliferation of fancy carpentry detailing. Examples of such houses dating from the period 1890-1910 include, but are not restricted to, 83 Rainey Street (1909, Site No. 47); 89 Rainey Street (1904, Site No. 52, Photo No. 36); 905, 907, and 909 East 2nd Street; 905, 1007, and 1112 East 3rd Street; 1204 East 6th Street; 902 East 7th Street; 1022 East 7th Street (1905-1906, Site No. 9, Photo No. 10); 1012 East 8th Street (ca. 1904, Site No. 12, Photo No. 15); 1109 East 9th Street; 1201 Canterbury (1909, Site No. 125); 1400 Canterbury (1897, Site No. 3, Photo No. 3); 1504 Canterbury; 1178 San Bernard and 1302, 1603, 1607, and 1612 Willow.**

As are all wooden buildings, T-plan cottages in East Austin were at the mercy of the ravages of weather and the relative ability of owners to maintain or replace wooden surfaces or structural elements. Very few buildings remain in pristine condition. Common changes include the replacement of wooden steps or wrought iron; and replacement of wood shingle or metal roofs with asbestos. Sometimes entire buildings are sheathed in polychromatic field stone; more commonly, asbestos siding is applied for a maintenance-free exterior surface.

L-Plan Houses. A second common form found in East Austin is the L-plan house, a form which is similar to the T-plan in chronology and distribution. The building is characterized by a more-or-less generous L-shaped floor plan, intersecting gable roofs, front porch, and detailing in the form of elaborated porch columns, balusters, brackets, spindles, and gable decoration. Commonly used materials are similar to those appearing in T-plan houses, and the structural system is balloon framing on piers. Interestingly, the L plan appears in two different forms; in the first, the L is formed by an open porch on the front facade; in the second, the front facade is

*Some T-plan houses in East Austin have combined gable and hipped roofs.

**The one known, brick, T-plan structure is the Polhemus House at 912 East 2nd Street (ca. 1901, Site No. 6, Photo No. 7)

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a single plane and the L is situated at the rear of the house.

Fine examples of L-plan houses occur at 84 Rainey Street (1891, Site No. 48, Photo No. 35), 1115 East 3rd Street (1884, Site No. 7, Photo No. 8), 1403 East 6th Street, 909 East 12th Street, and 1604 New York Avenue. However, like the T-plan houses, few of the L-plan structures remain in pristine condition, their original floor plans being obscured by the numerous additions which were necessary to accommodate families of more than a few individuals.

Shotgun Houses. The Shotgun house, an early to mid-nineteenth century building form which some scholars maintain originated in Africa and the Caribbean, is a building type which once was widely distributed throughout East Austin. Used by Black, White, and Hispanic residents alike, the long, narrow house form was characterized by a single-room width and two- or three-room depth. The Shotgun was usually only twelve to fourteen feet wide and was built of simple, inexpensive materials. With few exceptions, there was little decoration save porch trim and door and window detailing, both of which were usually reserved for the front of the house. In almost all cases, the gable end of the building was oriented to the street. Common exterior materials were wooden siding or board and batten. Corrugated metal was the most frequently used roofing material, and box and simple stud framing was the most common structural system.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps after 1900 show Shotgun houses distributed throughout East Austin. By 1984 most of these buildings had disappeared, probably because they were so easily relocated and because they seem to have been particularly vulnerable to structural deterioration. Good examples in nearly original condition are rare and include those at 1206 Canterbury Street (ca. 1903-1904, Site No. 2, Photo No. 2) and 1203-1205 Bob Harrison (Site No. 27, Photo No. 28).

Pyramidal Cottages. A fourth type of frame house which is commonly found in East Austin is the Pyramidal cottage. This type, which provided economical housing, was popular from ca. 1910 until the late 1920s. It was characterized by a more-or-less square floor plan, inset front porch, and generous hipped roof with overhangs. Detailing was usually extremely simple: porch columns, railing, and balusters were plain and there was a total absence of ornate trim. Examples of this building type occur throughout East Austin. Typical structures include, but are not limited to, 73 Rainey Street (ca. 1913, Site No. 35, Photo No. 32), 75½ Rainey Street (1915-1916, Site No. 38), 900 Willow Street (1913, Site No. 63), 908 Willow Street (ca. 1923, Site No. 69), 1013 Willow Street (1910, Site No. 85), 1111 Willow Street (1912, Site No. 94), 808 Spence Street (ca. 1930, Site No. 98), 900 Spence Street (ca. 1917-1918, Site No. 99, Photo No. 48), 902 Spence Street (ca. 1925-1926, Site No. 101), 903 Spence Street (ca. 1915, Site No. 102, Photo No. 49), 905 Spence Street (ca. 1915, Site No. 104), 1008 Spence Street (1916, Site No. 108), 1020 Spence Street (ca. 1915, Site No. 114, Photo No. 51), and 903 East 15th Street (ca. 1915, Site No. 139).

Bungalows. A fifth type of residence which is common to East Austin is the bungalow, a house form characterized by one to one-and-a-half stories, a projecting

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and bracketed front gable, and prominent front pillars which were constructed of brick or plastered wood. In East Austin, the style was especially popular after World War I and probably represented the upper economic end of residential construction, especially in neighborhoods on Robertson Hill and New York Avenue. Particularly noteworthy in this area are structures at 1504 New York and 1608 New York, the latter building being one of the most elegant and finely detailed of such structures in Austin; and 1160, 1171½, 1194, 1196, 1196½, and 1198 San Bernard Street.

A large number of bungalows are also located on East 1st Street at 1009, 1305, 1609, 1611, and 1805; on Comal Street (608, 610, and 612); and in the vicinity of Oakwood Cemetery (903 East 14th Street, ca. 1920s, Site No. 133, Photo No. 56; 907 East 15th Street, ca. 1938, Site No. 141; 1007 and 1010 East 15th Street; and 807 East 16th Street). Finally a number of bungalows are interspersed in neighborhoods where most residences are ten to thirty years older: 76 Rainey Street (ca. 1917, Site No. 39, Photo No. 33), 78 Rainey Street (Site No. 41), 79 Rainey Street (ca. 1934, Site No. 42, Photo No. 34), 92 Rainey Street (ca. 1935-1938, Site No. 57), and 1606 Willow Street.

Miscellaneous Building Types. While most of the residential, commercial, and public buildings in East Austin were not only easily classified by style and period, but were also all-pervasive in distribution, a number of other buildings fell outside conventional boundaries, either because there was a limited number of each type or because they were unique. One of the miscellaneous types was comprised of residential structures, many of them built between 1895 and 1915, which were located on corners or at other prominent sites. Such structures usually were typified by a complex hipped and gabled roof and responded to their corner locations with generous wrap-around porch and at least two front entrances. Examples of such buildings occur at, but are not limited to, 910 Willow Street (1910-1911, Site No. 71, Photo No. 41), 1004 Spence Street (ca. 1911, Site No. 107, Photo No. 50), 1601 Willow Street, 1001 East 13th Street, 1007 East 16th Street, 1113 East 9th Street (ca. 1900, Site No. 16, Photo No. 19), 1170 San Bernard Street (ca. 1905, Site No. 20, Photo No. 24), and 1406 Waller (ca. 1912, Site No. 142, Photo No. 60).

Another type of building which occurs only rarely in East Austin is the Cumberland Plan, a style typified by two equally spaced entrances on the front facade and one or two stories. Examples of this plan are a one-story structure at 904 East 14th Street (Site No. 134), and a two-story residence at 1000 East 14th Street (ca. 1886, Site No. 138, Photo No. 58).

Finally a type of building occurs in East Austin which can only be described as "architectural curiosity." The single best example of such structures is the Briones House at 1204 East 7th Street (1947-1953, Site No. 11, Photo Nos. 11, 12, 13), the salient feature of which is exuberant, polychromatic plaster surfaces which have been treated to look like organic objects. Other examples of this plaster treatment occur in East Austin--most notably on East 12th Street commercial structures--but none of these examples matches the craftsmanship so apparent in the Briones House.

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Archeological Component

No comprehensive archeological surveys or site-specific excavations of pre-historic sites have occurred in the project area to date. As a result, almost nothing is known of the prehistory of the East Austin Multiple Resource District. Similarly, there have been no assessment of the historic archeological resources. Some nineteenth-century structures are assumed to have significant archeological components (Site No. 5, the Industrial Structure at 102 Chicon; the French Legation, National Register 1967); and important sites such as the former location of the Governor Davis mansion adjacent to, and west of, the Rainey Street District may merit assessment in the future.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates see site continuation sheets Builder/Architect see site continuation sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The East Austin multiple resource area is comprised of a number of intact residential, commercial, educational, and institutional properties. Vernacular versions of popular late nineteenth- and twentieth-century architectural styles which distinguish the residences and commercial buildings document the community's main developmental stages; this documentation is amplified and given depth by the presence of a number of institutional structures and sites which have a significance extending beyond the East Austin community. The properties reflect the area's residential, commercial, and educational development; they also provide three-dimensional evidence of the multiethnic character which has distinguished the district throughout its history. Additional areas of significance evident in the multiple resource area are art, commerce, education, invention, politics/government, sculpture, and social/humanitarian.

General Historical Background

The City of Austin was established in 1839 as the new capital of the Republic of Texas, and was laid out by Edwin Waller under the direction of President Mirabeau B. Lamar. Waller's plan, based on the eighteenth-century plan for Philadelphia, consisted of a grid with a central square at which major crossing axes terminated; smaller, secondary squares were located within the plan. The grid was part of a larger government tract which encompassed what would later become East Austin. However, during the first decades of the new city's life, the eastern parts of the government tract remained undeveloped save for the occasional use of the City Cemetery (Site No. 28, Photo Nos. 29, 30), State Cemetery (Site No. 11, Photo No. 14), and the construction of the French Legation (National Register 1969), a lone outpost on Robertson Hill in 1841.

Building was slow in Austin until about 1850, when the city was assured of its position as the state capital. After that point, many new and substantial buildings were constructed by a small but active population. Commercial, religious, and governmental structures proliferated, and along with them the demand for housing. As a result, residential construction began to spread throughout the city's original grid and to push on the boundaries of those parts of the government tract which were undeveloped.

The city experienced a brief building slowdown during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, but the arrival of the railroads in 1871 and 1876 brought tremendous growth in population and commerce. Predictably, parts of East Austin which were located in areas contiguous to the railroad on East 4th and 5th streets experienced immediate and dramatic growth, and the remainder of the original government tract was surveyed as large parcels with a few roads.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property ca. 85 acres

Quadrangle name Austin East, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (See continuation sheets for UTM coordinates of individual properties and historic districts)

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See U.S.G.S. maps and attached district map

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Doty Freeman (with Kenneth Breisch, THC)

organization Walker, Doty & Freeman

date August 8, 1984

street & number 506½ West 7th Street

telephone (512) 478-1316

city or town Austin

state Texas 78701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Lucretia J. Jannell

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 18 July, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation sheet for listings

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Because of the pressure for housing which occurred throughout Austin after the Civil War, subdivision activities in the district were in full swing by the mid-1870s. For, instance, Benjamin A. Rogers was a rector of St. David's Episcopal Church who subdivided his farm in 1869 and called the resulting development Canterbury Square. R. H. Peck, both singly and with J. D. McGary, platted two subdivisions south of Pine or 5th Street in 1870. North of Pine, J. H. Conner subdivided ten acres in 1871 and immediately sold six lots to Stuart & Mair whose own subdivision was to be located to the north of Robertson Hill. Also in 1871, directly to the east, Dr. M. A. Taylor, well-known Austin physician, subdivided Outlot 2. C. J. Johns--land developer, educator, politician, and promoter--subdivided a part of Division C bounded by East Avenue on the northwest; and Stuart & Mair, Austin capitalists and entrepreneurs, divided Outlot 4, Division B, on Robertson Hill--land which they had bought from Robertson in 1872.

While most nineteenth-century developers of East Austin were German or Anglo-Saxon, other ethnic groups were represented as well. Masontown, a Black community which developed before the railroad was built, and which continued to exist after 1872, was bounded by East 6th Street on the north, East 3rd Street on the south, Waller on the west, and Chicon on the east. It was named for two brothers who were stone, cement, and brick contractors and it remained an identifiable neighborhood long after the general vicinity became a popular location for Anglo-American home-builders. To the north, Swedes settled on the north side of Robertson Hill, while sufficient Germans had moved to the same vicinity by the 1870s to warrant the opening of a German-American school by Jacob Bickler.

The multiethnic quality of East Austin persisted well into the twentieth century, and different racial groups, even if they did not always live in close proximity to each other, were represented in various important public institutions which were geographically close. For Example, Bickler's school was not so many blocks from the Black Ebenezer Third Baptist Church; while the Moreaus' German-American Ladies' College on the north side of the State Cemetery (Site No. 11, Photo No. 14), was only a few blocks from the Black college (Site No. 14, Photo No. 17) founded by George Jeffrey Tillotson. Stuart Female Seminary (White) and Robertson Hill School (Black) both were located near the French Legation.

By 1900, intense population pressures stimulated by the commercial development of downtown Austin worked with the availability of building materials provided by firms such as the Nalle Lumber Company, located in East Austin along the 4th Street railroad tracks, to create neighborhoods and individual architectural monuments which are largely intact today. Carpenters, salesmen, butchers, teamsters, railroad engineers, tailors, and grocers lived in the Rainey Street District or on Swedish Hill and worked downtown, in businesses along East 6th Street, or closer to home at locations such as the Austin Soap Factory, a company whose proprietor Arthur Leser, lived at 93 Rainey Street (Site No. 58). Such individuals were

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moderately well-to-do and their homes on Rainey Street and East 14th, such as saloon proprietor Herman Schuller's Victorian cottage at 75 Rainey Street (Site No. 37) or carpenter John Johnson's Victorian cottage at 910 East 14th Street, (Site No. 137), were predictably modest. Other typical homes and representative residents of the period included those of Robert Irvin at 1008 East 9th Street, who was a carpenter and lived in a modest but elegantly fashioned T-plan house (Site No. 15, Photo No. 18); John W. Maddox, driver with the Texas Express Company, whose home at 1115 East 3rd Street was a pleasing, Victorian, L-plan building (Site No. 7, Photo No. 8); and grocer Salvatore Bailetti at 1006 Waller Street (Site No. 18, Photo No. 21), whose business was located across Waller Street at 1101 East 11th Street. Indeed, the grander homes which were interspersed along streets such as East 1st were the exception in East Austin, and few residential structures could rival the exuberance of Charles Moreland's 1898, Victorian, two-story residence at 1301 East 1st (Site No. 4, Photo No. 4), or of the Wolf House at 1602 East 1st Street.

Social housing patterns remained relatively constant in East Austin until about 1910, and demographic change occurred so gradually after that date that at least two subdivisions, the Spence and MK&T additions, include examples of architecture which seem surprisingly Victorian for the dates of construction. Indeed, in most respects, the Willow-Spence Streets District seems to have been an extension of the Rainey Street District which had developed approximately twenty years earlier, with typical homes including those of Walter G. Haberlin, railroad engineer, who built a one-and-a-half-story residence with generous porches at 909 Willow Street (Site No. 70, Photo No. 40), Andreas Anderson, carpenter, who built a one-and-a-half-story, late Victorian house at 910 Willow (Site No. 71, Photo No. 41), and Walter E. Simms and Olin T. Moore, railroad employees, who built nearly identical houses at 1007 Willow (Site No. 79) and 1009 Willow (Site No. 81, Photo No. 43) in 1910. On the other hand, demographic changes north of East 1st Street, including the gradual concentration of Black residents into identifiable communities such as Gregorytown northeast of the State Cemetery and north of the Tillotson College campus, were portents of patterns which persist to this day. Whites continued to live in most areas of East Austin until 1920, but after that date, the balance between Blacks and Whites began to change. De facto segregation accelerated the demographic changes, and by the 1930s present-day settlement patterns were clearly established in East Austin. Large communities of Hispanics had settled in the Canterbury Square area and north to East 8th Street, and Black families appeared to prefer the areas around present-day Huston-Tillotson College and the streets between Robertson Hill and East 19th Street.

The movement of significant numbers of Black and Mexican families into East Austin since the 1920s has also had an interesting impact on the architecture of the area. By and large, perhaps because so much of the property is owner-occupied, older structures have remained intact and there has been a remarkably small loss of buildings dating from the 1880-1935 period. On the other hand, each group has had its own impact on the architectural base or resource, and the marks of ethnicity

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are interesting and all-pervasive. The results of such "overlying" are seen in properties which consist of a Victorian frame cottage facing a swept yard filled with religious grottos and plaster figurines, a late Victorian residence which has been sided with polychromatic fieldstone such as that used to construct the Guajardo Grocery at 809 Lydia; or a World War I-era frame bungalow which has received an application of polychromatic, scored plaster.

In recent years, interest in East Austin has been sufficiently strong to leap the barrier created by IH-35, and developers and young families interested in acquiring some of the only monetarily depressed real estate remaining in the county have begun to take a new look at East Austin. Simultaneously, long-time Hispanic, Black, and White residents, drawn together by strong neighborhood associations, are viewing their older homes with renewed appreciation, as well as certain feelings of apprehension about the long-term impacts of outside investment monies. No economic incentives or investments have been sufficiently strong to reverse the slow deterioration on the area, but East Austin appears to be on the verge of participation in large-scale social and economic events which may have significant impacts on the historic resources located there.

General Discussion of Areas of Significance

Architecture. East Austin's general social and cultural development is reflected in the heterogeneous nature of its architecture. A full range of architectural types and styles is represented in the area, including vernacular T-plan, L-plan, Shotgun, Pyramidal, and Bungalow structures; various large-scale, richly detailed, late Victorian residences, early twentieth-century commercial and public buildings; and two cemeteries which date from the earliest period of Austin's settlement and contain numerous examples of notable funerary art. The architecture of the area is unusually intact, and changes which have occurred to buildings often reflect changes in the ethnic composition of East Austin during the early to middle twentieth century.

Art/Sculpture. While examples of art and sculpture are not widespread in East Austin, those present are so outstanding that their significance extends beyond the district's boundaries. In particular, the statuary located in the State Cemetery (Site No. 11, Photo No. 14) and executed by the renowned Texas sculptors Elisabet Ney and Pompeo Coppini, is considered among the best examples of their work in the state.

Commerce. East Austin has long played a major role in the commercial development of Austin as a whole, while retaining its own distinctive commercial flavor. Some of the city's best examples of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial buildings stand in East Austin (Site No. 8, Photo No. 9; Site No. 18, Photo Nos. 21,22); and for years, local produce businesses have provided food goods on a city-wide basis. Districts such as Rainey Street and Willow-Spence Streets traditionally have been typical working-class neighborhoods--small communities which provided the workforce for the commercial development of Austin.

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Education. Since the late nineteenth century, education institutions have played an important role in the history of East Austin, not only providing facilities for teaching and learning, but also serving as focal points for community self-identification. One of Austin's oldest White schools--the German-American Ladies' College--still stands, although it has been greatly altered; and buildings at the area's earliest Black college--Huston-Tillotson--have remained largely intact, including the 1914 Administration Building (Site No. 14, Photo No. 15).

Invention. While no inventors of note were located during the course of an historic structures' survey of East Austin, numerous examples of inventiveness were recorded. Such skill was evident on a vernacular level, and pertained specifically to the building industry in structures such as the Administration Building at Huston-Tillotson College (Site No. 14, Photo No. 15) which was fabricated with blocks manufactured by the college's industrial students, and in the Briones House (Site No. 10, Photo Nos. 11, 12, 13), an extremely fine example of scored- and tinted-plaster work with accompanying sculpted furniture.

Politics/Government. A geographically significant part of East Austin has served for more than 125 years as the State Cemetery, resting place for honored dead of the Texas Revolution and Civil War. Representatives of every department of state government are interred at the Cemetery, which is also associated with some of the state's most famous public figures.

Social/Humanitarian. Public institutions have long played important roles in East Austin, and some of the best known are those associated with social and humanitarian causes. Churches such as Wesley United Methodist (Site No. 19, Photo No. 23), schools, and clubs such as the Community Club (Site No. 21, Photo No. 25) are most often thought of as being agencies for social betterment in the community.

Choice of Multiple Resource Area, Historic District, and Individual Properties

The designation of the multiple resource area was determined by the contractors who had made the 1979-1980 inventory of historic sites, working in concert with the Texas Historical Commission's National Register and Survey staffs. Individual properties not included within the historic districts were selected for nomination on the basis of National Register criteria (for individual properties), following a careful architectural evaluation and using historical research compiled by the Commission during the 1979-1980 survey and by the City Planning staff. Three historic districts, all of which were residential, were selected for inclusion in the nomination on the basis of consistent historical and architectural development, also considering the degree to which each individual district retained its community identity and architectural integrity.

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Many individual buildings and neighborhoods were deleted from the nomination because their historic fabric had been covered by siding or removed, or because individual building plans had been significantly altered. However, a large number of these properties could qualify for designation in the future if certifiable restoration work is performed.

Preservation-Restoration Activities Within the Multiple Resource Area

Activities in East Austin encompassing preservation, restoration, and adaptive reuse have been uneven in quality, generally without direction, and sporadic. Running the gamut from destructive to text-book in quality, these activities have been funded by individual property owners and a wide range of organizations, including the City of Austin, Huston-Tillotson College, the Austin Heritage Society, and the Texas Historical Commission (which provided a matching grant for a preservation plan and analysis of Evans Industrial Hall on the Huston-Tillotson campus in 1981).

Most work in East Austin has been performed by individuals who have attempted to restore buildings for use as residences or offices. Some of these projects, such as the Wolf House restoration at 1602 East 1st Street, have been monumental in scope and beyond the resources of most private investors. Other projects, including the renovation of the Moreland House (1301 East 1st Street, Site No. 4, Photo No. 4), the Haynes-DeLashwah House (1209 Rosewood), the Southgate-Lewis House (1501 East 12th Street, Site No. 26, Photo No. 27), the Newton House (1013 East 9th Street), the Lindeman House (1100 East 8th Street, Site No. 13, Photo No. 16), and the Sparks-Ledesma House (1306 East 7th Street), have been executed successfully in financial terms but vary widely in quality from certifiable to noncertifiable work. The Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has adaptively reused the Thompson House at 1711 San Bernard Street for that organization's headquarters, and the French Legation at 802 San Marcos Street has been the location of a number of renovation projects during the past twenty years.

The City of Austin has recently become involved in renovation work on a number of East Austin properties which uses Federal funds. Much of the work may have a direct effect on structures which are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register; it is hoped that adherence to Federal regulations concerning the appropriateness of the work will result in the enhancement of the historic qualities of several East Austin neighborhoods.

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Site No. 1

Photo No. 1

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: Floyd McGown House

Address: 1202 Garden Street

Date: ca. 1888

Present Owner: Douglas C. Dyer
1202 Garden Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Outlot 45, lot 55,
Division 0,
Canterbury Square

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/621920/3347820

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: Kitchen wing removed ca. 1970s

The McGown House is a two-story, wood-frame, Victorian structure with an asymmetrical plan. A central tower dominates the front facade. A brick skirting surrounds the perimeter of the building. A front porch which is located across a portion of the first floor has deteriorated since 1980, but carpentry details such as turned columns, spindles, cut trim, and nicely detailed balusters are largely intact.

While the house is unusually large for the Canterbury Square area, it does share certain architectural features with smaller, less ostentatious residences located nearby: clipped corners are decorated with brackets and pendants, and brackets occur at the cornice on the first and second floors. Exterior walls of the building are drop siding and windows are two-over-two double hung. A central chimney which is located behind the tower rises far above it and reinforces the strong verticality of the house.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900

Areas of Significance: Architecture

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The McGown House, a visually imposing building appropriately sited on a large lot in the Canterbury Square Subdivision, is one of the earliest and most architecturally impressive residences in the subdivision area. While sources are conflicting about the construction date, the deed records, assessors' abstracts, and city directories strongly suggest that the building was erected in 1888, one year after Floyd McGown purchased from his brother, prominent Austin physician W.C. McGown, the three lots on which it was originally located. Floyd McGown, partner in the Congress Avenue law firm of West & McGown, resided in his Victorian house until about 1900 when he moved to San Antonio. Subsequently, the house was owned by seven different individuals between 1901 and 1914, including newspaper publisher Henry Steussy and contractor R. C. Lambie. After 1914, ownership of the building remained with one family for more than 50 years, a fact which may account for the relatively intact condition on the building.

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Site No. 2

Photo No. 2

Name: ✓ Shotgun at 1206 Canterbury Street

Historic Name: [No historic name]

Address: ✓ 1206 Canterbury Street

Date: ca. 1930-1904

Present Owner: Joe P. Vargas
1206 Canterbury Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Outlot 33, west 22 feet of lot
33½, Division O, Canterbury Square

Original Use: Residential (rental)

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622980/3347880

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: None apparent on exterior.

1206 Canterbury is an early twentieth-century shotgun house which is both typical and classic regarding the tradition of its architectural typology. Supported by brick piers, this board-and-batten wood-frame structure has a hipped roof and a simple front porch. The house is oriented with its length at right angles to the street; the porch covers a central front door which is surmounted by a transom. Porch columns are turned and support a bracketed cornice. Boards and battens rise to a continuous frieze board overhung by a projecting eave trimmed with stock moulding typical of the period. The boards are simple "one-by" lumber while the battens are milled pieces with finely detailed edges.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

1206 Canterbury is one of the best examples of an architectural type which once was prolific in East Austin, but which has rapidly disappeared in recent years. Despite the fact that the house was constructed as rental property and owned by a number of speculators, the original builder appears to have expended unusual care in the execution of decorative wood details and general carpentry work.

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Site No. 3

Photo No. 3

Name: ✓ House at 1400 Canterbury Street

Historic Name: [No historic name]

Address: ✓ 1400 Canterbury Street

Date: 1897

Present Owner: Mary Castillo
1400 Canterbury Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 2, lot 20,
Outlots 34 & 36, Division O,
Welch Subdivision

Original Use: Residential (rental)

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622120/3347820

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Small addition to rear, ca. 1950s; second rear
addition removed between 1980 and 1984

The Martin House is a T-plan, one-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with steeply pitched roof. A portion of the house has been enclosed and the original plan is slightly obscured. However, almost all other details are intact and clearly visible; the house rests on brick piers and features the same type of drop siding and two-over-two double-hung windows as those at Site No. 1, 1202 Garden Street. The front porch is intact and has its original turned columns. Simple hooded windows occur at each elevation, and the eave of each gable features fish-scale shingles and a small, rectangular window. Rake returns occur at the gables and a finely detailed brick chimney flue is located at the ridge.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

The Martin House is significant because it is an excellent, almost completely unaltered example of a common vernacular house form: the T plan. As with the shotgun at 1206 Canterbury (Site No. 2), the Martin House apparently was constructed for use as rental property. Unusual care seems to have been exercised in its building, as evidenced by its excellent condition and profusion of pleasing and ornate detailing.

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Site No. 4

Photo No. 4

Name: Moreland House

Historic Name: Charles B. Moreland House

Address: 1301 East 1st Street

Date: 1898

Present Owner: Paul Melendez
1301 East 1st Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Outlot 33, lot 6, Division 0,
Canterbury Square

Acreage: Less than one

Original Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622080/334800-210

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: None apparent. Renovated between 1980 and 1984.

The Moreland House is a two-story, late Victorian, wood-frame structure with a two-story gallery. A front door which opens onto a porch is offset from the entrance pavilion, while a corresponding door occurs at the porch on the second floor. The house is most notable for its profusion of textures and ornate carpentry details. Fish-scale shingles occur in each gable end as well as in a continuous band at the head of the first-floor windows; spindles and drops, like those at Site No. 1, occur at the gables together with elaborate barge trim. Indeed, the House is a compendium of building materials available in East Austin at the turn of the century, with the beaded siding which is used under the bay window on the northeast elevation matching that used on 910 East 14th Street (see the Swedish Hill National Register District), and various turned balusters, columns, and spindles being similar to those used at Site No. 13 (1012 East 8th Street).

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce

One of the most ornate, visually impressive, and architecturally intact Victorian residences in East Austin, the Moreland House was constructed by contractor C. W. Moore who used plans and specifications prepared by J. J. Byrdson, a prolific Austin architect.* Charles B. Moreland was a wholesale and retail dealer in wallpaper, paints, and painters' supplies, and was the sole proprietor

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of a Congress Avenue firm founded with partner William B. Keisel in 1888. The cost of the house was \$1939.00; Moreland, appropriately enough, completed the painting and papering himself.

*Byrdson's House at 1605 East 1st Street, constructed in about 1896, incorporated many of the carpentry details used in the Moreland House, but on a more modest scale.

Owner/obj

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Site No. 5

Photo Nos. 5, 6

Name: [No common name]

Address: 102 Chicon Street

Present Owner: Ida Krause Schmidt
Route 2, Box 157
Burton, Texas 77835

Original Use: Industrial/Residential

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Historic Name: Industrial Structure at
102 Chicon
Walter Schulze House

Date: Industrial structure: ca. 1880s
House: ca. 1906

Legal: East 50 feet of the east 290 feet
of the south 128 feet of Block 3,
Outlot 22, Division O, T. Burns
Subdivision

Acreage: Less than one

Current Use: Residential (rental)

UTM Description: 14/622720/3348800

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Room added on northwest corner between ca. 1906
and 1921; part of porch on southwest elevation
enclosed between 1921 and 1935.

The Walter Schulze House is a one-story, wood-frame, late Victorian, T-plan cottage on brick piers having a hipped roof and projecting front gable. Fenestration consists of two-over-two double-hung windows. Exterior trim, drop siding, and hoods are similar to those at Sites No. 1 and 4. Fish-scale shingles are visible in the east gable, which dominates the front elevation, and turned columns and ornate brackets occur on the front porch. An atypical, exterior, plastered-brick flue is located on the south elevation.

Located on the north side of the Walter Schulze House and attached to it by a covered breezeway is an earlier, one-room building constructed of Austin common brick on rubble limestone footings. A shuttered window is centered on the east facade and a door with transom and stone lintel is located on the south facade. The industrial appearance of the building is reinforced by the low pitch of the standing-seam metal roof.

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Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900- (Industrial Structure)
1900- (Schulze House)

Area of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, Industry

The history of improvements located at 102 Chicon is unclear and indefinite prior to the construction of the Walter Schulze House. Originally part of the Government Tract adjoining the City of Austin, the property was owned by Amelia and G. M. Brass by the 1880s. By 1884, when they sold a portion of Block 3, Outlot 22, to the American Powder Mills of Boston, Massachusetts, the purchase price suggests that there were no improvements. However, when the property appeared as part of the T. Burns Subdivision in 1890, the one-room brick building presently located north of the Walter Schulze House clearly was already present. Notations on the Burns Plat suggest that the tract was used by Tipps, [sic] and Brass, dealers in hardware, but no other records seem to exist which might assist in ascribing a construction date, builder, or user of the building during the 1890s.*

In 1902, the American Powder Mills Company sold the tract to W. R. Schulze, at that time a driver with the San Antonio Brewing Association, an organization whose stone building still stands at 815 East 4th Street. Four years later, Schulze had a new residence constructed at 102 Chicon, and he moved to that location. He and his wife subsequently lived in the house until 1944 and 1956, respectively; in 1956 the property was left to the present owner, a niece. In the intervening time, the Schulzes amassed a large amount of real estate, most of it in East Austin, and ran a well-known neighborhood business at property on East 1st Street adjacent to their home. For more than 40 years, the Schulze business was a convenient store for local residents interested in purchasing groceries, beer, feed, cigars, wood, and charcoal, or who wished to have shoes repaired or hair cut.

The combined buildings at 102 Chicon are significant for their associations with a well-known East Austin businessman. They also are significant because the residence is an excellent example of a late Victorian, wood-frame, vernacular building which has stood relatively intact since its construction ca. 1906; and because the attached brick building is a pristine example of a nineteenth-century industrial structure.

*Corporation Charter No. 000048 notes that the purpose of the company was to manufacture and sell explosives.

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Site No. 6

Photo No. 7

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: Joseph O. Polhemus House

Address: 912 East 2nd Street

Date: ca. 1901

Present Owner: Ricardo G. Guerrero
912 East 2nd Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 3, lot 6, Outlot 7,
Division 0, Harrington Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

Current Use: Residential

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/621780/3348260

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Undesignated improvements made to house in 1902;
rear porch enclosed by 1935.

The Polhemus House is a one-story, brick, T-plan residence with gabled roof, projecting front bay, and a mansard roof surmounted by a stepped brick parapet. A frame addition at the rear of the house partially obscures the original plan.

The house is an exceptionally sophisticated, well-conceived, and finely crafted structure. The walls are of red brick and the mortar joints are no more than one-eighth to one-quarter inch across. Split, rusticated bricks are used to create a belt course at the floor line continuously around the building, for decorative effect at the parapet, and to form inset medallions at various locations on the front facade: under the window on the projecting bay and on the porch walls. Rusticated stone is used in a similar fashion and appears in the form of lintels and sills at the one-over-one, double-hung windows and over the front door which is surmounted by a dormer. A low brick wall at the front porch is capped with a rusticated stone coping. Doric columns on plinths rest on the coping and support the porch roof, the ceiling of which has been painted blue. The most distinctive features of the house--the stepped parapet walls at each gable end--are corbeled to receive the eaves that die into them. An arched centered window is located in each of the two gable ends, while a small dormer is centered in the asbestos-shingle roof over the front door.

Landscaping features postdate the construction of the house, but are compatible with the original design.

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Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

The Polhemus House is the best and most finely crafted example, in East Austin, of an early twentieth-century brick residence. The structure probably was built by its first owner, Joseph O. Polhemus, who was active in Austin as a contractor and bricklayer.

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Site No. 7

Photo No. 8

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: John W. Maddox House

Address: 1115 East 3rd Street

Date: 1884

Present Owner: Dolores S. Fernandez
1115 East 3rd Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 2, the east 26.5 feet of the
north 96.5 feet of lot 9, and the
north 96.5 feet of lot 10, Outlot 18,
Division O, N. G. Shelley Addition.

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.A. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622020/3348220

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Fair

Date(s) of Alterations: Unknown

The Maddox House is a Victorian, central-hall, L-plan structure with gabled roof and Italianate detailing. Brick piers support the house. A porch which extends across a portion of the front facade is richly detailed with turned columns and scrolled brackets. A wide frieze occurs at the eave and is punctuated by ornate brackets not only on the major facades but also on the rear L. Vertical trim at the corners of the house is surmounted by brackets on which the gable returns rest. Windows are four-over-four double-hung sash, while the double, arched, centered front door has a transom. All doors and windows are simply and elegantly trimmed with pointed, arched hoods.

The house is remarkably intact. Two apparent alterations have been the removal of two chimney flues from the front rooms facing East 3rd and modifications to the back porch.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

The Maddox House is an excellent, unusually elegant example of a Victorian L-plan residence. Unlike most such structures, the original plan of the house has

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remained intact, there having no been additions or porch enclosures that altered the building's configuration.

Tax records indicate that the house was built for John Maddox, a driver with the Texas Express Company, in 1884. Some ten years later the building was occupied by O.J. Clements, who lived in the house and operated a meat market at the same address in a small frame structure just northeast of the house.

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Site No. 9

Photo No. 10

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: C.E. Johnson House

Address: 1022 East 7th Street

Date 1905-1906

Owner: John A. Cazares
1022 East 7th Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 1, lot 7, Outlots 2 & 3,
Division B, George L. Robertson
Subdivision

Original Use; Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622160/3448700

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: Foundation skirting plastered after 1980; all else unaltered.

The Johnson House is a one-and-a-half-story, T-plan, Victorian raised cottage which has a projecting front gable on the southeast elevation and a projecting dormer centered on the east elevation. Steps rise to a generous wooden porch which is supported by turned columns with brackets. An ornate porch railing with spindles is intact, as are the delicately carved drops which fill the space between each bracket. A transom is located over the front door as well as over the four-panel back door. Original shutters cover each of the two-over-two double-hung windows.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

The Johnson House is an extraordinarily complete and unaltered example of a late Victorian T-plan house. The rear porch, which is still open, is unaltered from its original configuration, while few, if any, carpentry details are missing from the exterior of the structure. The building is also significant because of its scale. Located on the corner of two major streets, the Johnson House responds to its situation visually, being one of the largest, most generous examples of a T-plan in Austin.

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Site No. 11

Photo No. 14

Name: State Cemetery

Historic Name: State Cemetery of Texas

Address: 901 Navasota Street

Date: 1851-

Present Owner: The State of Texas

Legal: The south half of lot 5, Division B,
[bounded by a cemetery access road
on the north, Comal Street on the
east, East 7th Street on the south,
and Navasota Street on the west]

Original Use: Cemetery

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Acreage: ± 9 acres

Current Use: Cemetery

UTM Reference: 14/622540/3348660

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alteration: Not applicable

The State Cemetery, bounded by Comal, Navasota, East 7th, and East 11th streets, is located on approximately 18 gently rolling acres. Large oaks and pecans stud the grounds, which are enclosed by a wall of concrete blocks. The main entrance to the grounds is on the south, or East 7th Street, side where double iron gates open to a drive called Albert Sidney Johnston Avenue. A second set of gates marks an entrance from Comal Street which leads through the Cemetery and intersects Albert Sidney Johnston Drive on its north end.

Only the southern half of the Cemetery is presently used and is being nominated herein to the National Register. This portion is divided into three plats. The first, called the Official Plat, includes the graves of famous Texans such as Stephen F. Austin, General Edward Burleson, Joanna Troutman, Big Foot Wallace, Ashbel Smith, and Francis Lubbock. Several of the graves are marked with noteworthy statuary by the prolific Texas sculptor, Pompeo Coppini, a native of Italy who also executed statuary now on the grounds of the State Capitol, the University of Texas at Austin, Baylor University in Waco, and the Alamo in San Antonio.

The second plat is the burial place of Albert Sidney Johnston whose body was moved from the State of Louisiana and reinterred. The grave is marked by an enclosed tomb of the reclining figure of General Johnston, while the monument was executed by the renown Austin sculptress, Elisabet Ney.

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Site No. 11

Photo No. 14

Name: State Cemetery

Historic Name: State Cemetery of Texas

Address: 901 Navasota Street

Date: 1851 -

Present Owner: The State of Texas

Legal: The south half of lot 5, Division B,
[bounded by a cemetery access road
on the north, Comal Street on the
east, East 7th Street on the south,
and Navasota Street on the west]

Original Use: Cemetery

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Acreage: ± 9 acres

Current Use: Cemetery

UTM Reference: 14/622540/3348660

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alteration: Not applicable

The State Cemetery, bounded by Comal, Navasota, East 7th, and East 11th streets, is located on approximately 18 gently rolling acres. Large oaks and pecans stud the grounds, which are enclosed by a wall of concrete blocks. The main entrance to the grounds is on the south, on East 7th Street, side where double iron gates open to a drive called Albert Sidney Johnston Avenue. A second set of gates marks an entrance from Comal Street which leads through the Cemetery and intersects Albert Sidney Johnston Drive on its north end.

Only the southern half of the Cemetery is used presently and is being nominated herein to the National Register. This portion is divided into three plats. The first, called the Official Plat, contains the graves of famous Texans, two of whose graves--Stephen F. Austin and Johannis Troutman--are marked with noteworthy bronze statuary executed in 1912 and ca. 1914, respectively, by the prolific Texas sculptor, Pompeo Coppini (1870-1957).

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The third section, called the Confederate Plat, is situated in the eastern portion of the Cemetery and is comprised of rows of plain-white marble slabs. Each stone contains the name of the soldier memorialized, dates of birth and death, and the company with which he fought.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Area of Significance: Military, Politics/Government, Sculpture

The State Cemetery, burial ground for the honored dead of Texas, was founded in 1851, when General Edward Burleson, hero of the Texas Revolution, was interred on the tract. In 1854, the State purchased the land, which had once belonged to Andrew Jackson Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas from 1865-1866. However, the tract was seldom used until the 1860s when some officers of the Confederate Army of Texas were buried in the cemetery. Today, small white marble headstones mark the graves of about 1,583 soldiers and 515 graves of members of their families. Other notable individuals interred in the cemetery include Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," nine governors (as of 1968), and representatives of many periods of Texas history and departments of the state government. Statuary at the graves includes a marble figure of Albert Sidney Johnston by Elisabet Ney and bronzes of Austin and Joanna Troutman by Pompeo Coppini.

Through the untiring efforts of Louis W. Kemp, a state official, the remains of over 100 prominent persons were reinterred here after 1930. Since 1951, those eligible for burial have included designated state officials, Confederate veterans, and certain other famous citizens.

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The second plat is the burial place of Albert Sidney Johnston whose body was moved from the State of Louisiana and reinterred in the State Cemetery in 1867. The grave is marked by an enclosed tomb and statue of the reclining figure of General Johnston which was executed by the renown Texas sculptress, Elisabet Ney (1833-1907) in 1903.

The third section, called the Confederate Plat, is situated in the eastern portion of the Cemetery and is comprised of rows of plain-white marble slabs. Each stone contains the name of the soldier memorialized, dates of birth and death, and the company with which he fought.

A large number of noteworthy historical figures were buried in the State Cemetery prior to the 1920s. After 1925, Texan historian and author Louis Kemp initiated a drive to bring the significance of the Cemetery to the attention of the general public and to reinter prominent Texans who were lying in abandoned cemeteries and unmarked graves throughout the State. As a result of Kemp's efforts, and those of Dan Moody, governor of Texas from 1927 to 1931, the remains of more than 100 important historic figures were reburied in the Cemetery. In the Centennial year of 1936, 50 men and 26 women were brought to Austin and reinterred.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Area of Significance: Military, Politics/Government, Sculpture

The State Cemetery, burial ground for the honored dead of Texas, was founded in 1851, when General Edward Burleson, hero of the Texas Revolution, was interred on the tract. In 1854, the State purchased the land, which had once belonged to Andrew Jackson Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas from 1865-1866. However, the tract was seldom used until the 1860s when some officers of the Confederate Army of Texas were buried there. Today, small white marble headstones mark the graves of about 1,583 soldiers and 515 graves of members of their families.

A large number of important historic figures are buried in the State Cemetery or are represented there in the form of funerary art which they executed to commemorate specific individuals. Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," is buried in the Cemetery as are Johanna Troutman (reinterred 1913), designer of the Flag of the Lone Star; W. A. A. "Big Foot" Wallace (buried ca. 1900), famous Texas Ranger; Ashbel Smith (buried 1886), instrumental in founding The University of Texas; and Governor Francis Lubbock (buried 1905). Work by famous artists includes pieces by Pompeo Coppini, a native of Italy whose work also stands on the grounds of the State Capitol, The University of Texas at Austin, Baylor University in Waco, and the

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Alamo in San Antonio. The most noteworthy art is the marble reclining figure of Albert Sidney Johnston, sculpted by Elisabet Ney who also executed busts of Garibaldi in Italy; Schopenhauer, Humboldt, Bismarck, Ludwig II, William I, and George V in Germany; and Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston in Texas, the last two works now standing in the United States Capitol.

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Site No. 12

Photo No. 15

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: George A. Peterson House

Address: 1012 East 8th Street

Date: ca. 1904

Present Owner: Julio C. Galvan,
Trustee
1003 Mockingbird Drive
Manchaca, Texas 78652

Legal: Block 4, lot 8, Outlots 2 & 3,
Division B, George L. Robertson
Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential (rental)

UTM Reference: 14/622160/3348820

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: Rear porch framed in and enlarged post-1935.

The Peterson House is a T-plan, frame, late Victorian structure on a wood-post foundation. All windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The roof, which is gabled, was originally of cedar shakes but now is covered with composition shingles. The front porch is a three-bay composition with turned wooden columns, spindled balusters, elaborate brackets, and spindled canopy. Perhaps the most visually notable feature of the house is the configuration of the front bay which has clipped, 45°-angle corners and elaborate scroll brackets at the eaves. Additions have been made to the rear of the house, but they do not detract from the appearance of the structure as viewed from the street.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

1012 East 8th Street, constructed ca. 1904 for George A. Peterson, partner with C.O. Lindahl in a grocery and feed business on East 6th Street, is significant because it is an excellent example of a finely crafted, Victorian, T-plan residence. At one time prolific in Austin, many of these vernacular structures have been radically altered and their distinctive carpentry details removed. The Peterson House is not only intact, but its clip-cornered, elaborated front bay is a noteworthy variation on the T plan which is unusual for East Austin.

OWNER/OBJ.

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Site No. 14

Photo No. 17

Name: Administration Building

Historic Name: Administration Building

Address: 1820 East 8th Street

Date: 1914

Owner: Huston-Tillotson College
1820 East 8th Street
Austin, Texas

Legal: A portion of Lot 7, Division B,
Original City (Central portion
of the Huston-Tillotson College
Campus) as defined under "Legal
Description," cont. sheet "all, 24A."

Original Use: College Administration

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/622920/3346660

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Fair

Date(s) of Alterations: Exterior not altered.

The Administration Building at Huston-Tillotson College is a raised, two-story, institutional structure over a full basement. The building was constructed of scored concrete block which was fabricated by industrial students at the college; the design is a modified Prairie Style. The siting of the structure on the side of a hill is dramatic, and the sense of verticality which is imparted by setting and design is reinforced by the presence of tall cedars placed near the two main entrances.

The main entrances to the building are located on the northeast and southeast corners where stairs rise to gabled entrance porches. On the northwest and southwest corners, shed-like porches overhang the two basement openings. Basement walls are constructed of cast-in-place cement which has been heavily stuccoed and which projects out from the face of the wall. Windows are double-hung, four-over-four sash with a transom awning window at the top of each opening. A horizontal concrete band runs around the perimeter of the building like a tie beam at the head of the windows on the first and second stories. A simple frieze is located under a projecting eave, and the hipped roof is covered with metal. Two tall chimneys which rise well above the roof line are located at the southwest and northwest corners.

The Administration Building has been unused for a number of years and has suffered interior vandalism as a result. Many noteworthy features, however, remain intact, including free-standing cast-iron columns and much pressed-tin decorative ceiling.

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Administration Building
Huston-Tillotson College

Legal Description

Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of the intersection of East 7th Street with Chalmers Street, thence along the east side of Chalmers Street 712 feet N22° 51'E, thence 220 feet east to the southeast corner of the Administration Building for a place of beginning. Thence around the perimeter of the Building with a line 10 feet parallel to and outside of the exterior walls so as to include the sidewalk which is located on the east-southeast facade of the Building. See also attached Topographic Map of Huston-Tillotson College East Campus, Austin, Texas, surveyed November 14, 1953, revised January 28, 1963, by Orin E. Metcalfe, Civil Engineer, Austin, Texas (EXHIBIT A).

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Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Education, Industry

Huston-Tillotson College is a coeducational liberal-arts and sciences college which was formed by the merger of Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College in 1952. In 1914, when the Administration Building was constructed, the campus at 1820 East 8th Street was known simply as Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute.

While Tillotson College was created to provide Negroes with a strong liberal arts education, a large part of the pedagogical program emphasized industrial and technical training. A facility for teaching industrial classes had been constructed by 1887, and Evans Industrial Hall was largely completed by 1912.

Tillotson College made no secret of its interest in manual training and the Administration Building was a direct product of that interest. Constructed in 1914 by students trained on campus, the building was made of materials manufactured by students on the College grounds. The building derives its significance not only from the fact that it is a fine institutional example of modified Prairie style, but also because, with Evans Industrial Hall, it is a three-dimensional representation of the pragmatic philosophy of industrial arts which typified Negro education in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Site No. 15

Photo No. 18

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: Robert Irvin House

Address: 1008 East 9th Street

Date: 1885

Owner: Rudolph G. Segura
1008 East 9th Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 5, lot 10 less the west 7
feet, Outlots 2 & 3, Division B,
George L. Robertson Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622140/3348960

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: Wooden porch deck replaced with cement at undetermined date; porch added to rear L by 1935.

The Irvin House is a one-story, wood-frame, Victorian structure with a T plan which is simply but elegantly detailed. Located on a flat lot on the crest of a hill, the house has a simple three-bay facade and a front porch which is supported by turned columns. The front door has a transom, while the windows on the front facade have pointed, arched hoods. The east elevation is particularly pleasing, having four windows and a back door with a transom, all of which have the same hoods as the front facade. A large, finely detailed brick chimney is centered on the intersection of the two gable ridges, and a less elaborate brick flue, probably associated with the kitchen, is located at the rear of the T.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

1008 East 9th Street, one of the first residential structures built on Robertson Hill, was constructed by Robert Irvin, a carpenter, contractor, and builder. While the house is less ornate than many others of the same general period, it is noteworthy for the craftsmanship displayed in its construction, for the extent to which its original T-plan is intact and not obscured by additions, and for the general elegance

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of design evident in the execution of carpentry details and expression of scale and proportion. Less "boxy" than many other more ornate houses in the area, the Irvin House demonstrates the variety of form present in Victorian vernacular buildings in East Austin during the late nineteenth century.

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Site No. 16

Photo No. 19

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: Phillip W. Jobe House

Address: 1113 East 9th Street

Date: ca. 1900

Owner: Esperanza Hope Guajardo
1712 Woodland
Austin, Texas 78741

Legal: Block 3, lot 6, Outlots 2 & 3,
Division B, George L. Robertson
Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/622340/3348840

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: A small, square-shaped wing on the south elevation was removed before 1935.

The Jobe House is a one-and-a-half-story, raised, transitional-style house with a complicated hipped and gabled roof and dormers on the east and north elevations. The house is located at the southwest corner of 9th and Lydia streets; its design acknowledges the setting with a wraparound porch cut at a 45° angle so that the building is oriented to the corner. A main, transomed entrance is located in the middle of the east facade and a second, similar entrance on the north elevation.

With the exception of concrete steps to the front porch, the house appears to be intact. Square columns, simply detailed, support the deep porch overhang, while the balusters between the columns are of a compatible design. Dormers have square shingles and the gable ends display fish-scale shingles. A low, polychromatic, stone-veneer wall surrounds the house and ties it, visually, with the Guajardo Cash Grocery across Lydia Street.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

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The Jobe House, constructed about 1900 by Phillip W. Jobe, a real estate speculator, is significant because it is an excellent, nearly intact example of a transitional-style residence. With its prominent corner location, generous open design, and wide porches, 1113 East 9th Street was typical of homes built by newly affluent Austin families around the turn of the century.

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Site No. 17

Photo No. 20

Name: Bailetti House

Historic Name: Bailetti House

Address: 1006 Waller Street

Date: 1886

Present Owners: Laborers International
Union Local 790
1006 Waller Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 8, the south 65 feet of
lot 6, Outlots 2 & 3, Division B,
George L. Robertson Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

Current Use: Office

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/622220/3349100

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Wooden front steps replaced with cement at unknown date; front, center window may have been replaced.

The Bailetti House is a one-story, raised cottage with two entries opening from either side of a deeply inset porch. It is of simple wood-frame construction covered with clapboard siding, and is characterized by a symmetrical facade and hipped roof with two corbeled-brick chimneys. The two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, which are set to each side of the porch, are surmounted by simple, pointed hood moulds. The porch itself is marked with two delicately carved brackets that form the only significant decorative elements on the house.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce

1006 Waller Street was constructed in 1886 by W. S. Rogers for Salvatore Bailetti, a prominent, early East Austin merchant who owned a drug and grocery store, as well as a saloon, located across Waller Street at 1001 East 11th Street (see Site No. 19). The Bailetti House is architecturally significant because of its unusual "duplex" form (of which it is a unique example in East Austin), for its completeness, and for its almost unaltered condition.

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Site No. 18

Photo Nos. 21, 22

Name: Shorty's Bar

Historic Name: Haehnel Building

Address: 1101 East 11th Street

Date: ca. 1910

Present Owner: B.C. Haehnel, Jr.
222 East 10th Street
New York, New York 10003

Legal: Block 7, lot 1, Outlots 2 & 3,
Division B, George L. Robertson
Subdivision

Original Use: Commercial/Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Commercial

UTM Reference: 14/622280/3349100

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Unaltered

The Haehnel Building is comprised of a two-story, brick residence on the south-western part of lot 1 which is attached to a one-story, brick commercial structure on the northern part. The residence has a screened double gallery on the south facade supported by wooden columns which are elaborated with a simple scroll design. One original door with transom and limestone steps is located at the porch, while a second door with transom is found on the west facade near the wall shared by the residential and commercial portions of the building. Windows are shuttered and have rusticated limestone sills and lintels. The roof is hipped and covered with wood shingles, and a single brick chimney protrudes from the approximate center of the roof.

The attached brick commercial building, which is oriented linearly along East 11th Street, acknowledges its location at the corner of 11th and Waller with a corner doorway located in a 45°-angle wall. The continuity of the facade along the two streets is reinforced by the presence of a canopied porch which begins on the Waller street facade, wraps around the corner, and runs the width of the building along East 11th Street. Distinctive, San Antonio-style, paneled doors with shutters are located on the north facade (See Site No. 8, 1001 East 6th Street, for similar doors.). Detailing is simple and utilitarian.

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Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce

Lot 1, Block 7 has been a busy commercial location since the early 1880s when a structure was located on the southeast corner of 11th and Waller to serve as the residence, grocery, and saloon of Salvatore Bailetti (see also 1006 Waller, Site No. 18).

Carl Haehnel, member of a well-known Austin mercantile family, became involved with the property between 1895 and 1898. He ran a grocery and had his residence there in 1900, when a Sanborn Fire Insurance map noted the presence of a frame building on lots one and two with approximately the same configuration as the brick commercial building and residence now on the property. The present brick structure, which probably replaced Haehnel's first building, is the best example in Austin of a corner commercial business with an attached residence.

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Site No. 19

Photo No. 23

Name: Wesley Methodist Church

Historic Name: Wesley United Methodist Church

Address: 1164 San Bernard Street

Date: 1929

Present Owner: Wesley United Methodist
Church
1164 San Bernard Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 1, the north 107 feet of lots
3 and 4, Outlot 56, George L.
Robertson Subdivision

Original Use: Church

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Church

UTM Reference: 14/622560/3349180

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Unaltered

The Wesley United Methodist Church, located on the southwest corner of Hackberry and San Bernard streets, is a buff-colored, brick structure with a first floor partially below grade and a raised sanctuary. Admission to the first floor, which houses an auditorium, classrooms, and church offices, is through a door which faces Cotton Street. The sanctuary entrance is located at a tall tower, on the northwest corner of the building, which is approximately three stories tall and has corner finials of stone and a medallion between the lancet windows. An oculus is centered on the principal, east gable of the tower and has a tracery motif.

Buttresses which are located at the corners of the church step back as they ascend to the parapeted eaves. They have cast-stone caps at each stepback and cast-stone parapet caps at the gables. A continuous band of cast stone runs around the building between the first- and second-floor levels. Cast-stone sills are located at each lancet stained-glass window.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

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Areas of Significance: Architecture, Religion

At the time of its construction in 1929, Wesley United Methodist Church was one of the largest Negro churches in Texas. The congregation was established in Austin at the end of the Civil War and first held services in the basement of the Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The first church actually built by the congregation was a stone sanctuary located at 9th and Neches streets which served until 1882, when a new building was constructed at the same location. In 1929, the congregation moved to the present location at San Bernard Street where Church members have continued their tradition of active participation in community projects, mission work, and educational leadership. Church facilities have been used for classes conducted by Samuel Huston College and for the formal organization of the West Texas Methodist Conference.

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Site No. 20

Photo No. 24

Name: ✓ House at 1170 San Bernard Street

Historic Name: [No historic name]

Address: ✓ 1170 San Bernard Street

Date: ca. 1905

Present Owner: Gary L. Gilleland, et al.
1170 San Bernard Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Block 6, 67 x 107 feet of lot 2,
Outlot 56, Division B, George L.
Robertson Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14/622560/3349220

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Interior renovated ca. 1983.

1170 San Bernard is a one-story, late Victorian cottage with a hipped roof and two projecting gabled bays which face Hackberry Street on the south and San Bernard Street on the east. A wraparound porch extends between the projecting bays and is cut at a 45° angle on the southeast corner. Turned porch columns are decorated with brackets, and spindles and turned balusters span the distance between each column. Two four-panel doors face San Bernard Street and are surmounted by transoms.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Because lot 2, Block 6, has been the location of more than one house, it is not possible to ascribe a precise construction date to the structure at 1170 San Bernard. However, architectural detailing suggests that the house was built soon after 1900. Carefully renovated after 1980, the structure is an excellent, largely intact example of a small, vernacular, late Victorian cottage.

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Site No. 21

Photo No. 25

Name: Community Center

Historic Name: Community Center

Address: 1192 Angelina Street

Date: 1929-1930

Present Owner: Community Welfare Assistance
% Mrs. F.R. Rice,
Chairperson
1609 East 7th Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: North-central 53.5 x 175 feet of lot 2
Block 8, Outlot 56, Division B,
George L. Robertson Subdivision

Acreage: Less than one

Original Use: Community center

Current Use: Community center

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/622620/3349480

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: One window on the front facade was altered at an undetermined date.

The Community Center is a simple, one-story, raised, stuccoed public building with a centered entrance portico and an arched entranceway. A conductor box and downspout are located on each side of the front facade between two evenly spaced, one-over-one windows. The structure has a stepped parapet which is topped by a coping expressed as a raised plaster band.

Significance:

Date: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Social/Humanitarian

The Community Center is an intact public building whose simplified Mission Revival style is most unusual in East Austin. Plans for the Center began in 1927 when seven Negro federated clubs united to form the Community Welfare Association, a group intent on being a benevolent, charitable, health, and educational organi-

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zation. The building on Angelina Street was an outgrowth of their recognition of the need for a place where various Negro clubs could meet and where residents of the community could obtain health care. The Club was constructed in 1929-1930; activities which occurred there after its opening included milk distribution to families, providing of a nursery school (which Home Economics students at nearby Black colleges and public schools could observe), parental education classes, and establishment of a well-baby clinic.

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Site No. 22

Photo No. 26

Name: [No common name]

Historic Name: Charles W. Barnes House

Address: 1105 East 12th Street

Date: 1885

Present Owner: Rosetta Smith
1314 Bob Harrison
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: North 104 feet of lot 33, Outlot 55,
Division B, George L. Robertson
Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential (rental)

UTM Reference: 14/622320/3349440

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Date(s) of Alterations: Rear porch partially enclosed after 1935.

The Barnes House is a two-story, raised Victorian structure with a full basement. Portions of the basement walls are above ground because of the slope of the lot; they are constructed of random-sized pieces of limestone that have been lightly plastered or whitewashed and then scored. Basement windows are six-over-six and have arched tops.

A monumental entrance, which is located on the north facade, is slightly off-center. Wooden steps rise to a one-story projecting porch which is supported by two turned columns. The front entrance is a two-panel double door with arched upper panels. A transom is located above the door and a small second-story gable is centered over it.

A one-story bay which is supported by brick piers is located on the east side of the house and an interior flue rises from the standing-seam metal roof at the northeast corner. The metal roof is continuous and changes pitch at the point where the house and the rear, two-story porch meet. The porch is intact, but was altered when parts of it were enclosed on the east and west elevations.

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Significance:

Date: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

1105 East 12th Street, constructed for Charles Barnes, a wholesale and retail dealer in staples and fancy groceries, is one of the largest and most architecturally significant residential structures in East Austin. Located on a hill and dramatically sited, the simple but elegant Victorian structure expressed its owner's prosperity and social status.

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Site No. 23

Photo No. 27

Name: Southgate-Lewis House

Historic Name: Southgate-Lewis House

Address: 1501 East 12th Street

Date: 1888

Present Owner: Duane G. Albrecht
1501 East 12th Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Blocks 15 & 16, lots 1 & 2,
Outlot 57, Division B, Patterson
Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential

UTM Reference: 14:622820/3349520

Architctural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Carport of rear of house added after 1935.

The Southgate-Lewis House is a late Victorian, wood-frame house with projecting eaves and gables and a prominent, projecting front bay which has a dentiled cornice. Siding and trim used in the construction of the house is unusually ornate and varied. There is a continuous band of vertical siding at the base of the building which is capped with a horizontal band at the window sill. Drop siding occurs up to the sills of the second-story windows, above which multiple rows of fish-scale and rectangular shingles alternate. Ornamental barge trim with brackets is located at the eave line and the roof is covered by wooden shingles. An ornamental brick chimney rises far above the roof line on the north side of a small dormer on the east elevation. The dormer has brackets and crossed barge trim. The main entrance is located on the north elevation of the house facing East 12th Street, but a secondary entrance faces west toward Comal Street. A small board and batten carriage house with four-over-four windows is located on the southern part of the property, and appears to be con-temporaneous with, and compatible with, the residence.

Significance:

Dates: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Communications

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1501 East 12th Street is an excellent example of a richly textured late Victorian house. Few residences of its period, style and complexity remain in East Austin where simple, vernacular buildings were the rule and high-style structures, such as the Southgate-Lewis House, were the exception.

The House is also significant because it was constructed by R. C. Lambie, a well-known real estate developer and contractor associated with the construction of a number of landmark public buildings in Central Texas; and because it was occupied by several important Austin residents. John Southgate, the first owner, was a printer and bookbinder who eventually associated with publisher Eugene Von Boeckmann. In 1913, the house, like many others in the Robertson Hill area, was acquired by Blacks. An historically accurate series of children's books relating to Black history in East Austin and authored by local resident Ada De Blanc Simond, uses the Southgate-Lewis House and the Lewis family for their inspiration.

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Site No. 24

Photo No. 28

Name: Shotguns at 1203-1205 Bob Harrison

Historic Name: [No historic name]

Address: 1203-1205 Bob Harrison

Date: ca. 1900

Present Owner: Reed E. Orr
6319 Ridge Forest
San Antonio, Texas 78233

Legal: North 40 feet of the east 27 feet
of lot 2, and the west 23 feet of
lot 3, Block 6, Outlot 38, Division B,
James O'Reilly Subdivision

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: Less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Current Use: Residential (rental)

UTM Reference: 14/622440/3349620

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Fair

Date(s) of Alterations: Front porches replaced at an unknown date.

The structures at 1203-1205 Bob Harrison are a pair of nearly identical, early twentieth-century, shotgun houses. Located side-by-side in close proximity, the two buildings have single-door, central entrances and gabled roofs. A generous gable rake return occurs on the north elevation. Walls are of board-and-batten construction and roofs are covered with corrugated iron.

Significance:

Period: 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

With the shotgun located at 1206 Canterbury (Site No. 2), the Bob Harrison shotguns are the two best examples of their architectural type still standing in East Austin. The two buildings are noteworthy for the unusually large scale, which is expressed in their height and in the unusual stylistic references to the Classic Revival expressed in carpentry detailing at the eaves. Associations with a specific builder or owner are not known because the structures had been moved to their present location by 1935.

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Site No. 25

Photo Nos. 29, 30

Name: Oakwood Cemetery

Historic Name: ✓ City Cemetery, Austin City Cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery

Address: ✓ 16th and Navasota

Date: 1839

Present Owner: City of Austin

Legal: Block 98, lots 9-12, 0639 & 40, Division B, Original City

Original Use: Cemetery

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East,
Texas, 1:24,000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

Acreage: ca. 34 acres

Current Use: Cemetery

UTM Reference: A 14/622300/3350120
B 14/622660/3350180
C 14/633760/3349780
D 14/622380/3349700

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Excellent

Date(s) of Alterations: Not applicable

The original section of Oakwood Cemetery, one of Austin's earliest burial grounds, is located on a hill in East Austin and is bounded by Martin Luther King Boulevard on the north, Comal Street on the east, an unnamed alley on the south, and Navasota Street on the west. Comal Street runs north-south and separates the original section of Oakwood from the later annex. Further separation is afforded by a high chain-link fence which surrounds the property. Formal entrance to the cemetery is between ornate, massive, rusticated-stone posts at East 16th and Navasota streets, spanned by a double wrought-iron gate.

The cemetery lacks unusual landscape features but is filled with mature oaks and cedar trees of unusual size which are scattered throughout the grounds. Impressive funerary art is also an integral part of the cemetery and memorializes a number of Texas' most influential citizens. This art takes the form of monumental crypts and cenotaphs, noteworthy examples occurring in both the Jewish and non-Jewish areas at family plots owned by the Littlefields, Hoggs, Smoots, Nalles, Robbins, Peases, and Dreisles. In a few areas, specifically in the vicinity of the original Beth Israel Cemetery, highly ornate-metal fencing surrounds a number of graves and is an attractive landscape feature.

Oakwood also includes a significant building, the custodian's office, which is located on an access road running through the middle of the cemetery. The office

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is a one-story, Gothic Revival, L-shaped structure with a massive corner tower. Walls are constructed of rusticated, randomly-coursed, ashlar limestone. Finished, smooth limestone was used as trim at the lancet windows and doors, and as buttress caps at corners. The projecting roof at the eave and gable ends has heavy brackets. The tower located at the southeast corner of the building has a crenelated top. All entrances and windows have pointed arches.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Oakwood Cemetery is significant not only because it is the location of one of the finest Gothic Revival structures in Austin, but also because it is one of the city's earliest cemeteries. The first burial in the vicinity is thought to have occurred in 1839, when a body was interred at a point to the right of Oakwood's present main entrance and northwest of the present-day Beth Israel burying ground. In 1856, the Legislature of Texas transferred the property to the City of Austin and it soon became the burial place for innumerable pioneers and builders, including Governor E. M. Pease, Thomas Watt Gregory (former Attorney General of the United States), Thomas F. McKinney (father of the Texas Navy), and members of the prominent Zilker, Mayer, Bergstrom, Scarbrough, Kreisle, Nalle and Hirschfeld families.

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Rainey Street Historic District

Name: Rainey Street Historic District, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Location: The Rainey Street Historic District consists of a small residential neighborhood which fronts on Rainey Street; the houses are numbered sequentially from 70 through 97. The District runs from River Street on the south to Driskill Street on the north.

Acreage: 12

UTM References: A - 14/621360/3348180
B - 14/621480/3348140
C - 14/621380/3347820
D - 14/621260/3347840

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary of the Rainey Street Historic District is identified by the heavy black line on the accompanying map of the East Austin Multiple Resource Nomination and by the heavy black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. quadrangle. The area circumscribed by this boundary is a small, well-defined, and relatively intact historic neighborhood which was selected on the basis of consistent historic development, density and integrity of historic structures, and range of architectural types. Contingent areas which are excluded from the district include the length of Driskill Street, which has suffered the loss of almost every historic structure during the past ten years; East Avenue, which fronts on IH-35, a major disruptive transportation thoroughfare; blocks between River Street and the Colorado River where housing is insufficiently dense and too recent to justify inclusion in a National Register district; and Davis Street, where recent redevelopment has resulted in the construction of large commercial structures which are incompatible with the Rainey Street area. A few nineteenth-century residences still stand on Davis and Red River streets, but most are either severely deteriorated or altered.

Specifically: All of the lots facing on Rainey Street between Driskill Street on the north and River Street on the south, beginning on Driskill Street at the southwest corner of the intersection of Driskill and Rainey streets, thence generally west 128 feet to the rear of lot 4, Block 3, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision; thence generally south 250 feet to Davis Street, thence 60 feet across Davis Street to the northwest corner of lot 1, Block 5, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill and Rainey Subdivision; thence generally south 799.5 feet to River Street; thence generally east along River Street 120 feet to its intersection with Rainey Street; thence 60 feet across Rainey Street to the southwest corner of Block 1, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision; thence 128 feet generally east with the south line of Block 1, thence generally north 1,110 feet to Driskill Street; thence generally west with Driskill Street 128 feet on the north line of lot 6, Block 2, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision; thence 60 feet across Rainey Street to the place of beginning.

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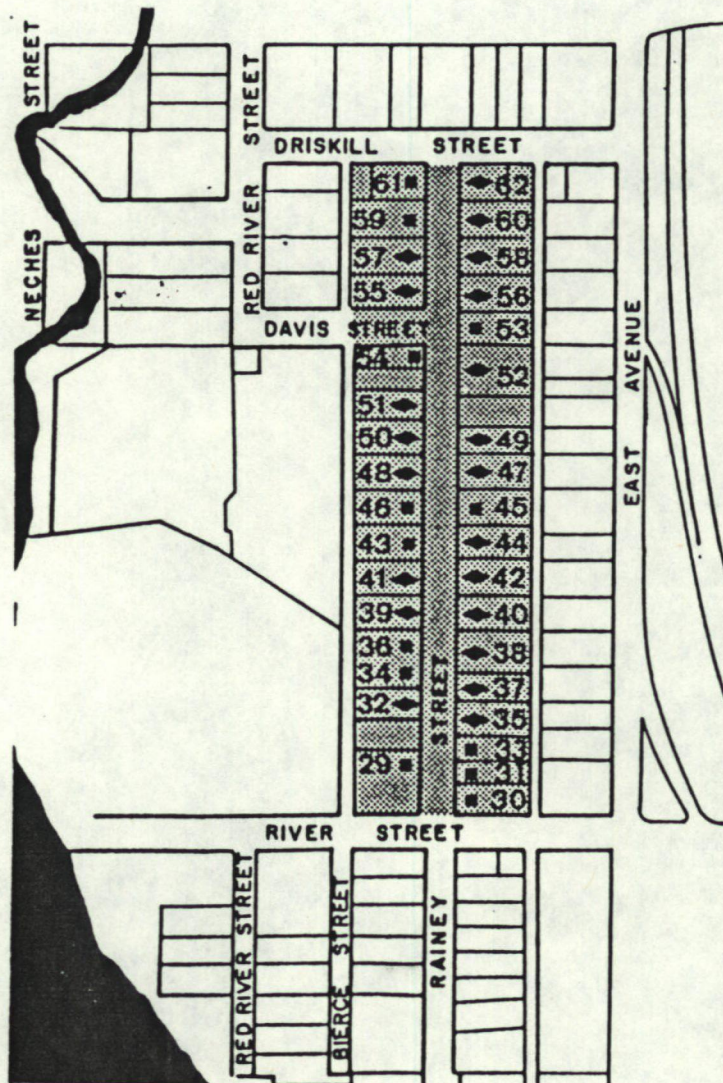
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RAINEY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT



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Description:

The Rainey Street Historic District, situated west of IH-35, south of East 1st Street, and north of the Colorado River, is a residential "pocket" which is comprised of 34 buildings, 21 of which are contributing to the district and 13 of which are noncontributing. All of the buildings within the district are used for residential purposes; only one structure is multifamily, and this is a two-story brick apartment building located on the southwest edge of the district. The majority of the houses within the district were constructed between 1885 and 1937; 41% of them are occupied by owners and the great preponderance are single-family dwellings. Although there is a considerable variety of architectural styles represented, the overall scale of the buildings is consistent and each structure shares with the others a similar relationship to Rainey Street. Lumber is the most common building material. The major intrusion in the district is the brick apartment house at the intersection of Driskill and River streets; less intrusive but similarly noncontributing buildings include structures which are severely deteriorated or which post-date the 1930s.

While the architectural types along Rainey Street range from Victorian cottages to 1930s bungalows, the preponderance of the buildings date from the period 1885 to 1920, and includes many fine examples of T-plan and L-plan cottages and Pyramidal houses. Specific attributes of each contributing structure appear in individual site descriptions.

Significance:

Architecture. Located on lots subdivided by well-known Austin developers J. L. Driskill and Frank Rainey on January 19, 1884, the 21 contributing buildings of the Rainey Street Historic District represent a generous range of styles. A consistent dependence upon wood as the building material of choice and the continued use of the buildings for single-family occupancy, imparts a decidedly residential quality to the district which is enriched by the preservation of historic building facades. Excellent craftsmanship and a firm grasp of scale are reflected in the many examples of vernacular Victorian and early twentieth-century cottages which abound on Rainey Street. Original building plans and details remain largely intact, with late nineteenth-century structures being characterized by intersecting gable roofs, combinations of hipped and gabled roofs, ornate wood trim--particularly at front porches, doors, and windows--and elaborated gable ends. Early twentieth-century structures are characterized by Pyramidal houses with more-or-less generous front porches; and variations on the bungalow, which is represented by a wide range in scale.

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Site No. 29

Photo No. 31

Address: 60 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Lot A, Rainey River Addition

Owner: Kaywin F. Carter, 789 Oakdale Drive, Austin, Texas 78745

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 30

Address: 67 Rainey Rainey Street

Legal Description: South 50.2 feet of the west 128 feet of Block 1, Outlots 72 & 73,
Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Bonifacio Ruiz, 2820 Garwood Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 31

Address: 69 Rainey Street

Legal Description: South 15.39 feet of lot 18 and adjoining south 19.8 x 128 feet,
Block 1, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Marion Look, 1503 Houston, Austin, Texas 78756

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 32

Address: 70 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 6, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Frances Christina, et al., 88 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1885

Owner at Time of Construction: Herbert D. Thetreau, stonemason

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame, late Victorian cottage with hipped roof and two gabled ends which face Rainey Street. The house has a front porch extending south from a projecting gabled bay; the porch and house foundation is cut and faced limestone. The house was one of the first constructed after the Driskill & Rainey Subdivision was platted.

Site No. 33

Address: 71 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, north 44.61 feet of lot 18, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E,
Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Prudencio Contreras Estate, Julio G. Contreras, heir, 71 Rainey Street, Austin,
Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 34

Address: 72 Rainey Street

Legal Description: North 100 feet of Block 6, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill &
Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Herbert Weigl, 813 Edgewood Drive, Richardson, Texas 75080

Category: Noncontributing

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Site No. 35

Photo No. 32

Address: 73 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 17, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey
Subdivision

Owner: Alvino Ledesma, 73 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: ca. 1913

Owner at Time of Construction: J. Hubert Zimpelman, salesman with E. M. Scarbrough & Sons

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, frame cottage with a pyramidal (hipped) roof, corner porch, and rear addition. The grounds between the house and street include significant landscaping features.

Site No. 36

Address: 74 Rainey Street

Legal Description: North 100 feet of Block 6, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill &
Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Herbert Weigl, 813 Edgewood Drive, Richardson, Texas 75080

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 37

Address: 75 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 16, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey
Subdivision

Owner: Maria Elena Morales, 75 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1893

Owner at Time of Construction: Herman Schuller, saloon proprietor

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Excellent example of a one-story Victorian frame cottage with ornate carpentry details intact. The front entrance is off center, though equally spaced between two front windows, making it appear that the third window and south third of the structure may have been added at a later time. There has been a recent addition to the rear of the building, and the original wooden front-porch deck and steps have been replaced with cement. See Site No. 51 (88 Rainey Street) for comments about window trim on the northern portion of the house.

Site No. 38

Address: 75½ Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 15 and the north 10 feet of lot 16, Outlots 72 & 73,
Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Reyes Medina, 75½ Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1915-1916

Owner at Time of Construction: W.W. Hammond, butcher

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame house with hipped roof and generous corner porch framed by five substantial wooden columns. This pyramidal form is common to East Austin but rarely appears in a house of this size. A porch which runs along the rear of the building has been enclosed since 1935, and the front entrance has been slightly changed.

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Site No. 39

Photo No. 33

Address: 76 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 8, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Joe Martin Regalado, 76 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: ca. 1917

Owner at time of Construction: Richard Schmidt, contractor and builder

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story wood-frame house of generous proportions with a front entrance portico and large dormer centered on the front door. Large simple brackets occur at the eave line. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There appear to have been very few alterations to the building since its construction.

Site No. 40

Address: 77 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 14, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Victor R. Zapata, 77 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: [Not known; ca. late 1920s-early 1930s]

Owner at Time of Construction: [Not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Typical small frame cottage with a centered front entrance and overhang.

Site No. 41

Address: 78 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 7, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Leon Rivera, 80 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: [Not known]

Owner at Time of Construction: [Not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame house with hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles. A large overhang is located on the front facade at the centered front entrance, and is supported by two wooden columns which rest on short stuccoed posts. Single stuccoed posts also stand on each side of the front steps.

Site No. 42

Photo No. 34

Address: 79 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block, lot 13, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Pablo Guerra, 79 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: ca. 1934

Owner at Time of Construction: Burt E. Bell, vice-president of Wallace Engraving Company

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story bungalow with hipped roof and corner porch. Two stuccoed pillars at the front entrance support truncated pyramidal columns which, in turn, support the porch roof. Decorative brackets occur at the front eave. This building is similar to that at 92 Rainey Street (Site No. 57).

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Site No. 43

Address: 80 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 6, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Leon Rivera, 80 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 44

Address: 81 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 12, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Birdie Ellen Holt, 3405 Willow Springs Road, Austin, Texas 78704

Date of Construction: [Not known]

Owner at Time of Construction: [Not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame cottage with central entrance. A small porch supported by decorative wooden columns shades the front door. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Site No. 45

Address: 81½ Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 11, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Carlos Palacios, 81½ Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 46

Address: 82 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 5, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Ben Moncivais, 2215 Santa Maria, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 47

Address: 83 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 10, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-division

Owner: Pablo and Victoria C. Astran, 83 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1909

Owner at Time of Construction: John P. Sheehan, teamster

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: A good example of a one-story, wood-frame, late Victorian cottage. There is an intrusive fence between house and street; doors and windows have been covered with decorative metalwork in recent years; and there is a shed addition on the rear of the house. None of the original frame decorative and structural elements appears to have been altered.

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Site No. 48

Photo No. 35

Address: 84 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 4, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-
division

Owner: Leon Rivera, 80 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1891

Owner at Time of Construction: Joseph R. Sheldon, employee or owner of a freight transfer
line.

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Excellent example of a one-story, late Victorian, wood-frame
cottage. Has very good, intact carpentry details.

Site No. 49

Address: 85 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, south 48.5 feet of lot 13, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E,
Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Dorothy M. Jones, 1400 Payne, Austin, Texas 78757

Date of Construction: Unknown [ca. 1905]. Major alterations to the front facade made
before 1935.

Owner at Time of Construction: Unknown

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame house with a hipped roof over the
major portion and a projecting gable end on the southwest facade. An older, late Victorian
structure is located behind the alterations and additions to the front facade, which appear
to have been completed in the early 1930s.

Site No. 50

Photo No. 35

Address: 86 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, lot 3, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-
division

Owner: Equeco, Inc., P.O. Box 12691, Austin, Texas 78711

Date of Construction: 1889

Owner at Time of Construction: Augustus Basnett, weighmaster, inspector

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Good example of a one-story, late Victorian, wood-frame
cottage with a corrugated metal roof, largely intact carpentry details, and a distinctive
metal hood above a window on the front elevation. An early addition stands at the rear of
the house, and stone steps have replaced wooden ones at the front entrance.

Site 51

Address: 88 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 5, south 48 feet of lot 2, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill
& Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Arthur F. Osborn, 1700 Kenwood Ave. Austin, Texas 78704

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Date of Construction: ca. 1889

Owner at Time of Construction: Woodford S. Clark, railroad engineer

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Good example of a one-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house. The structure is unusually large for the East Austin area, and includes distinctive window trim also found on more elaborate frame structures in Austin, such as those at 901 Rio Grande (constructed in 1887), 2102 Nueces (constructed in 1885), and 611 West 14th Street (constructed in 1885). Alterations to the building have included a shed addition on the rear and replacement of a wooden porch deck with cement.

Site No. 52

Photo No. 36

Address: 89 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 11 and the north 31.75 feet of lot 12, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Carey Leggett, Jr., and Dr. Georgia F. Leggett, 2904 Swisher, Austin, Texas 78705

Date of Construction: 1904

Owner at Time of Construction: Jonas J. Becker, merchant tailor

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a hipped roof and raised, projecting, gable bay. The house stands on its original brick piers, an unusual feature in East Austin where such structural elements normally have been replaced or covered over.

Site No. 53

Address: 89½ Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, the south 52 feet of lot 10, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Rosalia R. Felter, % Dr. Georgia F. Leggett, 2904 Swisher, Austin, Texas 78705

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 54

Address: 609 Davis Street

Legal Description: Block 5, the north 44 feet of lot 1, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Mrs. Sixten August Walberg Johnson, 609 Davis Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 55

Photo No. 37

Address: 90 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 1, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Christine W. Armbruster, 7330 Sanger Avenue, Waco, Texas 76710

Date of Construction: 1885

Owner at Time of Construction: Evan Campbell, furniture dealer

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Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian wood-frame cottage with excellent, intact, carpentry details. Original brick chimneys are present, but the original T plan has been obscured by additions. With Site No. 32 (70 Rainey Street), 90 Rainey Street is the earliest residence constructed after the Driskill & Rainey Subdivision was platted.

Site No. 56

Address: 91 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 9, and the north 8 feet of lot 10, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Velasquez Brothers, P.O. Box 2177, Austin, Texas 78768

Date of Construction: ca. 1892

Owner at Time of Construction: William B. Davis, saloon keeper

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a gabled roof. The front porch has been replaced with a concrete slab, and there is a shed addition on the rear; other architectural details appear to be intact. House rests on a brick perimeter beam. See 88 Rainey (Site No. 51) for comments on window trim.

Site No. 57

Address: 92 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 2, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Mildred L. Adair Estate, % Toby W. Adair, Jr., Route 1, Box 283, Prairieville, Louisiana 70769

Date of Construction: ca. 1935-1938

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story frame bungalow which is similar, if not identical, to site No. 42, 79 Rainey Street. Site No. 57 does not appear on a 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, but was constructed almost immediately thereafter when it replaced an earlier T-plan structure. The building is an excellent example of the bungalows common to East Austin, and is distinguished by the presence of a decorative, metal, foundation skirting similar to those at Sites No. 132 (902 East 14th Street) and 139 (903 East 15th Street), which were fabricated to look like rusticated stone. There have been minor alterations to the rear of the house.

Site No. 58

Address: 93 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 8, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Maria V. Sanchez, 93 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1895

Owner at Time of Construction: Arthus Leser, proprietor of the Austin Soap Factory

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with excellent carpentry detailing and as asphalt-shingle-covered gabled roof. The wooden porch floor has been replaced with concrete, and there is a shed addition at the rear of the building.

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Site No. 59

Address: 94 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 3, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-
division

Owner: Dagmar Grieder, 2603 Maria Anna, Austin, Texas 78703

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 60

Address: 95 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 7, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E, Driskill & Rainey Sub-
division

Owner: Roy Velasquez, 90 East Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1908

Owner at Time of Construction: Robert Spence

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame cottage with porch across a part of
the front elevation, hipped roof, double chimneys, and asphalt shingles. Original wooden
porch deck and steps have been replaced with wood.

Site No. 61

Address: 96 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the east 90 feet of lot 4, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E,
Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Luis C. Guerra, 96 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 62

Photo No. 38

Address: 97 Rainey Street

Legal Description: Block 2, west 81.27 feet of lot 6, Outlots 72 & 73, Division E,
Driskill & Rainey Subdivision

Owner: Elias A. Mendez, 97 Rainey Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: 1889

Owner at Time of Construction: Daniel W. Weaver, grocer

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, Victorian frame cottage with excellent carpentry
details. Wood trim at windows is similar, if not identical to, that present in a more elab-
orate frame structure built in 1887 at 901 Rio Grande, Austin. The original T plan of
the house has been obscured somewhat by an addition at the rear.

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Willow-Spence Streets Historic District

Name: Willow-Spence Streets Historic District, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Location: The Willow-Spence Streets Historic District consists of a modest-sized neighborhood of houses, churches, and commercial buildings which front on the 900-1100 blocks of Willow Street, a portion of the 1200 block of Willow Street, the 900-1000 blocks of Spence Street, a portion of the 1200 block of Canterbury Street, parts of San Marcos Street running sequentially from 78-99, and parts of Waller Street running sequentially from 80-87.

Acreage: 18

UTM References: A - 14/621630/3348160
B - 14/621980/3348020
C - 14/621900/3347800
D - 14/621580/3347920

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary of the Willow-Spence Streets Historic District is identified by the heavy black line on the accompanying map of the East Austin Multiple Resource Nomination and by the heavy black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheet. The area circumscribed by this boundary is a modest-sized, relatively intact residential neighborhood south of East 1st Street, east of IH-35, and north of the Colorado River. The district was selected on the basis of the architectural intactness of its late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential structures, as well as the presence of a variety of intact and compatible ancillary structures such as churches and a store. This integration of residential, commercial, and public buildings is a common feature of many areas of East Austin and serves to define the meaning of "neighborhood" in the area. Excluded from the district is a large section to the east which is of basically the same architectural integrity because many building facades have been greatly altered. Dense, potentially intrusive commercial development has occurred north of the district but, with the exception of an H.E.B. grocery which fronts on East 1st Street and backs onto Willow Street, this development has not had a significant effect on the district to date. South of the district, on Spence Street between San Marcos and Waller streets, Sanchez Elementary School provides a natural and unobtrusive boundary.

Specifically: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the IH-35 frontage road and a single-lane dirt alley which runs east-west and divides Block 1, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition; thence generally east along the alley 282 feet; thence generally north 50 feet; thence generally east 47 feet to the intersection of the northeast corner of the south 50 feet of lot 11, Block 1, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition; thence 60 feet generally east across San Marcos Street to the northwest corner of Site No. 124 (99 San Marcos Street); thence generally east 51.5 feet to the east line of lot 1, Block 2, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition; thence generally south with the east line of lot 1 to

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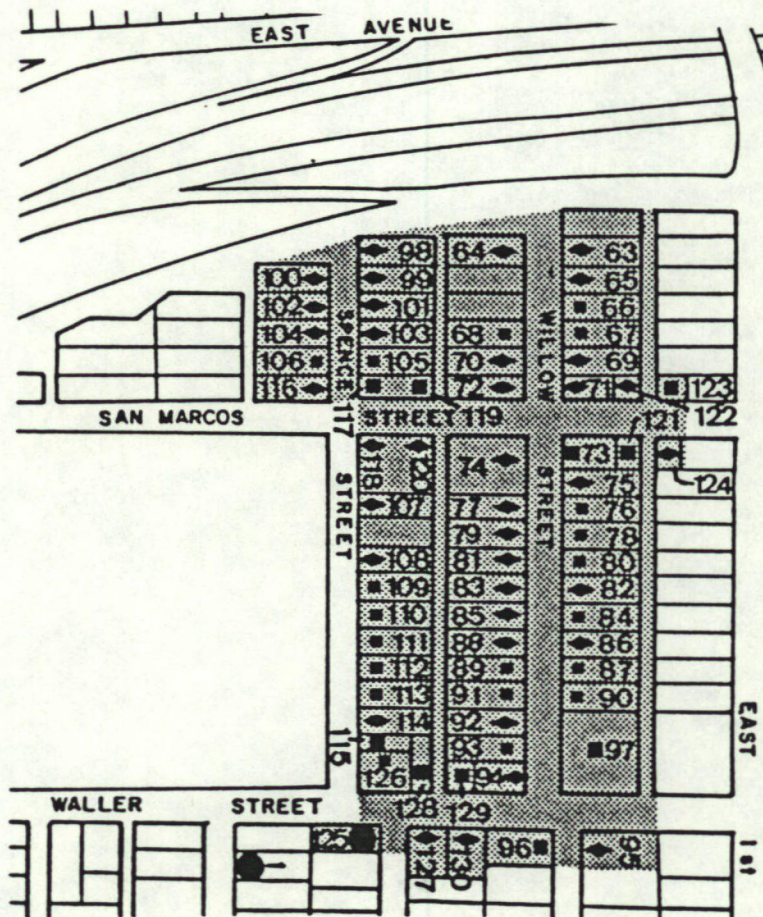
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WILLOW-SPENCE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT



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the single-lane dirt alley which runs generally east-west and divides Block 2, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition; thence along the alley 568.5 feet generally east to the intersection of the alley with Waller Street; thence across Waller Street 54 feet generally east to the west line of lot 11, Outlot 33, Division 0, Canterbury Square; thence generally north with the west line of lot 11 ca. 35 feet to the north line of lot 11; thence generally east 65 feet with the north line of lot 11; thence generally south 128 feet with the east line of lot 11 so as to include all the sanctuary of El Buen Pastor Church; thence generally south 50 feet across Willow Street to the northeast corner of lot 21, Outlot 33, Division 0, Canterbury Square; thence 128 feet generally south along the east line of lot 21 to the northeast corner of lot 31, Outlot 33, Division 0, Canterbury Square; thence 22.5 feet generally east with the north line of lot 32, Outlot 33, Division 0, Canterbury Square; thence 128 feet generally south through lot 32 to the north side of Canterbury Street; thence generally west with the south line of lots 31 and 32 approximately 45 feet; thence generally south 45 feet across Canterbury Street to the northeast corner of lot 41, Outlot 33, Division 0, Canterbury Square; thence generally south 128 feet with the east line of lot 41; thence generally west 50 feet with the south line of lot 41 to the point at which it intersects with Waller Street; thence ca. 93 feet generally north with the west line of lot 41; thence 54 feet generally west across Waller Street to the southeast corner of Block 3, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition (the northeast corner of the intersection of Spence and Waller streets); thence generally west 620 feet along the north side of Spence Street and the south side of Block 3, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition, to the intersection of Spence and San Marcos streets; thence generally west 60 feet across San Marcos Street to the southeast corner of Block 4, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition; thence generally south 50 feet across Spence Street to the north line of lot 10, Block 1, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition; thence generally east 10 feet with the north line of lot 10 to the northeast corner of Block 1, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition; thence 130 feet generally south with the east line of lot 10 along San Marcos Street to a single lane dirt alley which divides Block 1 in half; thence generally west along the 235 feet to its intersection with East Avenue (the frontage road for IH-35); thence generally north along the frontage road past its intersection with Spence and Willow streets ca. 690 feet to the place of beginning.

Description:

The Willow-Spence Streets Historic District, situated in the southern portion of East Austin along Willow, Spence, Canterbury, Waller, and San Marcos streets, is comprised of 68 buildings, 38 of which are contributing and 30 of which are noncontributing. There is a variety of structures in the district, including two churches, two stores, and one parsonage. But the preponderance of buildings is single-family residential, and 59% of these are occupied by their owners.

Although one house, Site No. 127 located at 81 Waller Street (Photo No. 55), may have been constructed as early as 1882, most of the structures were erected between 1910 and the early 1930s. There is a considerable range of architectural styles, including T-plan, L-plan, Pyramidal, Bungalow, and wraparound-porch types; the specific attributes of each contributing structure appear in individual site descriptions. All structures are constructed of wood and have a uniform relationship to the street. Almost all the buildings

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are of modest scale, and larger residential structures are confined to major intersections where their greater size provides both an anchor to the blocks on which they are located and visual balance to the smaller homes. One of the commercial buildings which is located within the district is compatible with the residences, being located on a corner, constructed of wood, and attached to a good example of a 1930s bungalow (Site No. 116, Photo No. 52). Two of the buildings--a parsonage (Site No. 120, Photo No. 53) and a church (Site No. 118) located on San Marcos Street--are wood-frame structures which are unobtrusive because of their scale, simplicity, location on the block, and wooden siding. The third public building, El Buen Pastor Church (Site No. 95, Photo No. 46), is a striking example of simplified Mission Revival Style. While the Church is considerably larger than any other public or private building in the district, its location in the northeast quadrant serves to anchor the district and helps to buffer it from the commercial intrusions of East 1st Street located one-half block to the north.

Significance:

Architecture. The Willow-Spence Streets Historic District represents an unusually intact neighborhood of residences and compatible commercial and public buildings. Located largely on blocks and lots which were not finally platted and subdivided until after 1900, the residences in the District are architecturally intact for the most part; a number of them demonstrate fine craftsmanship and are among the best examples of vernacular building types which were once common in Austin after 1900, but which are rarely found in such large concentrations today. In a city where specific functions and services have been segregated from one another, the Willow-Spence Streets Historic District is a rare example of a neighborhood in which homes, businesses, and churches are fully integrated and architecturally compatible.

Site No. 63

Address: 900 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 17, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Esther Susdorf, % Mrs. Eugene Nelson, 7705 Long Point Drive, Austin, Texas 78731

Date of Construction: 1913

Owner at Time of Construction: Sidney J. Lock, brakeman

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame cottage with hipped, asphalt-shingle roof and corner porch. Partially intact wooden columns support the porch.

Site No. 64

Address: 901 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 5, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Soledad Galvan Estate, % Ignacio Galvan, Jr., 901 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Clara Green

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with asphalt-shingle roof. The front porch has been replaced, but most other architectural details are intact.

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Site No. 65

Photo No. 39

Address: 902 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 16, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Mary Uballe, 902 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Georgia W. Darwin

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame house with a hipped roof and central entrance. A generous porch extends the width of the front facade and is punctuated by six wooden columns. Decorative balusters between each column are largely intact.

Site No. 66

Address 904 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 15, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Alfredo Hernandez, 904 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 67

Address: 906 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 14, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Vicente Hernandez, 906 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 68

Address: 907 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 8, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Timothy Torres, Jr., 81 Chalmers Avenue, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 69

Address: 908 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 13, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: James S. Ramsey, 7811 Manchaca, Austin, Texas 78745

Date of Construction: ca. 1923

Owner at Time of Construction: Leslie D. Moore, automobile mechanic

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Typical one-story wood-frame cottage with a hipped roof and corner porch.

Site No. 70

Photo No. 40

Address: 909 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 9, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Charles Nafus, 909 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1912-1913

Owner at Time of Construction: Walter G. Haberlin, railroad engineer

Category: Contributing

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Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, wood-frame residence with generous front and side porches on the first floor and a dormer over the front entrance.

Site No. 71

Photo No. 41

Address: 910 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 12, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Lionicio Rodriguez, 910 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1910-1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Andreas Anderson, carpenter

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, late Victorian house with a complex hipped roof and wraparound porch. The building strongly expresses its important position at the corner of two streets; almost all significant architectural details appear to be complete.

Site No. 72

Address: 911 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 10, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Audelio G. Jasso, 2613 Carnarvon Lane, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1909

Owner at Time of Construction: Aloucious L. Fulton, gardner

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a corrugated metal roof.

Site No. 73

Address: 1000 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, south 91.87 feet of lot 26, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Charles Reyna Hernandez, 1100 Bentwood Road, Austin, Texas 78722

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 74

Photo No. 42

Address: 1001 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lots 1-2, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Jerry Jean Miller, 1001 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1914

Owner at Time of Construction: Frank E. Jones, railroad clerk

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with generous porches on the north and east sides. Metal columns at the front facade have been replaced recently with more compatible wooden columns. Other original architectural details are intact. Like Site No. 71 (910 Willow Street), the Jones House relates well to its location on the corner of an intersection, being larger and more architecturally complex than many other nearby residences.

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Site No. 75

Address: 1002 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 25, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ernest Luna, 310 Cloudview Drive, Austin, Texas 78745

Date of Construction: ca. 1914

Owner at Time of Construction: Alma Pinckney

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a hipped roof and projecting front gabled bay. Porch and other carpentry details are largely intact. Alterations to original fabric include a shed addition to the rear of the building, new front steps, and cement-plaster skirting at the foundation.

Site No. 76

Address: 1004 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 24, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ezekiel G. Almanza, 1004 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 77

Address: 1005 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 3, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ramona Sanchez, 7200 Dixie Drive, Houston, Texas 77017

Date of Construction: 1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Robert F. Jones, driver with the Lone Star Ice Company

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a hipped roof flanked by two gabled wings. A porch, portions of which have been replaced, curves around the front entrance and spans the distance between the two gabled ends. See also Site No. 79 (1007 Willow Street) and Site No. 81 (1009 Willow Street).

Site No. 78

Address: 1006 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 23, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Vernell Thordarson, 1722 Ben Crenshaw Way, Austin, Texas 78746

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 79

Address: 1007 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 4, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Francisca Cabrera, 1706 Deerfield Drive, Austin, Texas 78741

Date of Construction: 1910

Owner at Time of Construction: Walter E. Simms, railroad brakeman

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a largely intact front porch. The building configuration appears to be identical to that of Site No. 77 (1005 Willow Street) and Site No. 81 (1009 Willow Street).

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Site No. 80

Address: 1008 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 22, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Lillie Roemer, 1008 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 81

Photo No. 43

Address: 1009 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 5, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Lorenzo Cardenas, 1009 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1910

Owner at Time of Construction: Olin T. Moore, railroad engineer

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house. The building configuration appears to be identical to that of Site No. 77 (1005 Willow Street) and Site No. 79 (1007 Willow Street).

Site No. 82

Photo No. 44

Address: 1010 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 21 and the west 3.5 feet of lot 20, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Jerry W. Lawson and G. Hutchinson, 1010 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1911-1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Friedrich Kriegel, waiter

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a wraparound front porch and complex hipped roof. The porch is intact, but the roofline may have been altered to adapt attic space to living quarters by adding dormers. The porch railing has been replaced and front steps which formerly were wooden now are cement.

Site No. 83

Photo No. 45

Address: 1011 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 6, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Arthur and Marilyn Jacob, 1011 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Frank Buckley, farmer

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a hipped, asphalt-shingle roof. A central entrance projects slightly from the plan of the front facade, which is covered by a finely detailed porch. Alterations include an addition to the rear of the building, a new porch railing, and the replacement of wooden front steps and porch deck with concrete.

Site No. 84

Address: 1012 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, the east 43.5 feet of lot 20, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

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Owner: Mamie Jacob, 1012 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 85

Address: 1013 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 7, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Valentine Sanchez, % Mary Alice Sanchez, 1013 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1910

Owner at Time of Construction: Ralph A. Chunn, clerk

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame house with gabled roof and corner porch. The front columns are intact; a wooden porch has been replaced with cement and there is a shed addition on the rear of the building.

Site No. 86

Address: 1014 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 19, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Cruz A. Gonzales, 1014 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1914

Owner at Time of Construction: Ernest McElroy, carpenter

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, wood-frame cottage with considerable post-1914, pre-1940 alterations to the front facade. The basic configuration of the structure is unchanged.

Site No. 87

Address: 1016 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 18, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Frances Morgan, 1016 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 88

Address: 1101 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 8 and the west 4 feet of lot 9, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Delores Mendoza Flores, % Mrs. John Crawford, 10727 Sugar Hill, Houston, Texas 77042

Date of Construction: 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Robert F. Jones, driver with the Lone Star Ice Company

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a gabled roof line, porch, and carpentry details largely intact. A generous porch wraps around the eastern part of the front facade. Wooden steps and front-porch deck have been replaced with concrete.

Site No. 89

Address: 1103 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the east 43 feet of lot 9, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Guadalupe Almanza, 1103 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

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Site No. 90

Address: 1104 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 17, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Maria H. Fraire, 1104 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 91

Address: 1105 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 10, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Pedro Guerrero, 1105 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 92

Address: 1107 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 11, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Joe S. Bernal, 1107 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Otto F. Schwinge, butcher at lunatic asylum

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame house with hipped roof and porch which extends the width of the front facade. Five wooden columns are irregularly placed across the front elevation, the doors and windows of which have been altered.

Site No. 93

Address: 1109 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 12, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Alejandro Mendez, 1109 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 94

Address: 1111 Willow Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the north 92 feet of lot 13, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Mary G. Martinez, 1111 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Rufus A. Holloway, minister

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame house with a hipped roof and corner porch supported by wooden columns. A dormer is located over the front entrance.

Site No. 95

Photo No. 46

Address: 1200 Willow Street

Legal Description: Outlot 33, lots 11-12, Division 0, Canterbury Square

Owner: El Buen Pastor Presbyterian Church, 1200 Willow Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1902-1903

Owner at Time of Construction: First Street Methodist Episcopal Church

Category: Contributing

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Description and Significance: One-story, plastered church building with a raised parapet wall and standing-seam metal roof. The long axis of the church, which follows a Latin cross plan, is laid out along Waller Street. However, it responds to its corner location with an attached tower and major entrance on the southwest elevation. There is an oculus on the principal facade. Detailing hints of a simplified Mission style and proportions are pleasing.

Site No. 96

Address: 1201 Willow Street

Legal Description: Outlot 33, lot 21, Division 0, Canterbury Square

Owner: Jesse J. Bartlett, 3204 Church Hill Drive, Austin, Texas 78703

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 97

Photo No. 47

Address: 1111 East 1st Street

Legal Description: Block 2, Lot 11-16, Outlot 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: H.E. Butt Store Property Company No. 2, % Property Tax Service, P.O. Box 13268,
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 98

Address: 808 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 16, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: William Danforth, 1400 West Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701

Date of Construction: [not known]

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing (portion of house facing Spence Street)

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame cottage with a hipped roof and corner porch supported by simple wooden columns. Extensive, noncontributing additions have been made to the rear of the building on the central and northern parts of the lot.

Site No. 99

Photo No. 48

Address: 900 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 15, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Bernardino Romo, 900 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1917-1918

Owner at Time of Construction: Alfred Johnsen, engineer

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame house with a hipped roof. A porch supported by wooden columns is located across the eastern three-fifths of the front facade.

Site No. 100

Address: 901 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 6, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition

Owner: Ananias Perez, 901 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1917

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Owner at Time of Construction: Mrs. F. Jones

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame house with a gable roof and dormer centered over the front entrance. Porch details such as columns and rails appear to be original. There is a garage shed addition on the rear of the building.

Site No. 101

Address: 902 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 14, Outlots 31 & 32, Division, MK&T Addition

Owner: Larry Guillot, P.O. Box 4091, Austin, Texas 78763

Date of Construction: ca. 1925-1926

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story frame cottage with a corrugated-metal hipped roof and corner porch supported by simple wooden columns.

Site No. 102

Photo No. 49

Address: 903 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 7, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition

Owner: F. Ralph Schneider Estate, 1500 Travis Heights Blvd., Austin, Texas 78741

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Owner at Time of Construction: Mrs. John P. Bius

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, wood-frame cottage with hipped roof and corner porch supported by two simple wooden columns. A shed addition stands at the rear of the structure and wooden steps have been replaced with concrete.

Site No. 103

Address: 904 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 13, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Presciliano L. Leos, 904 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: [not known]

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a front porch supported by floor-to-ceiling wooden columns. Wooden steps have been replaced with concrete.

Site No. 104

Address: 905 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 8, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition

Owner: John Coy, 905 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Owner at Time of Construction: Malcolm S. Dunn, driver for the Austin Transfer Company
(resident)

Category: Contributing

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Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame cottage with a hipped roof and porch across a portion of the front facade. Columns at the porch are partially intact. Wooden steps have been replaced by cement and a cement handicap ramp has been installed recently.

Site No. 105

Address: 906 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 12, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: William A. Hofer, 6913-B Thorncliff, Austin, Texas 78731

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 106

Address: 907 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 1, Lot 9, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition

Owner: Olga T. Schneider, 1500 Travis Heights Blvd., Austin, Texas 78704

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 107

Photo No. 50

Address: 1004 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 24, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Charles R. Hernandez, 1100 Bentwood Road, Austin, Texas 78722

Date of Construction: ca. 1911

Owner at Time of Construction: Carl G. Wagner, dry goods merchant

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with a complex hipped and gabled roof and wraparound porch. There is a noncontributing garage apartment at the rear of the lot. Alterations to the residence include cement steps to the front porch and concrete plaster at the foundation. Most carpentry details are intact.

Site No. 108

Address: 1008 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 22, Outlots 32 & 33, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Esteban R. Aguilar, % Leon Austin, T.E. Wiley Company, P.O. Box 1423,
Austin, Texas 78767

Date of Construction: 1916

Owner at Time of Construction: Robert J. Hammond, real estate, insurance and loan agent,
notary

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story wood-frame house with hipped roof and corner front porch supported by wooden columns.

Site No. 109

Address: 1010 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 21, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Renova Ltd., 1108 San Antonio, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

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Site No. 110

Address: 1012 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 20, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Mariano Trujillo, Jr., 1012 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 111

Address: 1014 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 19, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Lorelei Bella Brown, 1014 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 112

Address: 1016 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 18, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Bruno Sanchez, 1016 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 113

Address: 1018 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 17, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Margarita Quintero, 1018 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 114

Photo No. 51

Address: 1020 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 16, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ernest R. Perez, 1809 Margaret, Austin, Texas 78704

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Owner at Time of Construction: C.H. Page & Bro.

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, board-and-batten cottage with a hipped roof and corner porch. Many architectural details are intact, including a Victorian corner-porch column. New elements include a cement foundation, steps, and porch floor.

Site No. 115

Address: 1022 Spence Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the south 82.5 feet of the west 31 feet of lot 15, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Victor Mokarzel, Sr., 1022 Spence Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 116

Photo No. 52

Address: 78 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 1, lot 10, Outlot 43, Division 0, Spence Addition

Owner: Olga T. Schneider, 1500 Travis Heights Blvd., Austin, Texas 78704

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Date of Construction: ca. 1925-1926

Owner at Time of Construction: Louis Bonugli, grocery at 819 Spence Street, residence at 78 San Marcos Street.

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Frame commercial building fronting originally on Spence Street, but re-oriented after 1935 to the corner of Spence and San Marcos streets. The store has a false front which faces Spence. An attached residence located south of the store is a bungalow which has a front porch supported by red-brick columns. Decorative brackets occur at the front eaves. A noncontributing two-story garage apartment stands at the rear or south end of the lot adjacent to an alley.

Site No. 117

Address: 80 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 11, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ceferino Palomares, 82 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 118

Address: 81 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lots 25 & 26, Outlots 31 & 32, MK&T Addition

Owner: San Marcos Street Church of Christ, 81 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Owner at Time of Construction: Church of the Nazarene

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, plain, wood-frame church with a gable roof, wood siding, and asphalt shingles.

Site No. 119

Address: 82 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 4, lot 11, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Ceferino Palomares, 82 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 120

Photograph No. 53

Address: 87 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lots 25 & 26, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: San Marcos Street Church of Christ, 81 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Helge Westergaard, chief engineer for the Lone Star Ice Company (resident)

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house that probably functions as a parsonage for the Church of Christ. The structure has a gable roof which is supported at one corner of the front porch by a single Ionic column. An unsympathetic addition has been made to the rear of the building.

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Site No. 121

Address: 95 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 2, the north 46.63 feet of lot 26, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Elizabeth Tabuada, 95 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 122

Address: 96 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 1, the north 42 feet of lot 12, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Juanita G. and Eva G. Garcia, 96 San Marcos Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a frame addition on the west side. The house, which appears to have been comprised originally of one room, has a front porch which runs the width of the house and is supported by Doric columns.

Site No. 123

Address: 98 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 1, south 50 feet of lot 11, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Glenn C. Joy, 3401 Catalina Drive, Austin, Texas 78741

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 124

Photo No. 54

Address: 99 San Marcos Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 1, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: William E. Nickels, 1707 Brookhaven Drive, Austin, Texas 78704

Date of Construction: [Moved to present site ca. 1930; original construction ca. 1890s]

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with a central projecting entrance pavilion and wraparound porch. The main roof is hipped; a dormer gable is centered on the front entrance. This is one of the best examples of this house type in East Austin.

Site No. 125

Address: 1201 Canterbury Street

Legal Description: Outlot 33, lot 41, Division 0, Canterbury Square

Owner: Antero Carrillo, 1201 Canterbury Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: 1909

Owner at Time of Construction: Emelie Martin

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, T-plan, late Victorian cottage with addition to the rear. Fine carpentry details appear to be intact.

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Site No. 126

Address: 80 Waller Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the south 82.5 feet of the east 16 feet of lot 15 and the south 82.5 feet of lot 14, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Joe Martinez, Jr., 1901 Romeria, Austin, Texas 78757

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 127

Photo No. 55

Address: 81 Waller Street

Legal Description: Outlot 33, the south 65.5 feet of lot 31 and the south 65.5 feet of the west 22.5 feet of lot 32, Division 0, Canterbury Square

Owner: Mary Godoy, 81 Waller Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1882

Owner at Time of Construction: Robert K. Brydson, gardner

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, central entrance, board-and-batten, frame structure with intact brick chimney, 6-over-6 windows, and small front porch. Site No. 127 appears to be one of the earliest (if not the earliest) structures in the survey area.

Site No. 128

Address: 84 Waller Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the north 46 feet of lots 14-15, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Dorothy Ann R. Maldonado, 84 Waller Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 129

Address: 86 Waller Street

Legal Description: Block 3, the south 46.2 feet of lot 13, Outlots 31 & 32, Division 0, MK&T Addition

Owner: Cecil Ned Granger, 605 West 10th Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 130

Address: 87 Waller Street

Legal Description: Outlot 33, lot 21, Division 0, Canterbury Square

Owner: Jesse J. Bartlett, 3204 Church Hill Drive, Austin, Texas 78703

Date of Construction: ca. 1905

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame cottage with fine carpentry details intact.

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Swedish Hill Distoric District

Name: Swedish Hill Historic District, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Location: The Swedish Hill Historic District consists of a small neighborhood of houses which fronts on the 900 block and a portion of the 1000 block of East 14th Street and on the 900 block of East 15th Street. Olander Street forms the western boundary of the District, and Waller Street cuts through it on the east.

Acreage: 4

- UTM References: A- 14/622140/3349740
- B- 14/622320/3349780
- C- 14/622320/3349620
- D- 14/622140/3349600

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary of the Swedish Hill Historic District is identified by the heavy black line on the accompanying map of the East Austin Multiple Resources Nomination and by the heavy black line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. quadrangle. The area which is circumscribed by this boundary is a small, intact, residential neighborhood east of East Avenue (the frontage road for IH-35), south of East 15th Street, and north of a small, unimproved park. A major cemetery--Oakwood (Site No. 28, Photo Nos. 29,30)--is located one block east of the District which was selected on the basis of the intactness and cohesiveness of the residential structures. Surrounding areas were excluded from the District because the building facades had been so altered that they lacked integrity. Intrusive elements include a small, modern residence on the northeast corner of East 14th Street and Olander (Site No. 131), and a one-story Cumberland-plan cottage (Site No. 134) which was considered to be a noncontributing element because of the siding applied to the exterior walls. Neither structure seriously impairs the District, however, because they are of a compatible scale and type of construction.

Specifically: Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of the intersection of East 15th and Olander streets, also being the northwest corner of lot 8, Block 2, Outlot 42, Division B; thence east 250 feet to the southwest corner of the intersection of East 15th and Waller streets, also the northeast corner of lot 12, Block 2, Outlot 42, Division B; thence south along Waller Street with the east line of lot 12, thence south 20 feet across a single-lane dirt alley; thence east 40 feet across Waller Street to the northwest corner of lot 6, Block 3, Outlot 42, Division B; thence east 57.5 feet with the north line of lot 6; thence south 120 feet with the east line of lot 6 to East 14th Street; thence west 57.5 feet along East 14th Street with the south line of lot 6 to the northeast corner of the intersection of

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East 14th and Waller streets; thence west 40 feet across Waller Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of East 14th and Waller streets and the southeast corner of lot 1, Block 2, Outlot 42, Division B; thence west ca. 220 feet along East 14th Street; thence south 50 feet to the northeast corner of lot 55, Outlot 41, Division B; thence south 150 feet with the east line of lot 55; thence west 50 feet with the south line of lot 55; thence north 150 feet with the west line of lot 55; thence north 50 feet across East 14th Street to the south line of lot 6, Block 2, Outlot 42, Division B; thence west ca. 30 feet to the southwest corner of lot 6 and the northeast corner of the intersection of East 14th and Olander streets; thence generally north along Olander Street to its intersection with East 15th Street and the place of the beginning.

Description:

The Swedish Hill Historic District, situated in the northwestern part of historic East Austin along East 14th and 15th, Olander, and Waller streets, is comprised of 12 residential buildings, 9 of which contribute to the District and 2 of which do not. Approximately 50% of the buildings are owner occupied; without exception, the structures are well maintained and in a remarkable state of preservation. The houses were constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1938; there are representatives in the district of construction during every decade during that 58-year span and of most of the architectural styles present in East Austin as a whole. The structures demonstrate a consistence of setback, landscape, scale, and materials, and a craftsmanship and state of preservation which is unusual in the area.

Architectural styles which are represented in the District are vernacular versions of the Victorian L plan (Site No. 132), T plan (Site No. 136, Photo No. 57; Site No. 137; Site No. 140, Photo No. 59), Cumberland plan (Site No. 134; Site No. 138, Photo No. 58), late Victorian corner-porch plan (Site No. 142, Photo No. 60), Pyramidal plan (Site No. 139), and Bungalow plan (Site No. 133, Photo No. 56). All of the buildings are finely detailed; many display pleasing carpentry ornamentation in the forms of porch columns, balusters, railings, brackets, spindles, and a variety of siding and shingling types.

Significance:

Architecture. Located on lots in the Original City of Austin and subdivided and developed earlier than most other parts of East Austin, Swedish Hill was a residential neighborhood occupied by downtown business people and tradesmen. Its significance derives not only from the broad range of architectural styles which is represented in the District, but also from the fact that each building is an excellent example of its own particular style. Architectural details are complete, and in many cases original plans have not been obscured by later additions. As a result, the Swedish Hill Historic District is the best example in East Austin of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century, residential neighborhood which remains intact.

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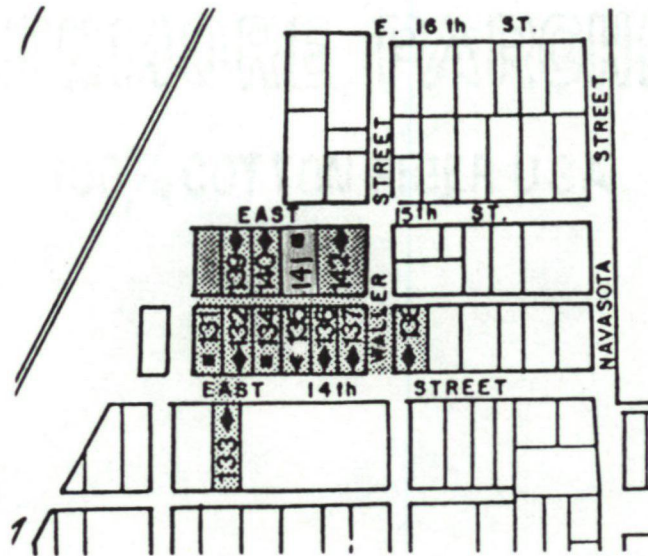
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SWEEDISH HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



- - noncontributing
- ◆ - contributing

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Site No. 131

Address: 900 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 6, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: William Maddox, 900 East 14th Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Category: Noncontributing

Site No. 132

Address: 902 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 5, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: James Campbell and Don Neumann, P.O. Box 3466, Austin, Texas 78764

Date of Construction: 1888

Owner at Time of Construction: Mrs. N. N. Gammel (N. N. Gammel, steamship ticket agent, book dealer)

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian cottage with early twentieth-century additions on the rear. Steps leading to the entrance are cement, but other original details are intact. Metal skirting around the base of the building has been made to look like rusticated stone.

Site No. 133

Photo No. 56

Address: 903 East 14th Street

Legal Description: The east 50 feet of lot 55, Outlot 41, Division B

Owner: Lorenzo Rodriguez and Mary Louise Maya, 2901 South 5th Street, Austin, Texas 78704

Date of Construction: ca. 1920s; present house appears to represent the second improvement on the lot.

Owner at Time of Construction: [not known]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story bungalow with a broad front porch supported by short pyramidal wooden columns which rest on stuccoed columns. The structure is covered by a gabled roof; the off-center front entrance has been altered from its originally centered configuration.

Site No. 134

Address: 904 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 4, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: James Campbell, P.O. Box 3466, Austin, Texas 78764

Category: Noncontributing

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Site No. 135

Photo No. 57

Address: 906 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 3, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Oscar Morris Free, 3208 Hemlock, Austin, Texas 78722

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Owner at Time of Construction: [S.M. and W.M. Gaines?]

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One story, late Victorian, board-and-batten structure with additions to the rear constructed by 1935. A porch spans the front facade. The location of the front door appears to have been slightly altered.

Site No. 136

Photo No. 57

Address: 908 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 2, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Marie Basey, 908 East 14th Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: [late 1890s-early 1900s] Improvements on the lot by 1879; present house must represent second improvement.

Owner at Time of Construction: [Mrs. Nancy Robinson, 1879-1890s]. Residing at the same address 1885-1888: John M. Robinson, carpenter.

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian, wood-frame house with original front porch, projecting gabled wing, and hipped roof.

Site No. 137

Address: 910 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 1, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: James Campbell, P.O. Bix 3466, Austin, Texas 78764

Date of Construction: 1891

Owner at Time of Construction: John Johnson, carpenter

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-story, late Victorian cottage with gabled roof. Brick piers, covered on a portion of the front by board-and-batten sheathing, are original as is the interesting mixture of different sidings on the house. Fine carpentry details are intact.

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Site No. 138

Photo No. 58

Address: 1000 East 14th Street

Legal Description: Block 3, lot 6, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Maude S. Johnson Estate, 1000 East 14th Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1886

Owner at Time of Construction: Mrs. Hedwig Sandahl

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Distinctive two-story, Cumberland-plan, wood-frame residence with an early board-and-batten, one-story addition on the rear of the building. Intact original or early features include a wood-shingle roof, simple but fine carpentry details, and a one-story porch supported by four columns which spans most of the width of the front facade.

Site No. 139

Address: 903 East 15th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 8, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Theodore Bogisch Estate, % Elizabeth Bogisch, 903 East 15th Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Owner at Time of Construction: William G. Clarkson, carpenter (resident)

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Good example of a small, one-story, frame cottage with a hipped roof and front porch. Metal skirting has been fabricated to look like rusticated stone.

Site No. 140

Photo No. 59

Address: 905 East 15th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 9, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Peter J. and Kathy Fears, 905 East 15th Street, Austin, Texas 78702

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Christopher C. Bullock, carpenter (resident)

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: Good example of a small, one-story, frame cottage with a gabled roof and front porch.

Site No. 141

Address: 907 East 15th Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lot 10, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: Gustave Hermanson, 2018 Singing Brook, Austin, Texas 78723

Date of Construction: ca. 1938

Owner at Time of Construction: Gustave Hermanson, janitor at Brackenridge Hospital

Category: non-contributing

Description and Significance: Good example of a small, one-story, wood-frame bungalow with a gable roof and front porch. Simple brackets occur at the front eaves.

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Site No. 142

Photo No. 60

Address: 1406 Waller Street

Legal Description: Block 2, lots 11 and 12, less the north 10 feet and east
10 feet of lot 12, Outlot 42, Division B

Owner: M. D. Lowe, 2306 Cypress Point West, Austin, Texas 78746

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Owner at Time of Construction: Carl Berkman

Category: Contributing

Description and Significance: One-and-a-half, late Victorian, wood-frame
house with a complex gabled and hipped roof. Columns are equally
spaced along a porch which wraps around a portion of the structure.

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Historic Resources of East Austin
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Addition

Site No. 26

Photo No. 61, 62

Historic Name: Newton House

Date: 1874

Address: 1013 E. 9th Street

Legal: Lot 6 plus Southeast triangle of Lot 5, Block 4, Outlots 2 & 3, Division B, George L. Robertson Subdivision (legal description as given in Travis County Courthouse records)

Owner: David West and Mark Rahe
1013 E. 9th Street
Austin, TX 78702

Original Use: Residential

Current Usage: Residential - private (owner occupied)

Original Site: Restricted access

Acreage: Less than one

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Dates of Alteration: First kitchen in basement c. 1890. Kitchen and bathroom southwest corner second floor c. 1910. Stairway from first floor to basement removed c. 1910. First floor back porch enclosed and first floor hall partitioned for addition of bathroom at rear hall c. 1910. Second floor back porch enclosed c. 1940, when house was divided into four apartments. South and north porches restored in 1984. New kitchen and three new bathrooms added to original structure in 1984. Exterior restoration completed 1985.

The Newton House is a raised, two-story residence designed in a transitional Greek Revival/High Victorian Italianate style. It is located on an ample corner lot in an older, largely residential area of somewhat smaller, later houses. The property slopes downward from the front to the rear of the lot.

Greek Revival influence can be detected in the Newton House in a variety of ways, such as the four room/center hall plan; the two-story, five-bay front and rear facades and the two-bay sides; and the wood-shingled hip roof surmounted by widow's walk. Italianate influences include the large brackets under the roof eaves; the chamfered posts on front and rear galleries; the four-panelled doors with transoms and the two-over-two pane windows; the massive, semi-circular gables above front and rear doors; and the staircase running from main to second floors.

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The house sits atop a brick basement under the central hall and eastern portion of the building. The three-bay rear gallery is supported by brick piers at basement level and chamfered posts with brackets at first and second floor levels. Enclosed approximately 1940, the galleries were recently restored using structural evidence and an historic birdseye view dated 1887 as confirmation. The two-tiered front porch had been destroyed many years ago, but structural evidence and known detailing from the rear galleries were used to approximate the historic porch as best possible. The interior of the Newton House has been restored to its basic configuration with minor adaptations for kitchen and bathrooms.

There have been outbuildings associated with the structure in the past but none survive. Their archaeological potential has not been tested.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899

Area: Architecture

Specific Date: 1874

Builder: Loomis and Christian

The Newton House is a rare and unusually intact Austin example of a transitional, essentially vernacular residence reflecting High Victorian Italianate and Greek Revival traditions. Deed records indicate the structure was built in 1874 at a cost of \$612.50. The structure was not included in the initial Historic Resources of East Austin nomination pending completion of rehabilitation work.

The land upon which the Newton House was constructed was owned by the Dr. Joseph W. Robertson family, who resided a block west at the old French Legation (1842; National Register, 1969). The area was subdivided by the Robertsons, who gave their name to the area, Robertson Hill. According to records, the Newton House was constructed for James M. Long in partnership with R.M. Russell and F.W. Chanler. The first owners apparently defaulted on payments, and control of the property was assumed by George L. Robinson, who subsequently deeded the land to his widowed mother, Lydia Lee Robertson. There is no indication one way or another whether or not members of the Robertson family actually resided in the structure. In 1884 the house was sold to Mr. A.H. and Mrs. M.A. Newton, for whom the house is named. The Newton family sold the property in 1915, and both neighborhood and house declined. It was divided into apartments circa 1940, and was in a somewhat deteriorated state when acquired by the present owners, Mark Rahe and David West. The house has been restored and returned to single family occupancy.

Few Reconstruction-era houses remain in East Austin or other parts of the city. While likely considered a typical middle class house when constructed, the Newton House has grown in importance considerably with the demolition or mutilation of comparable structures. The house is of special interest to architectural historians in displaying distinct Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic elements. It has a strong visual prominence in the neighborhood.

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Newton House
Addition to Historic Resources of East Austin
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Bibliography:

"Title Abstract for 1013 E. Ninth Street" (M.S.), The Bergen, Daniel & Gracy
Abstract Company, n.d., in possession of owners.

"Austin, State Capitol of Texas," birdseye view by Augustus Koch, 1887, on file
at Austin History Center, Austin.

Dr. Kenneth Hafertepe to Peter Flagg Maxson, interview by telephone, February
17, 1987.

Geographical Data:

Austin East Quadrangle 1:24000
UTM Reference: 14/622180/3348880

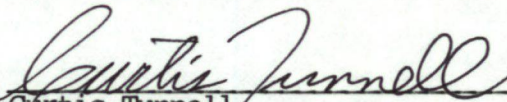
Representation in Existing Surveys:

Texas Historic Sites Inventory, 1975, 1980 on file at the Texas Historical
Commission, Austin.

City of Austin Historic Landmark, Office of Land Development, City of
Austin.

State Historic Preservation Officer Certification:

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is local.


Curtis Tunnell 24 Feb. 1987
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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Site No. 27

Photo Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66

Name: Rogers-Bell House

Historic Name: Rogers-Bell House

Address: 1001 East 8th Street

Date: 1893

Present Owner: Emily Browning Little
1001 East 8th Street
Austin, Texas 78702

Legal: Lot 1, Block 1, George L.
Robertson's Subdivision of
Outlots 2 & 3, Division B

Original Use: Residential

Acreage: less than one

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Austin East, Tex
1:24000, 1966
Photorevised 1973

UTM Reference: 14/622080/3348820

Building; private; occupied; restricted access; private residence; original site

Architectural Description:

Physical Condition: Good

Dates of Alteration: Kitchen, dining and bath addition to southeast corner ca. 1969. Southwest corner, west facade window at level one changed to doorway ca. 1969. Front porch infilled and bedroom and bath added, wood frame construction with brick veneer ca. 1969. Front porch infill removed and porch restored 1987. Addition to southeast corner renovated 1987. Exterior restoration completed 1987.

The Rogers-Bell House is a raised, brick residence designed in the Eastlake style. It is located on an ample corner lot with prominent siting immediately adjacent to the French Legation (1842; National Register, 1969). The property slopes downward from the front to the rear of the lot, allowing for a single level at the front and two-story construction at the rear of the house. The house is a rarity in the neighborhood because of its solid brick construction. Most surrounding houses are smaller, of a later date, and wood frame construction.

Victorian stylistic features include the fishscale, pressed-tin roof with decorative, scroll-shaped hip knobs atop each of the north, south, east and west-facing gables. Each gable end is adorned with a circular or diamond-shaped gable vent. Cast-iron vent covers at the crawl space are decorative five-pointed star configurations. Brick arches appear above all windows and doors, and sills are rusticated limestone. The load-bearing brick walls extend to form the perimeter

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foundation walls of the house with no interior piers necessary. Enclosed in approximately 1969, the three-bay front porch was recently rebuilt using photographic and structural evidence. The front porch features turned columns and balusters, two styles of decorative brackets and running trim. In as much as the character of the rear (southeast corner) was significantly changed by an addition ca. 1969, it was the restoration architect's intent to modify this portion in the spirit of the original design. Evocative of the front porch with three-bay proportions, the rear elevation now portrays the same three-bay proportion in a screened porch, typical of the Victorian period.

The Roger-Bell House is essentially a T-shape. Windows are one-over-one pane, and rectangular bay windows project from the front (north) gable and the center of the west elevation. Three small chimneys with corbelled brickwork are placed along the ridges of the roof.

Two interior fireplaces demonstrate Italianate style influence; painted with Eastlake influenced cobwebs and Arts and Crafts detailing, they are perhaps the most interesting single feature of the interior. The house retains most of the original hardware, with four panel doors and transoms throughout.

The only known outbuilding historically associated with the structure does not survive. The archeological potential of the site has not been tested. Large pecan trees are found on the property.

Significance:

Period: 1800-1899

Area: Architecture

Specific Date: 1893

Builder: Unknown

The Rogers-Bell House is a locally important and distinctive example of a masonry, Eastlake style cottage. It is prominently located adjacent to Austin's oldest standing, wood structure, the French Legation. While Victorian styles are common to the neighborhood, the age, architectural detailing and materials used set the Rogers-Bell House apart from the wood frame houses nearby. The structure was not included in the initial Historic Resources of East Austin nomination, as unsympathetic but reversible modifications then affected its integrity.

The land upon which the Rogers-Bell House was constructed was owned by the Joseph W. Robertson family who resided next door at the old French Legation. The area was subdivided by the Robertsons, who gave their name to the area, Robertson Hill. According to the records, land on which the Rogers-Bell House sits was purchased for \$600.00 in 1891 by Martin E. Rogers who at that time was bridge foreman for the Austin and Northwestern Railroad. In 1893, construction of the structure at 1001 East 8th Street was completed and became home of Rogers and his wife, Addie Loving Rogers. The Rogers occupied the home until Mr. Rogers' death

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 85

in 1942. During that time, Martin Rogers rose in the ranks of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and ultimately served as Assistant Roadmaster and Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges.

In 1943, Lewis D. Lyons purchased the home from the estate of Martin E. Rogers for the sum of \$4,000.00. L.D. Lyons, one of Austin's most prominent Black citizens and land holders, owned and operated the red brick grocery store at 518 East 6th Street in the present-day Sixth Street Historic District (NR 1975). Mr. Lyons was a lay leader at Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, a trustee at Samuel Huston College, secretary of the Friend in Need Society of Austin, and was known as "the Black Mayor of East Austin." Mr. Lyons was the only Black bondsman in Austin at the time of his death in 1944. Mr. Lyons' widow, Mattie Ruth Lyons, continued to live in the house at 1001 East 8th Street and married Mr. Jerry Bell in 1951. Mr. Bell was employed by Governor Allan Shivers for over thirty years as chauffeur and houseman and was on staff during the years the Shivers family lived in the Texas Governor's Mansion (1949-1957).

After Mr. Bell moved from the Rogers-Bell House in 1984 into a nearby nursing home, the house stood vacant for one year until it was acquired by the present owner, Emily Little.

The restoration of the Rogers-Hill House has significantly enhanced the integrity of the historic neighborhood. Due to its prominent siting and high visibility from the adjacent French Legation, the Rogers-Bell House is an important visual and historical link with East Austin's past. The house is of special interest architecturally due to its unusual brick construction and display of distinctive Victorian stylistic elements.

Bibliography:

Travis County Deed Records

Travis County Probate Records

Travis County Marriage Records

Austin-Travis County Collection: City Directories and Newspaper files

Mrs. Allan Shivers to Betty Little, interview by telephone, November 14, 1987.

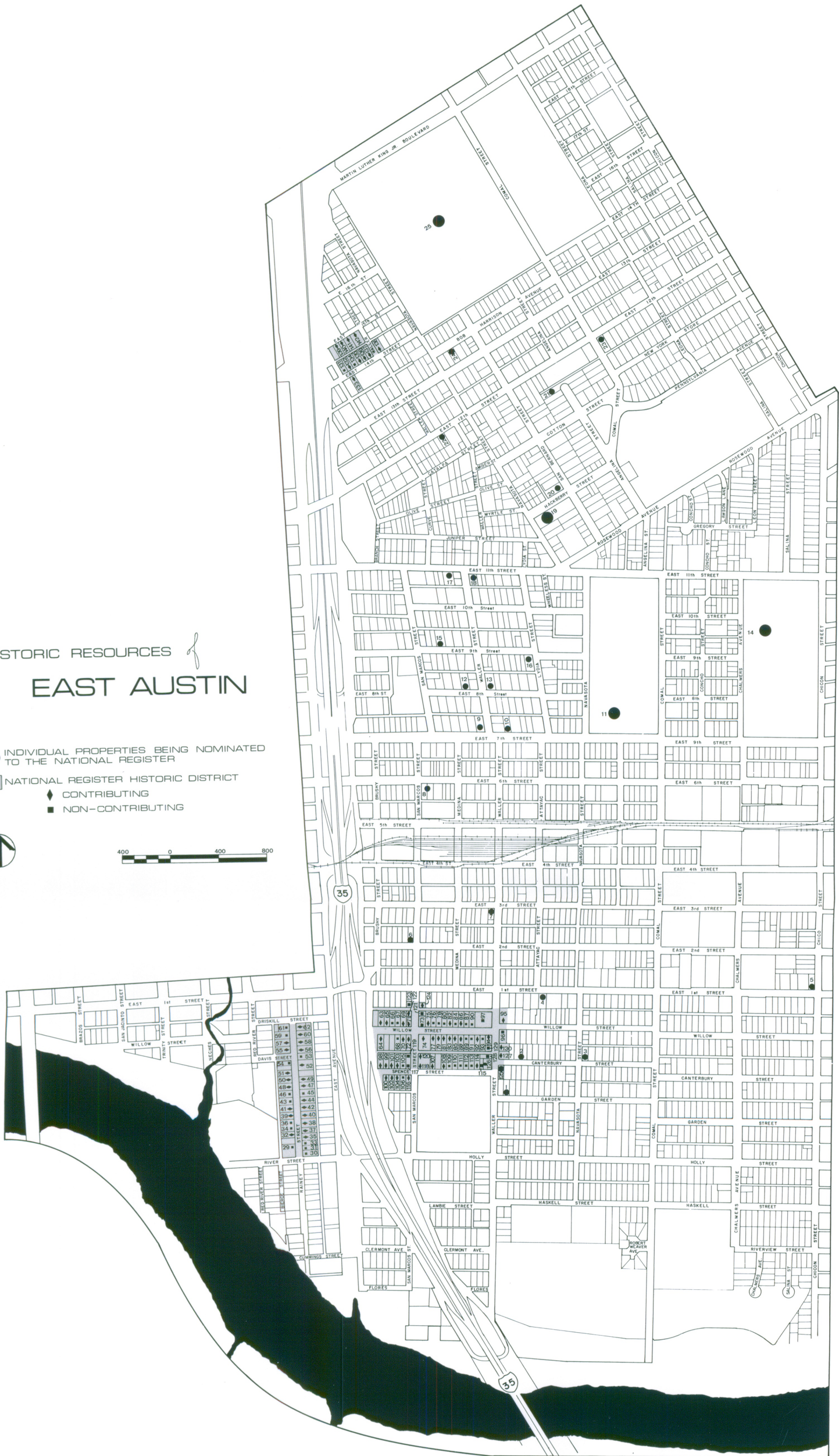
"The Historical and Biographical Souvenir and Program of the 25th Anniversary of Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Austin, Texas, 1882-1907", May 6 to 14, 1907, C.W. Abington.

Representation in Existing Surveys:

City of Austin Historic Landmark, Office of Land Development, City of Austin.

HISTORIC RESOURCES
EAST AUSTIN

- INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES BEING NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER
- NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
- ◆ CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received 8/14/85
date entered

Continuation sheet Item number Page

Multiple Resource Area dnr-11
Thematic Group

Name East Austin Multiple Resource Area
State TEXAS

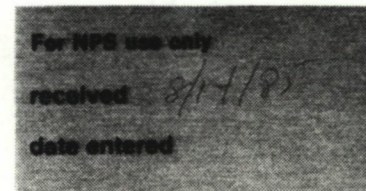
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Briones, G.P., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Reject (letter to be written)</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 2. | Swedish Hill Historic District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Synda McClellan 5/12/86</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 3. | Willow-Spence Streets
Historic District | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 4. | Southgate-Lewis House | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 5. | Barnes, Charles W., House | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 6. | Community Center | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 7. | State Cemetery of Texas | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Synda McClellan 5/12/86</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 8. | Bailetti House | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 9. | House at 1170 San
Bernard Street | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |
| 10. | Irvin, Robert, House | Entered in the
National Register | <u>for</u> Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 9/17/85</u> |
| | | | Attest | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name East Austin Multiple Resource Area
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Peterson, George A., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

12. House at 1400 Canterbury Street

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

13. Moreland, Charles B., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

14. Jobe, Phillip W., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

15. Wesley United Methodist Church

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

16. Johnson, C.E., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

17. Shotguns at 1203--1205
Bob Harrison

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

18. Shotguns at 1206
Canterbury Street

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

19. McGown, Floyd, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

20. Maddox, John W., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byrum 9/17/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name East Austin Multiple Resource Area
State TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Haehnel Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/17/85

Attest

22. City Cemetery

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

23. Polhemus, Joseph O.,
House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/17/85

Attest

24. Rainey Street Historic
District

~~Entered in the
National Register~~

Keeper

Melvyn Byers 9/17/85

Attest

25. Administration Building

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible

Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

26. Buratti Brothers

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible

Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

27. Industrial Structure
& Schulze House

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible

Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

28. Lindeman House

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible

Keeper

Linda McClelland 9/17/85

Attest

29. Schulze, Walter, House and
Industrial Structure

Entered in the
National Register

for
owner
objection withdrawn
Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/25/86

Attest

30. Newton House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 4/28/87

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name East Austin MRA
State Travis County, TEXAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Rogers--Bell House

Substantive Review

Keeper Patrick Andrews 6/24/88

Attest _____

32. Keeper _____

Attest _____

33. Keeper _____

Attest _____

34. Keeper _____

Attest _____

35. Keeper _____

Attest _____

36. Keeper _____

Attest _____

37. Keeper _____

Attest _____

38. Keeper _____

Attest _____

39. Keeper _____

Attest _____

40. Keeper _____

Attest _____

COVER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

East Austin MRA
Travis County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

AUG 14 1985

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 9/2/85 - 9/28/85

Action: ACCEPT 9-17-85

RETURN _____

REJECT _____

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *Well researched and organized M.R. for East Austin, which defines distinctive characteristics and patterns of development. Good assessment of significant architectural property types - particularly residences. Also good on role of certain neighborhood/community institutions.*

Recom./Criteria Accept
 Reviewer L McClelland
 Discipline Arch. History
 Date 9/17/85
 _____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

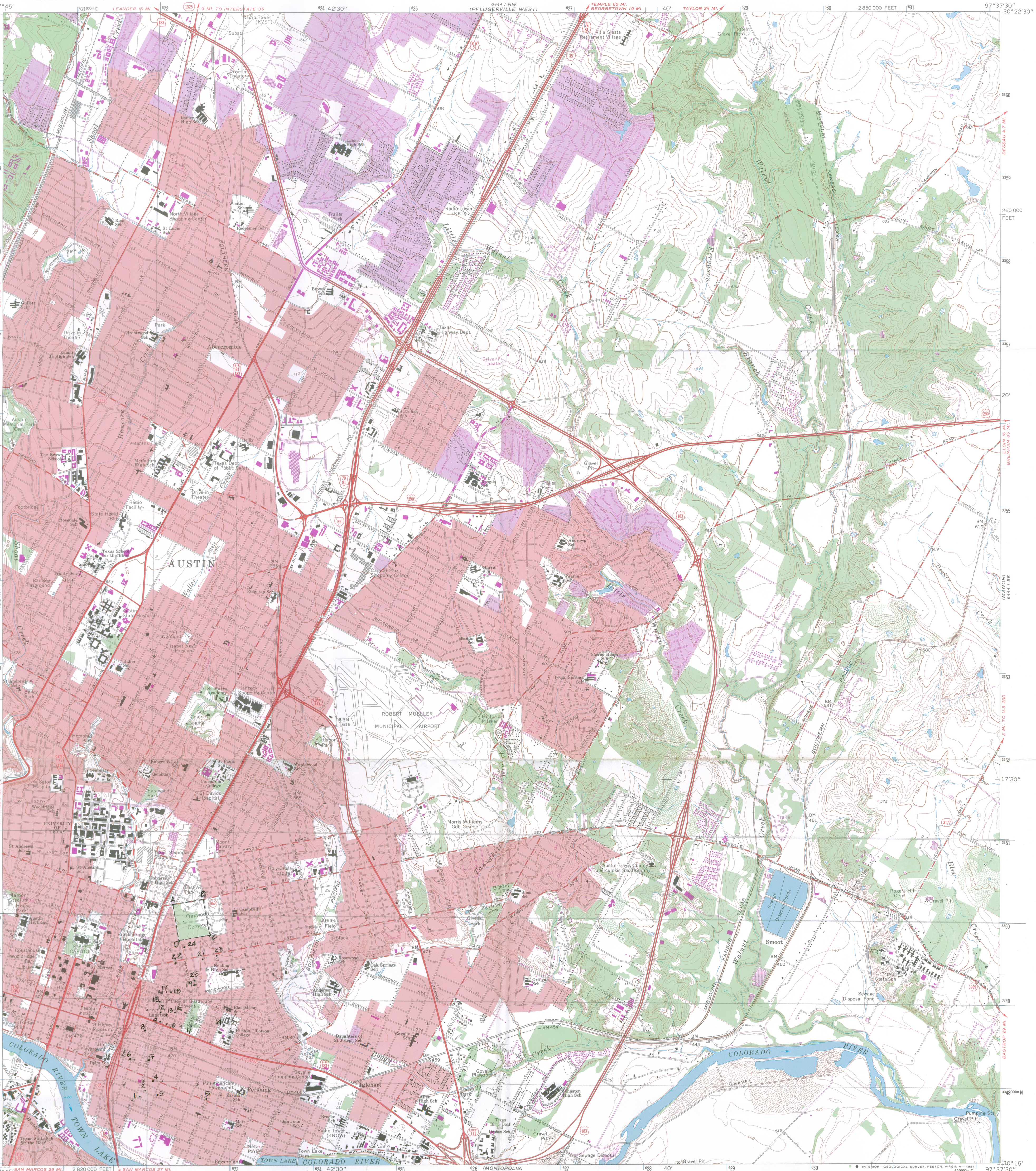
Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Post Initial Nomination Entries

See individual property file within East Austin MRA for any entries completed after the original nomination.

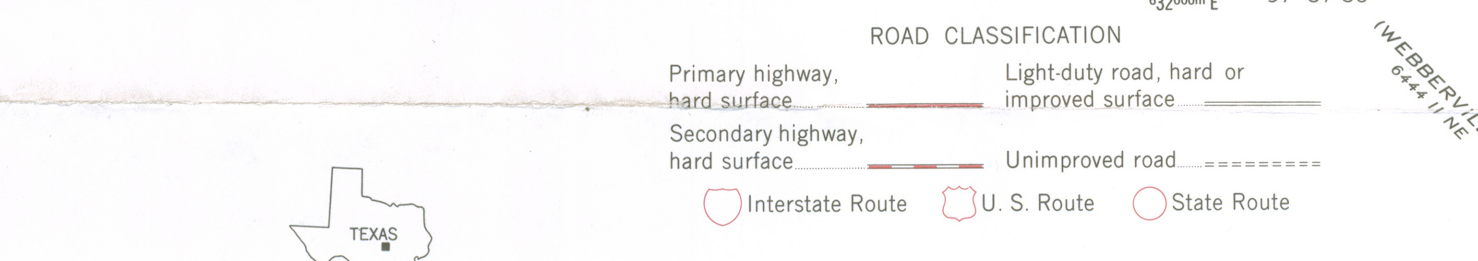
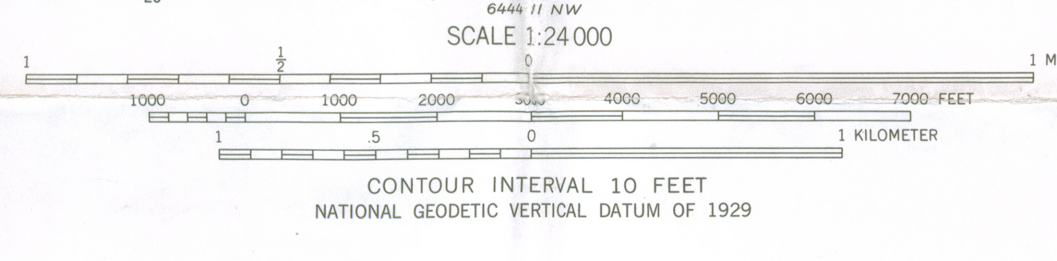
Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Briones, Genaro P. and Carolina, House	Travis, Texas	98000280
George Washington Carver Library	Travis, Texas	05000241
Limerick—Frazier House	Travis, Texas	05000238
Oakwood Cemetery Annex	Travis, Texas	03001103
Teachers State Association of Texas Building	Travis, Texas	05000361



HISTORIC RESOURCES OF EAST AUSTIN
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES BEING NOMINATED TO THE NAT. REG.
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 18 meters south and
28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
3097-242

AUSTIN EAST, TEX.
N3015—W9737.5/7.5
1966
PHOTOREVISED 1973
DMA 6444 1 SW—SERIES V882

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

Yellow

DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

DATE DETERMINED MAY 12 1986

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Administration Building (East Austin MRA)	Travis County

Also Notified

NPS REGIONAL OFFICE: Rocky Mountain
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Colorado Office
730 Simms Street, Room 450
Golden, Colorado 80401

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Curtis Tunnell, Exec. Director
Texas State Historical Commission
PO Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-9536.

Restricted Properties

The following properties are restricted and not included in this multiple property cover nomination.

Property Name, County, State	Reference Number	Reason
Buratti Brothers, Travis, Texas	85003661	Owner Objection
Lindeman House, Travis, Texas	85003660	Owner Objection