

EAST AUSTIN HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS



SURVEY REPORT

PRESERVATION CENTRAL, INC. FOR
TRAVIS COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

October 2006

EAST AUSTIN HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

**ROBERTSON HILL
AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS**

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Certified Local Government Committee, Travis County

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INTRODUCTION

Application for a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant coincided with Travis County's success in acquiring (CLG) status through the Texas Historical Commission in May 2004. The Travis County Historical Commission (TCHC) was designated as the oversight organization for the County. Subsequently, the TCHC created a separate CLG Committee to aid in these special projects. The Committee anticipates similar projects in the future to identify those areas of the County that contain historic resources needing documentation and preservation.

The purpose of this grant was to collect and update historical survey information about the history and culture of a portion of old East Austin that was originally surveyed in 1978 and expanded in 2000. The Travis County CLG felt that the historical documentation produced in the project would add to the recorded history of Travis County and would have the additional effect of raising awareness of the historic local environment among members of the East Austin community. It was anticipated that volunteers from the community would take part in the survey and project documentation.

Working with preservation officials in Austin and Texas, the TCHC identified 24 properties in the project area to serve as subjects for this current survey. The project area is bounded by East 14th Street on the north; Navasota Street on the east; East 10th Street on the south; and old East Avenue (now covered by IH35 frontage road) on the west. The sites selected in this area included churches, businesses and entertainment sites, as well as private homes. Some of these sites were previously considered to have high historic priority; others had not been included in previous surveys.

Work on the project was scheduled to begin in February 2005, when the TCHC officially received Grant No. TX-05-044. Unfortunately, momentum was lost for a period with the untimely death of one of the principal community leaders, Boyd Vance. The steering committee held meetings throughout the year to regain project direction. In early 2006, the committee completed the documentation needed to request bids from area historical preservation consultants to assist in the survey. The successful bidder was Preservation Central, Inc., an Austin-based historic preservation consulting firm. The firm has extensive historic site survey experience in Austin and throughout Texas. The principal investigator, Terri Myers, is the owner and senior historian for Preservation Central. She is assisted by architectural historian Elizabeth Butman.

As the first step in the project, Preservation Central conducted a workshop for volunteers on documenting historic properties. This included an introduction to basic architectural language and to historical research techniques. Volunteers came from community groups and organizations such as the ProArts Collective, the W.H. Passon Historical Society, Austin Revitalization Authority, the George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center and the Austin History Center. Following the workshop, Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman teamed with volunteers to document the selected structures using approved Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms. The surveyors also recorded the buildings in black &

white and color digital photographs.

It is expected that the documentation collected in this report will help update the earlier surveys of historic East Austin. This information can also be used to expand existing historic tours within the community and to identify properties for inclusion in potential historic districts. It is hoped that volunteers trained through this project will form a core group to lead future community research activities.

The final report includes a discussion of research and survey methods and a summary of survey results. Specific notations on each survey property, as well as notes from city directories, expand the physical information about the structure and its use. Included also is a narrative history of this part of East Austin to present the cultural and developmental context of this predominately African American area of the city.

SURVEY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As outlined in the Introduction, the purpose of the project (Grant No. TX-05-044) is to document some of the most significant extant cultural resources in the Robertson Hill area of East Austin and to develop recommendations for the preservation of the historic resources of the area through potential historic district or nomination for placement of individual properties on the National Register of Historical Places.

Properties were selected on the basis of their identification as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a survey (Historic Resources Survey of East Austin) conducted by Hardy Heck Moore & Myers, Inc. (HHM&M) in September 2000.

A second criterion for properties to be inventoried was their location within a walking tour corridor proposed by the Austin Revitalization Authority (ARA).

Research and Survey Methods

Preservation Central, an Austin-based historic preservation consulting firm, was employed by Travis County on behalf of the Travis County Historical Commission, to train and supervise volunteers to fully document the selected cultural resources according to a format adopted by the Texas Historical Commission (Texas Historic Sites Inventory Form).

Terri Myers, principal investigator with Preservation Central, met with members of the Certified Local Government Committee established by and under the Travis County Historical Commission to plan and execute a training workshop for volunteers.

Before commencing field investigations, Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman secured historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps that depict footprints of historic buildings in the project area. They also reviewed previous cultural resources reports conducted in the general area and read literature regarding the area's growth and development during the historic period. Information contained in previous surveys was heavily utilized.

Ms. Myers, accompanied by Preservation Central architectural historian, Elizabeth Butman, conducted the workshop at the George Washington Carver Museum auditorium. They solicited volunteers to accompany Preservation Central professionals to the selected sites for documentation purposes. Wilson E. Dolman performed research in Austin City Directories.

On March 25, 2006, Preservation Central met with volunteers to conduct an intensive level survey of selected cultural resources within the Robertson Hill project area boundary. The volunteers worked with the professionals to complete a detailed survey form for each selected resource and to photograph each resource with black and white film and in color digital media.

Karen Riles, Art Sauls, Barry Hutcheson, and Bill Hamilton participated in the survey. They discussed and completed the detailed inventory forms under professional supervision.

Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman photographed all surveyed properties in both color digital media and black and white (TMAX ASA 100) film. Where possible, two images were taken in both media. In all cases, the primary facades are represented.

The film was processed and black and white contact sheets were produced for each roll of film. Color prints were produced from each digital disk. Contact sheets and negatives were placed in archival sleeves and stored in a binder. Photo index sheets were prepared for each roll and placed in a sleeve facing the appropriate contact.

Color prints were placed in archival sleeves arranged behind the black and white negatives. The color prints were placed and labeled in address order starting with numbered streets followed by named streets in alphabetical order.

Following the fieldwork, Preservation Central staff checked the forms for consistency. Travis County Historical Commission member and architectural historian, Peter Flagg Maxson, field checked the inventory by visiting each of the surveyed properties. He added to or corrected forms as appropriate.

Travis County Historical Commission members Biruta Clemens Kearl and Karen Riles entered all of the data collected on the inventory forms into the database. Ms. Butman adjusted the program and supervised the data entry.

Ms. Myers provided the Travis County Historical Commission with examples of similar survey projects and prepared an outline for the section on research and field methods for use in the report.

Ms. Myers also provided a copy of the historic context she prepared for an earlier cultural resources survey of the larger East Austin area. The context is included in the Survey Report.

Travis County Historical Commission Chair, Barry Hutcheson, and Certified Local Government Committee member, Wilson Dolman, prepared the Survey Report which includes an introduction, discussion of research and field methods, a historic context, and recommendations.

The Survey Report includes recommendations for the preservation and recognition of resources documented in the survey. Two potential historic districts are suggested. The first is a potential district for Olive and Juniper streets, which run approximately parallel to and between E. 11th and E. 12th streets. The second potential historic district is the southern portion of the area historically known as Swede Hill along 13th and 14th streets at the north end of the project area.

Preservation Central reviewed the finished products for errors and omissions.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Geographic Location

The project area is defined as the Robertson Hill area of East Austin located between E. 10th and E. 14th streets running along the east side of Interstate 35. The east frontage road of I-35 was originally East Avenue. Hence the eastern and western boundaries are East Avenue to Navasota Street. The project area is located just east of the original plat laying out the City of Austin. In 1841 Alphonse Dubois de Saligny, France's representative to the newly established Republic of Texas, purchased the 21 acres of Outlot 1, Division B from the Republic, at the south end of which he built the building known as the French Legation (nearby, but not in the project area). After statehood, Dr. J. W. Robertson purchased the property. As Austin grew, Dr. Robertson and his heirs subdivided the original Outlot 1 into building lots.

Architectural Context

The properties included in the Robertson Hill survey are generally one-story, vernacular, frame residences typical of those found in near-East Austin in the later 19th and early 20th century. Most were likely constructed by carpenters and master builders using locally available lumberyard materials. However, several high style buildings are of note. A particularly fine Carpenter Gothic church identified as the former St. Stephens Catholic Church (now 12th Street Christian Church) is located at 12th and Waller Streets. The small, frame structure has ornamental shingles in the gable of the front porch as a belt encircling the building below pointed-arch windows.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, begun in 1950, was designed by prolific Austin architect Roy Leonidas Thomas (1886-1968), who designed other Austin landmarks such as the Stephen F. Austin Hotel (1924), the Herbert Bohn House (1938), Robert E. Lee Elementary School (1939), and Tarrytown Methodist Church (1947). While essentially Gothic Revival in character, Ebenezer Baptist Church has very spare architectural detailing suggesting a late Deco influence.

The nearby M. W. St. Joseph Grand Lodge (1949) would be an impressive building in any part of Austin. Its Giant Order portico and monumentality make it an impressive gateway to East Austin from the Texas State Capitol. Its architect was John Linn Scott (1917-1970), who designed the present-day Avenue Lofts (1943), the University Savings Building (1950), and the Texas Employment Commission Building (1959).

Examination of the 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps reveals much about the neighborhood seventy years ago. There are virtually no vacant lots at the time, suggesting a cohesive neighborhood. The area consisted largely of frame dwellings. Most were one-story, and few had garages. Exceptions included some masonry commercial buildings along E. 11th street and the Samuel Huston College located between 11th, 12th,

Branch streets and East Avenue (now IH-35 frontage road). While there were some duplexes, the major multifamily housing was Givens Court on E. 12th Street and Cherry Courts facing an alley behind the location of Ebenezer Baptist Church. A row of six shotgun houses lined Waller Street between 11th and Juniper streets.

Today, the surveyed properties are in varied condition, ranging from well-restored to severely deteriorated. The context has changed dramatically, with many vacant lots and some new construction. Most of the deteriorated buildings could be rehabilitated to a semblance of their historic appearances. Some have fine, mature trees. Houses have been moved from elsewhere in the city, and the neighborhood provides a good opportunity to bring in compatible, contemporaneous houses facing demolition on their original sites. Infill construction is varied. Many new houses have the materials and some architectural features evocative of the early houses. Others, however, have intrusive features such as double garage doors dominating the entrance fronts.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF ROBERTSON HILL AREA

Introduction

At the end of the Civil War, the area now known as East Austin lay outside the city's eastern boundary, drawn along East Avenue, now IH-35. Only a few scattered farmsteads lay in the vicinity of the project area to the east of the city limits. The most notable of these was the J. W. and Lydia Robertson property, formerly the French Legation. Alphonse Dubois de Saligny, French charge d'affaires to the Republic of Texas, had purchased twenty-one acres of land encompassing Outlot 1, Division B, from Anson Jones in 1841. There he built what must have been one of Austin's finest homes, now known as the French Legation. Saligny's "plantation", later sold to Dr. J.W. Robertson, played a pivotal role in the development of central East Austin in the late-19th century. This is particularly true for African Americans who purchased property from Robertson and his son, George, in the years following Emancipation.

Although historical accounts primarily relate the activities of East Austin's white residents in the 19th century, African Americans lived in the area since its earliest agricultural settlement. In the antebellum period, large slave owners such as Aaron Burleson established plantations in the more productive eastern section of Travis County where their bondsmen farmed corn and cotton on the blackland prairie. Slave labor was also used in the construction of many of the oldest extant buildings in eastern Travis County and what is now East Austin. The J. W. Robertson family moved to the French Legation with their slaves in 1848 (HHMM 1997:15). Doubtless, the Robertson slaves did most of the manual labor, including construction, on the plantation.

After the Civil War, Dr. Robertson fell seriously ill and began selling some of his outlying property to provide for his family. His son George continued the property sales. Robertson's plantation in the Saligny Survey and in adjacent holdings to the north, in Outlot 55, became known as Robertson Hill. Robertson Hill formed the core of an early Reconstruction-era enclave of freed slaves that extended from East 10th Street (then Mulberry) north to Catalpa, south of East 12th Street (College), and from East Avenue to about Waller Street. There is no physical evidence, and only the slightest anecdotal and recorded indication, of occupancy in the area before 1869 when Dr. Joseph W. Robertson sold the first lots in the area later subdivided by his son, George. However, descendants of the Bell family who were servants and possibly emancipated slaves on the Robertson plantation, claimed to have lived on what is now Juniper Street as early as 1848, when the Robertsons purchased the former French Legation and surrounding property. Some Robertson family papers record the construction of slave quarters on the northern part of their estate but the exact location is not known.

The first known lot Dr. Robertson sold out of Outlot 55, Division B, was to an African American, a freedman named Malick Wilson, on December 26, 1869 (HHMM 1997: 17). Tax records show a large increase in the property's value, from \$100 in 1871 to \$400 in

1872, an indication that Wilson had built a house on his lot, possibly the first one east of East Avenue on Mesquite (East 11th Street). Koch's 1873 Bird's Eye View map of the area shows a dwelling in the vicinity of Wilson's lot which is in the middle of the block between Curve and Waller, at approximately 1006 East 11th Street. The house has since been demolished.

The arrival of railroad in 1871 brought even more people to Austin and Robertson's son George had the northern part of the family homestead subdivided for housing. Land development on the East side primarily occurred along and near the railroad lines, particularly along East 5th, 6th and 7th streets, in the early 1870s. Exceptions were East 11th and 12th streets, which were among the first defined roads in East Austin. They follow the survey lines of Outlot 55, Division B, the George L. Robertson Subdivision. Although the two roads may not pre-date Robertson's earliest development efforts, they were probably cut shortly after 1869, possibly around 1871, when the arrival of the first railroad spawned wholesale land speculation and development beyond Austin's original townsite boundaries.

East 11th and 12th streets (then known as Mesquite Street and College Avenue, respectively), are among the few roadways shown on Koch's 1873 Bird's Eye View map that extend beyond the city's original eastern boundaries at East Avenue, north of the Robertson family home (formerly the French Legation between East 7th and 8th streets). Koch's map depicts a distinct grouping of fairly isolated dwellings clustered around East 11th Street at that time. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the city do not detail the Eastside neighborhoods bounded by East 11th and 12th streets until 1921, but even the earliest of these maps clearly delineate the two streets as early as 1884.

As Austin expanded with the railroad and housing lots became scarce within the city, much of the Robertson property and other central East Side parcels were sold for new construction. The location was ideal. It was close to the city and the railroad lines but beyond the noise, dirt and smells of the industrial and commercial enterprises that were springing up near the tracks. Although African Americans were among the first to settle the area north of the French Legation, immigrant families also moved to East Austin in large numbers during the 1870s. Many new homes were built on East 8th, East 9th and East 10th streets, in an around the former Robertson plantation, in the 1880s and 1890s. Most of these belonged to white residents, many of whom were of German descent. Swedes settled in a close-knit area called Swedish Hill roughly between East 13th and East 15th streets, although they also built houses on East 12th Street and throughout the area in the 1880s. Several substantial dwellings and stores are attributed to Irish and Italian residents of the area dating to the as early as the 1870s and early 1880s. German families moved to East Austin during the late 19th century, particularly in the 1880s and 1890s. Many became local grocers for the surrounding neighborhoods.

By 1887, when Koch drew a second Bird's Eye View Map of the City, the area north of the French Legation, including the fan-shaped George L. Robertson Subdivision neighborhood nestled between East 11th and 12th streets, is almost fully developed. Among the most noteworthy Eastside features shown on the map are the historic African American

institutions Ebenezer Baptist Church and Robertson Hill School. Both the church and school lay in the northern part of the Saligny Survey which contained the French Legation, the Robertson family estate. The Saligny Survey lay adjacent to and south of the George L. Robertson Subdivision. Their depiction signifies the presence of a large established African American community in the area by 1887.

By the turn of the century, central East Austin, west of Navasota, was largely residential with scattered stores, churches and schools. Although some streets were racially mixed, particularly along East 11th and East 12th streets, ethnic enclaves formed throughout the area. Swedes remained clustered on Swedish Hill while Germans tended to live east of Navasota, along San Bernard, and south of East 10th Street. African Americans almost exclusively occupied the region between East 11th and East 12th streets (Juniper, Olive, Catalpa and Myrtle), the 800-900 blocks of East 11th Street and the 900-1000 blocks of East 10th Street. These enclaves represent some of the area's earliest development and the birthplace of many of the city's oldest African American institutions including churches, schools and lodges. Successful businesses had been established primarily in the 1000-1100 blocks of East 11th Street but a few existed on East 12th Street, particularly between Navasota and Comal. Most of them were owned and operated by people of Italian, Irish and German descent at the turn of the century.

At the same time, East 11th and 12th streets were developing as major thoroughfares through the neighborhoods that lay to the east of the city's historic boundaries. A variety of domestic, commercial and institutional buildings lined the streets. East 12th Street, though largely occupied by white residents at the turn of the century, was becoming racially mixed. Samuel Huston College for Colored Children, as it was then known, lay on the south side of East 12th Street, just east of East Avenue. Due to the presence of African American institutions such as Ebenezer Baptist Church (Curve and Catalpa) about 1885, Olive Street School (1909) and Samuel Huston College (1900), the triangle of land wedged between East 11th and 12th streets was fully developed and occupied almost exclusively by African Americans by the turn of the century and East 12th Street demographics would change in the following two decades. At the turn of the century, however, East 12th Street remained a predominantly white, business and working class residential street.

In the 1920s, however, the East 12th Street demographic composition changed. Austin city officials had begun a program of "red-lining", a common strategy for racial segregation in southern cities, that resulted in the almost complete segregation of African Americans to the east side of town and whites to the central and west side residential areas. Notable exceptions were the Clarksville and Wheatsville neighborhoods on the city's west and northwest sides, respectively. East Austin, between East 7th and East 12th streets, was already largely identified as an African American neighborhood, with two significant African American colleges and numerous churches, schools and businesses. When the red-lining process began in earnest in the 1920s, it reinforced the perception of the east side as largely African American, precipitated "white flight" from the racially mixed areas, and set

the stage for the further development of the east side as the exclusive domain of African Americans and later, Mexican Americans.

By the end of the 1920s, nearly all of East 12th Street, from East Avenue to the city limits, was occupied by African Americans, many of whom owned their homes. Formerly white churches and businesses along East 12th Street changed hands. The demographic evolution of the community can be traced through the changing congregation of a little church at 1000 East 12th, now 1100 East 12th Street (also addressed as 1201 Waller). The church had served a number of different white congregations from its construction, about 1895, through the first decades of the 20th century. It was organized as St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, an adjunct to St. David's Episcopal Church, one of the city's oldest congregations. Sanborn maps at the turn of the century label it as a Roman Catholic Church but that could have been an error based on its identification with a saint. The 1906 city directory listed it as the "Mission of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church". By 1920, church affiliation changed but the building continued to serve a white congregation as the "East Austin Presbyterian Church". A few years later, however, the 1924 city directory denoted the renamed "Twelfth Street Christian Church" as a "colored" church. The building was labeled a "Colored Presbyterian Church" on the 1935 Sanborn Map of the area and it has continued to serve African American congregations throughout the century.

East 12th Street's transformation from a white residential street to a racially mixed -- and later, predominately African American -- multi-use residential and commercial corridor, may be attributed in large part to the establishment and success of Samuel Huston College. In the quarter century before the college was established on the six-acre campus between East 11th and 12th streets, East 12th Street was settled and occupied primarily by whites, many of whom bore German surnames. In 1900, Samuel Huston College built a three-story classroom and dormitory complex fronting onto the south side of East 12th Street, between East Avenue and Branch. The college consolidated its presence on the street with a girls' dormitory on the north side of East 12th Street. The college's success attracted more African Americans to the area north of East 12th Street and they began to buy homes formerly owned by members of other ethnic groups including those of Swedish, German and Irish descent, along East 12th, East 13th and East 14th streets. Bob Harrison Street, an extension of East 14th Street beyond Navasota, developed as an entirely African American residential street by 1920.

Demographic changes in the early 20th century can be represented by a single block along East 12th Street. In 1901, when Michael Connelly (also spelled Connolly) built the house at 1115 East 12th Street for his family of six, his immediate neighbors were primarily working-class whites, including several of German descent, judging from their surnames -- Schwartz, Shafer and Huebotter. Connelly's house lay across the street from the 12th Street Christian (St. Stephen's Church, above). Edward Schwartz was a painter, John W. Shafer was a stonemason and Michael Connelly was a stonemason and bricklayer who also owned

the Silver King Saloon at 307 East 6th Street. Renters and homeowners alike occupied the houses on these streets.

By the mid-1920s, the community served by Samuel Huston College and St. Peter's M.E. (Methodist Episcopal) Church (at the northwest corner of Curve and Catalpa), two major east-side African American institutions, had grown considerably since the turn of the century. African Americans occupied most of the residences from Samuel Huston College, just east of East Street, through the 1800 block of East 12th Street. Only a few white families such as the Huebotters (1105 East 12th) and the Connelly's remained.

In 1926, the Connellys sold their house to Dr. Charles Yerwood, an African American physician. The Connellys were among the last white families to reside on East 12th Street, and the sale of their house to the Yerwoods represents the completion of the demographic change for much of East Austin. Although some white owners continued to live in their family homes, particularly in the Swedish Hill area, city planning efforts to remove African Americans to East Austin from the central city, and a nationwide intensification of racial prejudice in the 1920s, led to the area's identification as an African American neighborhood. By the 1930s, many Hispanic families had also moved into the area, for many of the same reasons.

By the 1930s, more African Americans lived in the project area than white, non-Hispanic residents. Swedish American families continued to live in the 900-1000 blocks of East 13th and 14th streets, and a handful of German American families owned houses and businesses in the area, through World War II. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Mexican American families began moving into the areas south of East 11th Street, in the vicinity of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, in greater numbers. By 1950, at the end of the historic period, the East Austin survey area was largely identified as a "minority" community populated by African American and Hispanic families. This identification has remained constant throughout the latter half of the 20th century despite gentrification trends in recent years. As Austin real estate increases in value with the current economic boom and growth projections, demographic patterns in near East Austin may shift once again to include larger numbers of relatively affluent white residents who desire older homes in a central location.

Early Settlement of Austin

General Sam Houston was elected the first president of the Republic of Texas. Under the Texas Constitution he could not succeed himself, and Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar became the second president of the Republic. With Washington, D.C. clearly in mind, Lamar favored a new capital city planned and built from scratch. Coming to the juncture of Shoal Creek with the Colorado River on a buffalo hunt in the fall of 1838, Lamar and his entourage saw a tiny settlement calling itself Waterloo (Graham 1938:55). General Edward Burleson had incorporated the village only a year earlier (Jenkins and Kesselus 1990:160). The first residents were Jacob Harrell and his family, who had first settled at Hornsby's Bend on the Colorado River (Terrell 1910:113; Scarbrough 1973:123). The new President and his

ranger escort camped at the Harrell cabin and Lamar was enchanted by the natural beauty of the location (Malone 1958:7). He is quoted as saying, "This should be the seat of future empire" (Terrell 1910:117).

Edwin Waller laid out the plan of the new city, which President Lamar named after Stephen F. Austin. Waller based his design on that of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Its well-spaced grid of streets ran north from the Colorado River for fifteen blocks and from Shoal Creek in the west to Waller Creek in the east. Of course, the city did not at first resemble Waller's neat street map. A visitor to the town in the autumn of 1839 wrote, "My visit to Austin, in October of 1839, where I found a town very much in the woods, with five or six hundred people, in cabins and shanties and camps, I well remember" (Red 1914:285). Waller supervised the construction of government buildings and the home of the President. Comanches continued to threaten the safety of Austin's earliest settlers and some of Waller's crew were killed and scalped during the course of their work. Waller found it necessary to fortify the first capital buildings with a wooden palisade (Pearson 1900:47).

For many years after the new capital was chosen, doubts persisted about the viability of the new town, isolated as it was in the middle of a vast unsettled frontier dominated by Comanches. Nonetheless, people moved their families to the new town and locally a sense of optimism prevailed. Many believed that as the seat of government, Austin would soon become a thriving metropolis (Winkler 1907:220). Almost a thousand people moved to Austin in its first year. Early in January of 1840 a census taken by Cumberland Presbyterian minister Amos Roark reported on the population of the new town and the occupations of its citizens:

Seventy-five families, population eight hundred and fifty-six, of which seven hundred and eleven were whites and one hundred and forty-five blacks--five hundred and fifty grown men, sixty-one ladies, one hundred children, seventy-seven of which are large enough to go to school; seventy-three professors of religion--seventeen Methodists, twelve Presbyterians, five Cumberland Presbyterians, eleven Episcopalians, ten Baptists and ten Roman Catholics; two organized churches--one Methodist and one Presbyterian; two Methodist preachers, one Cumberland Presbyterian and one Baptist preacher; one Sabbath school, one week day school, thirty-five mechanics, four lawyers, six doctors, six inns, nine stores, nine groceries, one billiard table, six faro banks, twenty gamblers, two silversmith shops, two printing offices and two tailor shops. (Gray 1872:11)

Lamar's vision had created Austin, but Houston never favored the location of Austin as the "seat of future empire." When re-elected in 1841, Houston removed the government to the City of Houston. Austinites physically barred the removal of the archives, which may have saved the town's future (Baker 1875:142-143).

Two Mexican raids on San Antonio in 1842 spurred a mass exodus from Austin. James Webb wrote to ex-President Lamar, "we have but a small population now and are living under great privations" (Webb to Lamar 1843 in Gullick 1928 (I):20). After Houston's second term the government returned to Austin, where it was when President Anson Jones raised the flag of the United States at the Texas capitol in 1846. In the end, Mirabeau Lamar's dream of a capital on the banks of the Colorado came true. As one of Texas' first Anglo-American historians wrote, "The location was there made with a view of drawing to the west a population that would protect the frontier from the common enemy, and such was the happy effect." (Yoakum 1855:273)

Austin remained fairly isolated until the arrival of the railroad in 1871; however, the city's future as the seat of government was assured by a statewide referendum in 1850. With the question of Austin's survival as the capital city resolved, the road net improved substantially. By 1860, Austin was linked to the state's major population centers by a system of established roadways, although travel to and from the capital continued to be an arduous undertaking.

The Preston Road stretched from Austin to Preston on the Red River through Georgetown, Waco, and Dallas. Three roads went from Austin to Gillespie and Mason Counties. These roads merged at Brady, forming the Upper California Road through El Paso. Other roads reached from Austin to LaGrange, Bastrop, Brenham, Hempstead, and Columbus. The roads were rough and travel was slow. Stagecoaches ran from Austin to LaGrange to Columbus, and from Austin to Brenham, where the train could be taken to Houston (Gage 1960:436-437).

On the eve of the Civil War, Travis County was one of the few Texas counties to vote against secession. Texas entered the fray as a Confederate State and Sam Houston, who opposed secession, was deposed as governor. Fifty thousand Texans enlisted in the Confederate army and a quarter of those saw action east of the Mississippi River (Ramsdell 1910:22). Austin's development was curtailed for a decade as a result of the war and the Reconstruction period that followed; however, African Americans emerged from the Civil War as free citizens with a spirit of hope and enterprise.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad came to Austin at the end of 1871. The initial result was that Austin became, for a short time, a major rail terminus, attracting farmers from the hinterlands who could now ship cash crops from Austin to eastern markets.

With the arrival of the railroad, local monopolies for building materials and many other elements of Austin's material culture unraveled as competition from eastern factories drove down prices of many goods. The stores filled with products that had previously been expensive luxury items due to the difficulty of shipping by water and then by wagon. Such fragile items as window glass could be shipped much more safely by rail and elegant houses with expensive furnishings proliferated as a result.

African Americans in Austin

By 1850, the population of Travis County had grown to 3,138. The county's free population numbered 2,347, with 791 listed as slaves. Of the free population, only eleven were African Americans, one of whom resided in Austin (U.S. Census Bureau 1853a: 504). This compared to 397 freedmen in all of Texas (DeBow 1854:63). Statewide, a little more than twenty-seven percent of the population lived in bondage in 1850 (DeBow 1854:86). Free African Americans made up just less than two percent of the population of Texas. Only Iowa, New Hampshire and Mississippi had smaller percentages (DeBow 1854:65-66). The largest identified sub-set of the population was composed of European immigrants. In 1850, forty-three percent of all United States immigrants were from Ireland and twenty-five percent were from Prussia and other German states (U.S. Census Bureau 1853a:14).

A handful of people owned the great majority of slaves; there were 57 slave owners in Travis County (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b). By 1860 the number of slave owners had increased to 175. Between them, they owned 499 families (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). Only about fifteen percent of local slave owners were farmers but between twenty and forty percent of the slaves in Austin spent at least some time in the fields near the city. By 1851, as many as half of the slaves in Austin hired themselves out, usually splitting some of their earnings with their owners (*Austin City Gazette* July 9, September 13, 1851). Brick making was a principal occupation for slaves in southwestern cities in the 1860s (Lack 1973:39, 45) and Austin was probably no exception.

Following the Civil War, many former Confederates abandoned their homes in the south and moved to Texas which had survived relatively undamaged from the war. The state's population increased rapidly in the postwar period. Between 1860 and 1870, Travis County grew from 8,080 to 13,153 residents. The county's African American population increased from 3,149 to 4,647 during the same period. (U.S. Census Bureau 1871:94-95). By 1870 Austin's population had risen to 4,428. Of that number, 3,812 were Anglo-Americans born in the United States. Foreign-born residents numbered 616 while 1,615 African Americans lived within the city limits (U.S. Census Bureau 1871:346).

Austin attracted large numbers of Freedmen who sought safety in the aftermath of the Civil War. Violence against African Americans in Reconstruction Texas was harsh in rural areas away from the protection of federal garrisons. From mid-1865 through 1866, authorities in Texas issued more than five hundred indictments for the murder of blacks by whites. African Texans were not allowed to sit on juries or to give testimony against whites and no convictions were won in these cases. Many well-known murderers were not even indicted. Some white men continued their pre-war depredations on black women under their control and the Freedmen's Bureau was swamped with complaints of rape, all of which went unanswered (Smallwood 1981:33).

In 1868, General Reynolds reported to his superiors in Washington that, "The murder of negroes is so common [in Texas] as to render it impossible to keep accurate account of them" (Hornsby 1973:409). A Republican newspaper in Austin that year lamented the

excesses of the Ku Klux Klan in the area. These outrages were never reported in the Democrats' newspapers, but two examples from a Republican newspaper of the period are typical:

We learn through the Houston papers that there has been a fearful slaughtering of the colored people around Millican, on the fifteenth and sixteenth. The number killed is variously estimated from fifteen to fifty. (*Daily Austin Republican* July 20, 1868)

Crime

Our State continues to be the scene of the foulest crimes that have ever disgraced any age...The negroes are being killed at a fearful rate. On Friday last one freedman was killed in Bastrop County, and on Wednesday two more were murdered. Even loyal Travis men have been visited by the Ku Klux Klan, and on Saturday morning last a freedman was foully murdered within three miles of Austin. (*Daily Austin Republican* August 17, 1868)

J. Mason Brewer, an African American historian, wrote, "Although the ex-slave was now a freedman he was still confronted with problems. One of the gravest of these problems was the nightriders organization, composed of white men who threatened to harm negro landowners of rich and large tracts of land if they did not move out of the community (Brewer 1940:18). Between the end of the Civil War and June 1868, 373 freedmen were known to have been killed by whites in Texas, whereas freedmen were known to have killed ten whites in that period (Galloway n.d.: 273).

African Americans who moved to Austin in large numbers during Reconstruction sought education and economic opportunities as well as the protection of federal troops. For a time they were a political force in the new Texas government, but this representation would be short-lived. Reconstruction ended in Texas late in 1873, when E. J. Davis lost the governorship to Richard Coke in a bitter election campaign. Democrats took control of the reins of government in Texas in early 1874 (Wheeler 1920:56).

A special 1875 Austin census recorded 3,497 African Americans residing in the city. The census taker admitted that he did not record an estimated 2700 people whom he referred to as the "floating or unknown population." Because of the temporary nature of much of the housing constructed by African Americans in Austin in the decade following the Civil War, it is reasonable to assume, as did the census taker, that a large part of that "floating population" was African American. But even if those 2700 people are not taken into account, thirty-four per cent of the population of Austin in 1875 was African American, representing an increase of just over one hundred per cent in Austin's first thirty years (Costa 1875).

Although the United States enjoyed general prosperity during the period, the latter half of the 1880s was a period of decline in Austin. A prolonged drought plagued the region and the days of open range cattle drew to an end (Southwell 1949:7). The great blizzard of

January 1886 dealt a crushing blow to cattlemen (Wheeler 1991:415-418). Many local fortunes were lost including the one amassed by Jesse Driskill, whose Driskill Hotel opened during the Christmas season in 1886. Despite its difficulties, the population of Austin rose from 11,013 to 14,575 from 1880 to 1890 (U.S. Census Bureau 1890:25).

A dam on the Colorado River was completed in 1893. Lake McDonald was to bring Austin cheap water and electrical power, but the "gay nineties" ended on April 7, 1900. About 11:00 a.m., an eleven-foot tall wall of water swept the dam away, falling like an avalanche on the powerhouse and drowning five workers and three young boys in an instant.

The wall of water continued downstream to Austin, where it did considerable damage. There was no power, no water, no light. Overnight, Austin was plunged backwards a decade in its economic development (Humphrey 1985:153-154; Sevcik 1992:235).

Between 1890 and 1900 the population of Travis County rose from 36,322 to 47,386 (U.S. Census Bureau 1904:172). The loss of the dam with its water supply and its hydroelectric power meant that the city had a host of old problems to solve all over again. In 1909, A. P. Wooldridge was elected mayor of Austin. Upon being elected, he commented that "For a variety of reasons, east Austin had not had her share of good things, not because of discrimination, but because it just happened so" (*Austin American Statesman*, November 11, 1909). Most East Austin residents would have agreed with the first part of that statement.

In 1915, Wooldridge pushed through a \$750,000 bond package to make improvements to the city, including the establishment of Brackenridge Hospital, but the sewers and city parks he had promised for East Austin did not materialize. While the new city hospital was being built, other Austin landmarks were being closed down. Guy Town, the city's infamous forty-year-old red light district, was suppressed, and an old Austin tradition was scattered to less conspicuous and less concentrated locations around town. A second dam was begun by a private firm, but was damaged by floods in 1915. The company went bankrupt and the dam remained something of a glorified waterfall until it was rebuilt as the Tom Miller Dam at the end of the 1930s (Humphrey 1985:167).

African-Americans still made up a significant percentage of the farm laborers in Travis County in 1915. In that year, 414 farmers interviewed in southern Travis County reported hiring 3,756 laborers of whom 1,820 were African-Americans, 1,595 were either Mexican nationals or Mexican-Americans, and 341 were Anglo-Americans (Watkins 1916:130). Many of these people lived in East Austin and commuted to the fields in rural Travis County during the working seasons (personal communication, Simon Ybarra, June 1993).

In 1919 Wooldridge stepped down as mayor. His successors were no more sympathetic to the desires of African Americans than he or his predecessors. When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's white secretary, John R. Shilladay, came to Austin that year, locals including county judge David Pickle and a constable, beat him severely in front of the Driskill Hotel where Shilladay was staying.

After the beating Shilladay returned to his room, where the mayor provided him with belated police protection until he could board a train. Judge Pickle said that they had given him "a good thrashing on general principles." According to Pickle, Shilladay's crime was that he "was advocating the doing away of all Jim Crow laws." Governor Hobby publicly condoned the attack and no one was arrested (Humphrey 1985:167).

In 1921 Capital Clan No. 81 was organized in Austin and within a year it could boast a membership of 1,500. Five hundred Klansmen marched up Congress Avenue to the capital in 1921 (Humphrey 1985:174). In November of that year a Travis County Grand jury investigating the Austin clan found among its members or supporters the County Sheriff, one of his deputies, the Police Commissioner, the Chief of Police, and one of his detectives (Kraus 1973:147). Two weeks after the march down Congress Avenue, as many as 6,000 Austinites of all races attended a parade on East Avenue to commemorate the centennial of Mexican independence from Spain (Humphrey 1985:179).

In 1925, Mexicans and Mexican-Americans were concentrated in three main areas of Austin. The westernmost of these was bounded by the Colorado River to the south, Congress Avenue to the east, Sixth Street to the north, and Rio Grande Street to the west. A second cluster of Hispanic population was found on the east side of Congress Avenue. Most people in this second group lived in an area bordered by Fourteenth Street on the north, Trinity Street on the west, Sixth Street on the south, and East Avenue on the east. The third enclave of Hispanics resided in East Austin (Connell 1925:1-2).

In 1927 the city of Austin commissioned the Dallas consulting firm of Koch and Fowler to develop a city plan for Austin, which for the first time would include a comprehensive zoning ordinance and outline other desirable improvements to the city. Their report was published in 1928. Among their recommendations was a plan to reinforce patterns of racial segregation in Austin. Though couched in fairly innocuous language, it is plain that the authors were aiming at nothing short of establishing a permanent black ghetto in East Austin and, to the extent possible by law, to remove blacks living in other areas of the city to that area, as this excerpt demonstrates.

There has been considerable talk in Austin, as well as in other cities, in regard to the race segregation problem. This problem cannot be solved legally under any zoning law known to us at present. Practically all attempts of such have proven unconstitutional. In our studies in Austin we have found that the negroes are present in small numbers, in practically all sections of the city, excepting the area just east of East Avenue and south of the City Cemetery. This area seems to be all negro population. It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will be the recommendation of this district as a negro district; and that all the facilities and conveniences be provided the negroes in this district, as an incentive to draw the negro population to this area. This will eliminate the necessity of duplication of white and black schools, white

and black parks, and other duplicate facilities for this area. We are recommending that sufficient area be acquired adjoining the negro high school to provide adequate space for a complete negro play-field in connection with the negro high school. We further recommend that the negro schools in this area be provided with ample and adequate play ground space and facilities similar to the white schools of the city. (Koch and Fowler 1928)

This plan was accepted by the city council and reprinted in 1957 by the Austin Department of Planning as a guide to future development. In 1929, the city established the Rosewood Avenue Park and Playground for Colored in East Austin in accordance with that plan. In 1931 the Mexican Playground and Park was also located on the east side (Kraus 1973:150-54). These were the only city parks where Hispanics and African Americans were allowed to recreate.

In the decade that followed the Austin City Plan, public schools for African Americans were relocated to the east side of Austin and city utilities were denied to African American enclaves elsewhere in the city. Segregation was strengthened as a result. By 1940 only one of eight public schools for African Americans in Austin, Clarksville Elementary, was not located on the east side of town (Brewer 1940:38). A Reconstruction era village settled by freed slaves, Clarksville was a well-established but somewhat sequestered African American enclave on the city's far west side. Outside the central city, Clarksville did not attract redevelopment interests until much later in the century and thus was spared the "slum clearance" and "blight removal" efforts that occurred elsewhere to the west of East Avenue. Ultimately, East Austin did become the "negro district," as over the years deed restrictions prevented minorities from buying property in most other neighborhoods in the city.

When the Great Depression struck the country in the 1930s, African Americans were still at the bottom of the economic ladder in the United States and nationwide unemployment hit them harder than anyone else. In Austin, where African Americans formed eighteen and a half percent of the population, they made up 35.6% of unemployed workers in 1931-32 and 33.5% of the relief cases in 1935 (Barr 1973:154). By 1940, twenty percent of the population of Austin was African American, amounting to 20,000 people, almost all of them living in East Austin or Clarksville. Despite economic inequity, 75% percent of Austin's African American families owned their own homes in 1940, according to historian J. Mason Brewer. Half of them owned cars. African American salaries averaged eighty dollars per month. (Brewer 1940:67).

Tom Miller was elected mayor in 1933. He is remembered most for the dam that was named after him. The dam was rebuilt by the newly created Lower Colorado River Authority on September 1, 1938. Lyndon Johnson's influence was pivotal in the financing of the project. By March 4, 1940, the new lake was full and Austin once again had inexpensive power and water. In addition to this, flood control was made much more likely by the completion of the much larger Mansfield Dam upstream from Lake Austin, which was

completed in 1941. The lake thus created was called Lake Travis and it held a hundred times more water than Lake Austin. The dam, three times as high as Tom Miller Dam, generated five times the amount of electricity. Austin's economic future seemed assured (Humphrey 1985:194-197).

In the 20th century other issues besides dam water and power crowded Austin's cultural landscape and one of these issues was racial intolerance. African Americans and Hispanic Americans continued to endure the control of Austin's white leadership. This was the case throughout most of Texas so it was a shock to white supremacists when a black man was almost elected to the Houston city council. As a result of that close call, Austin changed its city council representation from districts to an at-large basis, which guaranteed control of all seats by the white majority, in 1951 (Barr 1973:182). After two black men were elected to the Austin city council in the 1880s, no other African American served in that body until the 1970s.

Inequities characterized educational opportunities for African Americans in Austin, as well. The University of Texas remained closed to African Americans for half of the twentieth century. One of the first black students to enroll there, in the summer of 1950, was Edna Humphries Rhambo, a descendant of one of the early residents of the project area, Perry C. Rhambo (*Daily Texan* August 26, 1987; *On Campus* September 7, 1987; *U.T. News* August 20, 1987).

African American Businessmen in Austin During Reconstruction

While most African Americans were restricted to menial jobs in early Austin, some few became entrepreneurs. The 1872 Austin city directory lists E. H. Carrington's store at the corner of Pecan (6th) and Red River Streets (Gray and Moore 1872:37). In addition to fresh and canned foods, the Carringtons sold clothes, hardware, and farm supplies. Behind the store, Edward's brother, Albert ran an ice house and blacksmith shop. In 1883, Albert Carrington ran for the city council and became the alderman representing the Seventh Ward. He was defeated when he ran again in 1885 (*Austin Daily Statesman* February 16, 1979). It would be almost a century before another African American would sit on the city council.

Gabriel Holder had a grocery store on Red River Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. African American blacksmiths who ran their own shops in Austin included Peter Bratton and John Hemphill who had a shop on Colorado Street between Third and Fourth streets. John Hughes operated a smithy on Guadalupe Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and lived next door. Allen Mitchell was on the southwest corner of Fifth and Colorado Streets. J. Pollard was on Fourteenth Street between Red River and Sabine. Louis Ranson had a shop in block 138. William. E. Risher and his sons were blacksmiths for decades in Austin. Risher's shop was on Sixth Street between Sabine and East Avenue and he lived on Seventh Street near East Avenue.

African Americans who owned barber shops in Austin in 1872 included Buckner and Robinson on Sixth Street between Colorado and Congress, Thomas Hancock, on Colorado Street between Seventh and Eighth, Harry Hawkins on Colorado between Sixth and Seventh, John Holland on Sixth Street between Colorado and Congress Avenue, Duke Mitchell in Dohme's building at the corner of Ninth and Colorado, Ed Wilkerson on Brazos Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and Milton Wallace on Sixth Street between Congress and Brazos. Wallace lived on East Avenue.

African-American cobblers included R. Johnson, William Keys who had a shop on Red River between Seventh and Eighth, Henry Madison on Sixth Street between Colorado and Congress, Tom Plumber on Thirteenth Street between Red River and Sabine, and H. B. Willis on Sixth Street between Congress and Brazos. Willis lived in Wheatsville, another Reconstruction era Freedmans village, on Thirteenth Street between Nueces and San Antonio.

Stonemasons included the Mason family, who developed Masontown during Reconstruction, Charles Madison who lived on the corner of Fourteenth and Neches streets, and Dowell Phillips on Colorado Street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. J. W. Gray was a confectioner on Colorado Street between Fifth and Sixth. Claiborne Lewis was a poultry and vegetable peddler at the southeast corner of Eighth and Sabine streets. Joe Carter owned a restaurant on Sixth Street between Colorado and Congress Avenue. Harrison & Carruthers made wagons on Sixteenth Street between Guadalupe and Lavaca streets. Alex Hamilton was a well digger who lived on Fifteenth Street between Trinity and Neches (Gray and Moore 1872).

Early African American Neighborhoods in Austin

During the era of slavery in Austin (1839-1865), tiny one- and two-room dwellings were built close to the alleys behind many properties as residences for household slaves. After Emancipation this housing pattern persisted as many Freedmen continuing to live in these dwellings and work as domestic servants for the Anglo American families who lived in the main houses on these properties (Manaster 1986:55).

Although this arrangement continued into the early twentieth century, it was not long before many of Austin's African Americans began to buy property of their own. They might be able to reside as domestics in shacks behind Anglo houses in the center of the city, or rent or own a modest house along flood-prone Waller or Shoal Creek, but they could not buy property in many of areas of the city. At first, this was by mutual agreement of white landowners; later it was codified by the introduction of restrictive deed covenants.

For example, by 1895 more than fifty homes had been built in Hyde Park, a new, suburban development on the city's north side (Humphrey 1985:144-145). The developer, M. M. Shipe, ran ads in the local press that featured lots for one to two hundred dollars that

could be financed with payments as low as two dollars per month. Shipe reminded everyone in print that "it is stricly [*sic.*] for white people" (*Daily Tribune* 29 April 1898).

This restrictive situation led to the establishment of distinctive black neighborhoods, beginning during Reconstruction. In 1868 an African American newspaper published in Austin urged African Americans to purchase property and build their own homes (*Weekly Free Man's Press*, August 1, 1868). Early African American neighborhoods in Austin included Masontown, Wheatsville, Clarksville, and Robertson Hill, also called Pleasant Hill.

The development of Masontown, the first African American subdivision in Austin, was begun in 1867 by Rayford and Sam Mason, Jr. Their father, Sam Mason, Sr., owned his own house at the southwest corner of Trinity and First streets as early as 1867 (Harrison 1867). They were a family of stonemasons. Masontown was bounded by Chicon Street, Waller Creek, East Sixth Street and the East Third Street (Manaster 1986:90).

Wheatsville, sometimes called Wheatville, lay in the area of Austin now called West Campus. The neighborhood was named after James Wheat, who bought land a mile northwest of the capitol in 1869. Wheatsville was bordered by Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Sixth streets, Shoal Creek, and Rio Grande Street (Humphrey 1987:70). It was there that Jacob Fontaine opened Austin's first black grocery store and where he published an early black newspaper, the *Gold Dollar* (Fontaine 1983:56-59). This African American neighborhood succumbed to real estate development pressures associated with the ever-growing University of Texas and no longer exists. Today most of the area is rental property and the majority of residents are students.

Clarksville, on early Austin's west side, got its start when ex-Governor Pease gave land west of Shoal Creek to his ex-slaves. Charles Clark, for whom the neighborhood was named, built his house on what is now West 10th Street in 1871 (Humphrey 1985:12). At the time that Clark constructed his cabin there, much of what would become Clarksville was a tangle of cane breaks and juniper. It developed into a black community that has endured for a century in spite of serious pressure to redevelop the area into a wealthy Anglo neighborhood.

Little is known or written about the early African American residential settlement on Robertson Hill, in the area between East 10th Street and East 12th Street, east of East Avenue. The property was part of the J.W. Robertson estate and is associated with the Robertson home known as the French Legation.

Early African American Churches in Austin

African American churches were established in Austin soon after Emancipation. As early as 1864, a few African American Baptists met in a barbershop. Their pastor was Jacob Fontaine. In 1867, Fontaine founded the First Baptist Church (colored) at the corner of West Ninth Street and Guadalupe, where the Austin History Center is now housed in the old Austin Public Library building (*Austin American Statesman*, February 13, 1984). That same

year Fontaine convened the first meeting of the St. John Missionary Baptist Association under the branches of Treaty Oak, and went on to found the Sweet Home Baptist Church in Clarksville in 1877, the New Hope Baptist Church in Wheatsville in 1887 (*Daily Texan*, February 16, 1989), as well as many rural churches in Travis and adjacent counties.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was formed in the home of Mrs. Tempie Washington on Seventh Street. They held their first services at Smith's Opera House. The first pastor was Frank Green (Brewer 1950:18). The congregation built a church on Ninth Street, just west of the First Baptist Church (Koch 1887). The Wesley Chapel M. E. Church was founded on March 4, 1866, in the basement of the Tenth Street A. M. E. Church South, an Anglo church. African American workers erected a limestone edifice measuring 40 by 60 feet. Later, this building was sold to the Austin School Board, and the congregation built a larger church (Brewer 1940:35).

The Ebenezer (Third) Baptist Church was organized in 1875 in the home of Mrs. Eliza Hawkins, on the corner of Ninth and Colorado streets. It was called this because it was the house of worship for the third Baptist congregation organized in Austin. Brewer lists seven charter members, Eliza Hawkins, Robert Burditt, Isabella Johnson, Martha Pollard, Martha Carrington, Maggie Buckner, and Betsy Johnson (Brewer 1940:35). Craig lists the above as well as Queen Shaw, Ellen Johnson, Martha Egleston, Louanna Harrison, Lucy Jackson, John Saunders, Betsy Madison, Margaret Pollard, Henrietta Willis, Elizabeth Glasgow, Nelly Brewster, and John Spence (Craig 1976:2).

Shortly after the church was organized, the congregation held services in a small house at the corner of Catalpa and Curve streets in East Austin. Preaching there were the Reverends E. S. Corn and C. Ward. From 1876 until 1884, the pastor of the church was the Reverend Andrew Herbert. In 1884, the pastor was Chester Anderson. On November 10, 1885, a new brick church was completed on the northeast corner of East 10th and San Marcos streets, behind the Robertson Hill School which fronted onto East 11th Street. The old church site on Catalpa and Curve was sold to a Methodist congregation. From 1886 until 1889, the pastor was Reverend C. P. Hughes, who was succeeded by the Reverend A.W. Moss, pastor through 1891. In 1892, the church building was renovated at a cost of \$1,300. The church also got a new pastor, Reverend Lewis L. Campbell, who would serve for thirty-five years (Craig 1976:2-3). A new sanctuary was built in 1953.

Early African American Schools in Austin

African Americans in Austin began educating themselves immediately after emancipation. As early as October 1865, the local press was scoffing at the opening of a Sunday School for African American children in Austin's Third Ward (*Southern Intelligencer*, October 26, 1865). On November 6, 1867 this ad appeared in a local newspaper, the *Daily Austin Republican*:

Wanted: A Teacher to take charge of a Republican School.

*H. C. Hunt, Treasurer
School Committee, Austin*

Joseph Welch, the superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, wrote at the end of 1868 that a new school had been recently constructed in Austin on a lot donated by the city council (Hornsby 1973:409). This article about the dedication of the school appeared in the local Republican newspaper a year before Welch wrote his report:

The first negro school was built by voluntary contributions of the colored people. Led by the Post Band (playing our animated march) over a hundred children of both sexes marched down the avenue to take possession of the new school house...It is to the credit of the colored citizens of our town that they have, unaided, built the third school-house erected within its limits. (*Daily Austin Republican*, November 6, 1867)

An Austin newspaper noted the colored school examinations in the summer of 1869 (*Austin Record*, July 2, 1869). A single Anglo teacher, Miss Evans, was teaching the school in 1871. This may have been the woman listed in the 1872 city directory as Mrs. S. J. Evans, who lived on Third Street between San Antonio and Guadalupe (Gray and Moore 1872:48). A local newspaper noted the end of the spring semester in 1871:

The Colored School - The closing exercises of Miss Evans' school, at the Hall of Representatives last Friday night, resulted to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and reflected great credit upon teacher and pupils. (*Daily State Journal*, July 2, 1871)

The 1872 city directory lists among Austin's public schools, the Boy's school (colored), P. William Kramer, principal, and the Girl's school (colored), Fred Rogers, Principal, Miss Julie O'Connor, Assistant. The location of the residences of Rogers and O'Connor are not listed in the directory. Kramer boarded with Mrs. Lucy Bishop on East Eighth Street between Neches and Red River (Gray and Moore 1872:19, 69).

This school remained in operation until some time after 1877, when, according to historian Mary Starr Barkley, the Travis County Court forced Austin Schools to use excess money from the building fund of District Six (North Austin) to build two schools for African Americans. The schools were constructed in Wheatsville and on Robertson Hill (Barkley 1968:175). The Seventh Ward Public School was in the Third Baptist (Ebenezer) Church building at the corner of Curve and Catalpa no later than 1883 (Edwards & Churches 1883:37). From the beginning, the church and school were closely associated. When the church moved to its new sanctuary on Block 8, present East 10th Street, the school was moved into a new building behind it on East 11th Street. Both are evident on Koch's 1887 Birds Eye View Map of Austin.

Robertson Hill Public School, which later became Austin's first high school for African Americans, opened for classes by 1884. The school stood at the southeast corner of East 11th and San Marcos Streets, behind the Ebenezer Third Baptist Church (Koch 1887;

Barkley 1968:182). An Austin Public Schools report published in 1954 stated that "the first location of a school for Negro children in East Austin was on San Marcos and 11th Streets. A part of the original building is still standing. This school was known as the Robinson [sic] Hill School and was established in 1884" (Austin Public Schools 1954 Volume II: 7). Tax records indicate that the school owned Lots 1-5 of Block 8 by 1885 (Austin City Lot Register 1885:130). This description of the Robertson Hill School by superintendent of Austin Public Schools A. P. Wooldrige was published in the *Austin Daily Statesman* in 1887:

Our Public Schools: Their Condition and Their Wants

I said in my former article that the state of the colored schools "was a condition rather than a progress." This is in part an exact truth, for while we have a frame building on Robinson Hill neatly furnished, the house is not painted on the interior, and the grounds are unfenced; this is the only colored school building in really good condition.....Exactly the same state of affairs (children crowded onto backless benches) exists in Miss Beulah Gibbs room on Robertson Hill. In these rooms the children are rather packed or penned than seated, to the great detriment of health as well as manners.

A. P. Wooldrige (*Austin Daily Statesman*, June 2, 1887).

In 1896, the school had an enrollment of 84 students. By 1904, this number had risen to 177 (Brewer 1940:33). According to Barkley, the school operated at its 11th Street location until 1909, but a Sanborn Fire Insurance map drawn in 1900 labels the building "old and vacant" (Sanborn 1900). Another source suggests that the school was moved to its new location on the northwest corner of Curve and Olive streets, immediately south of the former Third Baptist Church site at Curve and Catalpa, in 1907. It also states that was the year that the name of the school was changed to Anderson High School, in honor of Texas educator E.C. Anderson, brother of the principal, L.C. Anderson (Delta Sigma Theta Sorority 1972:22). The building included secondary only until 1913, when a separate high school was constructed on the present Kealing Junior High School site. Afterward, the school was known as Olive Street School and it served the East Austin African American neighborhood for nearly four decades. The school burned in 1947 (*Austin Public Schools* 1954, Volume II: 7). The site is now a neighborhood park known as Lott Park.

African Americans from throughout the state were drawn to Austin for its higher education opportunities in the period following the Civil War. The Tillotson Institute had its beginnings in 1875. According to Shackles, "A small school taught by Mrs. Garland had been partially sustained by the American Missionary Association in Austin, which proved to be a stepping-stone to the Institution" (Shackles 1973:3). After the Civil War, Reverend George Jeffrey Tillotson of the American Missionary Association of Congregational Churches determined to organize a school of higher education for African Americans in the capital of Texas. Tillotson was a pastor in Connecticut and his friend and colleague,

Reverend William E. Brooks, who had been pastor of the Congregational Church in Westhaven, Connecticut, was the first president of the college (Williams 1997:285).

Tillotson purchased land east of the State Cemetery (east of the Robertson Hill project area) and planned the campus of what would be the first African American College in the southwest, the Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute. Tillotson Institute opened its doors in 1881. The first faculty and staff were Anglos like Mrs. Elizabeth Garland. Later many African American teachers taught there. Some of them, like Mattie Durden, were graduates of the Institute (Shackles 1973:20). Mattie Durden, a native of Refugio, was the first student to receive a college degree from the Institute. After teaching at the school for eight years, Mrs. Durden taught home economics at Anderson High School for more than twenty years (Brewer 1940:56).

Elizabeth Garland was born in Wales in 1840 (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). Mrs. Garland's School for Colored Children, at the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, was in existence by June 29, 1878, when her students gave a public exhibition of their work (*Daily Democratic Statesman*, June 30, 1878). In 1880 she was taking donations to furnish the student housing at the Tillotson Institute, where she later taught grammar (*Daily Democratic Statesman*, September 15, 1880, February 14, 1882). Elizabeth Garland was a school principal at the First Ward Primary Public School by 1885 (Morrison & Fourmy 1885:110).

C. T. Garland was a native of New Hampshire (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). He addressed a crowd of 3000 people at the 1878 Juneteenth celebration at Wheeler's Grove and Governor Davis shared the podium with him that day. The newspaper referred to him as Judge Garland (*Daily Democratic Statesman*, June 20, 1878). Between the years 1883 and 1895, C. T. Garland was an attorney and U.S. commissioner. He and his wife lived at 1609 East 9th Street in the Blackshear neighborhood near the Tillotsen Institute until C. T. Garland's death in 1895 (Morrison & Fourmy 1895:145).

The Institute was a success and 250 students, mostly from the Austin area, enrolled the first year. New buildings appeared on the campus regularly. Allen Hall was completed in 1881, Beard Hall in 1894, Evans Industrial Hall in 1912, and the Administration Building in 1914. At first, the school had to teach its students the elementary skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic, as African Americans were prohibited from obtaining an education under slavery. By 1888, the school was offering a four-year college course. It was accredited as a junior college in 1925 by the Texas Department of Education and in 1926, the school briefly became a women's college. The high school at the Institute was closed in 1930 and the school's accreditation was upgraded to senior college level. The school became co-educational again in 1935. In 1952 the school merged with Samuel Huston College to become Huston-Tillotson College (Williams 1997:287-88).

Samuel Huston College was founded in Dallas Texas in 1876 in the basement of the Saint Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, although it would not be known by that name until 1883. The Reverend George W. Richardson was its first president. The church and school

were burned down that year by white supremacists. In 1878, the school moved to the more tolerant city of Austin and opened in the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. The college struggled for a long time, but in 1883 Samuel Huston of Marengo, Iowa, gave the school \$9,000 and six acres were purchased adjacent to East Avenue in Austin. The school was renamed for its benefactor. By 1906 it boasted an enrollment of 517 (Williams 1997:300-308). In 1952, the school merged with Tillotson Institute.

The Samuel Huston College campus, sited between East 11th Street and East 12th Street east of East Avenue, was a major attraction for African American residential development in the East Austin after the turn of the 20th Century. Many of its early teachers owned houses in the 800 and 900 blocks of East 11th Street, a strip known as Faculty Row. Others bought houses built by Swedish and Irish immigrants on East 12th, East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, immediately north of the main building. Samuel Huston's development and success, along with the presence of the Robertson Hill and Olive Street schools, and the establishment of major churches, spurred the popularity and growth of East Austin for African Americans.

Robertson Hill and the Settlement of East Austin

The residential development of Robertson Hill and the surrounding area popularly known as East Austin began during Reconstruction in the late 1860s. This settlement resulted in the establishment of an area which is primarily African American in its ethnic and cultural traditions; however, East Austin has never been completely African-American in its racial make-up. Many Swedes and Germans once lived in there, as well as Irish and Italians. There has always been a Hispanic presence in the area also, primarily south of East 11th Street.

In the latter twentieth century the explosive growth of the University of Texas destroyed entire residential neighborhoods on East Austin's western edge and increasing numbers of students rented houses in East Austin, a process that continues today. As real estate prices soared, Anglos bought houses there. Combined with a steady influx of Hispanic residents beginning during the Mexican Revolution in the early 20th century, East Austin has become closer demographically to the integrated community of its early developmental years.

During Reconstruction, as Wheatsville and Clarksville were developing on Austin's west side, Masontown and Robertson Hill were being established on the city's east side. The settlement of Robertson Hill began with a French diplomatic mission to the Republic of Texas. On September 15, 1840, French charge d' affairs Alphonse Dubois De Saligny purchased just over twenty-one acres of land on a hill east of Waller Creek, a short distance east of the town of Austin. Today that parcel is bordered by Interstate 35, San Marcos, Seventh and 11th streets (Travis County Deed Book Q: 561-64).

There Saligny built the house known as the French Legation, which still stands. Saligny's brief stay and his involvement in the "Pig War," which may have cost the Republic of Texas a French loan, are well documented (Barker 1971). After Saligny left town some of his staff continued to live there for a short time. When William Bollaert came through Austin in 1843, he noted that the legation was abandoned, its doors open and its wooden shutters broken (Bollaert 195-96).

Dr. Joseph W. Robertson bought the French Legation in 1848, and the hill on which it was located became known as Robertson Hill (Hafertepe 1989:26). Robertson first came to Texas in 1836. He moved his family to Austin in 1840 and opened a drug store on Congress Avenue. His wife Ann and his daughter Elizabeth died in 1841, leaving him with only his son, Jack. In 1842 he married Lydia Lee, the daughter of Judge Joseph Lee. The couple had ten children (Hafertepe 1989:24-25). In 1843 and 1844, Robertson was the mayor of Austin (Brown 1902 Chapter 11:17).

Joseph Robertson began to sell lots and larger parcels on in 1869. After he died of tuberculosis in August 1870, more of the family's East Austin property was sold by his wife, Lydia, and his son, George (Travis County Deed Records Index). By 1872 George Robertson operated a grocery and feed store at the northeast corner of East Avenue and Seventh Street, just after the arrival of the H&TC Railroad ensured the area's commercial future. He also had a wagon yard there (Gray & Moore 1872:). A clerk, H. Grooms Lee, who lived on the property, would later become Austin's city marshal (Morrison & Fourmy 1885:80). This store was one of the earliest in East Austin.

The Robertsons sold individual lots as well as larger parcels that were then subdivided by their new owners. Both white and African Americans purchased property in the area between East 11th Street and East 12th Street. Whites tended to buy parcels on speculation and remained absentee property owners, while African Americans generally purchased lots for resale to other African Americans as home sites. They typically bought parcels of an acre or two and subdivided them for sale to family or friends, particularly fellow church members, keeping a building lot for construction of their own home (HHM&M 1998).

Disaster may have encouraged African American settlement in Robertson Hill in the 1870s. Many African Americans moved to Austin from rural areas looking for opportunity and protection during this period and some bought residential lots on Robertson Hill. Disaster may have been an impetus to African American settlement in Robertson Hill, as well. A large number of African Americans lived along the banks of Waller Creek at the southeast end of downtown Austin and a major flood in 1869 left many residents homeless (*Austin Record*, July 9, 1869). Robertson Hill was high above the flood plain and must have looked very attractive to black residents who had lost their homes and possessions to the waters of Waller Creek and the Colorado River.

The first lot in Robertson Hill sold to Malick Wilson, an African American, in December 1869, a few months after the flood. Wilson's property lay in the 1000 block of

East 11th and is now a vacant lot. Dozens of other lot sales followed in the early 1870s. One of the earliest African American landowners on Robertson Hill was Eliza Bell who obtained a parcel of property from her employers, the Robertsons, and built a two-room house on the site. She sold surrounding parcels to other African Americans. Her house, modified to its present L-plan configuration in the 1950s, still stands at 1012 Juniper Street (Johnson interview, 2000).

East Austin was depicted on Augustus Koch's first birds' eye view of Austin, published in 1873. Koch portrayed most of the area east of East Avenue as a dense juniper thicket with a few scattered residences along its western fringes. The French Legation was there as well as small clusters of modest houses to the north in the neighborhood that today lies between East 9th and East 12th streets and between Interstate 35 and Waller Street. There were also houses in Masontown to the south (Koch 1873). Over the next fourteen years this residential core expanded, merging with Masontown and other neighborhoods to the south, extending to Huston Tillotson College to the east, and reaching north to a point southeast of the University of Texas (Koch 1887).

The establishment of the Tillotson Institute and Samuel Huston College marked a renaissance on Austin's east side. By the early twentieth century, these two colleges, operating in close proximity to one another, gave East Austin an edge over similar ethnic neighborhoods in the Texas. At a time when public universities were restricted to whites, East Austin was an educational haven for African American families. African American children living in East Austin had neighborhood elementary schools, a public high school and two colleges in their midst at the turn of the century. Some rural families boarded their children in the houses of East Austin families so they could have the benefit of a high school education.

East Austin Businesses

European immigrants operated many of the first businesses in East Austin. During the most important twentieth century, especially after World War I, a largely African American business district was established there. In the early 1880s, a mixture of homes, businesses, and public buildings along East 11th Street soon developed into the commercial heart of East Austin. The first businesses along the street on Robertson Hill were three corner groceries opened in the 1880s owned and operated by European immigrants.

As early as 1881, John Cherico from New Orleans owned a grocery store and residence at 1100 East 11th Street. By 1883, his widow, Catherine, known as Kate, owned the store, advertising dry goods, groceries and country produce. Living with her and working as a clerk in the store in 1885 was her son, Felix. By 1887, Felix owned the store and John Cherico, Jr., was a clerk there (Morrison & Fourmy 1881:66; 1885:85; 1887:88; Edwards & Churches 1883:61). Across 11th Street from the Robertson Hill School was Patrick McNamara's grocery and dry goods store, opened by 1883. The McNamaras, an

Irish family, lived next door to their business (Edwards & Churches 1883). A later addition to the building, heavily altered, still stands at 1002 E. 11th Street.

By 1883, Italian immigrant Salvatore Bailetti owned a store at 1001 East 11th Street (1101), advertising groceries, beer, and firearms for sale. Having tried his hand earlier with a grocery store at Nueces and 10th Streets in 1879 and operating a lunch room on the west side of Congress Avenue in 1881, he bought a two lots from George Robertson on May 12, 1881. Bailetti and his family lived in the same building at first, but by 1885, he had built a house on Waller Street (1006 Waller) across from the store (Morrison & Fourmy 1879:41; 1881:50; 1885:65; Edwards & Churches 1883:47).

In 1893, Simon and Hattie Chiappero lived with the Bailettis. Simon tended bar for Salvatore at the store and Hattie was a dressmaker. In 1895, Bailetti sold his store to German immigrant Carl Haehnel and opened The Orient Saloon at 701 Congress Avenue. Having advertised himself as a wine manufacturer in earlier directories, Salvatore was now an agent for the Italian Swiss Agricultural Colony in Asti, Sonoma County, California, producers of Italian-Swiss Colony brand wines and brandies. Chiappero opened his own grocery store at 301 West Sixth Street that year, but still lived in the neighborhood, at 1210 East 10th Street. The Bailettis continued to live at 1006 Waller Street into the 20th century. Salvatore's widow, Cora, continued to live in the house after his death and still owned the property in 1903 (Morrison & Fourmy 1887:65; 1889:64; 1891; 73; 1893:113; 1895:81; 1898:75; 1900:51; Austin City Lot Register 1903:191). On the north side of the street, Richard Arnold opened a German bakery across the street by 1891.

At the same time Italian and German immigrants owned and operated commercial enterprises on East 11th Street, African American institutions were established on the same street. In 1884, the Robertson Hill School opened near the southeast corner of East 11th and San Marcos Streets and the new Ebenezer Baptist Church stood behind it on 10th Street. By 1891 the Wisemen's Hall, an African American fraternal lodge, was located east of the school on the same block, across from Arnold's Bakery. A newer building erected in 1949 still occupies the site today.

In 1905 all three of the corner stores opened in the 1880s, as well as the Arnold Bakery, were still in operation. Both the McNamara store and the Arnold Bakery were still owned by those families, but Carl Haehnel owned the Bailetti Store and his family would operate a store at that location into the 1950s. Louis Courreges owned the Cherico Store. Reflecting the city's expansion to the east, by 1905 three new businesses had opened in the 1100 block of East 11th Street, including Louis Scott's saloon, Herman Schieffer's Meat Market, and A. J. Raif's grocery and saloon. None of these businesses were operated by African Americans (Stephenson 1905:51).

Herman Schieffer owned a meat market and grocery at present 1122-1124 East 11th Street by the turn of the century. Schieffer built a home behind his store at present 1154 Lydia (formerly addressed as 1106 and 1105 Lydia) about the same time. Later, he

purchased the land across the street that had been occupied by the Children's Home for Orphans until 1921 and built several bungalows as rental property.

East Austin was thriving after the end of World War I. In the 1920s and 1930s, scores of bungalows were built within the project area. Some were modest in scale and others were impressive. City water service came to East Austin between 1895 and 1902, but other city services lagged behind. Sewerage service came to most of the area by 1931. This service was not extended to Wheatsville and Clarksville on the west side until much later, another indication that the 1928 city plan was in full effect, denying city basic services to black neighborhoods outside of East Austin (Kraus 1973:150). There were many businesses along Sixth and 11th streets and small corner stores scattered throughout the area. Most of these businesses were still owned by Anglos and more recent European immigrants, but some were owned by African Americans.

On East 11th Street in 1922, the Succetti brothers owned the McNamara Store, McNamara having sold it to Isaac Charles in 1910. The Bailetti Store was still owned by the Haehnel family, and the Cherico store was now the J. T. Cagle Grocery. Richard Arnold still operated his bakery and Herman Schieffer his meat market, but the saloons were gone. The orphanage located in the 1200 block of East 11th between Lydia and Navasota streets was designated for black children in 1922. The white orphanage had moved to a new building on East 38th Street, in Hyde Park, the previous year and the old building transferred for use as an African-American one.

During the 1920s and 1930s, more African Americans opened businesses in East Austin. As automobiles became common, service stations and automotive repair shops appeared. Murray Owens opened the Owens Garage on Bob Harrison Street in 1926 (Brewer 1950:23). Franklin's Barber Shop opened in 1932 at 1014 East 11th Street, in a small shop next door to the old bakery. By 1935, J. C. Stark operated a service station and grocery store at 1201 East 11th Street (Morrison & Fourmy 1935:617).

In 1936 African American businesses in Austin included five tire shops, nine tailors, a creamery, two furniture repair shops, two boarding houses, two meat markets, a beauty college, six service stations, Mosby and Lott's Lumberyard, two blacksmiths, sixteen cafes, seventeen grocery stores, a fish market, a theater, three drugstores, a print shop, three funeral homes, three shoe shops, seven garages, eight wood yards, three vegetable stands, ten beauty shops, a loan agency, and a hotel. In addition to African American schoolteachers, there were three physicians, ten insurance agents, two real estate agents, two policemen, and two mail carriers. In 1939, Theodore and Jewel Youngblood opened Jewel's Lunch Room (Brewer 1940:58, 63, 75).

By the early 1950s, African American businesses had proliferated in the area. On East 11th Street, now decidedly commercial in nature, was Fowler Electric Company, owned by the first licensed African American electrician in Austin. The Street Construction Company was there, as well as a coin laundry, the Modern Radio Laboratory, the Modern Building and Design Company, the Hollins Shoe Hospital, L. S. Stewart's service station,

Ross's Photography Studio, and C. H. Gaut's grocery store. There was the 11th Street Tavern, Harold Gregg's Recreation Club, the East Side Cleaners and the Montgomery-Robinson Cleaners, the Harlem Cab Company and the 11th Street Cab Company.

Johnny Holmes and his wife operated the Victory Cafe, a popular restaurant and nightclub. There was the Southern Dinette, owned by Jimmie Owens, Deacon Jones's Barbecue, owned by Walter Jones, and the Holiday Inn Restaurant, owned by F. G. Cain. Other restaurants included the East Austin Sandwich Shop, the 11th Street Cafe, the Steamboat Inn, the Hot Shot Inn, the Black Cat Drive In, the Burger Cafe No. 2, and Carlin's Place. The Hillside Drug Store, owned by U. S. Young, advertised itself as "Austin's only Negro prescription drug store." Barbershops included Franklin's, Everybody's, and the Southern. Jewell's Parisienne Beauty Shop, owned by Jewell Warren, as well as Florence's Rainbow, Josephine Edmondson's, and the Hilltop (Brewer 1950:21-23; Morrison & Fourmy 1952:783), operated during this period as well.

PROPERTY TYPES

The Historic Resources Survey of East Austin (Robertson Hill) utilizes the same property types of the previous East Austin Survey. The survey identified a wide range of building styles, types, and forms, all of which reflect the area's rich and colorful history. In order to facilitate the evaluation and assessment of such a wide variety of properties, these resources, based on their original and/or current function, were grouped into categories or broad property types. These property types include: *Domestic; Religious; Commercial; Civic; Landscaping; Infrastructure; Commemorative; and Recreational.*

Domestic Buildings

The vast majority of buildings found in the project area are single- or multiple-family residences dating from the 1870s to the end of the survey period in the 1950s. These buildings cover a wide variety of forms, styles, and degrees of sophistication, reflecting both the range of socioeconomic backgrounds in the project area and the changes over 150 years of building evolution. To further aid in the review and analysis of these resources, they have been divided into several subtypes based upon their plan.

Linear Plans

One-Room: The simplest house subtype is the single-pen or one-room house. As a unit, it forms the basis for many of the other, more complex plan types. At its most basic level, the one-room dwelling is a rectangular- or square-plan building, one story in height, usually with a side facing gable roofline. The main entry is usually centered in the middle of the long side of the building, with a chimney, if present, at the end of the gable. Windows, if present, were few in number and small in size. This simple plan is most closely associated with very early settlement of the region, reflecting the residents' lower economic status and lack of available resources. As an initial building type, one-room houses were usually constructed using locally available materials. In Texas, log construction was common, particularly in east and north Texas. Examples using native stone or other local materials were built in western, central, and southern parts of the state.

No examples are identified in this report on the Robertson Hill area.

Two-Room: The hall-and-parlor or two-room house was a dominant type of folk housing across the Southern United States during the second half of the 19th century. Construction of the type remained common through the first two decades of the 20th century. The form's name is derived from its linear plan, two rooms wide and one room deep. Typically, the two rooms are of unequal size, with the larger room originally serving as the public space for gatherings and meals, and the smaller room reserved for sleeping quarters. The roof is side-gabled. If a chimney is present, it is located centrally or at one or both gable ends. The primary entry door may be slightly asymmetrical, entering into the larger public room.

Common variations include prominent front porches and rear gabled-roof or shed-roof extensions that provide additional space. A common subtype of the hall-and-parlor is the “Cumberland” house, with two front entries each entering a separate room.

The hall-and-parlor houses found in the project area reflect the type’s defining features. These houses all follow a linear, rectangular plan with a side-gabled or hipped roof (813 E. 13th Street). The houses have a single asymmetrical entry or fall into the Cumberland-plan dual-entry subtype. Most examples have full-width or prominent partial-width shed-roof porches extending across the front elevation of the house. With one exception, ornamentation and decoration is nonexistent. The exception, 900 Juniper, displays Queen Anne inspired detailing such as turned porch posts and decorative wood brackets.

The hall-and-parlor house, as originally built, offered little room for its residents. Additions and alterations are therefore quite common. These additions may have been constructed to accommodate additional family members, or may have been built when an increase in personal wealth allowed for the expansion. Rear additions dating to the early and mid-20th century are found on the majority of two-room dwellings in the project area. Finish materials vary from house to house. Original board-and-batten or bevel-wood siding is found on some examples (905 Olive), while cement-asbestos shingle siding, brick veneer, or vinyl siding covers other houses. Roofing materials, doors, and windows follow a similar pattern.

Center Passage: Another common type of folk housing in 19th century Texas was the center-passage type. Like the hall-and-parlor, the center-passage house follows a linear, rectangular plan, usually with a side-gabled roof, full-width shed-roof porch, and gable-end chimneys. The center-passage house, however, inserts a central hallway between the two primary rooms, affording additional privacy between the public and private rooms of the house. The entry door is therefore symmetrically placed on the center-passage house, rather than the typical asymmetrical door placement on the hall-and-parlor. Usually the center-passage house is made of frame construction, although masonry examples are not uncommon.

A number of center-passage dwellings are dispersed throughout the project area. These dwellings follow a rectangular plan and all have side-gabled roofs. Primary facades are typically symmetrical with full- or partial-width, shed-roof porches (907 E. 13th Street, 901 E. 12th Street). Due to the limited amount of space the center passage offers, shed-roof rear additions are prevalent throughout the project area. Exterior cladding ranges from original bevel-wood or board-and-batten siding to later synthetic siding materials including aluminum, asbestos shingles and vinyl.

I-House: Basically, the I-house is a two-story counterpart of the center-passage subtype. The type was most commonly constructed in the midwestern United States, but is occasionally found in Texas. Like the center-passage type, the I-house typically has a linear plan, symmetrical entry, central hallway, and gable end chimneys. The I-house, with its two

stories of height and grander appearance than other folk housing types, often indicated the wealth or standing of its residents.

The project area contains only one example of an I-house (810 E. 13th). This house follows the prototypical I-house plan, with a two-story linear plan, bevel wood siding, and brick gable-end chimney. A full-width two-story, classically inspired gallery offers a typically Southern addition to a midwestern house type. This dwelling, much like the one story center-passage and two-room subtypes, has a rear shed-roof addition. This addition is two stories in height and one room deep with a lower, one-story addition attached to its rear.

Shotgun House: Although there is much debate as to the exact origins of this plan subtype's name, it is generally believed that the shotgun house plan originated from a traditional African house form transported to the Caribbean by African slaves. This form first appeared in the US in the Southern river deltas. This simple folk plan was constructed in Texas from the late 19th century through the 1940s and is generally associated with African-American urban areas. In plan, the shotgun is similar to the two-room and center-passage subtypes in that it follows a linear, rectangular, one-story profile. The shotgun, however, is always a single room in width and varies from two to four rooms in depth. The roof is almost always front-gabled and chimneys, if present, are centrally located.

The dwelling at 813 ½ E. 13th Street is typical of shotgun houses throughout the country; it is a one-story, front-gabled frame house that is one room wide and two or three rooms deep. It has asbestos siding and an aluminum “picket” awning over the door. This dwelling may be as old as 1880 but more likely dates to the turn-of-the-20th century. It is a rare example of a once-common house type in East Austin.

Irregular Plans

During the last quarter of the 19th century, house forms in Texas began to depart from the symmetry and regularity of rectangular and square folk plans. The Victorian-era desire for irregular and “picturesque” forms, combined with advancing balloon-frame construction techniques, allowed for a variety of irregular house shapes. Common devices to achieve asymmetry included placement of projecting wings at one or more ends of the house, to break the flat plane of the main facade. Rooflines became more complex, as intersecting gables were used to accommodate the main mass of the house and the various projecting wings.

The irregular-plan house often allowed for greater space than was possible with a linear plan, with extra rooms and porch frontage from the projecting wings. The irregular-plan house, with little or no ornamentation, could be adapted from use by tenant or small landowning farmers. On the other hand, the form and style of the irregular-plan house could be elaborated to the level of a Victorian mansion, with substantial detailing and sophistication.

L-plan: The L-plan is derived by adding an offset front-facing gable to the basic side-gabled center-passage house type. The two intersecting gables form an ell, with the offset gabled wing extending forward. The off-center front-facing gable may continue towards the rear of the building as well. A shed-roof porch often extends across one or both sides of the ell. The L-plan is usually one or one-and-one-half stories in height. The primary door is typically located at the center of the side gable, with entry into a central hall.

Original use of interior spaces mirrored that of the center-passage, with the projecting front room usually acting as the most important public space, connected to the kitchen or dining area. Sleeping areas were usually located on the opposite side of the central hall. Construction of L-plan houses remained popular into the early decades of the 20th century, particularly in rural areas. Typically, L-plan houses are of wood-frame construction with wood siding. Although some L-plan houses may lack any stylistic detailing, many 19th-century examples feature elaborate Victorian ornamentation along porches and gable ends.

There are a number of extant L-plan houses in the project area with estimated construction dates ranging from 1890 to 1935. They are generally one-story examples, with steeply pitched intersecting-gabled roofs. In order to provide for extra interior space, many have rear gabled-roof extensions or lower, shed-roof rear additions. Though the vast majority of these resources lack decorative detailing, several examples display Queen-Anne stylistic elements such as chamfered porch posts, decorative spindlework, jigsawn porch column brackets, and/or turned-wood porch columns and balustrades. Others feature Classical Revival elements such as eave returns and classical column porch supports. Exterior cladding ranges from ordinal bevel or board-and batten siding to later materials such as synthetic siding and brick veneer,

No examples were identified for this report on the Robertson Hill area.

Modified L-plan (Hipped-with-Cross-Gables): The modified L-plan is an elaboration of the cross-gabled L-plan form. The modified L-plan adds an enlarged central section to the house form, covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof. The lower intersecting gables, typical of the L-plan, extend from this main hipped roofline. This typical roofline provides another common name for this form: “hipped-with-cross-gable”. Popular between about 1890 and 1910, the modified L-plan type continued the popular trend towards asymmetrical form. Even more so than the simple L-plan, the modified L-plan could vary in ornateness, ranging from a simple one-story example lacking stylistic influences to an ornate two-story mansion with abundant frills and details. Often, the more ornate modified L-plan houses are associated with the Queen Anne style. The irregular roofline and overall asymmetry of the plan lent itself to features such as circular corner towers, cutaway bay windows, jigsawn spindlework detailing, prominent dormers, and decorative shinglework in the gable ends. This exuberance was most pronounced in the earlier examples of the type, constructed prior to 1900. The early 20th-century modified L-plan houses often follow “free classic” Queen

Anne styling, with classically-influenced detailing such as Doric or Tuscan porch columns and a more centered primary entry door flanked by a transom and sidelights.

One of the finest modified L-plan houses in the project area fall within the latter category of the type, displaying relatively restrained ornamentation and limited asymmetry in overall form. With its hipped-with-cross-gables roof, 1119 E. 11th falls within the modified L-plan type. This c. 1910 house incorporates free classic Queen Anne stylistic elements, such as Doric column porch supports, a centered entry door flanked by a transom and sidelights, and pent roofs and decorative shingles in gable ends. Although this house shows noteworthy decorative detailing, its overall asymmetry is limited by its centrally located entry door, inset partial-width porch, and lack of wings projecting past the main facade.

Other Irregular Plans (T-Plan, U-Plan)

The L-plan and Modified L-plan were the two most notable irregular-plan residential types found in Texas. However, the use of balloon framing and pre-cut lumber allowed for a wide variety of irregular floor plans and roof shapes. Consequently, a number of less common irregular-plan variants were constructed in the late 1800s, with a few examples still extant in the project area. The T-plan (1154 Lydia) basically follows the L-plan, with intersecting gables meeting at one end of the house. With the T-plan, though, the front-facing gable generally continues past the gable intersection to the rear of the house. In some cases, the side-facing gable also projects slightly past the intersection to form a more cross-axial plan. The U-plan consists of a main side gable with two projecting front gables, one on each end of the house. A porch often extends between these front-facing gables. When these front-facing gables continue towards the rear of the house, an H-plan (1107 Myrtle) can be identified. Like the other late 19th-century house types in the project area, the irregular-plan variants in the project area feature a wide range of ornamentation.

Massed Plans

By the 1910s, residential buildings were moving away from the asymmetrical plans favored for the previous three decades. The renewed use of classically inspired detailing on otherwise irregular house forms during the 1890s and 1900s may have marked the start of this trend. In addition, houses began to show more symmetry in plan after 1900. The typical massed-plan house gave even more usable interior space and porch space to its residents.

Pyramidal/Hipped Cottage (One-Story Pyramidal): The Pyramidal or Hipped Cottage is a one- or one-and-one-half-story vernacular house type that stylistically anticipates the bungalows that succeeded it. Generally associated with the South, these dwellings were built in rural settings, in small towns, and in large cities between 1900 and 1925. The square or nearly square-plan gives the house has a distinctly boxy appearance. The typical Pyramidal/Hipped Cottage contains four unequally sized rooms that, like the bungalow,

connect directly to each other without hallways. A wood frame wall and roof structure rests on a pier-and-beam foundation. Weatherboard siding is the most commonly used exterior material. Windows are typically coupled double-hung units, with a one-over-one light sash configuration. A porch leads to the entry on the principal facade. The porch is typically sheltered by the main roof but may have an independent roof. Ornamentation on the Pyramidal/Hipped Cottage is limited to the porch supports and railing, which are often classically inspired. The pyramidal roof, which gives the style its name, is steeply pitched, with boxed eaves. Hipped or gabled roof dormers and chimneys are also important character-defining features of the style.

Pyramidal/Hipped Cottages in the project area are square or nearly square in plan, of wood-frame construction, with a pier-and-beam foundation. Porch variations include partial-width inset porches and full-width porches. Detailing ranges from classically inspired columns (1180 Navasota), to box columns, to Eastlake and Queen Anne ornamentation. Exterior cladding varies and included synthetic siding, wood board-and batten and weatherboard siding, and stone veneer Composition shingles, and corrugated metal panels have replaced wood shingles as the roofing material of choice. A common alteration to the Pyramidal/Hipped Cottage is a rear addition, either shed-roofed or integrated into the original roofline or a shed-roof side addition.

Two-Story Pyramidal/Hipped House: The two-story Pyramidal House is contemporaneous with, and shares many character-defining features with the Pyramidal Cottage. Two stories in height, the Two-Story Pyramidal/Hipped House has a rectangular plan with a moderate or steeply pitched pyramidal or nearly pyramidal hipped roof. Two-Story Pyramidals with a symmetrical square plan are also known as Four-Square houses. Hipped roof dormers are a characteristic feature of this type. Construction is wood frame, resting on a pier-and-beam foundation. Exterior walls are typically covered with weatherboard siding, although stucco, wood shingles, or face brick were also used. Typical fenestration consists of one-over-one-light wood sash, double-hung windows arranged singly, or in groups. The main entry is usually offset to one corner of the front facade. Independently roofed porches usually extend the full width of the principal facades. The hipped roof is generally simple in design, relying on dormers and chimneys for interest. Composition shingles, corrugated or crimped sheet metal, and cement-asbestos shingles are common roofing replacements for the original wood shingles. Detailing is sometimes classically inspired, with the Doric order often used for porch supports. The overall form and roofline of Two-Story Pyramidals, particularly the Four-Square subtype, lend themselves well to modest application of Prairie Style detailing. Typical Prairie Style features found on even vernacular examples include low-pitched hipped roofs, overhanging eaves, full-width porches, and hipped-roof dormers. However, most vernacular Two-Story Pyramidals lack the ribboned windows, geometric patterning and heavy horizontal emphasis that typify true high-style Prairie Style architecture.

No examples were identified for this report on the Robertson Hill area.

20th-Century Popular House Types

Bungalow: The bungalow represents the most common house type of the early 20th-century house types. The bungalow first gained acceptance in California between 1900 and 1910, and quickly reached a peak of popularity throughout the United States between 1910 and 1930. The “bungalow” was used by many writers and designers of the age to describe any small dwelling with infinite variations in form and style, making it a vague and confusing term. As a general building type, bungalows are usually one story in height with low-pitched roofs, broad overhanging eaves, and prominent porches. Bungalow roof forms vary considerably. Front-gabled and cross-gabled examples predominated during the 1910s and 1920s, particularly in the South and Southwest United States. Side-gabled bungalows became more common in the late 1920s and 1930s. Hipped roofs were also occasionally applied to the bungalow type.

The interior of the bungalow marked a major shift in room placement and spatial arrangements. Most commonly, the bungalow was billed as a comfortable middle-class dwelling with a modern appearance and efficient layout. In response to improving technology and a new “informality” of living in the home, bungalows often had smaller kitchens and a combined living and dining area. Hallway space was kept at a minimum, with rooms opening directly from one to another. The defined public parlor vanished as a separate room. Typically, the bungalow had two rows of rooms running from the front of the house to the back, with a substantial front porch that could be used for entertaining or leisure time.

The bungalow is often associated with the Craftsman style, with its exposed rafter tails, decorative eave brackets, and battered porch columns and piers. Ironically, the Craftsman style had its roots in the Arts and Crafts Movement, which championed the use of handcrafts in interior and exterior decoration. However, the bungalow was well suited for large-scale mass production. Buyers could order house plans and drawings from mail-order catalogs and journals, while some companies offered fully pre-cut house kits that could be delivered to the closest railway stop to the house site. Although the majority of styled bungalows followed Craftsman influences, a variety of other styles and decorative elements could be attached to the general bungalow form. Some bungalows employed Prairie Style or even classical influences, while many later bungalows incorporated various attributes of the Period Revival styles, such as Tudor Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mission Revival. By the late 1920s and 1930s, fewer bungalows received the typical Craftsman decorative ornamentation, and the previously prominent porches began to lose importance in the overall plan. Entries began to be centered on the long side of the side-gabled bungalow, giving a more symmetrical and classically oriented appearance. The use of Classical or Colonial Revival details was revived, while the overall open-plan bungalow interior was incorporated into succeeding building types and styles.

The infinitely malleable bungalow could be adapted to a variety of sizes and complexities, to fit nearly any budget or stylistic desire. Many bungalows, particularly those located in rural areas or associated with less-affluent residents, had few decorative or

stylistic influences beyond the overall form of the house. In some cases, older Victorian-era farmhouses received a renovation with Craftsman decorative elements, to more closely resemble the typical “modern” bungalow.

The typical bungalow with front-gabled and side-gabled rooflines is not identified in the Robertson Hill area. However, an early hipped or pyramidal roof bungalow form (1002 Juniper) is present. This form most likely represents a transition from the four-room hipped and pyramidal roof cottages to the bungalow plan.

Nearly all bungalows with unaltered exterior finishes have wood weatherboard siding, although wood board-and batten siding is also present. Most of the identified bungalows either lack stylistic ornamentation beyond the overall formal influence, or have only modest Craftsman detailing. Common Craftsman-style details observed on many of these bungalows include projecting partial-width front-gabled porches, exposed rafter tails, and triangular eave brackets. 1106 Myrtle provides a good example of the typical simple front-gabled bungalows with limited Craftsman influences. In some cases (903 E. 12th), battered wood columns or brick piers are present as porch supports. Much like the pyramidal and hipped roof cottage, the pyramidal and hipped roof bungalow tends to display a Classical influence when decoration is present. These influences are usually limited to Classical box column porch supports. Where original windows survive, they are generally one-over-one-light wood-sash.

Typical unstyled or Craftsman-style examples comprise most bungalows in the project area. Tudor Revival influenced bungalows (1108 Olive) are also present.

As with the other pre-World War II residential housing types, alterations and modifications are evident on a majority of the bungalows in the project area. Many bungalows still feature a range of Craftsman details, but have suffered major modifications, such as installation of non-original exterior siding, porch supports, windows, eave enclosures, or porch enclosures. Additions to the original gabled form are also present in some cases.

Inter-War Rectangular Minimal Traditional/Ranch: Following the Great Depression and World War II, new housing construction boomed as a result of years of pent-up demand, newfound economic prosperity, and legislation that favored new construction. The bulk of this residential construction took place on the peripheries of cities such as Austin and San Antonio. However, new houses were also constructed in rural areas, even as these regions were losing population through agricultural modernization.

The bulk of houses built in the major housing boom of the late 1940s and 1950s, as well as those constructed just prior to World War II as the Depression waned, magnified the architectural trends noted in later Bungalow houses. Many houses, particularly those built after World War II, were quite simple in both form and style. Reasons for this simplicity included: increasing standardization and prefabrication in building materials; a desire for

inexpensive and quickly built housing; and the trends towards reduced ornamentation and eclecticism in architecture. Houses tended to have lower-pitched side-gabled rooflines, sometimes with an equally low-pitched front-gabled wing. Particularly after 1950, automobile garages were attached as an integral part of the house. The porch continued to wane in importance, often relegated to a small overhang at the main entry. Decoration was increasingly restrained and often reflected a more “traditional” motif. Exterior materials for postwar houses varied widely. Wood drop siding was often used for wall cladding, as were brick or stone veneers. By the end of the historic period, synthetic materials such as cement-asbestos shingles, simulated stone veneer, and vinyl siding began to be used as original exterior finishes. On the interior, post-World War II houses generally continued the open-plan informality adopted by the earlier bungalows.

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from the late 1930s into the early 1950s, loosely adapted Colonial Revival details to immediate prewar and postwar houses. However, even these influences were often limited to application of fixed non-functional shutters or use of multiple-pane windows. Eaves were enclosed and brought close to the house, in contrast to the open eaves of Craftsman-style bungalows. The Ranch style, more prevalent after 1950, placed more emphasis on the low-slung roofline, with a long side-gabled or hipped roof designed to elongate and flatten the house’s appearance in relation to its surroundings.

No examples were identified for this report on the Robertson Hill area.

Commercial Buildings

The project area contains a variety of historic commercial buildings, dating from the 1880s through the 1950s. These properties are primarily located along E. 11th and 12th Street commercial corridors with a small number on Chicon Street and one on the corner of San Bernard and E. 13th Street. Though these commercial properties display a range of plans, roof-forms, construction techniques, and exterior cladding, the majority of buildings within the project area can be grouped into broad subtypes based upon their principal physical attributes. These categories include the One-Part Commercial Block and Two-Part Commercial Block.

One-Part Commercial Block: Generally, the One-Part Commercial Block is a one-story, free standing or adjacent grouping of buildings consisting of a prominent plate-glass display window topped by a transom. Roofs are typically flat with a parapet. Decorative features typically include corbelled brick, ornamental panels, pressed-metal cornices, and cast stone copings. Though the majority of One-Part Commercial Blocks within the project area conform to this definition to the extent that they are flat roofed, one-story structures with parapets, they tend to deviate from this definition in that they generally lack decorative ornamentation. Exterior materials include glazed tile, concrete block, scored concrete stone veneer, stucco, and brick.

Two-Part Commercial Block: The Two-Part Commercial Block is generally a two-to-four story commercial building in which the first story facade consists of a commercial storefront similar to that of the One-Part Commercial Block while the upper stories exterior openings are limited to smaller windows in varying patterns. No examples were identified for this report on the Robertson Hill area.

Religious Buildings

Sanctuaries: Two pre-1956 churches were identified in the Robertson Hill area. Both are primarily front- gabled rectangular structures and utilize brick exterior cladding. Adjacent side or rear wings or detached structures house administrative and or educational functions. Both reflect the stylistic influence of the Gothic Revival (1201 Waller, 1010 E. 10th). Colonial Revival, Greek Revival/Romanesque, and Carpenter Gothic frame examples are found nearby. The Gothic Revival churches display distinctive elements such as buttresses, rose windows, broad-screen facades, pointed arched windows, and cast concrete and stone spires

Administrative/Educational: Administrative/educational buildings, as previously mentioned, are either adjacent or detached structures built to house the day-to-day administrative or educational functions of their associated churches. One example (1010 E. 10th, rear) of this subtype is a later rear addition. Exterior cladding materials for this subtype vary and include stone veneer, brick, synthetic siding, and wood siding.

Civic Buildings

The buildings within the project area that fit into this type are those structures designed to house institutional or public functions. One building of this subtype was identified within the Robertson Hill area (1017 E. 11th). 1017 E. 11th was constructed in 1949 as a Masonic Temple. It currently functions as a police station. This rectangular plan building, with its symmetrical facade and prominent two-story Doric portico, displays a distinct Greek Revival temple-front appearance. The exterior is clad with brick veneer. Exterior materials include brick and stucco and windows with a 6/6 wood sash. Exterior ornamentation is limited to a decorative entry porch with a stucco exterior finish.

Landscaping

Properties in this category are those structures built for the enhancement of the natural environment. Two resources, the stone and concrete steps 911 E 11th and the median at the 1300 block of Angelina, fit into this category. The property at 911 E. 11th originally functioned as a staircase for the house (now gone) at the same address. The median is a grassy plot of land surrounded by concrete curbing. In the middle of this median is a young live-oak tree.

Infrastructure

Resources in the Infrastructure category include the structures that provide underlying support for the day-to-day operation of the city. Included in this category are several moonlight towers and a concrete culvert. The moonlight towers, located on E. 11th Street, Pennsylvania, and Coletto are steel structures built by the City of Austin in 1895 to provide nighttime illumination.

Recreational Properties

Resources in this category include those properties within the project area related to entertainment and recreational activities. There are two properties in or near the Robertson Hill project area, Swedish Hill Park and Lott Park, which are in this category. Swedish Hill Park, located at 907 E. 14th Street is a grassy lot with numerous live-oak trees. The park was dedicated in early 2000 and was the former site of a number of historic homes related to the Swedish Hill community. Lott Park, located in the 900 block of Olive Street, is the former site of the Olive Street School. Currently, the site is a grassy lot with recreational equipment and outdoor park furniture.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

1010 E. 10th Street. *Ebenezer Baptist Church (aka Third Baptist Church)*. On original site. Prolific Austin architect Roy Thomas designed the Ebenezer Baptist Church sanctuary in 1953 and builder Troy Ragland completed it in 1955. The congregation organized at the northwest corner of Catalpa and Curve streets, in the Robertson Hill area of East Austin, in 1876. By 1885, a church building occupied this site. The Ebenezer Baptist Church is one of the oldest and most important African American churches in Austin and is thus eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) for its historic associations. As a significant and intact Roy Thomas building, it is also eligible listing in the National Register for architecture. Consideration should be given to designating the church an Austin Landmark. It should be preserved in place.

Austin City Directory Data

1010 E. 10th (Mulberry) 1953
 1910—Norman, James E. Rev. (name not located in 1900)
 1920—Fuhrmann, Aug. (o) [(o) denotes owner]
 1930-31—White, Harry C. (c) [(c) denotes “colored”]
 1941—Address not listed.
 Adjacent addresses include 1008 (Ebenezer Baptist Church
 Tabernacles)
 1952—Ebenezer Baptists Ch. 1008 address not listed.

912 E. 11th Street. *Detrick-Hamilton House*. On original site. The Detrick-Hamilton House is one of the oldest extant dwellings associated with the earliest development of Robertson Hill, settled by emancipated slaves at the end of the Civil War. The Thomas Detrick family owned land at land was purchased as early as 1869 and the house may date to ca. 1880. The house is significant for historic associations with the original settlement of Robertson Hill by emancipated slaves and is important architecturally, as well. A log house may be at its core. It should be preserved on site.

Austin City Directory Data

912 E. 11th (Mesquite) 1880
 1910—Address not listed
 1920—Ditto. 910 occupied by Reeder, Rosa (c)
 1930—Address not listed
 1941—Dedrick, Sarah L.
 1952—Stewart, Tillie M

1010 E. 11th Street. *Arnold's Bakery.* On original site. This one-story ca. 1890 brick commercial building has been determined eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for historic associations with the development of the commercial corridor on East 11th Street. It is associated with both German immigrant and African American commercial endeavors. It is also eligible for NR listing under Criterion C for its unusual and highly intact architecture. It has undergone recent renovation and should be preserved in place.

Austin City Directory Data

1010 E. 11th 1880
 1900-01—Arnold, Richard (bakery and residence).
 1889-90 directory lists Arnold as proprietor of Texas Bakery at 414 E. 6th.
 1910—Arnold, Richard (baker).
 1920—Arnold, Richard (o) (baker)
 1930-31—Reuter Bakery; Reuter, Max (o); Reuter, Rich'd
 1941—Ditto
 1952—Southern Dennett restr; Jolly Hour Rec Club

1017 E. 11th Street. *St. Joseph's Grande Lodge.* On original site. This monumental brick Masonic lodge was built in 1949 to serve the African American community of East Austin. The Knights of the Wiemen built a lodge on this site (which also housed Robertson Hill School) in 1890 and the location has been associated with Masonic temples since that time. The massive Classical Revival social hall is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A (historic associations with African American social institutions) and Criterion C (architectural merit). It should be preserved on site.

Austin City Directory Data

1017 E. 11th 1949
 1910, 1920, 1930-31—Address not listed
 1941—Robinson, Mabel
 1952—Westside Community Hse Inc (br); Austin Camp No 3 & Tent No 15 Am Woodmen; Most Worshipful St Joseph Grand Lodge (AF&AM)

1101 E. 11th Street. *Bailetti-Haehnel Store.* On original site. Also known in more recent times as “Shorty’s Bar”, this 1- to 2-story brick commercial building is a fixture on the E. 11th Street commercial corridor. Built in 1883 by Italian immigrant Salvatore Bailetti, it served as the family residence and general mercantile store. Bailetti opened a saloon in the building by 1887. The building is a rare surviving example of a brick commercial/commercial residential building in the Robertson Hill area. It has recently undergone renovation and is in good condition. It should be maintained and

preserved on site. The building is eligible for NR under Criterion A (historic associations with immigrant and African American commerce in East Austin) and Criterion C (architecture).

Austin City Directory Data

- 1101 E. 11th 1883
 1910—Murry, Henry (c). 1889-90 Murray, porter for H&TC Ry res. 1100 San Antonio. 1900 Murray, a brakeman for A&NW RR res. 1305 Neches.
 1920—Jefferson, Wm (c) (o). 1101 ½--Wesnon, Jas (c) (r)
 1930-31—Beaver, Lela B (c). 1101 ½--Dixon, Alice (c)
 1941—Haehnel's Red & White Gro; Haehnel, Benno C (o). 1101½--Davis, Henry (barber)
 1952—Salas Bros Gro; Salas, Gaudalupe R. 1101 ½ Everybody's Barber Shop

1104 E. 11th Street. The Victory Grill. On original site. Built about 1950, the Victory Grill has strong historic associations with the East Austin music scene. Great names in African American jazz and blues frequented the club in an era when East 11th Street was lined similar venues in the 1940s and 1950s. The one-part brick, stucco and CMU commercial building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its outstanding representation of East Austin's musical heritage. Its interior is particularly evocative of that time period. Both the interior and exterior should be preserved in place.

Austin City Directory Data

- 1104 E. 11th 1950
 1910—Toll, Herman J. Toll not listed in 1900-01.
 1920—Ditto
 1930-31—Ditto. In name listing Toll identified as a trk dr for Dillinger Roller Mills Agency.
 1941—Mr. Toll now listed as a grocer.
 1952—Victory Grill

1119 E. 11th Street. Robert H. Majors House. Original to site. This house is an outstanding example of a Modified L-Plan house with Classical Revival stylistic elements. Built about 1910 on a street that contained both commercial and residential properties, the house is one of the only remaining dwellings on E. 11th Street. It was determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for historic associations with the African American community in East Austin by the Texas Historical Commission in 1993. It should be preserved on site.

Austin City Directory Data

1119 E. 11th 1910

1910, 1920—Address not listed. Nearest address is 1111—Alexander, N J drugs.

1930—Address not listed. 1111 is Yeakes Drug Store No 4; Becker, J L.

1941—Butler, Mahalia. 1930 has Butler (c) at 1103 E. 11th.

1952—Thomas, Roger w (o) (int dec)

1115 E. 12th Street. Connelly-Yerwood House. On original site. This ca. 1900 Folk Victorian L-plan house was built by Michael Connelly, an Irish immigrant, for his family. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, E. 12th Street was home to many European immigrant families including those from Ireland, like Connelly, Sweden, Germany, and Italy. In 1928, Austin began instituting its city plan that advocated moving African American and Hispanic residents to East Austin. At the same time, many Caucasian families moved out of East Austin. In the mid-1920s, Dr. Charles Yerwood, a prominent African American physician, purchased the house for his family. It has come to be known as the Dr. Connie Yerwood house for his daughter, one of the first African American women physicians in Austin. Bathrooms and other renovations were added in the 1950s but the house has recently undergone restoration including the removal of asbestos siding. It is significant for its association with minority groups, with Dr. Connie Yerwood specifically, and as a good example of Folk Victorian architecture in East Austin. It is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and should be considered for Austin Landmark designation. The house should be preserved in place.

810 E. 13th Street. Limerick-Frazier House. On original site. This is one of the oldest residential properties in the Robertson Hill/Swede Hill areas of East Austin. The 2-story frame house was originally built by Irish immigrant Joseph Limerick in the Italianate style in 1873. The house was purchased by James H. Frazier, president of Samuel Huston College, an African American college in East Austin. The house doubled as a dormitory for female students. It is the last extant building associated with that institution. Dr. Frazier altered the house in the 1930s by replacing the 2-story entry porch with a full-façade 2-story gallery supported by classical columns. Elements of the original Italianate design are evident in the flat brackets on the bay window. This is a significant building for its historic associations with early settlement in East Austin, with the African American community and its educational facilities in East Austin, and for its architecture, a combination of Classical Revival and Italianate styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and should be preserved in place.

Austin City Directory Data

810 E. 13th (Peach) 1873
 1910—Frazier, John W (c). 1900 Frazier unlisted.
 1920—Ditto, but listed as (o)
 1930-31—Ditto. Asst to Pres Samuel Huston College.
 1941—Ditto. No occupation listed.
 1952—Frazier, Laurie Mrs (o). Listed in name pp. as Laura, wid John W.

813 1/2 E. 13th Street. On original site. This dwelling is typical of shotgun houses throughout the country; it is a one-story, front-gabled frame house that is one room wide and two or three rooms deep. It has asbestos siding and an aluminum “picket” awning over the door. This dwelling may be as old as 1880 but more likely dates to the turn-of-the-20th century. It is a rare example of a once-common house type in East Austin. It is significant for historic associations with the African American community and for its rare architectural type. While not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, it would be considered contributing to a historic district. The house should be protected and preserved in place.

Austin City Directory Data

813 E. 13th 1880
 1910—Fulcher, George (c).
 1920—Crayton, Ella (c)(r)
 1930-31—Nink, Tiena Mrs gro (wid Wm C); Nink, Coretta.
 1941—Medlock Eug (Lula) cook; Crawford, Jesse (Irene; 3)
 1952—813a—Freeman, Essie, studt; 813b—Medlock, Eug (o)

900 Juniper Street. On original site. This diminutive side gabled frame house began as a 2-room building and now has several additions on the rear. It has decorative pierced brackets and turned porch posts, evocative of modest Folk Victorian styling. The house has been vacant and boarded for many years but still retains sufficient architectural and historical integrity to be considered contributing to a historic district. Originally built about 1890, the house is associated with the Robertson Hill area of East Austin where many former slaves of the Robertson family settled after the Civil War.

Austin City Directory Data

900 Juniper 1890
1910—Wooford, Leonard (c). No Wooford listing in 1900.
1920—Matthews, Maggie (c) (r)
1930-31—Hughes, Minnie (o)
1941—Ditto, maid
1952—900a—Hughes, Minnie H, maid; 900b—Harris, Etta, cotton picker.

902 Juniper Street. On original site. This small L-plan house features elements of the Folk Victorian Style with turned porch posts and decorative brackets. It was built about 1885, modified about 1920, and is associated with the African American community that grew up around Robertson Hill after the end of the Civil War. The house is in good condition, retains significant architectural integrity, and would be a contributing feature of a historic district.

Austin City Directory Data

902 Juniper 1885
1910—Shackles, Amelia (c). Shackles not listed in 1900-01.
1920—Moore & Moore (c), hairdresser
1930-31—McGhee, Eug (c). Name listings give McGhee, Callie (c), cook at 1909 San Gabriel.
1941—Davis, Aree, cook
1952—902a—Boyd, Oscar (Sally), lab Boyd L McGee; 902b—Crenshaw, Hattie

904 Juniper Street. On original site. Almost identical to the cross-hipped L-plan house at 902 Juniper Street, this dwelling retains its original architectural fabric to a superior degree. It features unusual decorative brackets, original windows and corbelled chimney. The house dates as early as 1880 when Juniper Street was beginning to fill in on Robertson Hill. It is associated with the African American community of Robertson Hill, is in good condition and should be preserved in place. It would be a contributing feature of a historic district.

905 Juniper Street. On original site. A turn-of-the-20th century Folk Victorian house with a central cable fronting a hipped roof. Windows currently boarded. This property is significant for its historic associations with the early African American community in the Robertson Hill area and retains substantial architectural integrity. It should be restored on site and indicated as a contributing resource if a historic district is established.

Austin City Directory Data

905 Juniper 1890
 1910—Nevils, Hester A (c). Nevils not listed in 1900-01.
 1920—vacant
 1930-31—Doxie, Margt L (c); Duxie, Ella M and Spencer
 1941—Scroggins, Nannie
 1952—905a—Fowler, Waverly L (Alice), porter; 905b—Tisdale, Jas H
 (Kathrine) tchr

1002 Juniper Street. On original site. This ca. 1915 hipped roof bungalow has squared, Classical Revival porch posts supporting a full-façade porch. The house retains its original wood sash windows and exposed rafter ends. Recently renovated, the house is in good condition and possesses a large degree of architectural integrity. It is associated with the historic African American community of Robertson Hill and should be preserved on site. It would be a contributing feature of a historic district.

Austin City Directory Data

1002 Juniper 1915
 1910—Russ, Lizzie (c). Russ not listed in 1900; Russ, Mamie (c) res at 909 Olive.
 1920—Address not listed
 1930-31—Ditto
 1941—Ditto
 1952—Ross, Josie E. Ross at 1615 Washington Av in 1941.

1154 Lydia. On original site. Herman Schieffer built this L-plan house about 1895 when he established a meat market on E. 11th Street. Schieffer was among several other European immigrants including the Bailetti family who established homes in the largely African American Robertson Hill neighborhood in the late 19th century. The meat market was recently demolished but the Shieffer home remains largely intact. It's form suggests that it was originally a Folk Victorian style house and probably had decorative features associated with that design; it was altered in the mid-1920s by the application of stucco and replacement of turned porch posts with squared stucco posts with diamond-shaped tiles. The house is vacant and the windows boarded. Alterations made during the historic period are significant in their own right and thus the house retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to a historic district. It is, however, vacant and the windows boarded. The Schieffers were important fixtures in the commercial life of East Austin and the house should be restored on site.

Austin City Directory Data

1154 Lydia 1895
 1910—Address not listed. Last number is 1105—Schieffer, Herman.
 1920—Ditto
 1930-31—Ditto
 1941—Ditto
 1952—County Negro Ext Serv

1180 Navasota. On original site. The L.C. Anderson House is significant for historic associations with the African American community, for its associations with educator L.C. Anderson, and for its architectural merit as an outstanding example of a Classical Revival bungalow. The frame house is surmounted by a massive pyramidal roof punctuated by “doghouse” dormers on the front and side elevations. It features a full-façade front porch supported by paired round Doric columns. The centrally placed door is surrounded by a wide transom and sidelights. The house has aluminum siding but is in good condition. L.C. Anderson was principal of the African American high school that bears his name. The house may be individually eligible for National Register listing. It should also be considered for local Landmark status. It should be preserved on site.

Austin City Directory Data

1180 Navasota 1910
 1910—Address not listed
 1920—Anderson, L C (c) (o)
 1930-31—Anderson, Laurine C (c) (o) tchr Anderson HS
 1941—Anderson, Lewis C (o) (1)
 1952—Crafton, Lizzie S (o)

900 Block, Olive. Lott Park. This is the site of Olive Street School, a ca. 1900 segregated elementary school for African American children in the area. The school burned in 1947. After that time, it remained an open playground space and was known as “Lott Park” for a local African American family. It is significant for its historic associations with African American education in Austin and might be considered a contributing site within a designated historic district. It contains modern park equipment including a pavilion, but the sense of open space is maintained.

902 Olive Street. On original site. This house dates to ca. 1900 and has multiple rear additions dating to 1925-1940. This side-gabled frame house has a combination of lap and board-and-batten siding and a front porch supported by turned porch posts of fairly recent vintage. While the house is architecturally undistinguished, it is significant within the

African American community as the home of several members of the Blair family. It has recently undergone renovation and is in good condition. It would be contributing to a historic district and should be preserved on site.

Austin City Directory Data

902 Olive 1900
 1910—Walker, Fannie (c). Same address for Walker in name listing for 1900-01. Walker r. 1101 Juniper in 1888-9.
 1920—Ditto, but now (o)
 1930-31—Blair, Henry (c) (Victoria)
 1941—Blair, Henry E (o) (Victoria L), porter Tx House of Rep
 1952—Ditto, exc. no listing for Victoria.

905 Olive Street. Moved from 1117 E. 12th Street. This turn-of-the-20th century L-plan house is significant for its historic associations and architectural merit. It has a bay window and patterned shingles evocative of the Folk Victorian style. Although it has been moved, it retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource in a historic district and should be restored. Currently it is boarded and in need of stabilization and restoration.

1108 Olive Street. On original site. This ca. 1935 frame house is a rare example of a modest Tudor Revival style house in East Austin. It is a cross-gabled bungalow plan house with false bevel siding and an arched entry onto an inset porch. The primary façade features a steeply pitched sweeping gable typical of the style. The wrought iron railings are original to the house. Windows are likely 1/1 light double hung sash but they are currently boarded over. The house has been vacant for more than ten years and has been subject to repeated vandalism and even a fire. This house was identified for restoration and preservation by the 1996 MOA between the Texas Historical Commission and the city of Austin but to date, nothing has been done to restore or even stabilize it. It is significant as a contributing element of the Robertson Hill area of East Austin and as a rare, intact – if neglected – example of early-20th century Tudor Revival architecture in East Austin. It should be restored on site.

Austin City Directory Data

1108 Olive 1935
 1941—address not listed. 1106—Hill, Benj last even # before Navasota.
 1952—Kerley's Beauty Shop; Kerley, Wm M (o). 1941—Wm Kerley (Beatrice; 2), lab PO r. at 1104 Juniper.

1006 Waller Street. Original to site. Bailetti House. Built in 1886 by Salvatore Bailetti, this unusual frame house features a central, recessed entry under a truncated hipped roof. The symmetrical vernacular house does not exhibit any particular style but features decorative brackets at the opening of the recessed porch and pedimented window surrounds on the front façade. The house is significant for its associations with the Bailetti family who contributed to the commercial status of E. 11th Street. They were among several prominent immigrant families who lived in the largely African American East Austin neighborhood in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This house should be restored and preserved on site.

1201 Waller Street. Original to site. Bible Believers Fellowship (St. Stephen's Catholic Church). This modest ca. 1895 Carpenter Gothic frame church is significant for its associations with European immigrants, many of whom were of the Catholic faith, who lived in East Austin in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the mid-1920s, many of these immigrant families were leaving the community and in 1924, the church was shown as "12th Street Christian Church (colored)" in the city directory. The building retains its original architectural integrity, including its steeply pitched roof, pedimented windows, and fishscale shingles in the porch gable, to a large degree. The church is an important landmark on E. 12th Street and should be preserved on site. It is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a candidate for local Landmark designation.

Several properties identified for survey were not inventoried for various reasons: 1009 Juniper was moved from its site and its new site (on Curve Street) was not discovered until later; 1012 Juniper, a very old house, has been altered so severely that it is not recognizable as a historic building; 1001 Catalpa has been razed or moved. One building, formerly at 1117 E. 12th Street, was moved to 905 Olive and was added to the survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

Significant revitalization has taken place in the Robertson Hill area since the *Historic Resources Survey of East Austin* was completed in 2000. Noteworthy restorations or renovations have been completed for commercial buildings at 1101 E. 11th Street (the former Shorty's Bar) and 1010 E. 11th Street (Arnold's Bakery), as well as residential properties including houses at 1115 E. 12th Street (the Connolly-Yerwood House) and 1002 Juniper Street. Sadly, some other significant properties remain in a state of decay (900 Juniper and 1008 Olive) or neglect (905 Juniper and 905 Olive).

According to a 1996 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the city of Austin (SCIP II Housing Program, Austin, Travis County 106, HUD, D2), its agent the Anderson Community Development Corporation (ACDC), the Texas Historical Commission, and the Federal Government (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), certain properties in the area were to be restored in place and a historic district established in the 900-1000 blocks of Juniper Street **by June 1999**.

Since the document was signed more than a decade ago, numerous properties specifically protected in the MOA have been demolished (1006 and 1008 Juniper Street) or moved (1117 E. 12th Street to 905 Olive, 1009 Juniper to Curve). Others, while not individually eligible for National Register listing, would have been "contributing" elements in the proposed Juniper Street Historic District. Many of these, too, have been demolished, including 911, 913, 915A, 915B, 1011, and 1013 Juniper Street. One of the oldest houses in the proposed historic district, 1012 Juniper Street, has been so severely altered that it is no longer recognizable to its period of significance. As a result of such wholesale demolition, alteration, and movement of historic resources, the proposed Juniper Street Historic District may no longer be eligible for listing in the National Register. Today only six relatively unaltered historic buildings stand in the 900-1000 blocks of Juniper Street; less than ten years ago there were 16.

Still others, such as 1008 Olive and 900 Juniper, both of which were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, have been fodder for graffiti artists and vandals. They are case studies in "demolition by neglect." The Texas Historical Commission, as a party to the MOA, lodged an official complaint about the improper boarding and ventilation of these buildings and their use as trash dumps, on August 27, 1999.

By their current appearance, the complaint has gone unanswered. Nevertheless, there still remain many significant individual properties, as well as potential historic districts, within the Robertson Hill survey area.

Potential Nominations for the National Register of Historic Places

The following individual properties may be eligible for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places for historic associations with development in the Robertson Hill area of East Austin and/or for architectural merit. See Historic Property Descriptions above for justifications. All properties listed should be preserved on site. In addition, other properties not listed below may prove eligible with further research and sympathetic rehabilitation.

1010 E. 10th Street. Ebenezer Baptist Church (aka Third Baptist Church). On original site. Eligible under NR Criterion A for associations with the historic Ebenezer Baptist congregation and ethnic heritage, and under Criterion C for architectural merit.

1010 E. 11th Street. Arnold's Bakery. On original site. Eligible under NR Criterion A for contributions to the commercial corridor on East 11th Street, and Criterion C for its unusual and highly intact architecture.

1017 E. 11th Street. St. Joseph's Grande Lodge. On original site. Eligible under NR Criterion A, for historic associations with African American social institutions, and Criterion C, architectural merit.

1101 E. 11th Street. Bailetti-Haehnel Store. On original site. Eligible under NR Criterion A, historic associations with immigrant and African American commerce in East Austin, and Criterion C, architecture.

1104 E. 11th Street. The Victory Grill. On original site. Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for historic associations with the African American music – specifically jazz and blues – scene in East Austin..

1119 E. 11th Street. Robert H. Majors House. Original to site. Eligible under NR Criterion A for historic associations with the African American community in East Austin as determined by the Texas Historical Commission in 1993.

1115 E. 12th Street. Connelly-Yerwood House. On original site. Eligible under NR Criterion A, for its associations with ethnic heritage in East Austin (Irish immigrants and African Americans), and under Criterion C, as a good example of Folk Victorian architecture in East Austin. In addition, it should be considered for Austin Landmark designation for Dr. Connie Yerwood's contributions to African American health care in East Austin.

810 E. 13th Street. Limerick-Frazier House. On original site. Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places under both Criterion A, historic associations with growth and development in East Austin, and Criterion C, architectural merit.

1180 Navasota. L.C. Anderson House. On original site. As the home of famed local educator L. C. Anderson, this house is eligible under NR Criterion A, historic associations with the African American heritage, particularly African American education. It is also eligible under Criterion C, architectural merit, as an outstanding example of a Classical Revival bungalow. It should also be considered for local Landmark status.

1201 Waller Street. Original to site. Bible Believers Fellowship (St. Stephen's Catholic Church). This church, which started as a Catholic church catering to European immigrant residents of East Austin, became home to African American congregations. It may be eligible under NR Criterion A for its historic associations with the changing ethnic composition of East Austin. It is eligible under NR Criterion C as an important physical landmark on E. 12th Street. It should also be considered for local Landmark designation.

Historic Districts

The properties identified above as potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The other properties surveyed could be considered contributing elements of potential historic districts, although some would require rehabilitation to achieve contributing status. In either case, the properties are significant and should be restored or preserved on their original sites.

Juniper Street Historic District

In the mid-1990s, the Texas Historical Commission recommended that the 900-1000 blocks of Juniper Street, along with the 900 block of adjacent Olive Street, was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district, to be called the Juniper Street Historic District. The previous *Historic Resources Survey of East Austin* completed in 2000 also recognized this potential district but noted continued deterioration and loss of significant resources. Two of the last remaining shotgun houses in the Robertson Hill survey area were lost through neglect or actual demolition by the caretakers.

Significant revitalization has taken place in the Robertson Hill area since that time, some to the benefit of historic resources and some to their detriment. In the past decade, numerous properties specifically protected through a Memorandum Of Agreement between the City of Austin and the Texas Historical Commission (1996) have been demolished (1006 and 1008 Juniper Street) or moved (1117 E. 12th Street to 905 Olive, 1009 Juniper to Curve). Other properties that would have been contributing elements of the proposed Juniper Street Historic District have been demolished, including 911, 913, 915A, 915B, 1011, and 1013 Juniper Street. One of the oldest houses in the proposed historic district, 1012 Juniper Street, has been so severely altered that it is no longer recognizable to its period of significance.

As a result of this demolition, alteration, and movement of historic resources, the eligibility of the proposed Juniper Street Historic District for listing in the National Register has been compromised. Today only six relatively unaltered historic buildings stand in the 900-1000 blocks of Juniper Street; less than ten years ago there were 16. Still others, such as 1008 Olive and 900 Juniper, both of which were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, have been subject to vandalism, graffiti and serve as makeshift shelters for derelicts. Obviously, their safety is in jeopardy. Nonetheless,

significant historical resources remain in this area, and an effort should be made to preserve them.

Because of demolitions and removals, as well as move-ins and new construction, the current survey finds that a reassessment of Juniper Street's National Register eligibility should be made. If the potential district is found to retain sufficient integrity, a National Register nomination should be completed and submitted to the Texas Historical Commission. In addition, local historic district status should be sought to further protect the district. A survey of every property in the potential district would be required to complete this assessment. Properties surveyed for this report that could form the core of the potential historic district include: 900, 902, 904, 905, and 1002 Juniper Street; 902, 905, and 1108 Olive Street, 1154 Lydia Street; and 1180 Navasota Street. All would be considered contributing elements of a potential district.

Addition to Swede Hill National Register District

Further findings of the current survey suggest that the area north of E. 12th Street north to 14th Street, should be assessed to determine whether the established Swede Hill National Register Historic District should be enlarged to encompass all or part of the 800-1000 blocks of 13th and 14th streets. While now largely occupied by African Americans, these blocks share historic associations and architectural characteristics with the established Swede Hill district. Buildings identified in the current survey that would contribute to this effort include: the Limerick-Frazier House, 810 E. 13th Street (already National Register listed); 813 1/2 E. 13th Street (potentially contributing); and 1201 Waller Street (recommended for National Register eligibility consideration).

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Survey Area Map

Appendix 2: Historic Sites Inventory Forms