

APPENDIX E

Approved Research Design and Fieldwork Methodology

Submitted to the Texas Historical Commission and the City of Austin on November 1, 2019

Fieldwork Methodology and Research Design

Project Description

The purpose of this project is to complete a comprehensive historic resources survey of Downtown Austin within the boundaries defined in Figure 1 below. The project will identify, document, and provide eligibility recommendations for federal, state, and local designations for historic-age buildings, structures, sites and objects within the defined survey boundary. The objective for this project is information-gathering only. **No zoning changes or property tax changes will result from this project.** However, private property owners may use the information herein to seek historic zoning in the future if they so choose. The project was made possible by a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

The following Fieldwork Methodology and Research Design sections outline project guidelines that will help HHM & Associates, Inc. (HHM) project historians gather information in a deliberative and systematic manner to better reach the project's primary goal: a comprehensive historic resources survey of all resources within the delineated boundaries.¹ The Research Design also poses project-specific questions that provide direction for research and historical investigations. It details important repositories of key information, as well as the kinds of materials and information that HHM project historians will review, analyze, and synthesize. The information gleaned through survey and research will help identify important historical trends, events, and patterns that affected central Austin's built environment through the 1970s.

Following fieldwork and research, the project will yield a historic resources survey report including the following components:

- Executive Summary
- Brief narrative historic context
 - Context outline and research questions detailed in the following section
- Summary of survey findings
- Future recommendations
- Appendices
 - Resource location maps, in PDF and KMZ (Google Earth) formats
 - Inventory table of all survey data, with thumbnail photos of each resource
 - Intensive-level survey forms resembling the THC historic sites form with historic research, for individually eligible resources only, including narrative descriptions of individual resources required by the THC
 - Photographs, in PDF contact sheets and original JPG formats
- Comment matrix (enclosed separately)

¹ Although the National Register program typically uses a 50-year-old-age threshold, this survey will adopt a 45-year cutoff year that provides a 5-year window to ensure that the survey is not immediately obsolete when completed.

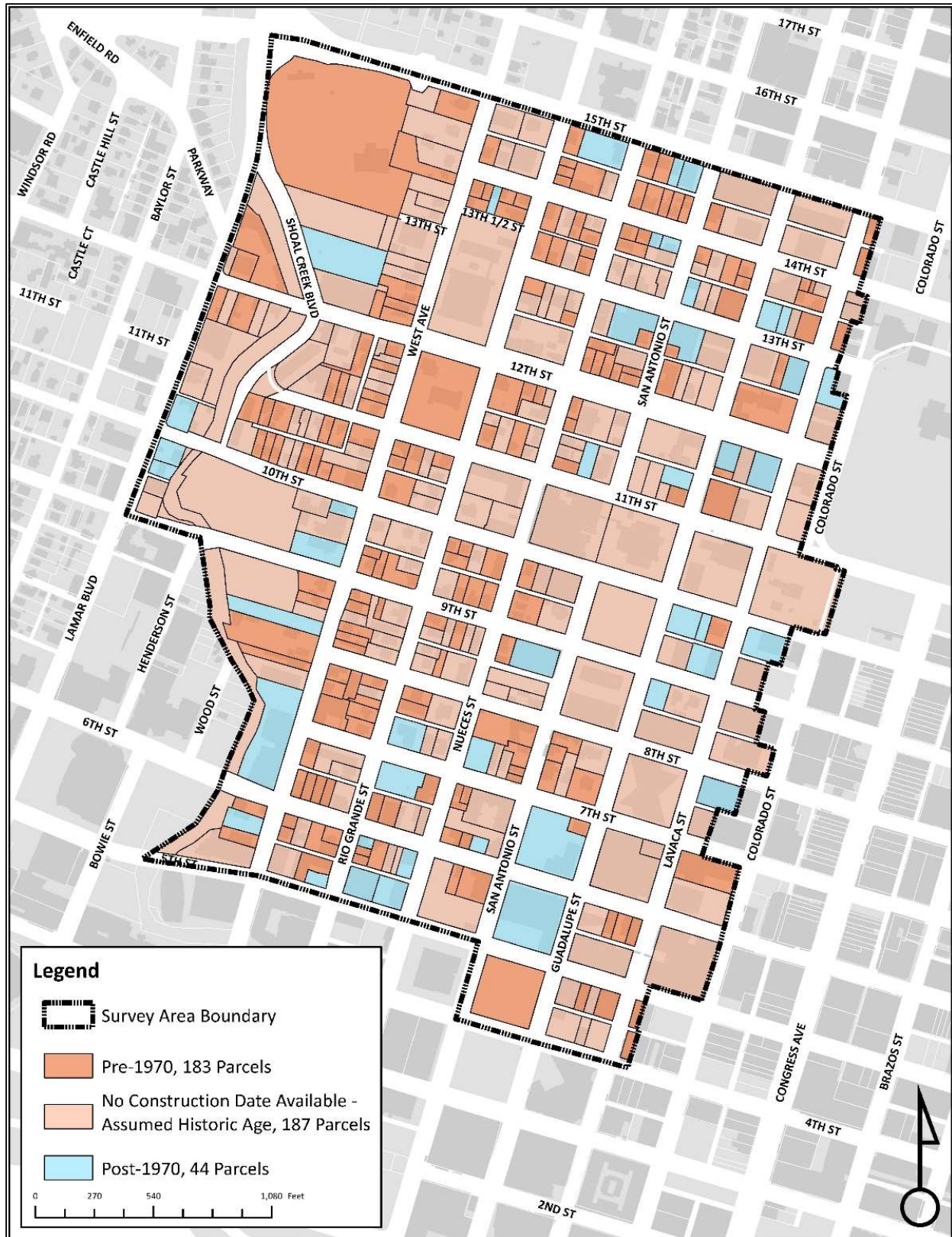


Figure 1. Map depicting the boundaries of the historic resources survey of the Downtown Austin survey area. Note that the survey will document all resources within the boundary comprehensively – regardless of construction date.

SCHEDULE FOR SURVEY AND RESEARCH

Comprehensive field survey efforts will begin in early November 2019. Research efforts, addressing questions detailed in this Research Design, will begin immediately upon receipt of an approved Final Research Design. Research will be undertaken in support of preparation of the first draft of the survey report, to be delivered on November 29, 2019. After comments on the initial draft have been received and addressed, HHM will provide a Final Survey Report on January 29, 2019.

Fieldwork Methodology

The contents of this fieldwork methodology include the following:

- Fieldwork Preparation
 - Anticipated Property Types
 - Previously Designated Resources
- Field Survey Methods

FIELDWORK PREPARATION

To ensure fieldwork is conducted efficiently and accurately, HHM will conduct the following preparatory steps prior to any survey work:

- Refine the fields and vocabulary in our custom database to ensure that they comply with the THC's requirements for CLG surveys, as well as ensuring that they suit the anticipated property types within the survey area (listed below);
- Pre-populate our web-based data management system with parcel data from the Travis County Appraisal District (TCAD), so that Property Identification Numbers (PIDNs) may be linked with applicable resources in the field, ensuring GIS compatibility;
- Extract information from previous survey efforts for import into HHM's database; and
- Compile data about previous designations within the survey area (shown in Figure 2 and listed below) for import into HHM's database.

Anticipated Property Types

Based on preliminary research, the types of historic resources most likely to be identified, documented, and assessed in the Downtown Austin survey area include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following in alphabetical order by major category:

- Commercial
 - One-part commercial block
 - Commercial box
 - Commercial strip
 - Mid-rise box
 - Vertical block
 - Parking garage
- Government
 - State – offices

- County – courthouse, jail
- Infrastructure
 - Bridges
 - Sidewalks
- Institutional
 - Library
 - Educational – public schools, university buildings
- Recreation and Culture
 - Public square
 - Parks
 - Stadium
 - Trails
 - Plantings
- Religious
 - Houses of worship – churches, synagogues
 - Ancillary buildings – halls, education buildings
- Residential
 - Single-family dwelling
 - Multiple-family dwelling
 - Associated outbuildings

Previously Designated Resources

Project historians referred to the THC’s Texas Historic Sites Atlas and TxDOT’s GIS data showing current designated and eligible properties to determine previously-identified resources. A sampling of previously designated resources is shown in the map below (fig. 2). A comprehensive listing of previously designated resources is included in the tables that follow the map, as well as in the enclosed KMZ files (compatible with Google Earth).

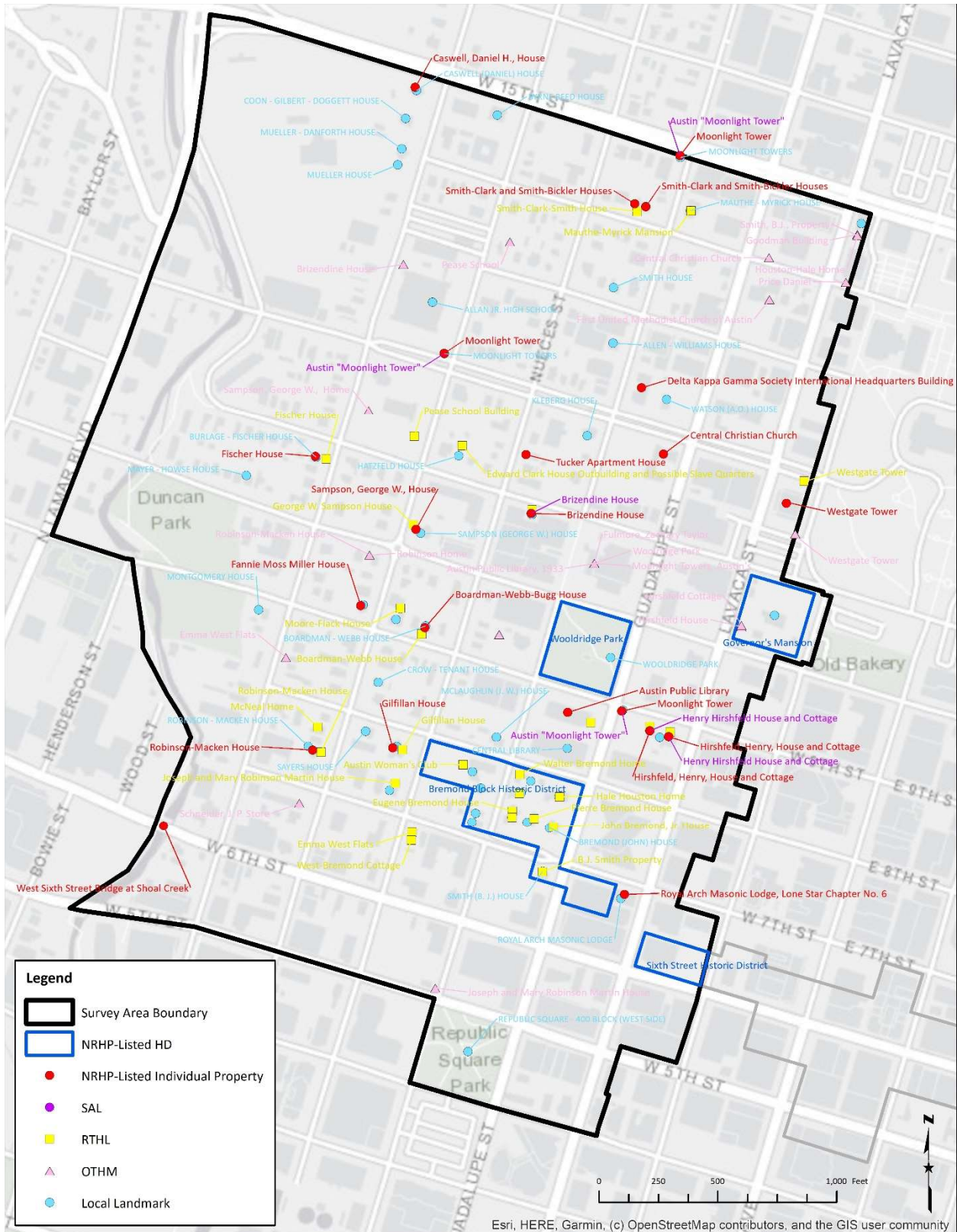


Figure 2. Map documenting a sampling of previously designated resources within the survey area boundary. For a comprehensive listing of previously designated resources, refer to the tables below and/or the enclosed KMZ files (compatible with Google Earth).

FEDERAL DESIGNATIONS

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The National Register of Historic Places includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess significance at a local, state, or national level and retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. The study area contains the following NRHP-listed resources.

INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) LISTINGS

Table 1. Individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Listings

Property Name	Location
Austin Public Library	810 Guadalupe Street
Boardman-Webb-Bugg House	602 W. 9th Street
Brizendine House	507 W. 11th Street
Central Christian Church	1110 Guadalupe Street
Daniel H. Caswell House	1404 West Avenue
Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building	416 W. 12th Street
Fannie Moss Miller House	900 Rio Grande Street
Fischer House	1008 West Avenue
George W. Sampson House	1003 Rio Grande
Gilfillan House	603 W. 8th Street
Henry Hirschfeld House and Cottage	305 W. 9th Street
Moonlight Tower	NW corner of W 12th St & Rio Grande Street
Moonlight Tower	SE corner of W. 9th Street & Guadalupe Street
Moonlight Tower	SW corner of W. 15th Street & San Antonio Street
Robinson-Macken House	702 Rio Grande Street
Royal Arch Masonic Lodge	311 W. 7th Street
Smith-Clark & Smith-Bickler Houses	502 and 504 W. 14th Street
Tucker Apartment House	1105 Nueces Street
West Sixth Street Bridge at Shoal Creek	0.5 Mile West of Congress Avenue
Westgate Tower	1122 Colorado Street

NRHP HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Table 2. NRHP Historic Districts

Property Name	Location
Bremont Block Historic District	Roughly bounded by Guadalupe, San Antonio, 7th and 8th Streets
Governor's Mansion	1010 Colorado Street
Sixth Street Historic District	Roughly bounded by 5th, 7th, Lavaca Streets, and IH-35
Wooldridge Park	900 Guadalupe Street

STATE DESIGNATIONS

State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs)

State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) are designated by the THC and receive legal protection under the Antiquities Code of Texas (the Code). The Code defines all cultural resources on non-federal public lands in the State of Texas as eligible to be designated as SALs. Historic buildings and other aboveground historic resources must be listed in the NRHP before they can be designated as SALs, but archeological sites do not have the same prerequisite.

Table 3. State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs)

Property Name	Location
Austin Moonlight Tower	NW corner of W. 12th Street & Rio Grande Street
Austin Moonlight Tower	SE corner of W. 9th Street & Guadalupe Street
Austin Moonlight Tower	SW corner of W. 15th Street & San Antonio Street
Brizendine House	507 W. 11th Street
Henry Hirshfeld House and Cottage	305 W. 9th Street
Henry Hirshfeld House and Cottage	303 W. 9th Street

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL)

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks are properties judged to be historically and architecturally significant. The THC awards RTHL designation to buildings at least 50 years old that are considered worthy of preservation for their architectural and historical associations. The survey area contains the following RTHLs.

Table 4. Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) in the Survey Area

RTHL Name	Location
Austin Public Library	810 Guadalupe Street
Austin Woman's Club	708 San Antonio Street
B.J. Smith Property	610 Guadalupe Street
Boardman-Webb House	602 W. 9th Street
Brizendine House	507 W. 11th Street
Catherine Robinson House	705 San Antonio Street
Claudia Taylor Johnson Hall	210 W. 6th Street
Edward Clark House Outbuilding and Possible Slave Quarters	604 W. 11th Street
Emma West Flats	511 W. 7th Street
Eugene Bremond House	404 W. 7th Street
Fischer House	1008 W. Avenue
George W. Sampson House	1003 Rio Grande
Gilfillan House	603 W. 8th Street
Governor's Mansion	1010 Colorado
Hale Houston Home	706 Guadalupe Street
Hirshfeld Cottage	305 W. 9th Street
Hirshfeld House	303 W. 9th Street
John Bremond, Jr. House	700 Guadalupe Street
Joseph and Mary Robinson Martin House	600 W. 7th Street
Mauthe-Myrick Mansion	408 W. 14th Street
McNeal Home	706 Rio Grande Street

Table 4. Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHLs) in the Survey Area

RTHL Name	Location
Moore-Flack House	901 Rio Grande Street
Mrs. Alfred Robinson, Sr. Home	404 W. 7th Street
Pease School Building	1106 Rio Grande Street
Pierre Bremond House	402 W. 7th Street
Robinson-Macken House	702 Rio Grande Street
Smith-Clark-Smith House	504 W. 14th Street
Walter Bremond Home	711 San Antonio Street
West-Bremond Cottage	607 Nueces Street
Westgate Tower	1122 Colorado Street

LOCAL DESIGNATIONS

Local Historic Landmarks

Table 5. Local Historic Landmarks in the Survey Area

Local Historic Landmark Name	Location
A. O. Watson House	402 W 12th Street
Allan Jr. High School	1212 Rio Grande Street
Allen-Williams House	1206 San Antonio Street
B. J. Smith House	610 Guadalupe Street
Bartholomew-Robinson Building	1415 Lavaca Street
Boardman-Webb House	602 W. 9th Street
Brizendine House	507 W 11th Street
Burlage-Fischer House	1008 West Avenue
Byrne Reed House	1410 Rio Grande Street
Cambell-Miller House	900 Rio Grande Street
Catherine Robinson House	705 San Antonio Street
Central Library	810 Guadalupe Street
Coon-Gilbert-Doggett House	1402 West Avenue
Crow-Tenant House	805 Rio Grande Street
Daniel Caswell House	1404 West Avenue
Eugene Bremond House	404 W 7th Street
George W. Sampson House	1003 Rio Grande Street
Gilfillan House	603 W 8th Street
Governor's Mansion	1010 Colorado Street
Hatzfeld House	604 W 11th Street
Hirshfeld House And Cottage	303 W 9th Street
Howson House	700 San Antonio Street
J.W. McLaughlin House	800 San Antonio Street
John Bremond House	700 Guadalupe Street
Kleberg House	501 W 12th Street
Martin House	600 W 7th Street
Mauthe-Myrick House	408 W 14th Street
Mayer-Howse House	810 W 10th Street
Montgomery House	808 West Avenue
Moonlight Tower	501 W. 15th Street
Moonlight Tower	307 W. 9th Street
Moonlight Tower	1200 Rio Grande Street
Moore-Flack House	901 Rio Grande Street

Table 5. Local Historic Landmarks in the Survey Area

Local Historic Landmark Name	Location
Moore-Flack House	901 Rio Grande Street
Mueller House	1308 West Avenue
Mueller-Danforth House	1400 West Avenue
North Cottage	706 San Antonio Street
North-Evans Chateau	708 San Antonio Street
Phillips-Knudsen House	706 Guadalupe Street
Pierre Bremond House	402 W. 7th Street
Republic Square	400 Guadalupe Street
Robinson-Macken House	702 Rio Grande Street
Royal Arch Masonic Lodge	311 W 7th Street
San Antonian	702 San Antonio Street
Sayers House	709 Rio Grande Street
Smith House	502 W 13th Street
Smith-Phillips Houses	502 W 14th Street
Walter Bremond House	711 San Antonio Street
Wooldridge Park	900 Guadalupe Street

FIELD SURVEY METHODS

To complete a systematic survey, HHM will send out a team composed of two highly qualified and experienced architectural historians who meet or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* to document the resources within the Austin Downtown Survey area (fig. 1). Survey teams will identify, document, and evaluate all buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, and objects within the survey. Survey efforts will be comprehensive and will document all resources regardless of construction date. All substantial resources on parcels that are visible from the public right-of-way will be documented individually. Based on guidance included in *National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, “substantial” resources may include main buildings, as well as accessory buildings, structures, objects, landscape features, and sites that are “substantial in size and scale.” Consistent with this guidance, the survey will not document “minor resources, such as small sheds or grave markers, unless they strongly contribute to the property’s historic significance.”²

The survey work will include the following:

- **Document each resource using a tablet-based survey form.** In the field, survey teams will identify each resource to be included in the survey. Using the digital field maps, survey teams will select the identified resource’s parcel which will open up the digital survey form. The survey form will be pre-populated with the following information from TCAD: resource’s PIDN, address, construction year, subdivision name, prior designations, and recommendations for potential future National Register and/or City designations. This data will be checked in the field for accuracy and updated accordingly.

For resources evaluated to be potential landmarks, HHM will record data required by the THC survey form including the address, construction year, property type,

² McLelland, Linda F., et al, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1997); <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb16a.pdf>.

stylistic influences, materials, features, and integrity of the resource. For resources evaluated to be potentially contributing to a potential historic district, HHM will record data required for inclusion in a National Register district nomination, including address, construction year, property type, and integrity. For resources recommended not eligible for individual landmark status and resources recommended as non-contributing to a district, HHM will record address, construction year, type, and will provide a justification for the recommendation.

- **Photograph each resource using a high-resolution digital camera.** The images will be taken in a high-resolution format that meets or exceeds the THC's requirements, as well as standards for the National Register. HHM will take a sufficient number of digital images (minimum of two) to capture each resource's most significant architectural qualities and attributes, including oblique and façade views. As necessary, HHM will take photos of significant details and modifications. For potential historic districts, HHM will also photograph streetscape and contextual views that capture the district's character-defining features. The photographs will be copied to HHM's tablet-based database in the field using a wireless camera attachment so that images are associated with the appropriate record, ensuring accuracy and data integrity. Images will be taken from the public right-of-way and will not involve unauthorized encroachment onto private property. Significant outbuildings, such as detached garages and auxiliary residences, will be photographed if and only if they are visible from the public right-of-way. Small-scale structures such as sheds will not be documented, consistent with *National Register Bulletin 16a*.
- **Provide a preliminary on-site evaluation of potential landmark or historic district eligibility for each resource** that is based on age, architectural significance, known historical significance and associations, historic integrity, and any previous evaluations. HHM will review and update preliminary evaluations as necessary throughout the project.
- **Analyze data.** Since HHM will encode survey data directly into the database in the field, our post-survey processing will be devoted to high-level analysis and quality assurance. Furthermore, because survey data is uploaded to our cloud-based server in real time, data analysis and fieldwork efforts can be conducted simultaneously in the office. After each day of fieldwork, HHM will analyze the data collected using the database's analysis and visualization tools and will update any inaccurate or missing information to ensure each record is complete and that information is recorded consistently.

Research Design

Upon completion of fieldwork, HHM will conduct research to supplement understanding of the history and significance of documented historic resources. All research efforts will comply with this Research Design. The Research Design includes the following components:

- Preliminary Historic Context Outline
- Contextual Research Questions
- Property-Specific Research Methodology
- Preliminary Bibliography

This Research Design may be updated as the project proceeds, as additional information and repositories may be identified during the course of research efforts. Investigations may also lead to the posing of additional research questions that were not anticipated in the development of this research design.

PRELIMINARY HISTORIC CONTEXT OUTLINE

The outline for the historic context will evolve based on survey findings, but at this initial juncture, HHM anticipates that the context will include:

- Introduction
- Early Patterns of Development
- Rail-related Development
- Austin Develops into an Educational Center
- Historic Transit in Central Austin
- The Koch and Fowler City Plan and its Effects
- Depression-Era Civic Improvements
- Postwar Development
- Conclusion

CONTEXTUAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Table 6 below outlines relevant research questions for the preparation of a brief historic context of Downtown Austin. The matrix provides potential research sources for each question to allow HHM project historians to collect information in a focused and strategic way and minimize potential data gaps.

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
Early Patterns of Development	What were the early agricultural uses of land prior to urbanization?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		Agricultural Census Records. Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas.
		Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation. Library of Congress.
		Agriculture vertical files. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
	Hart, Katherine <i>et al.</i> <i>Austin & Travis County: A Pictorial History, 1839-1939</i> . Austin, Texas: Friends of the Austin Public Library, 1975.	
	How did the selection of Austin as the capital of the Republic of Texas in 1839 affect development patterns in the survey area?	<i>Plan of the City of Austin</i> , 1839. Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas.
		<i>William Sandusky Austin Outlot Map</i> , 1840. Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.
		Koch, Augustus. <i>Bird's-eye view of Austin</i> , 1873. Amon Carter Museum, http://www.birdseyeviews.org/zoom.php?city=Austin&year=1873 .

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
	What important institutions emerged in the study area in this period?	Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: The Governor's Mansion" (Atlas Number 5507013932). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5507013932 .
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Governor's Mansion</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
		Smyrly, Vivian Elisabeth. "TRAVIS COUNTY." <i>Handbook of Texas Online</i> (2016). https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hct08 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Travis County Courthouse (1855)" (Atlas Number 4302002681). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/4302002681 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Travis County Courthouse, First" (Atlas Number 5507015432). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5507015432 .
	Who were significant land owners in the survey area early in Austin's history?	Biography Files, Austin Files Collection. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
		Travis County Assessor's Land Registers (1877-1890, 1891-1936). Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
		Travis County City Lot Registers (1879-1974). Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
		Griffin, Roger A. "Pease, Elisha Marshall." <i>Handbook of Texas Online</i> (2019). https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe08 .
		Texas Historical Commission. <i>Official Texas Historical Marker: Gov. Elisha M. Pease</i> (Atlas Number 5507014643). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5507014643 .
Rail-related Development	What was the chronology of the introduction of railroads to Austin?	HMM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		Werner, George C. "Austin and Northwestern Railroad." <i>Handbook of Texas Online</i> . http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/eqa12 .
		Humphrey, David C. and William W. Crawford, Jr. <i>Austin: An Illustrated History</i> . Sun Valley, CA: American Historical Press, 2001.
	Where were railroad alignments located?	<i>Austin and Surrounding Properties</i> , 1891. Map. Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.
		<i>Reuben W. Ford's map of Austin, Texas</i> , 1885-86. Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas.

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
	How was the land in the study area divided and platted in this era?	<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps</i> (1885-1935). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas.
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Woolridge Park</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
		Fermata, Inc. <i>Our Austin Story: Interpreting Austin's Historic Squares and Congress Avenue</i> . From Fermata, Inc., accessed 10/31/2019, https://www.dropbox.com/s/objxjsrr2semvto/Our%20Austin%20Story-HIGH%20RES%20FINAL-051118.pdf?dl=0 .
		Subdivision Plat Maps (1877-). Travis County Clerk, Austin, Texas.
	How did the street network evolve in this period?	<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps</i> (1885-1935). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas.
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: West Sixth Street Bridge at Shoal Creek</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
	What new institutions emerged in this period?	Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Travis County Courthouse (1876)" (Atlas Number 4302002682). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/4302002682 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Second Travis County Courthouse, Walton Bldg." (Atlas Number 5507015063). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5507015063 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Pease School" (Atlas Number 5453006413). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5453006413 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Pease School Building" (Atlas Number 5507017181)." Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5507017181 .
	How did the presence of the railroad affect building materials and architectural styles in the survey area?	National Register Nomination Files. Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
		City of Austin. <i>Structures Zoned Historic</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
House/Building Files, Austin Files Collection. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.		
American Institutes of Architecture. <i>Austin and Its Architecture</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.		
<i>Victorian Architecture in Austin</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.		
Williamson, Roxanne K. <i>Austin, Texas: An American Architectural History</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.		

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
Austin Develops into an Educational Center	How did the development of the University of Texas at Austin affect the survey area?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		Battle, William James. "The University of Texas at Austin." <i>Handbook of Texas Online</i> (2019), https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/kcu09 .
		<i>The Texas Book: Profiles, History, and Reminiscences of the University</i> (vol. I-II). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas.
		Koch, Augustus. <i>Bird's-eye view of Austin</i> , 1873. Amon Carter Museum, http://www.birdseyeviews.org/zoom.php?city=Austin&year=1873 .
		Koch, Augustus. <i>Bird's-eye view of Austin</i> , 1887. Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas. Also Amon Carter Museum, http://www.birdseyeviews.org/zoom.php?city=Austin&year=1887&extra_info= .
		<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps</i> (1885-1935). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas.
Historic Transit in Central Austin	When did streetcars arrive in Austin?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Line Historic District</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
	How did streetcar development in the survey area relate to streetcar development nationwide?	Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. <i>Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002.
		<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps</i> (1885-1935). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas.
	What new development related to the streetcar line?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		<i>City of Austin and Suburbs, 1915</i> . Map. From the Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas.
		<i>City of Austin and Suburbs, 1925</i> . Map. From the Texas State Library and Archives, Austin, Texas.
	What institutions developed in this era?	Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: First United Methodist Church of Austin" (Atlas Number 5453006418). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5453006418 .
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Central Christian Church</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
	What were the demographics patterns in the survey area in this era?	U.S. Census Data. https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html .

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
The Koch and Fowler City Plan and its Effects		Historical Census Browser. University of Virginia Library, http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/ .
		National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, https://www.nhgis.org/ .
	What were the goals of the plan?	Koch and Fowler. <i>A City Plan for Austin, Texas</i> . Austin, Texas: City of Austin, 1928. HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
	How did the survey area change in relationship to the plan?	<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1885-1935)</i> . University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas. Neighborhood vertical files. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
	What institutions in the area related to the plan?	"Public Schools – High Schools – Austin" (P8640), Austin Files Collection. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
Depression-Era Civic Improvements	What were the demographics of patterns of development in this era?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		U.S. Census Data. https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html .
		Historical Census Browser. University of Virginia Library, http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/ .
		National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, https://www.nhgis.org/ .
	What was Austin's political link to the federal aid policies of the Depression Era?	McGee, Fred L. and Gregory Smith. <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Santa Rita Courts, Austin, Travis County, Texas</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, ca. 2010.
		McGee, Fred L. <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Rosewood Courts, Austin, Travis County, Texas</i> . [Unpublished draft, ca. 2014]. From Preserve Rosewood, http://www.preserverosewood.org/nomination.pdf .
	How did citywide land use change in this era?	<i>City of Austin, Use District Map, 1939</i> . Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.
What roadway expansion efforts occurred during the Depression Era?	<i>General Highway Map, Travis County, Texas, 1936</i> revised to 1940. Texas State Library and Archives, https://www.tsl.texas.gov/cgi-bin/aris/maps/maplookup.php?mapnum=5008 .	
	Texas Department of Transportation. <i>National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission: Historic Road Infrastructure of Texas, 1866-1965 [DRAFT]</i> . Austin, Texas: Submitted to the Texas Historical Commission, 2013.	
	Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. <i>The Development of Highways in Texas: A Historic Context of the Bankhead Highway and Other Historic Named Highways</i> . Austin, Texas: Submitted to the Texas Historical Commission, 2014.	

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
	What infrastructure and civic improvement projects took place during this era?	<i>Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps</i> (1885-1935). University of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin, Texas
		"Projects in Austin." The Living New Deal, accessed 10/31/2019, https://livingnewdeal.org/us/tx/austin-tx/?post_type=projects .
		Humphrey, David C. and William W. Crawford, Jr. <i>Austin: An Illustrated History</i> . Sun Valley, CA: American Historical Press, 2001.
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Travis County Courthouse (1930)" (Atlas Number 430200044). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/430200044 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: Third Site for Travis County Government" (Atlas Number 5453006426). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5453006426 .
		Texas Historical Commission. "Official Texas Historical Marker: 1933 Austin Public Library: (Atlas Number 5453006425). Texas Historic Sites Atlas, accessed 10/31/2019, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details/5453006425 .
		<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Austin Public Library</i> . Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.
		Newspaper archives and vertical files, Austin History center.
		Archives of meeting minutes of the Austin City Council, https://www.austintexas.gov/department/city-council/archive/city_council_meeting_archives.htm .
		How did new federal housing policies affect residential development?
Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. <i>Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002.		
What types of resources were constructed in the survey area during this period?	Duncan, Patricia L. <i>The Austin Bungalow</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.	
	House/Building Files, Austin Files Collection. Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.	
Postwar Development	What were the demographics of patterns of development in this era?	HHM & Associates, Inc. <i>Citywide Historic Context</i> . Prepared for the City of Austin, 2016.
		U.S. Census Data. https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html .
		Historical Census Browser. University of Virginia Library, http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/ .

Table 6. Downtown Austin Survey Report and Context Research Questions

Outline Section	Research Question	Potential Source
		National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, https://www.nhgis.org/ .
	What policies influenced planning and development in this era?	Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. <i>National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs</i> . Washington, D.C., National Park Service, 2002. Accessed June 27, 2016. https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/part2.htm .
		Pacific Planning and Research. <i>The Austin Plan</i> . Austin, Texas: The Austin City Planning Commission, 1958.
	What infrastructure improvements were necessary to accommodate postwar development?	General Highway Maps. Archives of meeting minutes of the Austin City Council, https://www.austintexas.gov/department/city-council/archive/city_council_meeting_archives.htm .
	How did the physical character of the survey area change during the Postwar era?	"Austin's History: Urban Renewal." Austin Public Library, accessed 10/31/2019, https://austin.bibliocommons.com/list/share/603054998/1442465287 . <i>Progress Report '72: A History of Urban Renewal in Austin</i> . Austin History Center, Austin, Texas.
	What recreational and cultural amenities evolved during this era?	HHM & Associates, Inc. (formerly Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc.). <i>Historic Context of Waller Creek</i> . Prepared for the Waller Creek Conservancy, 2018. Black, Sinclair, Jack Krewer, and Susan Moorehead. <i>Austin Creeks</i> . Austin: Austin Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

PROPERTY-SPECIFIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In addition to the contextual research outlined above, HHM project historians will conduct limited property-specific research regarding recommended individual landmarks identified during the course of the survey. Property-specific research may include city directory and newspaper research. This work will be conducted for a maximum of 40 individual resources, if and only if the resource has architectural significance and retains high integrity. Note that further research, including research regarding ownership history and deed records, may need to be conducted in order to meet the standards of the City of Austin's Landmark application.

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