**1 NAME**

**HISTORIC**

Sixth Street Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Roughly bounded by 5th, 7th, Tamaca, etc., and I 35

CITY, TOWN

Austin

VICINITY OF

10

STATE

Texas

CODE

048

COUNTY

Travis

CODE

453

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

**NAME**

Multiple ownership

**STREET & NUMBER**

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas

**VICINITY OF**


**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Travis County Courthouse

**STREET & NUMBER**

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

**TITLE**

Heritage Society Survey of Austin

(see continuation 6-1)

**DATE**

1972

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

Austin Heritage Society

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas
Located within the central business district of Austin, Texas, is a nine-block area basically along 6th Street where a large concentration of Victorian commercial architecture remains intact. Along East 6th Street from Interstate 35 to Congress Avenue, including four structures on East 5th and two on Trinity Street, the predominant building style is the two or three-story masonry Victorian commercial structure. Dating from the last three decades of the 19th century these buildings form a cohesive unit of masonry commercial architecture. The standard style prior to 1875 was a brick or rubble limestone two-story, flat roofed building with a three-bay facade. A wooden or tin awning stretched from the division of the 1st and 2nd floors to the street supported by posts also used as hitching posts. Few wooden false fronts of pioneer towns were built, but often sham fronts on vacant lots were used between buildings, possibly hiding a shed.

Iron was used liberally after the railroads arrived in 1871 and 1876, but it was more commonly used in the interiors. The railroad arrived after the popularity of iron in the East had diminished, therefore iron facades never became the fashion in Austin. Cast iron was used in ornamentation, but this was usually applied to the brick or limestone. A few buildings used cast-iron bays. Most commercial buildings copied in limestone the iron imitations of stone palaces that had been popular in the East. Austin buildings generally used pressed metal or fancy brickwork for cornices, pressed tin or cast iron for applied columns and window frames, iron for 1st floor supports and iron in stairs and interiors.

The abundant local supply of limestone had been a significant factor in selection of the site for Austin and the predominant commercial building construction was a limestone masonry structure with load bearing walls. The smooth, creamy limestone was easy to carve and use for ornamentation. Another common material available in Austin was brick, but it was also light and creamy in color, creating a consistent light color for the commercial district. As the dark, earthy colors were more popular during the Victorian period, dark brick, unavailable locally, was sometimes shipped at considerable expense from as far away as St. Louis. When the dark brick was used it was used only on the main facade.

The 6th Street commercial area saw few architectural innovations after the 1880's. In the latter part of the 19th century most of the stores reflected the architectural type established in business blocks in the 1870's, with a few reflecting the High Victorian styles, Richardsonian influence and the Queen Anne mode. The buildings continued...
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6  PAGE 1

TITLE: Texas State Historical Survey

DATE 1970  

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Texas Historical Commission

CITY: Austin  

STATE: Texas
to be two or three stories with a strong cornice. Areas of glass and the front walls were reduced to columns around the windows. The segmental arched window head continued to be universal in Austin.

Almost all the buildings along East 6th are 19th century structures with the exception of some scattered one, two and three-story commercial buildings built between 1900-1920's. Besides the Victorian commercial architecture, the district also includes the grand Richardsonian Driskill Hotel, Austin's first two skyscrapers, the 1878 Renaissance Revival Post Office and Federal Building, and the 1912 Classical Revival Post Office.

Despite the cohesiveness of the area there are a few intrusions within designated boundaries. At the northwest corner of 6th and Congress the 1876 three-story, galleried, Victorian commercial building known as "Cook's Corner" was replaced in 1945 by a two-story brick nondescript department store. At the southeast corner of this intersection a row of two-story Victorian commercial buildings were razed in 1973 and the half-block is now covered by the modern Austin National Bank tower. Behind the building in the 100 block of East 5th (north side) is the drive-in bank. Also, in the 1930's a multi-storied portion was added to the north side of the Driskill Hotel. Finally, the only block along East 6th which breaks the solid Victorian commercial streetscapes is the 600 block of East 6th (south side) which presently serves as a parking lot.

Beginning at the west end of the district the following list is a more detailed description of the present appearance of the buildings within the historic district.

1. Claudia Taylor Johnson Hall, 220 West 6th Street, 1912-14

In 1912 a second Federal Building was built one block west of the earlier facility on 6th and Colorado. The design came out of the office of the Supervising Architect of the United States, John Knox Taylor, who had in turn been employed for over a year by Cass Gilbert. Gilbert designed the beautiful library building at the University of Texas the year before. (See National Register Submission, "Battle Hall," 8-25-70). The building harmonizes with the older post office and the two are now visually connected by a small quarter block park with landscaping and a fountain.
A classical colonnade in antis is the dominant feature of the front (south) facade. Between the columns are five double door entrances and fan lights. Above each door are three windows grouped by window grills. The six Ionic columns are flanked on either side by projecting wall ends and this central two-story mass is crowned by a classical cornice with wide modillioned eaves and a parapet. This central mass is flanked by one-story wings. The rear facade is equally spectacular for its wide window expanse lighting the area that once served as the main sorting room. Smooth, cream limestone was used in the construction. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

2. O. Henry Hall, 126 West 6th, 1878-83

The original plans for this Federal building constructed in 1878 were signed by James G. Hill, Superintendent Architect of the United States, and the contractor was Abner Cook, Austin's famed master-builder who designed the Governor's Mansion in the 1850's.

The building is a three-story limestone ashlar masonry structure on a gradually sloping site, with a rusticated basement and flat roof. The major facade faces Colorado Avenue; the minor one, on 6th Street, is more frequently noticed. The symmetrical main facade has two pavilions each with graduated openings. Pavilions are connected by a two-story arcade with broad segmental arches. Set back with a terrace, the attic story rises above the mass of the rest of the building and has a tall arcade and simple cornice. The minor facade has an attached three-bay double arcade. The building has been restored by the University of Texas and the interior remodeled for use as office space. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. (See National Register Submission, "O. Henry Hall" or "Old (old) Post Office and Federal Building," 8-25-70.)

3. Scarbrough Building, Southwest corner of 6th and Congress, 1910

The Scarbrough Building, Austin's first skyscraper, is an eight-story brick structure with straight sides and a flat roof built in the Commercial style. A stringcourse above the second floor divides the base from the five-story shaft, while a dentilled cornice marks the more elaborate story crowning the structure. A larger cornice originally capped the building above the eighth floor, but was later removed. Decorative panels between every two windows on the eighth floor creates a division of the
main facade into three bays on the narrow east side and groups windows into seven bays on the north facade. A three-story portion was added at the south and the first two floors of the building were altered ca. 1929 in an art deco design. The building continues to house Scarbrough's Department Store and offices.

4. Littlefield Building, Northeast corner of 6th and Congress, 1912-15

Shortly after the opening of the Scarbrough Building, George Littlefield built the impressive nine-story brick and limestone structure to house his American Bank. This building, the most impressive multi-storied structure built in Austin during this period, had a rich interior and a prominent roof garden. The exterior was divided into bays by giant Corinthian pilasters and a heavy intermediate cornice at the seventh floor. On the south this facade was divided into three pavilions. From 1912-1915 the ninth story was an open loggia, bristling with the beam ends of a Japanese-inspired roof that sheltered a restaurant. In 1915 this was enclosed for additional office space. The bronze Tiffany doors with scenes of the cattle industry by the sculptor H. Daniel Webster have been removed and are now at the University of Texas. They are an example of the extravagance of materials used in the bank interior.

5. Driskill Hotel, 122 East 6th, 1886

The Driskill Hotel is a four-story Richardsonian Romanesque hotel utilizing pressed brick dressed with rusticated white limestone. The original portion of the Driskill is a square shape with each of the four corners cut to provide diagonal entrances. In 1930 a high rise addition was joined to the north facade of the 1886 portion. A series of varying sized gables along the roofline defines the organization of the exterior into bays and pavilions. On each facade there is a large central gable displaying the hotel's name "The Driskill" at the base. Two small crested gables flank the central one, while at each corner gables containing small round windows are at a 45° angle to further embellish the diagonally cut portions. Pitched roofs behind these gables meet the truncated hipped roof at right angles. Another Richardsonian feature is the graduation in size of the arched windows from the large arches of the base which form an arcade to the series of small round arched windows of the top floor. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. (See National Register Submission, "Driskill Hotel," 11-25-69.)
6. 100 block of East 6th (south side)

A series of two-story stuccoed masonry buildings which have been remodeled and renovated. Although the original facade has changed, the structures maintain the sense of scale along 6th Street. 127-33 East 6th was originally the John Bremond dry goods and grocery warehouse built in 1872. The corner structures (141 East 6th) were built in 1898.

7. 200 block of East 6th (north side)

This block was once an attractive row of two and three-story Victorian commercial buildings. The unified appearance has been spoiled by modern facades on some of the buildings, but recently an owner announced plans to restore the old Hannig Building (most recently Gage Furniture) at 206 East 6th. Built in 1875 the Hannig Building was a three-story limestone building, six bays wide with round arched windows on the 2nd floor and stilted arches on the 3rd floor. The ornate cornice has been removed and a plaster facade supported on brackets hides the ornate detail. 210-218 East 6th, built ca. 1880's, is a series of three two-story stuccoed commercial structures with deep pressed metal cornices. The first floors have been modernized. The center building has an arched centerpiece in the deep pressed metal cornice with Webb and Brothers in the arch. The third structure still has the first story arches intact and a very nice cornice.

8. 200 block of East 6th (south side)

A series of two and three-story Victorian commercial buildings built between 1872 and 1884. Although many have been altered, none of the Victorian facades have been hidden behind plaster.

a. 201 East 6th, built in 1877, is a two-story brick and stone commercial structure. The front has been altered except for the attractive brick cornice, but could be restored. The sides and back are unaltered on the whole and contribute to the quality of East 6th.

b. 205-07 East 6th, built 1872-73, is a two-story masonry stuccoed structure with simple, dentilled cornice and four segmental
arched windows on the second floor. Applied tiles have been added to the first floor, but the side and rear rubble limestone walls are very attractive.

c. 209 East 6th built 1874/1898 is a slender, three-bay, brick and stone commercial structure with a two-story cast-iron oriole on the upper stories. The first two floors were built ca. 1874, while the top story and bay were added in 1898. This Queen Anne cast-iron bay front was one of the few prefabricated iron fronts used in Austin. All the window frames are studded with rows of light-bulb sockets, a potentially spectacular way of displaying the relatively new electric power of Austin at that time. Morley Brothers Drug Store occupied the building from 1906 through 1935 at which time Grove Drug Store became the occupants.

d. 217 East 6th, built in 1884, is a three-story brick commercial building with handsome metal cornice sporting a peaked center. The first story has been altered. The second floor has three segmental arched windows.

e. 219 East 6th, built in 1884, is a two-story brick commercial building with brick cornice detail. The first floor has been modernized, but the second floor retains most of the original detail. Pilasters divide the second floor into three bays and the windows are detailed with keystone, segmental arches.

f. 223 East 6th, built ca. 1872, is an early one-story brick commercial building. The main facade has been altered, but there are nice arches along the east facade of the building.

9. 300 block East 6th (north side)

Another solid block of two and three-story Victorian commercial buildings several of which have been restored since 1970.

a. 300–304 East 6th, ca. 1880's --- a series of three two-story brick Victorian commercial buildings. Although the first floors have all been altered, the second floors each contain three segmental arched windows and metal cornices. The corner building (300) has two of the original first floor arches and along the west facade is a nicely detailed brick cornice. The third building (304) was restored as a restaurant in 1972, and the second building (302) is presently being restored.
b. 310 East 6th, built ca. 1900, is a wide two-story brick commercial building displaying three large granite trimmed arches with grouped windows. The building is crowned with a beautiful brick cornice. The first floor has been modernized.

c. 314 East 6th, built ca. 1870's, is a plain one-story brick commercial building with brick cornice detail. The building has recently been restored as a restaurant.

d. 316 East 6th, built in 1871, is a three-story brick commercial building with large segmental arches on the first floor and segmental arched windows on the second and third floors. The building is crowned by a brick detailed cornice. The structure has recently been restored as commercial space on the ground floor and apartments on the second and third floors. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

10. 300 block East 6th (south side)

The south side of the 300 block of East 6th has a series of simple one and two-story brick commercial buildings. Although none of them are particularly distinguishable, they maintain the sense of scale and material along 6th Street. The best example of Victorian commercial architecture in this block is located at the east corner at 325 East 6th. The building is a two-story limestone structure, which has a scored stucco surface on the main facade. The first floor has been modernized, but the second floor has three segmental arched windows. There are also attractive arched openings on the side and rear. The building is crowned by a metal cornice with arched centerpiece.

11. 600 block Trinity (east side)

One of the few side streets that still has the familiar Victorian commercial buildings is this block of Trinity. Just across the alley from the rear of 400 East 6th is an attractive two-story, four-bay, rubble limestone structure with its main (west) facade of brick. The first floor has been altered and a one-story addition attached to the north side, but the original four round arched windows of the second floor are intact. Crowning the building is a large metal cornice with arched centerpiece. At the corner of the block is a simple two-story brick Victorian building, three bays wide with segmental arched windows on the first and second floors.
12. 400 block East 6th (north side)

This block is one of the best examples of a cohesive Victorian commercial streetscape.

a. 400-04 East 6th is a series of three simple brick Victorian commercial buildings all built in 1877. 400 and 404 have altered first floors, but 402 has the original segmental arched openings of the first floor intact. Each structure has three segmental arched windows with six over six lights on the second floor and a simple brick cornice.

b. 406 East 6th, built ca. 1893, is a plain two-story limestone commercial building with flat arched windows.

c. 408 East 6th, built ca. 1887, is a one-story brick commercial building with a new facade built to resemble the common three-bay arched commercial facades. This building has been renovated in 1975 for office buildings.

d. 410 East 6th, built in 1881, is a two-story brick commercial building restored as a townhouse in 1968. This was the first building in the district to be adaptively restored. The first floor has three round arched openings, while the second floor has three segmental arched windows. The building is topped by a metal cornice with arched centerpiece.

e. 412 East 6th, built ca. 1872, is a two-bay, two-story cut limestone structure with little detail. The building is presently being restored as a townhouse.

f. 414-420 East 6th are three simple one-story brick commercial buildings. 414 was built in 1887, while 416 and 418-20 were both built in 1872. 416 has its original three arches intact.

g. 422-24 East 6th built in 1877 is a simple two-story rubble limestone building with a five-bay facade. The first floor has three segmental arched openings intact, while the second floor has five segmental arched windows.

13. 400 block East 6th (south side)

One of the most attractive streetscapes on 6th Street, this block contains many structures with equally attractive rear facades, for the half block behind it was designated in the original plat of Austin as the market square.
a. 401 and 403 East 6th were both built in 1874-75. Identical in appearance, each building is a two-story, three-bay brick and limestone structure with keystone round arched openings on the first floor, segmental arches on the second floor and interesting brick detail at the cornice. The rear facades repeat the detailing of the front. 401 was recently restored as a discotheque and 403 is in the process of restoration. 405 East 6th, built in 1877, has been altered, but probably was originally similar to 401 and 403.

b. 409-415 East 6th, built in 1893-94, is a wide three-bay, two-story brick commercial structure with the windows arranged in a 3-4-3 pattern. The segmental arched openings have brick hood molds with limestone keystones. Crowning the structure is the original metal cornice. One of the three-bay first story sections is still intact with a wide limestone arched opening.

c. 419 East 6th, built in 1877, is a two-story stuccoed masonry building with a stripped facade. The first floor has been altered, but four segmentally arched second story windows remain. The building is crowned by a parapet.

d. 421 East 6th, built in 1887, is a two-story brick building similar to the ones at 401 and 403. The four-bay building has segmental arches with limestone keystones on the first floor, a stringcourse of limestone and brick detail and four segmentally arched windows on the second floor. The second floor windows have brick hood molds with limestone keystones and brick diaper work elaborates the cornice. This building has been restored for use as offices and a restaurant.

14. 500 block East 6th (north side)

This block has some interesting Victorian commercial buildings, but for the first time the continuous row of structures has been broken by some vacant lots.

a. 500 East 6th, built in 1873, is a simple two-story stuccoed brick commercial structure with a brick cornice. The three-bay structure has cast-iron columns on the first floor and a transom above the present awnings. The second story windows have been altered.
b. 502 East 6th, built in 1887, is a two-story stuccoed masonry building with simple brick cornice. On the second floor are two four over four light, segmentally arched windows adjacent to a door opening with transom.

c. 514-516 East 6th, built in 1887, is a two-story brick building with brick hood molds in a zigzag pattern and dentilled brick cornice.

d. 522 East 6th, originally built as a one-story structure in 1872, was enlarged in the 1890's. The building has four large arched openings on the first floor, five windows on the second floor and simple brick detailing on the cornice.

15. 500 block East 6th (south side)

The south side of 500 block East 6th contains a two-story commercial building on the west end followed by a series of one-story brick structures. Although none of them are distinguishable, they maintain the sense of scale within the 6th Street Historic District.

16. 600 block of East 6th (north side)

Except for the modernization of the first building at 600-604 East 6th, the remainder of the block maintains the character of the 6th Street commercial district. 606-608 East 6th, built in 1898-99, is a one-story, six-bay, rusticated granite facade with parapet. The six arched openings have contrasting granite voussoirs. The front and rear walls are standing, but the interior has been gutted. 610, 612 and 614 are simple one-story structures of stuccoed masonry. Each building has one door and one window and each of the buildings have their metal cornices intact. These three buildings were built ca. 1872, while the remaining two one-story buildings were built in 1889 and 1891.

17. 700 block of East 6th (north side)

The only structures of historic value on this block are two two-story buildings at 706-708 East 6th, built ca. 1880's. A two-story wood frame and a two-story brick building are connected by a simple double gallery. A one-story brick ca. 1920s structure stands at the west corner of the block and the remainder of the block is vacant.
18.  700 block East 6th (south side)

At the west corner of the block, built in 1898, stands a two-story, five-bay building with parapet. After crossing over Waller Creek the remainder of the block contains a series of one-story structures most of which have been renovated in the last year for new businesses---an antique shop, a delicatessen, a restaurant, an art studio and gallery, and a theater.

19.  504 East 5th, Old Depot Hotel, ca. 1872

A two-story limestone ell-shaped structure with adjoining one-story, two-room wing. The wing has a wide open hall that leads into a courtyard. A one-story addition has enlarged the back portion and is used as the dining room for the restaurant. The building was restored in 1964 and has served as a restaurant since that time. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

20.  100 block East 5th (south side)

The only other remaining 19th century commercial structures on East 5th. This block represents the type of commercial buildings which spread to the 5th Street location in the late 19th century. The Provident-Heierman Building at 115 East 5th Street was originally a three-story, six-bay building with round arched openings on the first floor and a three-story gallery across the front. Sometime after 1900 when the Heierman brothers bought the building they altered the main facade adding a parapet with their names and the date "1880." The building was renovated in 1972-73 for offices. The Phillips Building, built adjacent to the Provident-Heierman Building on the west side in 1897, remains basically unchanged except for the first floor. The segmental arched windows are arranged in five bays in a 3-2-2-2-3 pattern. Parapets adorn the central and end bays, while a brick detailed cornice caps the alternating bays. Across the alley the large three-story brick building with six over six light windows was built ca. 1869. The building's main facade, which faces west on Congress Avenue, as well as the 5th Street facade, are presently covered with a modern stucco.
Austin's Sixth Street Historic District represents in 1975 a significant concentration of Victorian commercial architecture dating from the last half of the 19th century and a few structures from the early 20th century. As Austin's principal link to the settlements of East Texas, 6th Street was a major thoroughfare from the year of the founding of Austin. During the 1870's and 1880's, 6th Street was at the height of its importance and shared the honors of the major commercial district equally with Congress Avenue. The 6th Street Historic District reflects that late 19th century character in its cohesive streetscapes of Victorian commercial buildings. Besides the two- and three-story vernacular limestone masonry buildings, the District contains the elaborate Richardsonian Romanesque Driskill Hotel, Austin's first two skyscrapers, the 1878 Renaissance Revival Post Office and Federal Building and the 1912 Classical Revival Post Office. In addition to its architectural value, the 6th Street Historic District represents a cross section of Austin's business population in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The city of Austin was founded in 1839 for the site of the capital of the young Republic of Texas. Edwin Waller and William H. Sandusky laid out the streets in a grid plan superimposed over the hills and creeks of the site. The city sprang up as a village of rude log and rough plank buildings with its crude early businesses near the First Street and Congress intersection and its Republic of Texas departmental offices concentrated not far from the intersection of the two streets, Congress and Pecan (changed to 6th Street in 1884). Congress Avenue was the main north-south street with the capitol grounds at the north and the Colorado River at the south, while Pecan Street was the main artery leading to highways to the east. For the first few years of Austin's existence, Congress Avenue and Pecan Street were the only streets of consequence. The Bastrop Highway linking the frontier town of Austin with earlier settlements in East Texas had been charted in 1839 and chose the route into Austin along Pecan Street. The stagecoach

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The city of Austin was founded in 1839 for the site of the capital of the young Republic of Texas. Edwin Waller and William H. Sandusky laid out the streets in a grid plan superimposed over the hills and creeks of the site. The city sprang up as a village of rude log and rough plank buildings with its crude early businesses near the First Street and Congress intersection and its Republic of Texas departmental offices concentrated not far from the intersection of the two streets, Congress and Pecan (changed to 6th Street in 1884). Congress Avenue was the main north-south street with the capitol grounds at the north and the Colorado River at the south, while Pecan Street was the main artery leading to highways to the east. For the first few years of Austin's existence, Congress Avenue and Pecan Street were the only streets of consequence. The Bastrop Highway linking the frontier town of Austin with earlier settlements in East Texas had been charted in 1839 and chose the route into Austin along Pecan Street. The stagecoach
followed this route when it arrived in Austin in 1840 and used the Bullock Hotel at the northwest corner of Pecan and Congress as the stagestop. The Bullock, built in 1839 by Richard Bullock, was a complex of log buildings which served as the quasi-formal and informal meeting place in Austin for several years. That particular intersection became the focal point of the city from the time of the town's establishment. In the opening townsit auction in 1839, the lot at the southwest corner of Pecan and Congress went for the highest price of the day.

The town spread like a cross along Congress and Pecan. Pecan had an obvious advantage for development. The street was far enough from the river to escape flooding, which occasionally spread as far as Cypress (3rd Street), and it was the last east-west street flat enough for wagons and pedestrians to travel comfortably. The streets farther north were interrupted by steep hills. This fact had probably been the major consideration in building the highway and stageline along this route. Following an explosive growth in the town's population between 1850 and 1860, Pecan soon contained not only log and frame houses, but also was lined with wagon yards, livery stables and saloons to meet the needs of travelers.

The Civil War interrupted development in Austin in the 1860's, but the next decade proved to be the most productive years in 6th Street's growth. In anticipation of the arrival of the railroad a burst of construction brought commercial structures of permanence to 6th Street in the 1870's. The railroad bed was laid along East Pine (East 5th Street) to Congress Avenue and in December, 1871, Austin's first railroad, the Houston and Texas Central arrived. A temporary depot was constructed on the site originally designated for the market square in the 400 block of East Pine. In addition, the railroad company promised to build an impressive $20,000 depot at this site (this plan never materialized). In 1874 the Austin City Railway Company organized and began laying the rail line for a mule-drawn street railway. The railway extended the length of 6th Street to East Avenue (now Interregional 35) and continued farther east and north. The streetcar created additional mobility to and from the area. This period of the 1870's and 1880's was the height of 6th Street's importance as a commercial center and some of Austin's
most prestigious business enterprises were located here. Lots along the street were in great demand and fine two- and three-story limestone Victorian commercial structures began to line the streets where one-story frame buildings or vacant lots had been.

A biracial character was evident along 6th Street even during this period of development, although it became more pronounced in the 1890's and early 1900's. A black physician had an office in the 300 block of East 6th and several businesses on the north side of the 400 and 500 blocks were operated by blacks and catered to the black community.

During the late 1880's, however, Congress Avenue began to preempt 6th Street as the most fashionable and prestigious shopping location for certain types of businesses. The new Capitol was being built at the head of Congress and most businesses catering to the government and city dwellers moved to a Congress location. Sixth Street, on the other hand, continued to function as a site for offices, warehouses, and showrooms of businesses utilizing the railroad, as well as to businesses catering to farmers or to travelers finding 6th Street most convenient. Those with businesses on 6th Street in the blocks closest to Congress were not as greatly affected by the change in clientele. These businesses tended to benefit from the activity of both streets. Scarbrough and Hicks department store, founded on the southwest corner of 6th and Congress in 1893, decided to remain in this same location in 1909 when it commenced building Austin's first modern skyscraper of eight stories. George Littlefield chose the northeast corner of that intersection in 1911 when he built a nine-story bank and office building. As late as 1912 West 6th Street was again chosen as the location for a new Federal Post Office replacing the 1878 Post Office and Federal Building that stood in the 100 block of West 6th.

Beginning in the 1890's the ethnic variation of the 6th Street businesses began to increase until by 1940 racial diversity was one of its most striking characteristics. Lebanese businesses also began to appear on 6th Street in the 1890's. One of the first Lebanese immigrants to Austin, Cater Joseph, opened a confectionary on Congress in the 1880's. A brother, Isaac Joseph, opened a produce outlet store on East 6th Street in the late 1890's in partnership with Cater and two other brothers. The Joseph family still maintains a business on East 6th Street, as do several other Lebanese and Syrian families who founded businesses there.
in the early 20th century. By 1940 there were businesses on 6th Street owned by blacks, Lebanese, Jewish, German, Chinese and Mexican Americans.

A steady erosion of the commercial importance of the East 6th Street area occurred in the 1940's and particularly accelerated after World War II. There was an increase of second-hand stores, chain and discount stores catering to a poorer clientele, followed by an increasing number of vacated buildings. The electric street railways introduced in 1890 were taken up after World War II and parades down Congress no longer shared honors with 6th Street. A skid-row atmosphere was fostered in the 1950's and 1960's by the multiplying number of pawn shops, loan companies and bars in the district. However, a number of owner-operated businesses kept the area alive for commercial activity.

Finally, in 1968 a local architect bought a vacated two-story brick building in the 400 block of East 6th and restored the building as his townhouse. On the west end of the 6th Street Historic District the two old Federal buildings, vacated in 1965 when a new Post Office and a new Federal building were built, were given to the University of Texas System. In 1970 and 1971 these two former Federal facilities were restored and presently serve as offices of the University of Texas System. Although the restoration initiative on East 6th was slow to catch on, between 1971 and 1975 a surge of restoration projects erupted. New restaurants, townhouses, night clubs and discotheques, a theatre, antique shops, a delicatessen, craft shops, art studios and galleries, and a dance studio are examples of the new activity of East 6th Street. An organization, the East 6th Street Conservation Association, was formed in 1974 to promote a revitalization of the area and encourage historic preservation. Besides its attempt to foster a sense of unity and communication among the various 6th Street businesses, the organization hopes to publicize the area's new image. In April 1975 the Association held a successful festival, "Saturday on 6th Street," to introduce the new 6th Street image to Austin and to encourage citizen support.

In 1975 6th Street still maintains the ethic diversity in the various owner-operated businesses. In an effort to maintain this diversity of people as well as preserving the historic quality of the area, an Austin architect received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1974 to do an analysis of the methods of preserving this multi-ethnic character of 6th Street.
Some of the landmark buildings in the district with interesting individual histories are these:

**O. Henry Hall (2)**

Built in 1877-1881 as a Federal courthouse and Post Office, the structure became the 6th U.S. Post Office location in Austin since the establishment of the first Post Office in 1840. The Renaissance-inspired design is unique for this period, for the popular Victorian styles were more common. Following the construction of a new Post Office in 1912 the building continued to be used as a courthouse and later for miscellaneous federal agencies until 1968. Given to the University of Texas System by the Federal Government, the building was restored by the University in 1971 and named O. Henry Hall in honor of William Sydney Porter, the famed American short story writer who resided in Austin. (See National Register Submission, "Old (old) Post Office and Federal Building," 8-25-70.) Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

**Claudia Taylor Johnson Hall (1)**

Constructed during the period 1912-14 the building served as the seventh U.S. Post Office location in Austin. The Classical Revival structure was used as the Post Office until new Post Office and Federal buildings were built in 1965. Given to the University of Texas System by the Federal Government, the structure was restored and remodelled in 1970 to use as administrative offices. The building is named in honor of Claudia Taylor Johnson, wife of the 36th President of the United States and a current regent of the University of Texas. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

**Scarbrough Building (3)**

The Scarbrough Building was begun in 1909 by E. M. Scarbrough, co-founder of Scarbrough and Hicks Department Store in Austin in 1893. Scarbrough's partnership with Hicks began in Rockdale in 1882. At the death of Hicks in 1913 Scarbrough bought out the Hicks' portion of the business and renamed the store, E. M. Scarbrough & Sons. The first structure was a three-story building located on Congress Avenue, but in
1909 construction was begun on the new multi-storied office building and store which became Austin's first modern skyscraper. The location on the corner of Congress Avenue and 6th Street had historical significance for the Austin business firm, for the site was chosen by Austin founders as the business center of the Capital city. This southwest corner brought the highest price in the original auction sale of 1839.

Littlefield Building (4)

Construction on the Littlefield Building, the second multi-storied office building in Austin was begun in 1911 on the northeast corner of 6th and Congress only a year after the Scarbrough Building was opened at that same intersection. Built by George W. Littlefield, an Austin millionaire, the building housed his American National Bank on the first floors and offices above. Littlefield made his fortune in the cattle business, but used his profits on various investments. In 1890 he founded the American National Bank and served as its president until his death in 1920. The bank was located in this building until 1954. He also invested in real estate and owned the Driskill Hotel, where his bank was located before the Littlefield Building was built. Eventually, he donated over two million dollars to the University of Texas and served as a regent from 1911-1920. Littlefield heirs continued ownership of the building until 1963.

Driskill Hotel (5)

Built in 1886 by cattle baron Jesse Lincoln Driskill, the Driskill Hotel served until the mid-20th century as Austin's most prestigious and luxurious hotel. Threatened with demolition in the late 1960's, the hotel has recently been restored and is once again operating as a hotel. (See National Register submission, "Driskill Hotel," 11-25-69.) Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

127-33 East 6th, John Bremond Building (6)

This two-story limestone building was originally built by John Bremond, Jr., as a dry goods and grocery store in 1872. John Bremond, Sr., had come to Austin with his family in 1845 and opened a store on Congress. He later moved to a location on East 6th Street and when he
died in 1866, his sons, John, Jr. and Eugene, took over the operation. In 1870 Eugene sold out to John; and a nephew, John Robinson, Jr., became a partner. When the railroad arrived in 1871, Bremond and Robinson erected this building and this old general store became a wholesale company. In 1898 Robinson sold out to John Bremond, and in the early 1900's Bremond's - in addition to its older reliability - became known for its coffee, it being the first firm in Texas to roast-grind coffee.

206 East 6th, Joseph W. Hannig Building (7)

Joseph W. Hannig owned this property from 1874-77 and probably constructed the three-story Victorian commercial building in 1875. Mr. Hannig was a local cabinetmaker and undertaker, who established several businesses and owned extensive property in Austin. His wife, Susannah, formerly Mrs. Almaron Dickenson, is well known as the lone Anglo-American woman survivor of the massacre at the Alamo. Morley Brothers Drug Store leased the building from 1877 to 1905 when they moved across the street to 209 East 6th. This building has recently been purchased and plans are being made to remove the modern stucco front and expose the original Victorian facade.

316 East 6th, St. Charles House (9)

Seba Bogart Brush, a prominent merchant, bought this site and in 1871 built a three-story building in anticipation of the new train station to be built only a block away (a proposal which died). Mr. Brush had his business there only a short while, but rented the building to a boardinghouse operator and may also have used it for a time as his family residence. After Brush's death in 1874 his daughter owned the building until 1924. The boardinghouse was known as the Shaw House in 1875 and 1876. Madam Saffroi, one of Austin's prominent restaurant owners, rented the building, remodeled it and reopened it as the "St. Charles Hotel and Restaurant" and also advertised an ice cream saloon, Austin's first ice cream store. The building continued to operate under different proprietors as a hotel with first floor commercial occupants until 1924. A variety of tenants rented the structure until 1968 when a demolition crew began to raze the building. However, it was saved from destruction and restored in 1970-71 as a townhouse and commercial building. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
Built ca. 1881-82, the first occupant of this building was listed in 1882 as William Thaison, saloon and billiards. From 1885-87 Thaison operated the Shamrock Saloon at this site. The building was apparently used predominantly as a saloon and bawdy house throughout the 19th century. Although various tenants occupied this address during the 20th century, the predominant business was a restaurant. The building was vacant from 1962-67, but in 1968 a local architect bought and restored the building for use as his townhouse. This restoration was the first such activity in the district and began the trend toward renovation of the area.

This building was built in 1874-75 by three prominent Austin businessmen---Jesse Lincoln Driskill, later builder of the Driskill Hotel, James M. Day, Driskill's brother-in-law, and James Ford. The structure housed a wholesale grocery outlet. An identical structure was built about the same time by Charles Wolf, which occupied the corner of the block at 401 East 6th. The rear facades of both buildings are as elaborately detailed as the 6th Street facades because the city market was located at the rear and the alley behind the buildings was the trade artery. By 1883 both Ford and Driskill had sold their interest to Day who maintained the grocery wholesale here until 1886. Henry Hirschfeld, another prominent 19th century merchant, bought the building in 1886 and rented for many years to Gerhard's, an agricultural implements and hardware store. The building was renovated partially in 1972 and is presently being restored for use as a night club and restaurant.

 Listed at this address during the 19th century was Michael Paggi, carriage and wagon dealer, 1877-1894. Paggi was one of Austin's colorful businessmen during the late 19th century. By 1872 he had bought ice machinery in Europe and was running the Austin Ice Company. In addition,
he had a grist mill on Barton Creek, a soda water and syrup manufacturing company at Pecan (6th) and Brazos, and his wagon and carriage sales office and yard at this address. He carried on other small businesses until his death in 1911.

522 East 6th, E. H. Carrington Store (14)

E. H. Carrington, a former slave, operated a highly successful grocery at the location from 1873 to 1907. The original building was a one-story structure, but a second floor was later added. Carrington was well known as a leader in the black community and often lent money for farms on almost no security. Louis D. Lyons, Carrington's son-in-law, continued the grocery business through the 1920's. Lyons Hall, located on the second floor of the building, was the scene of receptions, club meetings and social affairs of the black community. The Friends in Need Fund, a source of funds for burials, is believed to have begun here. Mr. Lyons was later a trustee of Samuel Huston College, a black college founded in Austin in 1900 which later merged with the black Tillotson College. He also served as the Secretary for the Friends in Need Fund for many years. The building is a visual reminder of the growing importance of blacks in Austin's business activity. The building was restored ca. 1972 by the Junior League of Austin as a thrift shop.

504 East 5th, Old Depot Hotel (19)

When the Houston and Texas Central Railroad came to Austin in 1871, the main tracks extended down Pine Street (5th Street) and a temporary depot was built on the city's designated market square in the 400 block of East Pine (5th). This stone building was built by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schaeffer ca. 1872 and was used many years as a hotel for travelers arriving by train. Called variously the "Railroad House," "Schaeffer's Boarding House," and "St. Louis House," the building was only a block away from the depot. The House was used as a residence during the first decades of the 20th century. Until the present owner purchased the building in 1964, the structure had only changed hands a few times. The building was restored in 1964 and has been used as a Mexican restaurant since that time. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
115 East 5th Street, Provident-Heierman Building (20)

Erected in 1887, apparently as a hotel for operation by a popular innkeeper Tom Smith, this structure was built by Joseph Nalle, an Austin contractor and mayor of the city at that time. From 1895 until 1915 the building was known as the Hotel Provident and the upper floors continued as a hotel, while the lower floor housed numerous businesses, including a newspaper, a law office, and the "Texas Invention Company." Unfortunately, a new three-story commercial structure was built adjacent to the Hotel Provident in 1897. Construction of this building must have lowered the value of the building as a hotel, for it blocked windows on the west facade. This structure, the Phillips Building, was first leased to a wholesale grocery and is still standing today. In 1900 the Hotel was sold to the Heierman brothers, but the upper floors continued to be used for lodging until about 1923. From 1900-1945 the various enterprises of Frank and John G. Heierman, particularly the metal and machine shop, were located at this address. The building has recently been restored for use as offices. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 28 acres

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet 10-1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Code</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Joe R. Williams, Project Director
Marie D. Landon, Historian

ORGANIZATION Texas Historical Commission

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 12276, Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN Austin

STATE Texas

DATE September 24, 1975

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE 9-24-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/30/75

DEC 29 1975

Austin City Directories, Travis County Collection, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.


Historical House and Building Files, Travis County Collection, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

Smith, Griffin, Jr., Historical manuscript to be published under a grant awarded in 1974 by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Texas Historical Commission Marker Files, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The 6th Street Historic District is bounded on the west by Lavaca Street and on the east by Interregional Highway 35. The northern boundary follows the alley behind the north side of 6th Street except where the boundary is extended to include the property line of O. Henry Hall (2), the Driskill Hotel (5), and the two buildings on the east side of the 600 block of Trinity. The southern boundary follows the alley behind the south side of 6th Street from Interregional Highway 35 to Brazos Street except for an extension to include the building at 508 East 5th (19). At Brazos Street the boundary line extends south to include the buildings in the 100 block of East 6th (south side), continues north along Congress and surrounds the south and west boundary of the Scarbrough Building property and then continues west along West 6th Street until it meets Lavaca Street.
Properties: 5th Street Historic District

State: Texas  Working Number: 9-30-75.1753

TECHNICAL
- Photos: 23
- Maps: 2
- 22 Cont. sheets (46-10)

Good district nomination.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
- Accept
- E. Smith
- 12-8-75

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER
- Inventory
- Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
- Accept
- 12-9-75

BRANCH CHIEF
- Accept
- 12-12-75

KEEPER

National Register Write-up  Send-back  Entered
- 3-2-76  Re-submit  DEC 30 1975

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number      12/30/75

Title: 50th Street Historic District

Loc: S.W. oblique of Claudine Taylor Johnson
        Hall

12/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/80/72

Title: Swift Creek Historic District

Travis County, Texas

Loc. NE 1/4 1/4 Section 31

Johnny Hall, Owners, Newark

24/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number: 12/30/75

Title: Sixth Street Historic District

Loc: Travis County, Texas

D. Henry Hale (2)

3 of 23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number: 12/30/75

Title: Sixth Street Historic District
Travis County, Texas

Loc: Northeast abutment of the
Jefferson Ave. Bridge (3)

4/23/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75

Title: Aujie's Hotel Historic District

Loc. Picture taken from Scallouge Blvd. (S) showing east-west traffic

Intersection of 6th & Congress

5 of 23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75

Title: Twelfth Street Historic District

Loc. Southwest oblique of the Lullwater Bridge (x)

6-7-28
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number  12/20/75

Title: 1st Street Historic District
        Travis County, Texas

Loc.: 19th Century view of East 60 St.
        Commercial district looking east
        from 100 block

7/723
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number: 12/30/75

Title: 7th Street Historic District

Travis County, Texas

Loc. Southeast oblique of the Driskill Hotel, 122 E. 6th (S)

8/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number  12/30/75

Title:  [Handwritten text]

Location:  Travis County, Texas

Note:  19th century view of 200 block of 6th St., north side (7)
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

RPS Number 12/30/75
Title: Sixth Street Historic District
Travis County, Texas
Loc: 19th century view of 200 block of 6th, north side (7)
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75

Title: Swift Street Historic District

Travis County, Texas

Loc. Northeast corner of

209 E. 62nd, presently home

Annette (E) 11/04/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number: 12/30/75

Title: 5th Street Historic District

Location: Travis County, Texas

Loc: 200 block E. 6th (north side)

Looking east (a)

12 of 23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75

Title: South Sixth Historic District

Travis County, Texas

Loc. South elevation of 312-316 E 6th

(white picket) (9)

12/13/13
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number: 12/30/75

Title: 6th Street Historic District

Loc. 400 block of E. 6th, north side

2017 | 15" x 23"
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75

Title: Smith Street Historic District

Travis County, Texas

Loc. South elevation of 408, 410, 412

F. 62 (12)

16 of 23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number   12/30/75
Title: Swift Street Historic District
        Travis County, Texas
Loc. 600 block of E. 60th St.  North Later Looing East (10)

1947-23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number  12/30/75

Title: South Pearl Historic District
        Travis County, Texas

Loc.  700 Block 6th & 6th St., South
       South Commerce St. (18)

2nd F 23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/30/75
Title: South Pluit Historic District
         Travis County, Texas
Loc. South elevation of South Depot
       until at 504 E. 5th St. (19)

22/23
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 12/20/75

Title: [Redacted]

Loc. [Redacted] (20)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME
HISTORIC Sixth Street Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN Austin
VICINITY OF
COUNTY Travis
STATE Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE
SOURCE U. S. Geological Survey 3097-242
SCALE 1:24000
DATE 1966

4 REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

GPO 892-452 INT 12427-74
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSURE WITH MAP

1 NAME
HISTORIC Sixth Street Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN Austin
VICINITY OF
COUNTY Travis
STATE Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE
SOURCE Sketch Map
SCALE 1" = 200'
DATE 1975

4 REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 30 1975
DATE ENTERED DEC 30 1975
## ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**STATE** TEXAS  
**Date Entered** DEC 3, 1975

<table>
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| Doon, Col. Randolph C., House | Jasper vicinity  
Sixth Street Historic District  
Jasper County  
Austin  
Travis County |

**Also Notified**

- Hon. John G. Tower
- Hon. Lloyd R. Lunsden
- Hon. Charles Wilson
- Hon. J. J. (Jake) Pickle

**Regional Director, Southwest Region**  
PR MMott/je 12/30/75

**State Historic Preservation Officer**  
Mr. Truett Latimer  
Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
P.O. Box 12278, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711
Ms. Ann Doughty  
Regional Administrator  
Region 7  
General Service Administration  
819 Taylor Street  
Ft. Worth, TX 76102  

Dear Ms. Doughty:

We have been informed by a representative of the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer that the proposed Federal Office Building in Austin, Texas, an undertaking sponsored by the General Services Administration, will affect the Sixth Street Historic District, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places.

In a telephone conversation with John Cullinane of the Council staff, Mr. Frank Praslicka, Public Buildings Service, GSA Region 7, indicated that GSA has entered into a design/build/lease contract for the proposed building. This has been done without completing GSA's responsibilities under either the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320). This action constitutes a violation of both of these laws.

At this point, GSA should request the comments of the Council in accordance with the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800, enclosed). Pending receipt of the Council's comments, GSA should refrain from taking or sanctioning any action, or making any irreversible or irretrievable commitment, that could result in an adverse effect on the National Register property. GSA should also avoid taking actions that would foreclose the opportunity to consider use of historic buildings to satisfy the Federal space need or to consider modifications or alternatives that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse effects.

We would appreciate receiving a copy of the Environmental Impact Statement or assessment for this project, your current schedule for the undertaking, and a copy of the Congressionally approved prospectus.
Should you have any questions, please call John Cullinane at FTS 254-3974.

The Council appreciates your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. King
Director, Office of Cultural Resource Preservation

Enclosure
SIXTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Roughly bounded by 5th, 7th, Lavaca Sts. and I 35 Austin
public/private.

CONDITION
X excellent
X deteriorated
X altered
X original site

FEATURES
X substantially intact
X not intact
X unknown
X excavated
X moved
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown
X unknown

ACCESS
X Yes-Restricted
X Yes-Unrestricted
X No Access
X Unknown
X Adaptive Use
X Yes
X No
X Saved
X Yes

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
ARCHAEOLOGY-prehistoric-2
COMMERCIAL-6
ARCHAEOLOGY-historic-1
COMMUNICATIONS-2
ARCHITECTURE-4
EXPLORATION-12
ART-5
ECONOMICS-9
EDUCATION-10
LITERATURE-17
INVENTION-14
PHILOSOPHY-26
LANDSCAPE ARCH./GARDEN DESIGN-15
ENGINEERING-11
LAW-16
RELIGION-22
SCIENCE-23
URBAN PLANNING-31
HISTORY-19
SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24
OTHER (SPECIFY)

NAMES
PERSONAL:
EVENTS:
INSTITUTIONAL:

NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP
Commercial district including primarily 2-3-story brick or stone buildings with flat roofs, recessed round- or segmental-arched windows, prominent cornices, and corbeling; 1st-floor storefronts altered; notable are the Richardsonian Driskill Hotel and Austin's first skyscrapers, the 1878 Renaissance Revival Post office and Federal building and 1912 Classical Revival post office. Variety of 19th C. styles. Major thoroughfare of city since founding in 1839; one of city's 2 major commercial districts during 1870's and 1880's; retains much 19th C. character.