
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: public - local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	1	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	2	0 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Education/library

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Education/research facility

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Italian Renaissance

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION stone: limestone
WALLS stone: limestone
ROOF asphalt
OTHER stone: granite
metal: iron
concrete

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-1 through 7-3).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

The Austin Public Library is a 1-story masonry building in the Italian Renaissance style. The symmetrical building is clad in smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone. Round arched windows and a central arcaded loggia enliven the composition of the facade. On a steeply sloping lot, the building faces the Art Deco Travis County Courthouse across Wooldridge Park (NR 1979) to the north. Surviving essentially unchanged on its primary elevations, the building retains a high degree of its historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as well as location, setting, feeling and association. Finely crafted interior spaces also exhibit the high level of craftsmanship and design aesthetics dating to its 1932-33 construction.

The Austin Public Library occupies a half block site in downtown Austin. Once dominated by grand Victorian mansions such as those in the surviving Bremond Block (NR 1970), the quarter is now characterized by major civic and commercial landmarks such as the Travis County Courthouse (1930), the U.S. Courthouse (1935) and the City of Austin Municipal Building (1937). The site slopes markedly to the west, with a grassy bank on the north and west sides of the building descending to the public sidewalk and thence steeply to the street curb. A broad 3-flight central staircase with limestone balustrades ascends to the principal entrance on the north, with a smaller stair providing access on the east. A cast concrete quarter-round staircase compensates for the steep slope at the northwest corner of the property (see Photo 1). Classified as a Contributing feature of the property, this network of stairs and sidewalk is contemporaneous to the building. No other buildings occupy the property. Historic landscaping includes several mature live oaks on the west and foundation plantings of deciduous shrubs. Recently installed crape myrtles line the north and east entry stairs.

The raised 1-story building now features an essentially rectangular plan (see Plan 16). The primary (north) elevation displays five bays establishing an a-b-c-b-a rhythm. Cordova cream limestone sheaths the building. The central pavilion features an arcaded loggia flanked by small 8-light casement windows covered with ornamental ironwork. Corinthian columns divide the three bays of the loggia. Four roundels in the tympanums grace this composition (see Photo 3). A severe classical entablature encircles the building, with an inscribed central parapet. Behind the parapets, tar and gravel cover the low pitched roof.

Three broad flights of stairs, the uppermost constructed of granite, lead to the entrance loggia. The loggia features ornamental terrazzo floors, with three, single-light, wood double doors surmounted by transoms give access to the building. Ornamental ironwork embellishes these doors. Roundels above them provide transition to the graceful groin vaulted ceiling of the loggia, that features decorative mural painting in the classical grotesque style (see Photo 4).

Slightly recessed identical blocks flank the central pavilion. Each features three round arched 32-light metal casement windows visually identifying the piano nobile. Smaller windows

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Continuation Sheet

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number 7 Page 2

below correspond to basement interiors. Similar round arched windows with pronounced architraves and fine ornamental iron balconies grace the end pavilions (see Photo 2).

The east elevation features a central set of double doors surmounted by a finely crafted bas relief tympanum with the Austin's civic crest, foliated ornamentation and a band incised with AUSTIN HISTORY CENTER; this originally read PUBLIC LIBRARY (see Photo 5). A massive entry stair provides access to the main floor entrance as well as the basement.

The rear (south) elevation originally consisted of three projecting pavilions separated by two courtyards (see Plan 13). The pavilions survive essentially unchanged, with the end pavilions mirroring their counterparts on the primary facade. The center section, corresponding with the historic library stacks, features a 6-bay, 4-story arrangement with narrow vertical ribbon windows providing interior light. The most significant change to the building resulted in the loss of the courtyards. Reconfiguring the original E-shaped plan, the courtyards were filled in to gain interior space (see Plan 14). The space originally occupied by the east courtyard now displays a round arched window similar to those of the historic elevations. Two sets of symmetrical rectangular casement windows on the first and second floors demarcate the original west courtyard space. As the limestone sheathing, window designs and entablature of these infill sections reflect the design of the historic portions of the buildings, the rear elevation reads as a balanced if slightly irregular composition (see Photo 7). Although this contrasts with the symmetry of the historic elevations, it does not detract from the overall historic character of the building.

The west elevation features five identical round arched windows at the piano nobile, with smaller windows below providing light to the basement. This arrangement repeats the imagery of the primary facade, with the windows corresponding to the historic Reference and Periodical Rooms (see Plan 11).

Interior spaces revolve around the Delivery Hall, now known as the Main Lobby (see Plan 12). The most ornate space in the building, it features imitation travertine walls divided by colossal order Corinthian pilasters supporting a full entablature. Oak wainscoting and door surrounds contrast with the light walls. Rubber tile floors are laid in an ornamental pattern imitative of marble. The plaster ceiling is divided into five ornately coffered panels (see Photo 8).

The east hallway extends axially from this space, with simpler detailing in keeping with that of the Main Lobby. The meeting rooms (originally labelled Children's Rooms No. 1 and 2 and Teachers' Room) open off this hall. Lit by the round arched windows, they feature rubber tile floors, plaster walls, oak trim and simple plaster cornices. The Reception Room boasts a carved stone mantelpiece with bas relief cherubs, foliated ornamentation and egg-and-dart moldings (see Photo 10). Built-in oak bookcases with glass doors now line the meeting rooms.

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Continuation Sheet**

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number 7 Page 3

Little changed in appearance or function, the Main Reading Room opens off the Main Lobby to the west. While the infill of the west courtyard modified the south wall, other walls and openings and the ceiling treatment remain unchanged. Two rectangular piers and a low wood bookcase divide the interior spaces. Large round arched windows provide great quantities of light to the space.

Many secondary and operational spaces on the Library's main floor have been modified. The rooms north and south of the Delivery Hall have been adapted into rest rooms, offices, and a small kitchen. The former courtyard spaces have generally been divided into small staff and archival storage spaces (see Plan 16).

The basement retains little significant historic fabric. The most noteworthy historic space was the Auditorium and Stage, which occupied the whole of the East Pavilion (see Plan 13). The 1959 remodelling removed the stage and created office space in its place. The historic boiler, exhibition, and stack rooms have been reconfigured as offices, maintenance facilities, records storage and a photographic lab.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1932-33

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1932-33

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Kuehne, Hugo Franz

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-4 through 8-7).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-8).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Austin History Center

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

One of the most architecturally distinctive public libraries constructed in Texas between the First and Second World Wars, the Italian Renaissance style Austin Public Library is a significant civic landmark in the historic fabric of the capital city. Austin was one of the last major cities in Texas to establish a public library, but the resulting facility was a significant example of the severe classicism of the Italian Renaissance as interpreted in the 1930s. The primary elevations and principal rooms are little changed, and overall the building retains a high degree of its historic integrity. It has been an important learning center and source of civic pride for the people of Austin since its completion in 1933. Evaluated within the context of architecture, the building is nominated under Criterion C at the local level of significance.

Despite its status as one of the older major cities in Texas, Austin had no public library until 1926. While other communities constructed Carnegie libraries in the years following the turn of the century, the capital city continued to rely on the University of Texas and the Texas State Library to provide reading materials for the community. In 1913 Mayor Alexander Penn Wooldridge acquired from the Texas Legislature a half block on which to construct a library. Facing one of Austin's public squares, the site remained undeveloped until 1925. That year the Austin Chapter of the American Association of University Women, under the leadership of Grace Delano Clark, began a campaign to create a public library. The group collected books and funds while canvassing the city leadership for support. Their efforts led to construction of a temporary frame facility in 1926. In a municipal bond election two years later, voters approved \$150,000 for the construction and furnishing of a permanent library facility on the site.

In 1932 the city commissioned Hugo Franz Kuehne (1883-1963), an Austin-born architect educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to design the new library. A staunch proponent of Ecole des Beaux-Arts training and philosophy, Kuehne joined the faculty of the University of Texas in 1910 to set up the architectural program for the College of Engineering. In 1915 he established a successful private practice in Austin that lasted five decades. Some of Austin's most noteworthy architects, including R. Max Brooks, Harold (Bubi) Jessen and J. Roy White, began their careers in his office. His noteworthy local commissions include the layout of the Enfield subdivision (c.1915), the Georgian Revival Benjamin and Lucille Barker House (1921), and the Ireland Graves House (1936). In addition he developed projects for public school systems throughout the state, state eleemosynary institutions such as the Austin State School for the Feeble Minded, and ground breaking public housing in Austin. Active in numerous civic and professional organizations, he also served terms as chairman of the Austin Plan Commission and director of the Texas Society of Architects during the 1930s and 1940s. The culmination of his career came with his election as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1944.

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Continuation SheetAustin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, TexasSection number 8 Page 5

Distinctive amongst his oeuvre for its austere formality, the design for the Austin Public Library reflects Kuehne's Beaux Arts training. As did all Beaux Arts architects, Kuehne focused on establishing the ideal hierarchy of interior spaces to develop a program in which an axially and symmetrically arranged plan generated a building's appearance. The resultant historicist elevations typically were derived from careful study of the architectural monuments of antiquity and the Renaissance.

Kuehne's design features the hallmarks of the Italian Renaissance style, including a symmetrical facade, prominent molded cornice and belt course, smooth wall finish, full length arched windows, recessed entry portico with classical columns and classical door surrounds. The primary (north) facade is symmetrical, broken into an a-b-c-b-a rhythm by articulated sections that correlate with changes in program within the building. Relatively flat, the facade exhibits modest ornamentation focused on the entrance pavilion. A grand stair leads up to the central section, which pushes forward to invite visitors into the building. As the focal point of this central section, the loggia provides transition between the exterior and the Delivery Hall, the focus of the book circulation system within the building. The cornice, water table and beltcourse encircle the building with continuous lines, unifying the composition. A carved stone tympanum on the side (east) elevation and ironwork balconies provide the only significant decorative elements elsewhere in the composition. The design relies on simplicity, elegant proportions, superior materials and a dramatic site to impress the viewer.

The severe classicism of the design bears strong resemblance to Albert Kahn's program for the William L. Clements Library (1923; NR 1978) in Ann Arbor, Michigan, especially in its use of a tripartite arcaded loggia as the focal entry point. Paul Cret's design for the Detroit Institute of Arts (1927; NR 1983), incorporating articulated pavilions and an arcaded entry loggia, also suggests the solution Kuehne developed for the Austin Public Library. Kuehne would have been familiar with Cret's contemporaneous work at the University of Texas, especially the Renaissance *palazzo* base of the main library and administration building (1931-37).

Cret widely published his philosophy of design in various architectural periodicals during this period. He subsequently described the austere classicism characteristic of his later institutional buildings as a counterpoint to the modernist principles publicized by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in *The International Style: Architecture since 1920*, published in 1932. Volumetric design, restrained compositions, and empty surfaces characterized Cret's definition of the *new classicism* (McMichael 46). As traditional Beaux Arts architects struggled with new design precepts during this period, boxy massing, planar surfaces and flat ornamentation gained transcendence over the richly ornamented, hierarchical compositions of the past. Kuehne's subdued public monument suggests the tension between his willingness to embrace progressive ideals and his reluctance to abandon the classicism of his Beaux Arts background.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

The Austin Public Library differs from most public libraries existing in Texas at the time of its construction. Philanthropist Andrew Carnegie's financial support provided the primary impetus for construction of public libraries in the state from 1900 to 1920. Typically built in a rather pretentious and loosely interpreted Beaux Arts idiom, surviving examples include the Carnegie libraries in Belton (1904; NR 1985) and Cleburne (1905; NR 1976). Some, such as Palestine's Carnegie Library (1913; NR 1988), demonstrate Prairie School influences. Among the few 1920s projects the most ambitious was the 1926 Houston Public Library (NR 1977), designed by Ralph Adams Cram in the Spanish Renaissance Revival style. Apart from the Austin Public Library, Texas' only major civic libraries of the 1930s were Herbert S. Green's Art Deco San Antonio Public Library (1930) and the Fort Worth Public Library (razed), designed by Joseph R. Pelich in the Art Moderne style in 1938. Kuehne's design marks the transition between the Beaux Arts historicism and 1930s modernism seen in these examples.

The library showcased the work of Austin's finest craftsmen of the period. Kuehne himself designed light fixtures (see Photo 5) and furniture (see Photo 9) for the facility. Bavarian-born ironsmith Fortunat Weigl (1884-1973) forged ornamental ironwork balconies, doors and window grills (see Photo 1). Weigl also executed work locally at the Judge Batts House (1925; NR 1984), the Elisabet Ney Studio (NR 1972) and the Johnson Family Cemetery (National Historic Site) near Stonewall. Architect/artist Harold (Bubi) Jessen (1908-1979), known for his designs for the terrazzo floors of the Texas State Capitol (executed 1936; NHL 1986), created the library's loggia frescoes (see Photo 4). Fred Eder carved the Renaissance style mantel in the Children's Room No. 2 (see Photo 10). The dean of Texas woodcarvers, Peter Mansbendel (1883-1940), carved the modest interior woodwork (see Photo 8); his own house (c. 1925; NR 1990) and Laguna Gloria (1915; NR 1975) in Austin and the J.J. Carroll House (1912; Nr 1979) in Houston also feature his work. Nearly all of this original detail work, including the furniture, survives intact in the Austin Public Library building.

The Austin Public Library opened with great fanfare on March 10, 1933. Doubtless the library boosted civic morale as a source of pride and edification for the citizens of Depression era Austin. The first librarian of the 14,000 volume facility was Miss Darthula Wilcox. Documentary evidence reveals no exceptional programs at the facility during this early period significant in the areas of Education or Social History. The auditorium, the center of cultural life in some communities, played a secondary role in Austin as the scene of children's activities and club meetings. The University of Texas hosted most major cultural events in the city, and by the 1950s the space was converted to offices.

With a population of 53,000 documented by the 1930 census, Austin grew steadily in the 50 years the building served as the community's central library. Renamed the George Washington Carver Library, the original temporary building was moved to East Austin to provide the first branch facility. Other branches followed, but the central library remained the heart of the system.

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Continuation Sheet**

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number 8 Page 7

The growing collections required modifications of the original design. The most significant of these occurred in 1959, when the rear (south) courtyards were infilled and the auditorium adapted under the guidance of the original architect's successor firm, Kuehne, Brooks and Barr (see Plan 14). While regrettable, the loss of the courtyards did not seriously compromise the overall integrity of the building or its historic function.

By 1980 Austin's population reached 345,000 and the library outgrew the Kuehne-designed building. A bond issue funded construction of a new facility to the south of the original building. In 1981 restoration architects Bell, Klein and Hoffman formulated plans to convert the old library into research and archives facilities for the Austin History Center. Temporary partitions and other unsympathetic interior features were removed, restoring the historic character of the building. Major public spaces again reflect their historic appearance. Replacement of the inscription AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY with AUSTIN HISTORY CENTER was the only modification of exterior historic fabric.

Created in 1955 as the Austin/Travis County Collection of the Austin Public Library, the Austin History Center is one of the foremost local history collections in Texas. The historic Austin Public Library building provides an ideal home to the personal and family archives, books, photographs, maps, newspapers and ephemera that document the history of the capital city. With its prominent siting, fine architectural detailing, and continued strong role in the cultural life of the community, the Austin Public Library building survives as a significant local landmark.

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Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number 9 Page 8

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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19 March 1933. Austin History Center, Austin.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 14 620660 3349340

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-9)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-9)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Bruce Jensen, THC Architectural Historian)

NAME/TITLE: Peter Flagg Maxson, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: for the Austin History Center Association **DATE:** August 1992/March 1993

STREET & NUMBER: 601 West 14th Street

TELEPHONE: (512)474-1912

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: TX **ZIP CODE:** 78701

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Plan-10 through Plan-16)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-17)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: City of Austin, % Dr. Camille Barnett, City Manager

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 1088

TELEPHONE: (512)499-2200

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: TX **ZIP CODE:** 78767

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Section number 10 Page 9

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

North half of Block 101, Original City of Austin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property incorporates the original site historically associated with the building since its construction.

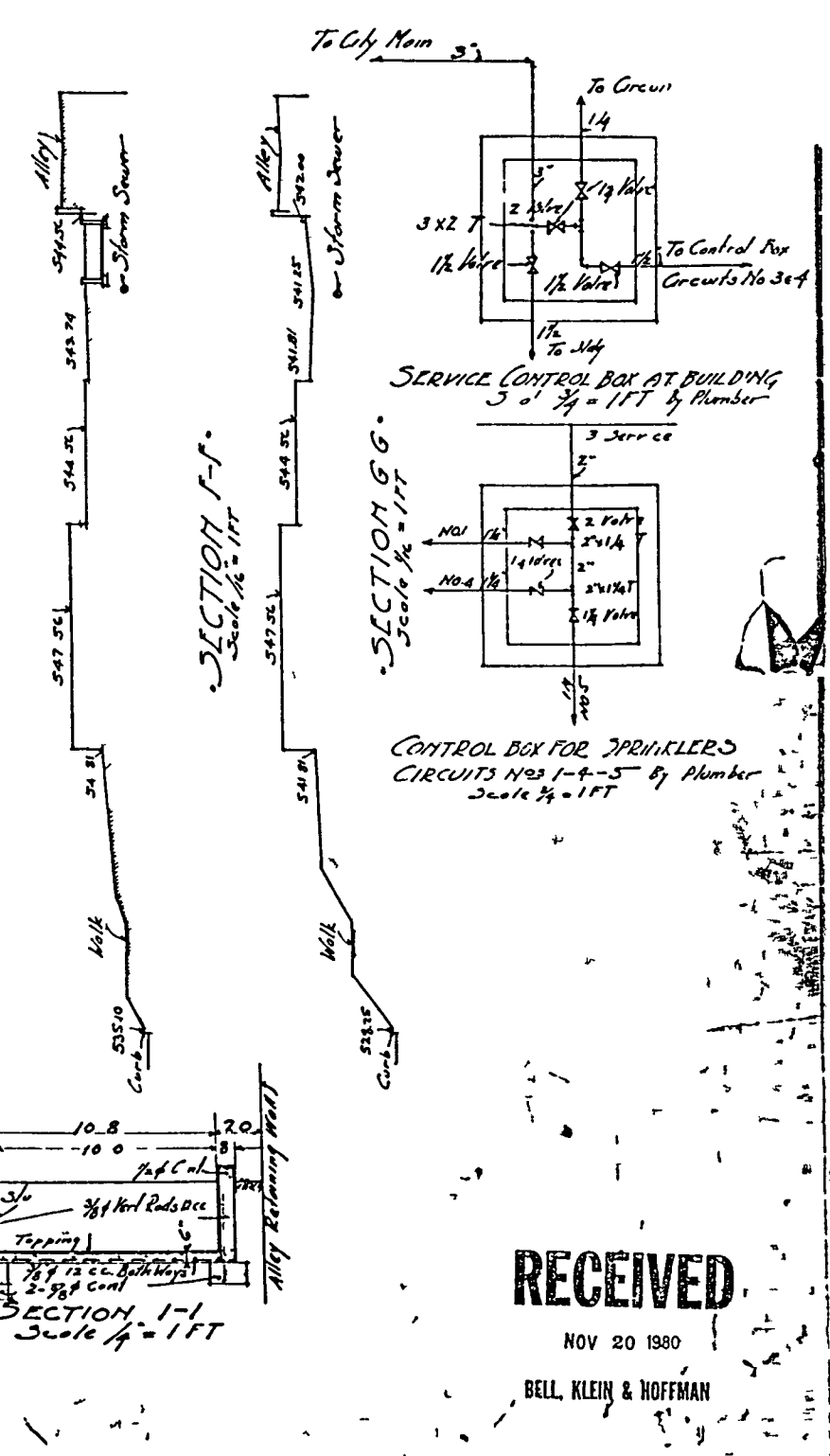
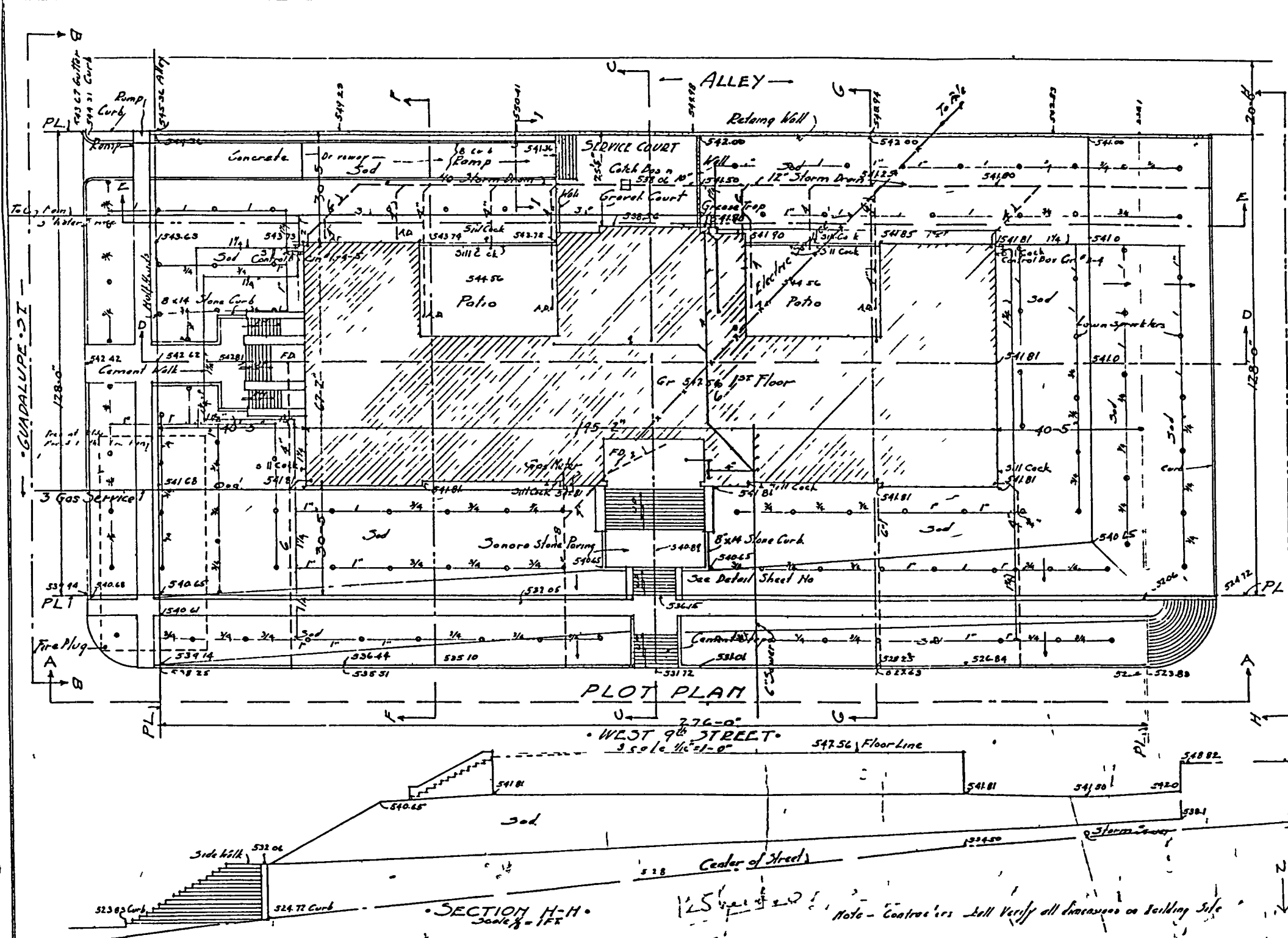
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Section number _____ PLAN _____ Page 10 _____

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

PLOT PLAN (1932) - see reverse



RECEIVED

NOV 20 1930

BELL, KLEIN & HOFFMAN

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING
AUSTIN TEXAS

PLOT PLAN

APRIL 22 1932

H. F. KUEHNE ARCHITECT
AUSTIN TEXAS

Note - Contractor shall verify all dimensions on building site

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

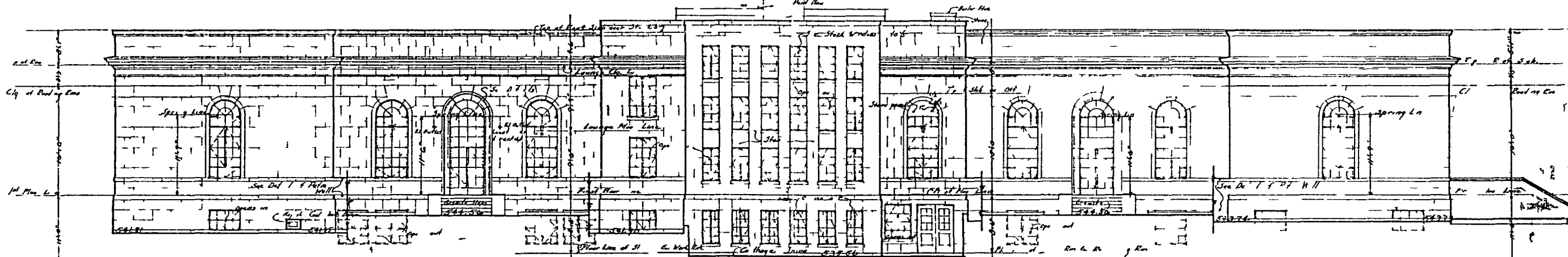
Section number _____ PLAN _____ Page 11 _____

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

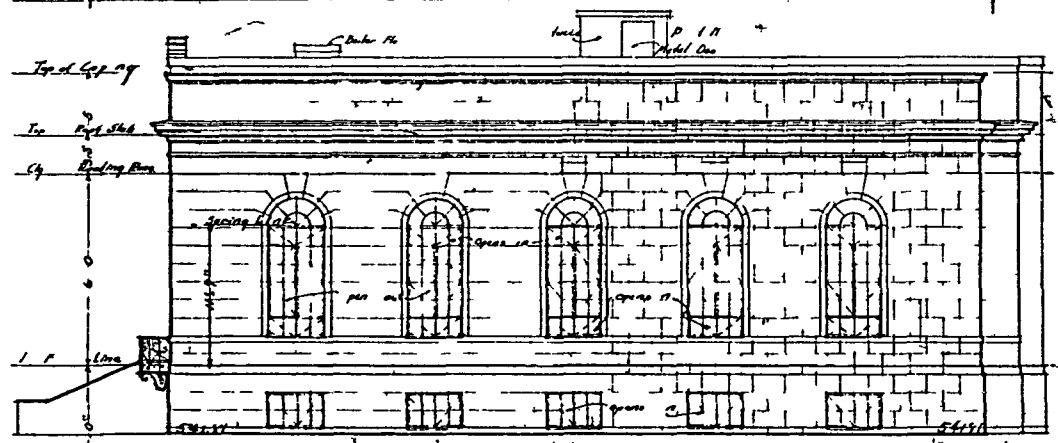
ELEVATIONS (1932) - see reverse



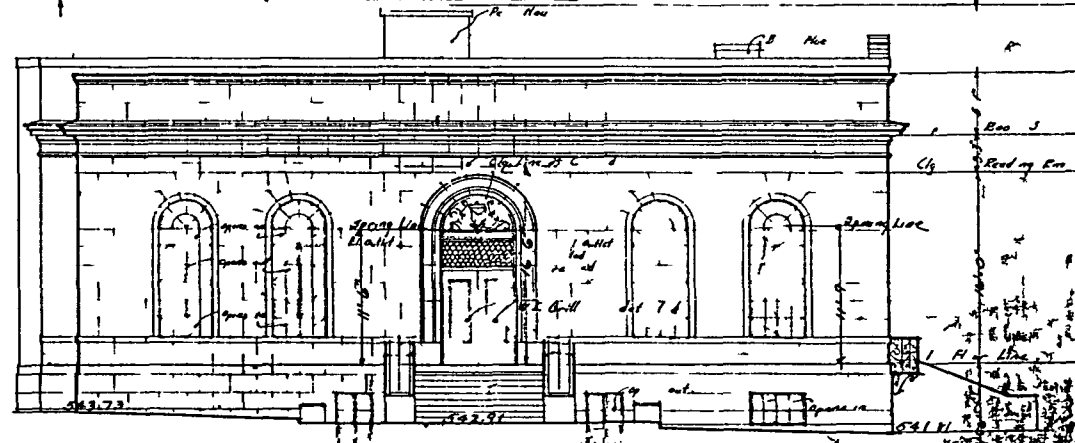
NORTH ELEVATION
3 of 8



SOUTH ELEVATION
3 of 8



WEST ELEVATION
3 of 8



EAST ELEVATION
3 of 8

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING
AUSTIN, TEXAS

ELEVATIONS

APRIL 22 1932

H. F. KUEHNE ARCHITECT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

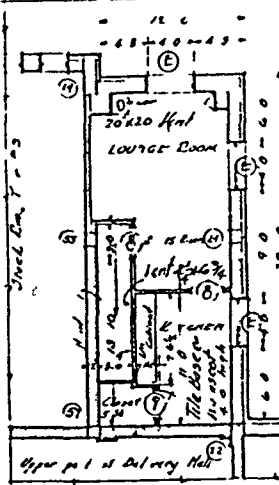
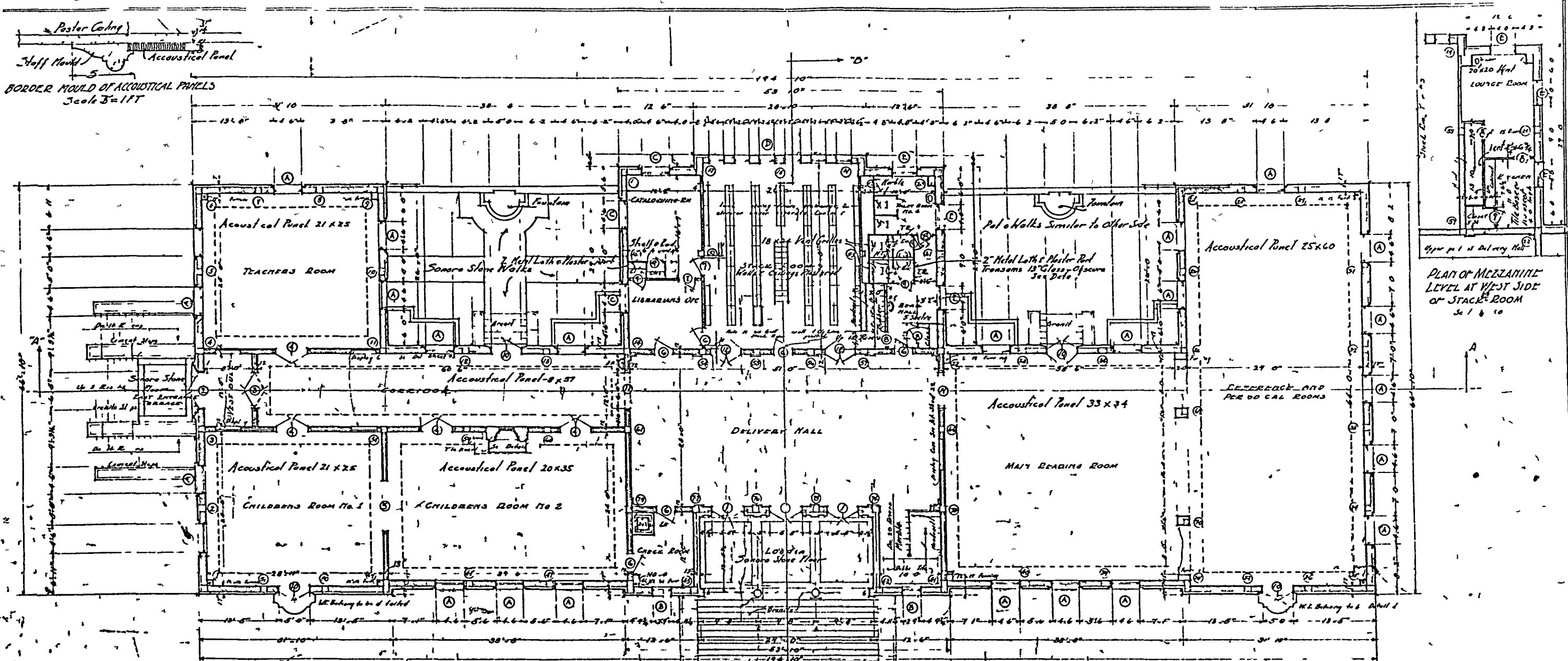
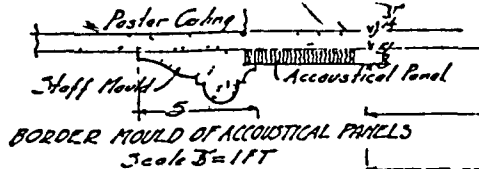
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ PLAN _____ Page 12 _____

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIRST FLOOR PLAN (1932) see reverse



FIRST FLOOR DOOR SCHEDULE

No.	Size	Kind	Transom	Trim	Notes
1	2'-6" X 7'-6" X 2"	Metallic	Transom	Large Trim	See Det. #19
2	3'-0" X 8'-0" X 2"	Metallic	Transom	Large Trim	See Det. #19
3	3'-0" X 7'-6" X 1 1/2"	Metallic	Transom	Large Trim	Double, See #19
4	2'-6" X 7'-6" X 1 1/2"	6 Panel	Transom	Large Trim	
5	4'-0" X 10'-0" X 1 1/2"	12 Panel	No Transom	Large Trim	
6	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1 1/2"	6 Panel	No Transom	Small Trim	
7	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1 1/2"	6 Panel	No Transom	Small Trim	
8	3'-8" X 6'-8" X 1 1/2"	6 Panel	No Transom	Small Trim	
9	2'-6" X 6'-8" X 1 1/2"	6 Panel	No Transom	Small Trim	
10	6'-0" X 10'-0" X 1 1/2"	Grills	Transom	Large Trim	See Det. #20
11	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1 1/2"	Grills	No Transom	Small Trim	See Det. #20
12	2'-0" X 5'-0" X 1 1/2"	Grills	No Transom	Small Trim	See Det. #20

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Note: All final dimensions & set to Rough
Wall Lines

NOTE - See Schedules on Sh of #21 for Room Finishes

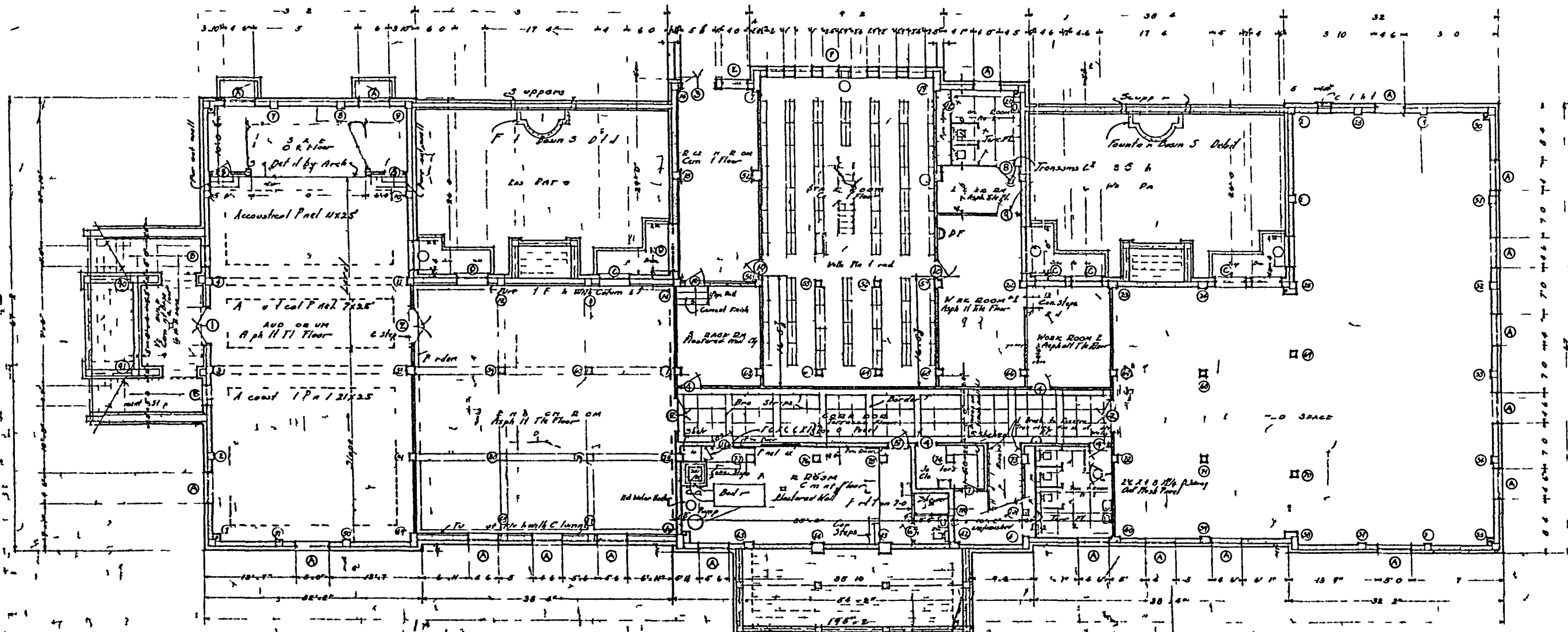
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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PLAN Page 13

Austin Public Library
Austin Travis County Texas

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN (1932) see reverse



BASEMENT FLOOR DOOR SCHEDULE

No.	Size	Material	Finish	Location	Notes
1	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	On Panel	Transom	Small Trans	See 5th Fl. 11"
2	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
3	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
4	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
5	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
6	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
7	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
8	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
9	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
10	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
11	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
12	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
13	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
14	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
15	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
16	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
17	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
18	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
19	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"
20	2' 6" x 7' 0" x 2"	"	"	Small Trans	"

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

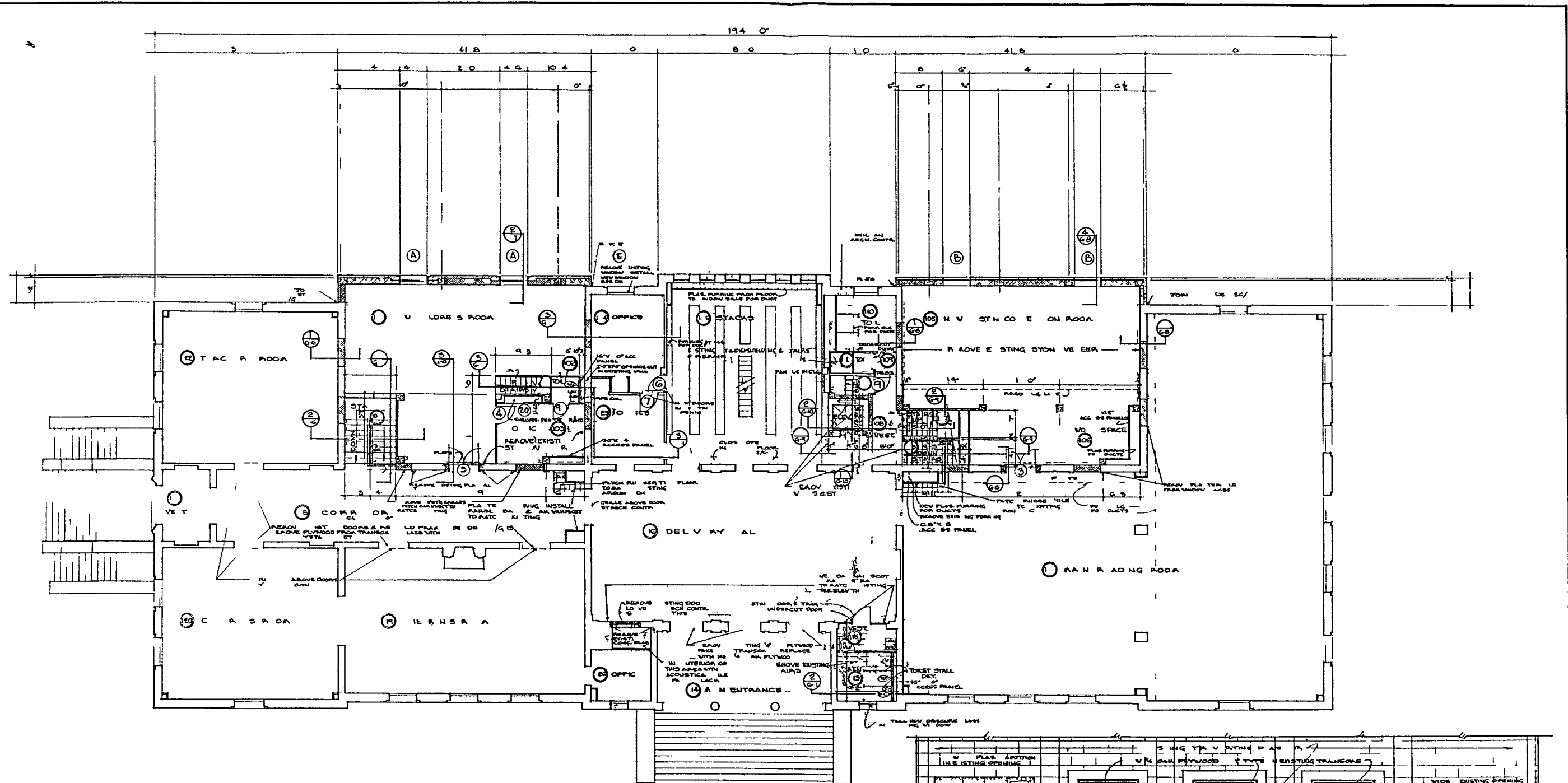
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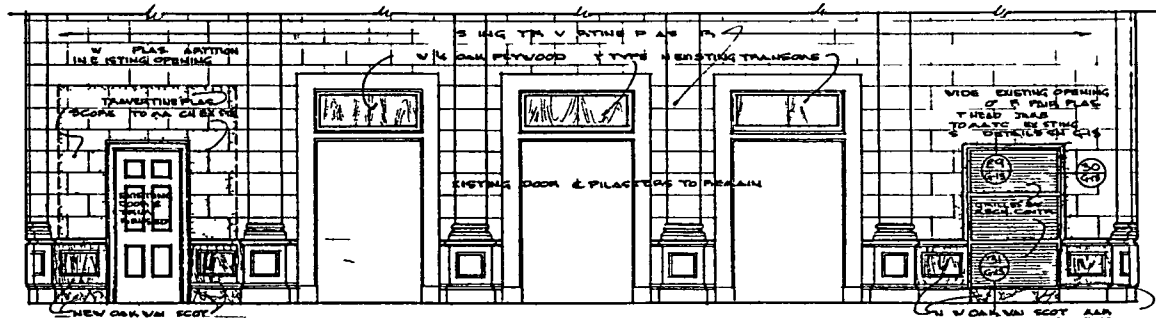
Section number _____ PLAN _____ Page 14 _____

Austin Public Library
Austin Travis County Texas

FIRST FLOOR PLAN (1959) see reverse



FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



PARTIAL NORTH ELEV. OF DELIVERY HALL

FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY 40 W 9TH ST AUSTIN TEXAS		
	JOB NO. 0	KUEHNE BROOKS & BARR ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS
	DRAWN BY P.R.	J. BOY WHITE ALLWYN G. GANNAWAY ASSOCIATES
DATE FEB. 5	388 PERCY-BROOKS BLDG. AUSTIN, TEXAS	SHEET NO. G 2 OF 13

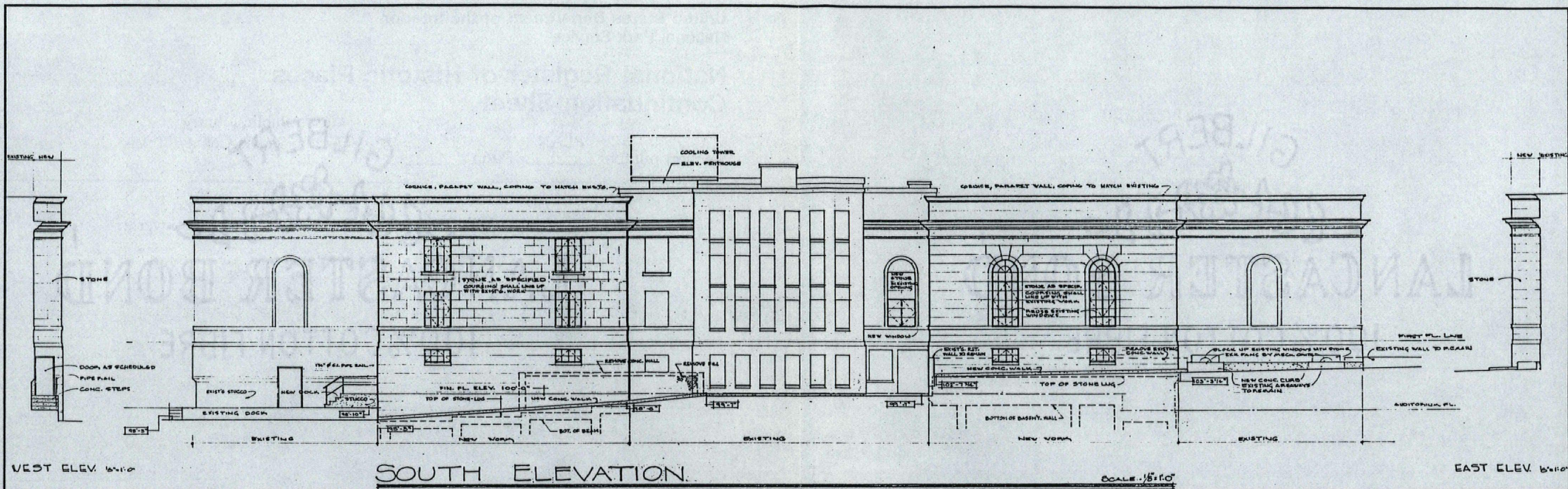
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

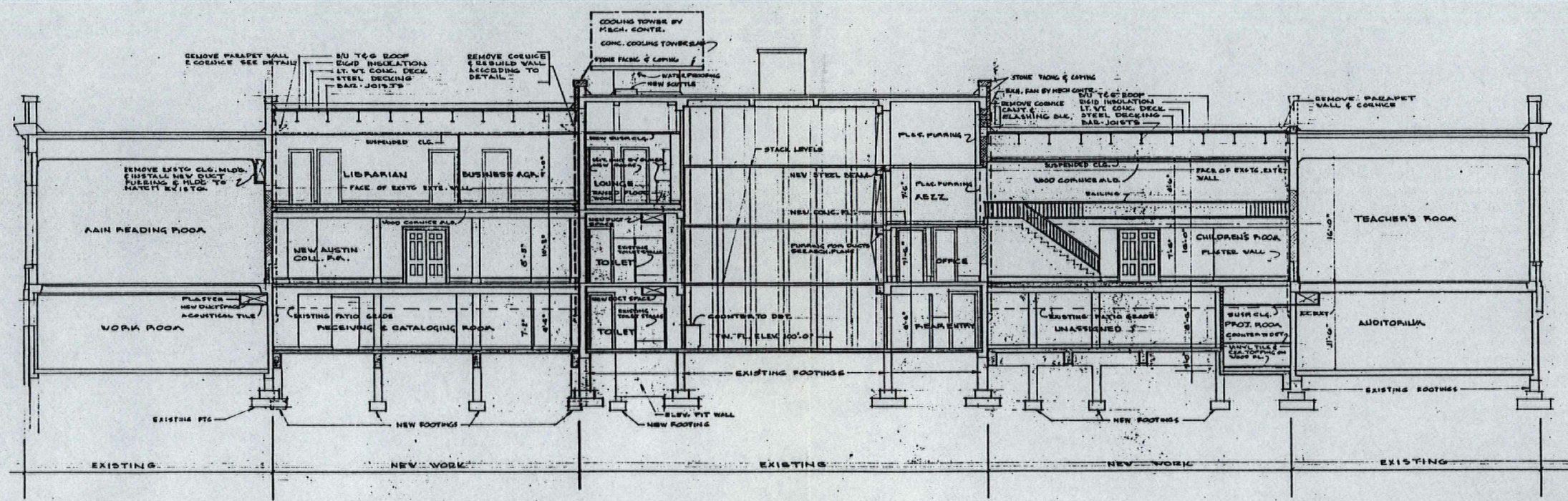
Section number PLAN Page 15

Austin Public Library
Austin Travis County Texas

SOUTH ELEVATION AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION (1959) see reverse



SOUTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION - LOOKING NORTH

VERIFY EXISTING DIMENSIONS & CONDITIONS AT THE SITE

ELEVATION & LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ALTERATIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
401 W. 9th STREET AUSTIN, TEXAS

	JOB NO. 1021	KUEHNE, BROOKS & BARR ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS J. ROY WHITE ALLWYN G. GANNAWAY ASSOCIATES 808 PERRY-BROOKS BLDG. AUSTIN, TEXAS	SHEET NO. G-5
	DATE FEB. '69		OF 18

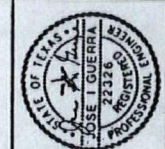
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PLAN Page 16

Austin Public Library
Austin Travis County Texas

FIRST FLOOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981) see reverse



APPLICABLE TO
DETAILS A-1
A-2
A-3
A-4
A-5
A-6
A-7

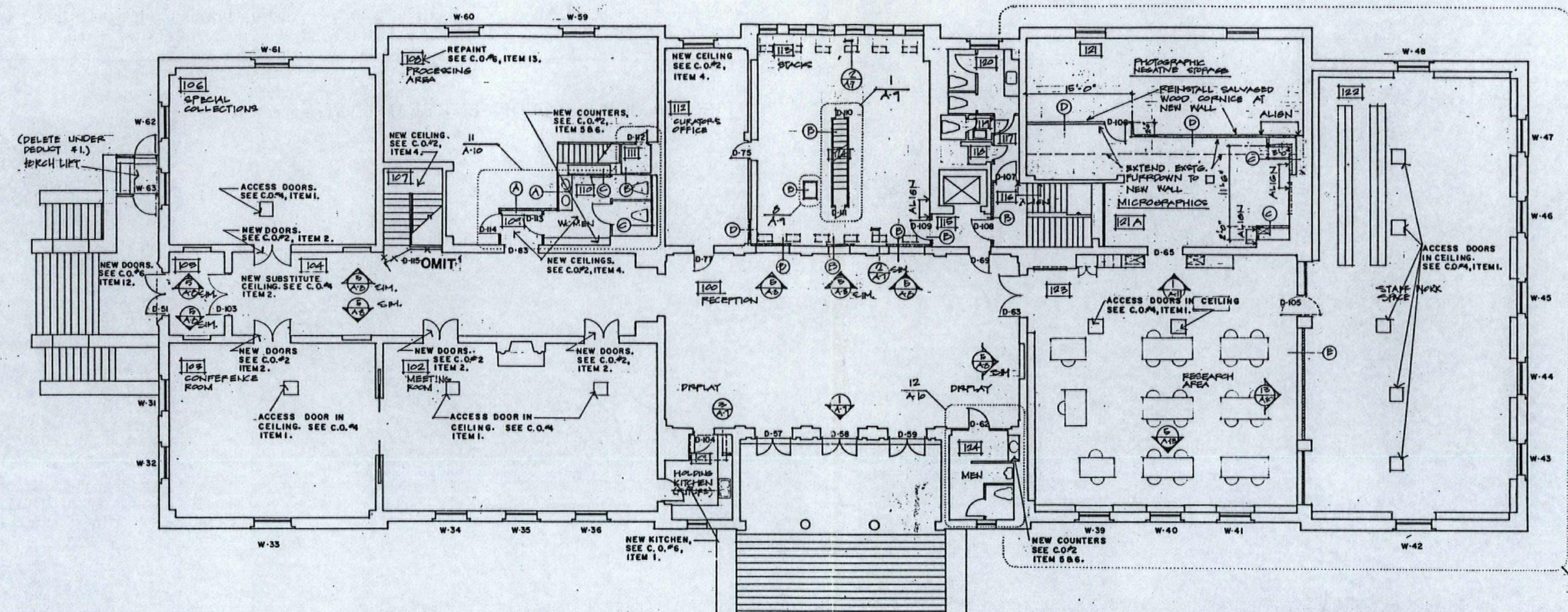
BELL, KLEIN & HOFFMAN
ARCHITECTS & RESTORATION CONSULTANTS, INC.
920-B CONGRESS AVENUE • AUSTIN, TEXAS • 78701

OLD MAIN LIBRARY
PHASE II
City of Austin
401 WEST NINTH STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

C.I.P. NUMBER	875102
E.D.A. NUMBER	08-11-02212.60
PROJECT NUMBER	029-80-4
DATE	5 NOV. 81
REVISIONS	13 NOV. 81

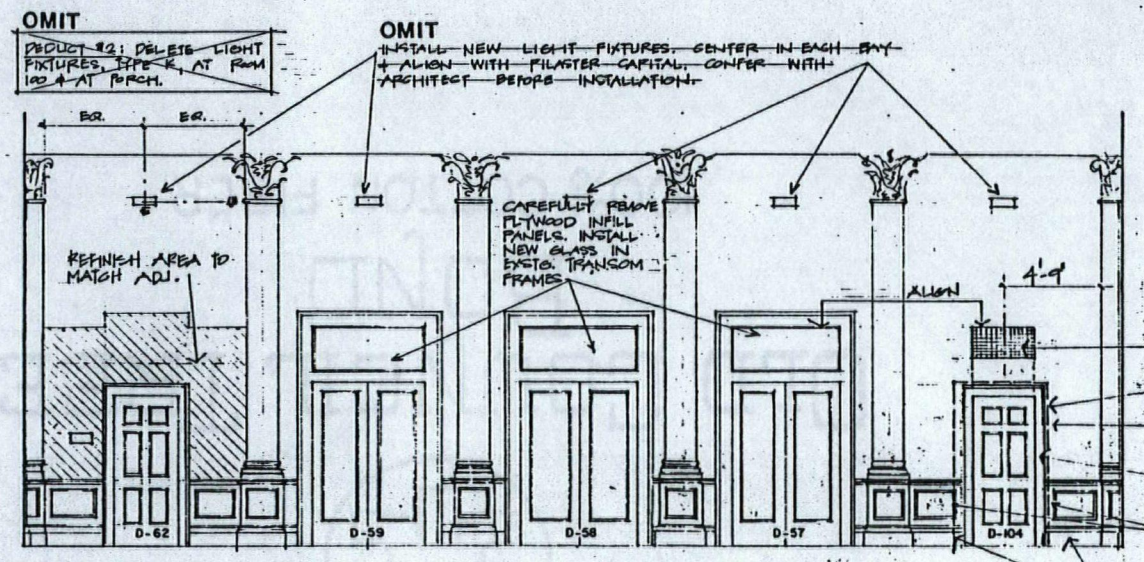
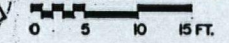
FIRST FLR. LEVEL
DETAILS
SHEET NUMBER

A-7

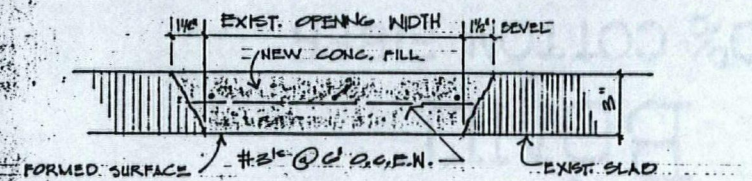


NOTE: PARTITION TYPES, AS INDICATED BY THE ○ SYMBOL,
ARE DETAILED ON SHEET A-11.

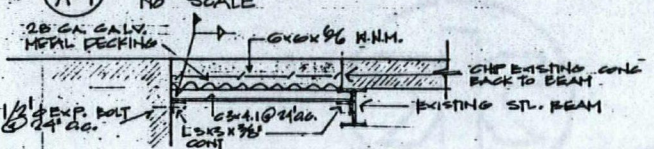
FIRST FLOOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN



1 PARTIAL ELEVATION NORTH WALL ROOM 100
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 CLOSING OF SLAB OPENING DETAIL
NO SCALE



3 SLAB CLOSURE DETAIL
1/2" = 1'-0"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number _____ PHOTO _____ Page 17 _____

PHOTO INVENTORY

AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS
HENRY WAGNER - PHOTOGRAPHER (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
MAY 1992
ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH THE AUSTIN HISTORY CENTER

PHOTO 1 - North and west elevations, historic photo (1933) by Jordan Ellison Co., camera facing southeast

PHOTO 2 - North and west elevations, camera facing southeast

PHOTO 3 - Entry detail, camera facing south

PHOTO 4 - Fresco detail, camera facing south

PHOTO 5 - East and south elevations, historic photo (1933) by Jordan Ellison Co., camera facing northwest

PHOTO 6 - East and north elevations, camera facing southwest

PHOTO 7 - South and west elevations, camera facing northeast

PHOTO 8 - Interior view of Delivery Hall (Lobby), camera facing southwest

PHOTO 9 - Interior view of Children's Room No. 2 (Reception Room), historic photo (1933) by University Studios, camera facing southwest

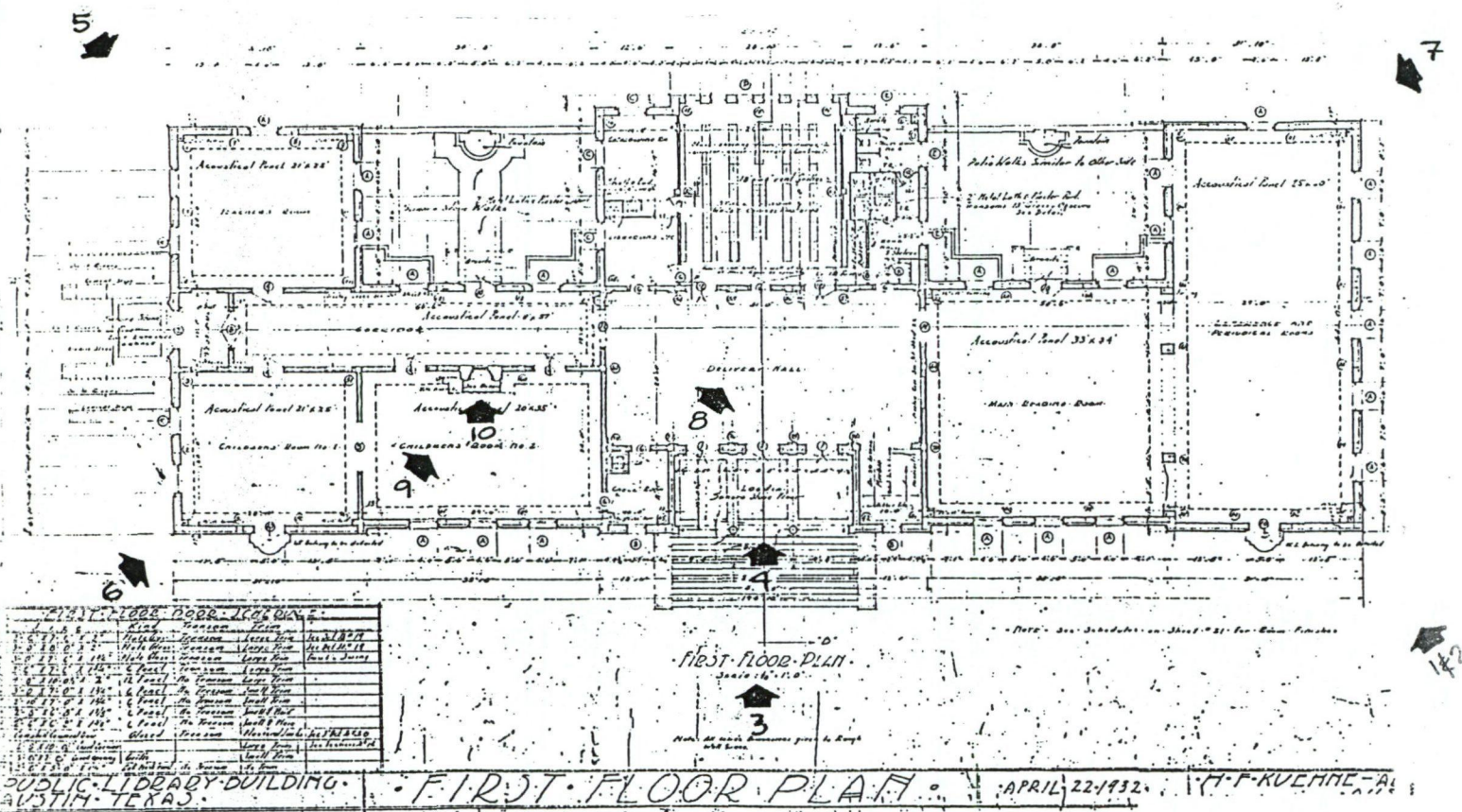
PHOTO 10 - Detail of fireplace in Children's Room No. 2 (Reception Room), camera facing south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Austin Public Library
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Section number PHOTO Page 18



CAMERA LOCATION MAP

▲ INDICATES CAMERA LOCATION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Austin Public Library

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Travis

DATE RECEIVED: 4/05/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/20/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/06/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/20/93
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000389

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/6/93 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Photo -
ELLISON
- Austin -

ONE-TIME REPRODUCTION
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PHOTO ID #

C01105

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AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 10



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PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 10
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AUSTIN HISTORY CENTER

AUSTIN HISTORY CENTER
1000
1000
1000

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PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 10



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PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 10

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PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 10

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RED POINTS &
RATION CARDS
★
★
APRIL 24 - AUGUST 16, 1942



READING ROOM
MILWAUKEE COUNTY COLLECTION

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PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 10

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PHOTO ID # PICA 25449

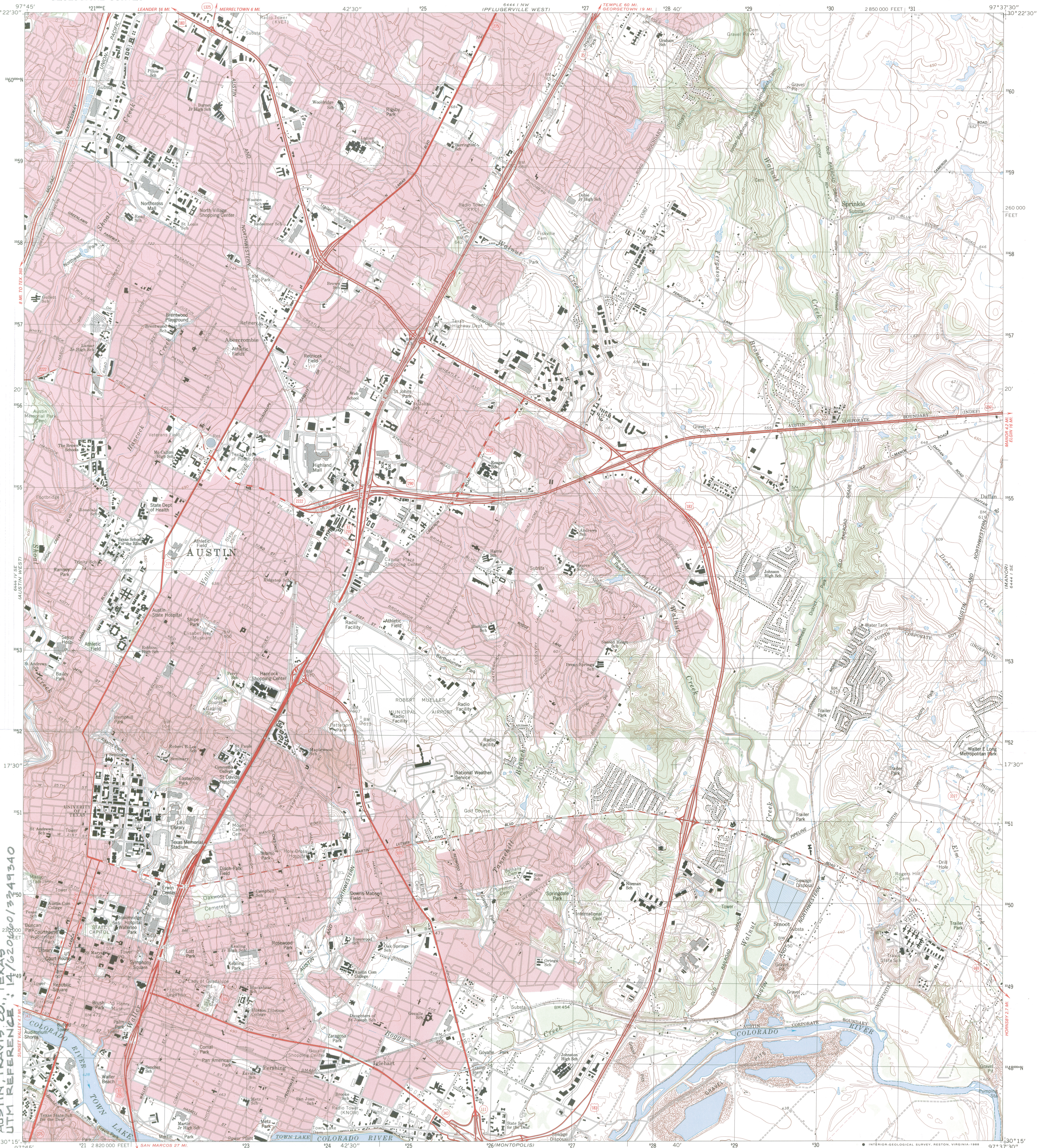
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PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 10



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AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

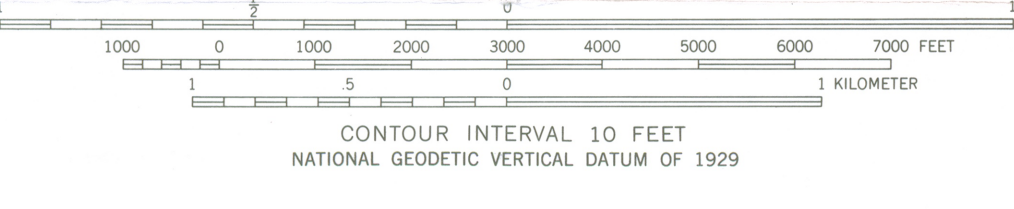
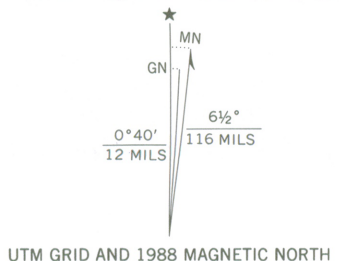
PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 10

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810 GUADALUPE
AUSTIN, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14T020400/3349340

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with City of Austin
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1985. Field checked 1986. Map edited 1988
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14 1927 North American Datum
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
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

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

AUSTIN EAST, TEX.
30097-06-TF-024
1988
DMA 6444 I SW-SERIES Y882

3097-242

PROPERTY NAME: Austin Public Library

OTHER NAME/ Austin History Center
SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ 810 Guadalupe St.
BOUNDARY :

CITY: Austin

COUNTY: Travis

STATE: TEXAS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: LOCAL Resource Type: BUILDING

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	1	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	1	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal NOT APPLICABLE
Agency:

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 04/05/93

Other NOT APPLICABLE
Certification:

L1 5/6/93

Historic EDUCATION
Functions:

Historic LIBRARY
Subfunctions:

Current EDUCATION
Functions:

Current RESEARCH FACILITY
Subfunctions:

Level of LOCAL Applicable Criteria: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
Significance:

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Periods of: 1925-1949
Significance:

Circa: Specific Sig. Years:

1932

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:

Kuehne, Hugo Franz

NOT APPLICABLE

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural RENAISSANCE
Styles:

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: LIMESTONE
Wall Materials: LIMESTONE GRANITE
Roof Materials: ASPHALT
Other Materials: IRON CONCRETE

Acreage: 0.9

UTM Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Coordinates: 14/ /6 20 660/ /33 49 340 // //