



Historical Resources Survey Report

Capital Express Central – Intensive-level Survey:

Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 200 Brushy Street

Project Name: Interstate Highway (I-) 35 Capital Express Central Project

Project Limits: U.S. Highway (US) 290 East to US 290 West/State Highway 71

District(s): Austin

County(s): Travis

CSJ Number(s): 0015-13-388

Principal Investigator: Rick Mitchell and Emily Pettis, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Report Completion Date: September 2022

This historical resources survey report is produced for the purposes of meeting requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Code of Texas, and other cultural resource legislation related to environmental clearance as applicable.

Abstract

The proposed Interstate Highway (I-) 35 Capital Express Central Project is to improve an approximately 8-mile segment of I-35 from U.S. Highway (US) 290 East to US 290 West/State Highway (SH) 71. The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes a portion of Emmanuel United Methodist Church (Emmanuel UMC), which was recommended not eligible as a local landmark or for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of the 2016 East Austin Survey conducted by Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. (HHM, Inc.). Reconnaissance-level investigations for the current project identified Emmanuel UMC for its potential eligibility and concluded that intensive-level work would be required to provide a definitive NRHP evaluation for Emmanuel UMC. A description of the overall project area and detailed survey results are included in the reconnaissance *Historic Resources Survey Report*.

On behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation Environmental Affairs Division, Mead & Hunt, Inc. performed an intensive survey in January and February 2022 to provide a definitive evaluation of NRHP eligibility for Emmanuel UMC. The intensive survey included extensive research, fieldwork, and comparative analysis.

Based on the findings of the intensive survey, Emmanuel UMC is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture through application of Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. Based on the project designs as shown on August 2022 schematics and design files, both build alternatives (Alternative 2 and Modified Alternative 3) would have no adverse effect to NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	2
Project Identification.....	4
Area of Potential Effects (APE)	5
Section 106 Consulting Parties	5
Stakeholders	7
Project Setting/Study Area	8
Survey Methods	9
Survey Results.....	10
Historical Context Statement	12
National Register Eligibility Recommendations	30
Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations	37
U.S. DOT Section 4(f) Applicability Statement.....	37
References Cited.....	38

Appendices

- Appendix A: Project Information and ROW Information
- Appendix B: Tabular Inventory of Surveyed Properties
- Appendix C: Survey Forms for All Surveyed Properties
- Appendix D: Figures

Project Identification

- **Report Completion Date:** 09/30/2022
- **Date(s) of Fieldwork:** 01/14/2022; 02/27/2022
- **Survey Type:** ☐ Windshield ☐ Reconnaissance ☒ Intensive
- **Report Version:** ☐ Draft ☒ Final
- **Regulatory Jurisdiction:** ☒ Federal ☐ State
- **TxDOT Contract Number:** WA57008SH004
- **District or Districts:** Austin
- **County or Counties:** Travis
- **Highway or Facility:** Interstate Highway (I-) 35
- **Project Limits:**
 - **From:** U.S. Highway (US) 290 East
 - **To:** US 290 West/State Highway (SH) 71
- **Main CSJ Number** 0015-13-388
- **Report Author(s):** Angela Hronek; Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt)
- **Principal Investigators:** Rick Mitchell and Emily Pettis, Mead & Hunt
- **List of Preparers:**

Rick Mitchell – Principal Investigator, directed fieldwork and research activities, performed quality control for intensive survey products, reviewed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation, prepared and reviewed effect recommendation.

Emily Pettis – Principal Investigator, performed quality control for intensive survey products, reviewed NRHP evaluation and effect recommendation.

Angela Hronek – primary author of intensive survey report, led intensive-level research.

Lauren Kelly – participated in fieldwork and research and assisted in intensive survey report preparation.

Caroline Bruchman – prepared field survey maps, survey report maps, and GIS deliverables.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

- ☐ Existing ROW
- ☐ 150' from Proposed ROW and Easements
- ☐ 300' from Proposed ROW and Easements
- ☒ Custom: Emmanuel United Methodist Church (200 Brushy Street, Travis Central Appraisal District [TCAD] parcel 191639). (Note: The APE for the I-35 Capital Express Central Project reconnaissance HRSR extends 150 feet beyond the project's Environmental Study Area.)

- **Historic-Age Survey Cut-Off Date:** 1980
- **Study Area:** For the I-35 Capital Express Central Project as a whole, the historic resources study area extends 1,300 feet beyond proposed new ROW and easements. Results of the overall study area analysis are available in the project's *Historic Resources Research Design* and reconnaissance-level *Historic Resources Survey Report* (HRSR).

For the purposes of this intensive study, the historic resources study area is limited to the property's parcel, which comprises much of the city block bounded by East 3rd Street, the I-35 northbound frontage road, East 2nd Street, and Brushy Street.

Section 106 Consulting Parties

- **Public Involvement Outreach Efforts:**

The proposed project includes ongoing focused Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Section 106) public involvement outreach, as well as incorporation of historic resources as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) public involvement process. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) held a virtual Section 106 consulting parties meeting on October 6, 2021, to provide an overview of the project, cultural resources management as part of TxDOT's project development process, consulting party opportunities and roles in the Section 106 process, and upcoming historic resources survey tasks and schedule. TxDOT posted the draft I-35 Capital Express Central reconnaissance-level HRSR and seven intensive-level HRSRs on the project website for public access on May 24, 2022. A Section 106 consulting party meeting was held on June 10, 2022, to gather comments and questions. TxDOT will involve consulting parties throughout the Section 106 process, including a meeting to discuss project impacts and potential mitigation activities. Additional information on Section 106-focused public involvement efforts for the I-35 Capital Express Central Project is included in the reconnaissance-level HRSR.

▪ **Identification of Section 106 Consulting Parties:**

TxDOT identified 28 potential consulting parties for the I-35 Capital Express Central Project. Of the consulting parties, the following groups are most likely to have interest in Emmanuel UMC based on geographic location and/or historical associations:

- Texas Historical Commission
- Travis County Historical Commission
- Preservation Austin
- Preservation Texas
- City of Austin Historic Landmark Commission/Historic Preservation Office
- City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD), Historic Preservation and Tourism
- Rainey Neighborhood Association
- Swede Hill Neighborhood Association
- Willow-Spence Historic District/East Cesar Chavez Neighborhood Contact Team Section 3
- Six Square Cultural District
- Black Austin Coalition
- Austin Area Urban League
- Black Leaders Collective

▪ **Section 106 Review Efforts:**

As noted above, TxDOT held a Section 106 consulting party meeting on October 6, 2021, to provide an overview of the project, cultural resources management as part of TxDOT's project development process, consulting party opportunities and roles in the Section 106 process, and upcoming historic resources survey tasks and schedule. On December 6, 2021, TxDOT updated consulting parties on the in-progress cultural resources investigations via email. TxDOT provided another update and outlined upcoming steps in the Section 106 process via email on February 2, 2022. In this email, TxDOT reminded consulting parties of the opportunity to provide input on potentially historic resources in the project APE. Mead & Hunt contacted several consulting parties to request additional information in the course of developing the draft HRSR. These included:

- City of Austin Historic Landmark Commission/Historic Preservation Office
- City of Austin PARD, Historic Preservation and Tourism
- Preservation Austin
- Texas Historical Commission

TxDOT initiated formal review of the draft I-35 Capital Express Central reconnaissance-level HRSR and seven intensive-level HRSRs on May 24, 2022. The HRSRs were posted to the project website. Consulting parties were notified and invited to send comments and

questions via email to the TxDOT project historian. A Section 106 consulting party meeting was held on June 10, 2022, to gather comments and questions. Section 106 consulting parties were also invited to request individual meetings with the TxDOT project historian if desired.

Information provided to date by the consulting parties pertains to other resources and neighborhoods in the I-35 Capital Express Central Project area, and did not include information related to Emmanuel UMC.

TxDOT will continue to involve consulting parties throughout the Section 106 process. A second meeting to discuss potential mitigation activities will be held at a date to be determined during the fall of 2022. Results of this meeting, including additional consulting party comments related to Emmanuel UMC, will be included in the final I-35 Capital Express Central reconnaissance-level HRSR.

- **Summary of Consulting Parties Comments:**

There have been no consulting party comments regarding the Emmanuel UMC to date.

Stakeholders

- **Stakeholder Outreach Efforts:**

In addition to the Section 106 consulting parties, anticipated project stakeholders may include property owners, residents, and business owners in and near the project APE; neighborhood associations and planning contact teams; other neighborhood and community groups; and elected officials.

A Mead & Hunt historian spoke with members of Emmanuel UMC on February 27, 2022, to gather additional information on the history of the church buildings and the congregation.

- **Identification of Stakeholder Parties:**

Reverend Yolanda Correa-Pintor
Emmanuel UMC
200 Brushy Street
Austin, TX 78702
(512) 472-4088

- **Summary of Stakeholder Comments:**

Discussions with Emmanuel UMC members on February 27, 2022, focused on a tour of the buildings' interiors and on historical information regarding the church buildings and congregation. No verbal comments regarding the I-35 Capital Express Central Project were received, other than a general interest in receiving project information as it is updated.

Project Setting/Study Area

▪ Study Area

The overall historic resources study area for the I-35 Capital Express Central Project extends 1,300 feet beyond maximum proposed right-of-way (ROW). For the purposes of this intensive survey, the study area is confined to the parcel boundary of Emmanuel UMC at 200 Brushy Street (TCAD parcel 191639), comprising 0.56 acres.

▪ Previously Evaluated Historic Resources

Emmanuel UMC was recommended not eligible as a local landmark or for the NRHP as part of the 2016 East Austin Survey conducted by Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc. (HHM, Inc.) (HHM ID 2977).

▪ Previously Designated Historic Properties

There are no previously designated historic properties on this parcel.

▪ Previously Designated Historic Districts

There are no previously designated historic districts on this parcel.

▪ Historic Land Use

Prior to the construction of Emmanuel UMC at this location in 1952, the 1935 Sanborn map shows that five, one-story, frame dwellings occupied the eastern part of the block where the church would be located.¹ Before that, the 1887 bird's-eye map shows a church at the current Emmanuel UMC location and three other small buildings between that church and East 3rd Street.²

▪ Current Land Use and Environment

Emmanuel UMC is bordered by East 3rd Street to the north, the I-35 northbound frontage road to the west, East 2nd Street to the south, and Brushy Street to the west. The residential lots that formerly occupied the western portion of the block were removed with the construction of I-35, and Emmanuel UMC now directly abuts the frontage road to the west.

▪ Historic Period(s) and Property Types

The subject property is a church, primarily built in the 1950s and 1960s, that has served as a religious gathering place since its construction. Buildings within the religious complex

¹ "Austin, Texas, 1935 Vol. 1.," 1:600 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1935), Sheet 211, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn08415_006/.

² Augustus Koch, "Austin, State Capital of Texas, 1887" (Unknown, 1887), Perry-Castaneda Library at the University of Texas at Austin.

include: a 1952 building, the original sanctuary and classrooms, which now serves as the fellowship hall; a 1964 sanctuary; a 1964 wing with offices, classrooms, and a kitchen; and a 1978 addition. Altogether, the buildings were constructed between 1952 and 1978.

▪ **Integrity of Historic Setting**

The integrity of the original residential setting for the church has been diminished by the construction of I-35 to the west in the early 1960s, which cut through the western portion of the block where several houses had been located. Historic aerials show that former residences that had been located on the block east of Emmanuel UMC facing Brushy Street were replaced with a parking lot at some point between 1985 and 2002, and church members recalled that they were removed c.1990.³ East of I-35 in this area, recent commercial and mixed-use development along East 5th Street and teardowns along East Cesar Chavez Street reflect increasing development pressure in the area, although this encroachment is not as visible in the immediate vicinity of Emmanuel UMC. Detailed integrity information is provided in the NRHP Eligibility Recommendations section below.

Survey Methods

▪ **Methodological Description**

The intensive study is in compliance with TxDOT's latest Environmental Toolkit Standards and Historical Studies guidance. A reconnaissance-level survey has been performed for the full project corridor between US 290 East and US 290 West/SH 71. This intensive-level investigation focused on clarifying the NRHP eligibility of the Emmanuel UMC at 200 Brushy Street in East Austin. Maps are provided in Appendix D. The historic-age resource was identified using available historic maps, atlases, and aerials in combination with field observations. The property was evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility applying appropriate regional and thematic contexts. The historic context was developed using primary and secondary source material and information provided by local informants.

On behalf of TxDOT ENV, Mead & Hunt performed an intensive survey of Emmanuel UMC in January and February 2022. Field survey for the property included detailed photography and fieldnotes recorded electronically on tablets. Mead & Hunt obtained interior access to the sanctuary and spoke with several longtime members during fieldwork. Survey photographs and field data were used to produce an inventory form for the historic-age resources (see Appendix C).

³ "Aerial Image, Austin, Texas, 1985," 1985, Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>; "Aerial Image, Travis County, 2002," 2002, Google Earth Pro; Mike Rodriguez, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc., February 27, 2022.

▪ Comments on Methods

Investigations include one non-archaeological cultural resources intensive survey, including photographic documentation and research. Findings of the intensive survey are compiled into this HRSR completed in accordance with TxDOT's *Documentation Standard: Historical Resources Survey Report*.

Survey Results

▪ Project Area Description

This intensive survey focuses only on Emmanuel UMC, located in East Austin. As noted above, Emmanuel UMC encompasses an area bounded by East 3rd Street on the north, I-35 northbound frontage road to the west, East 2nd Street to the south, and Brushy Street to the east. Emmanuel UMC continues in use as a religious property and is owned by the same congregation that originally organized in the late nineteenth century and constructed its first building on this property in 1952.

▪ Literature Review

Mead & Hunt consulted a range of primary and secondary sources to develop the historic context and reevaluate the subject property for NRHP eligibility. Below is a general description of sources used and how each informed the intensive survey. Individual resources are also identified in the References Cited section.

The following secondary sources provided both general background information on the study area and property-specific information for the historic context:

- Entries from the *Handbook of Texas Online*.
- Historic contexts on the City of Austin and I-35 previously prepared by HHM, Inc.:
 - City of Austin Historic Resources Study, 2016.
 - Interstate Highway 35 Corridor Historic Resources Investigations, 2004.
- Information on post-World War II (postwar) Modern churches from books and previous historic contexts:
 - Gretchen Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*.
 - Jason John Paul Haskins, "Marginalized Modernisms: Progressive Architecture for Minority, Immigrant, and Rural Churches in Texas."

- Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Phase I Architecture/History Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota*.
- Larry Millett, *Minnesota Modern: Architecture and Life at Midcentury*.
- Jay M. Price, *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America*.
- Information on postwar churches in Austin available online:
 - “Archives of the Rio Grande Annual Conference” available through the Southern Methodist University (SMU) Bridwell Library Perkins School of Theology website.
 - Graham Cumberbatch, “East Austin’s Iconic Churches.”
 - First Austin: A Baptist Community of Faith, “History of First Baptist Church.”
 - MidTexMod: Docomomo_us, “10 in ’10: #8 - First Baptist Church of Austin.”

The following historic mapping and aerial imagery sources obtained online were used to trace development patterns and land uses in the study area:

- Historic and current aerial imagery obtained through Historicaerials.com, Google Earth, and U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) Earth Explorer.
- General Land Office Maps of Travis County available through the Portal to Texas History.
- USGS topographic maps of Austin available through USGS TopoView.
- Current property parcel data available from TCAD.
- Historic Sanborn maps obtained through the University of Texas at Austin, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection and through the Library of Congress website.
- Bird’s-eye maps from the Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection and Texas Historic Map Overlay.

Property-specific primary source materials were obtained online and at the Austin History Center. These materials were used along with other sources to develop a historic overview of Emmanuel UMC. These sources included the following:

- Historic photos of Emmanuel UMC available at the Austin History Center.
- Newspaper and journal articles about Emmanuel UMC available at the Austin History Center.
- City directory entries for Emmanuel UMC available at the Austin History Center.
- Building permits for Emmanuel UMC available at the Austin History Center.
- Issues of the *Austin American-Statesman* and *Austin American* available through Newspapers.com.
- Historic information on Emmanuel UMC available through Tejano Trails.
- Current interior photos of Emmanuel UMC available through Google Maps.
- Information on the current Emmanuel UMC congregation and worship services available on the church website as well as the United Methodist Church Rio Texas Conference 2021 Journal publication.
- Information on the architecture firms that designed the church buildings available in Koyl, George S., and Gane, John F., eds. *American Architects Directory Third Edition*.

Historical Context Statement

A historic context of the city of Austin, with Volume I focused on East Austin, was developed by HHM, Inc. for the City of Austin in 2016. Relevant sections of the historic context from this report are directly quoted and shown in *italics* to differentiate them from Mead & Hunt's authorship (note: all figure captions are shown in *italics* but were authored by Mead & Hunt).

The subject congregation has gone by many different names over the years, including:

- First Methodist Mexican Church (1891-1929)
- Methodist Episcopal Church South/Mexican Methodist Church (1929-1944)
- East Avenue Methodist Church (1944-1952)
- Emmanuel Methodist Church/Iglesia Metodista Emanuel (1952-present; the word "United" would have been added around 1968, when different sects of the international Methodist church merged)⁴

⁴ "United Methodist Church," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, March 17, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Methodist-Church>.

For consistency, it is referred to as Emmanuel UMC throughout this report.

The East Austin Hispanic Community

According to HHM, Inc.'s report, Austin's Mexican American community grew in East Austin throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries:

Although African Americans had a significant presence in Austin since the city's founding in 1839, the local Hispanic community remained relatively small during the 1800s' last half. As early as the 1880s, many Mexican immigrants lived in a low-lying area along Shoal Creek below (south) and East Pine (5th) Street and near the [International-Great Northern] freight depot. Beginning around 1900 Emmanuel UMC was located at the corner of West 4th Street and Nueces Street, one block from Shoal Creek. Others settled along Waller Creek along another flood-prone area just west of East Avenue, which is where Emmanuel UMC would eventually relocate, one-half block east of Waller Creek at 9th Street and East Avenue. The local Hispanic population began to surge in the 1910s when Mexico experienced great political instability and revolution. Many Mexican citizens fled their home country for safety and to seek new opportunities, and settled in Austin and other parts of Texas.

By the 1920s, development pressures began to force the enclave of Mexican Americans to relocate from the southwest corner of the original townsite due to the laying of multiple railroad spurs and the subsequent construction of new warehouses and other light industries in nearby areas. Most Mexican American families in East Austin in the 1920s lived along the railroad tracks, especially clustered near East 3rd Street and East Avenue. This trend continued into the 1930s and prompted several families to move to the less expensive and flood-prone land south of Black neighborhoods on the other side of East Avenue (later IH 35). In 1925, Earl Connell prepared his master's thesis, which studied various locations where Austin's Mexican American population lived. In addition to the Hispanic neighborhoods situated west of East Avenue, Connell stated that a compact group of 35 Mexican families lived on the opposite side of East Avenue and were interspersed with white and Black families in an area between East 7th and East 11th Streets. Connell's findings are supported by the city directories and Sanborn Maps, which document the presence of a "Mexican Baptist Church" at 301 East Avenue by 1918 (no longer extant). Emmanuel UMC, which was located at 810 East Avenue by 1929, would have also served this community. Connell's report did not extend to neighborhoods further east, north, or south of his limited study area. By the mid-to-late 1920s, however, Mexican Americans and African Americans lived throughout the East Austin project area.⁵

⁵ The boundaries of the East Austin survey area for the 2016 HHM study were IH 35 to the west, Manor Road to the north, Pleasant Valley Road/Capital Metro Rail Line to the east, and Lady Bird Lake to the south. HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I* (Prepared for the City of Austin, October 2016), 1, 29–30.

[The policies adopted following the segregationist 1928 Koch and Fowler city plan] triggered enormous demographic shifts. The multi-ethnic quality that had once distinguished East Austin waned as Black and Hispanic populations largely replaced the Swede, German, and Anglo-American communities in this area. This trend included African Americans, who moved into the area from other parts of the city, but also included a growing number of Mexican Americans, many of whom were new to Austin.... These immigrants sought steady jobs, better pay, and the opportunity to purchase land in the area. Toward the end of the 1920s, white residents of Austin began to react negatively to the Hispanic population boom, and like African Americans (yet to a lesser extent), Mexicans and Mexican Americans became targets of racial discrimination. Subject to limited housing choices due to the financial costs and racial covenants that barred sales to “non-Caucasians,” Hispanics in Austin established their own enclave south of East 8th Street, near the Colorado River’s northern bank. These demographic shifts in East Austin and the restrictions imposed upon non-white residents living there made for a community with a sense of unity and self-reliance in the face of social injustice. The segregated district contained its own businesses, churches, schools, parks, public housing, and social communities.⁶

...[C]hurches...contribute[d] significantly to East Austin’s history and development. Initially, African Americans and Mexican Americans in Austin attended churches west of East Avenue in the city’s downtown core, as part of white congregations. In most cases, they were required to sit in segregated areas. Some African American congregations even met in the basements or other facilities of same-denomination churches.⁷ As African Americans and Mexican Americans established their own congregations, many of the congregations migrated to East Austin along with members of those communities.⁸

During the postwar era, Mexican Americans—previously concentrated south of East 7th Street, near the lowlands fronting the Colorado River and the industrial areas near the railroads along East 3rd and East 4th Streets—began to intersperse with Black residents north of East 7th Street.⁹ Following the 1958 “Austin Plan,” which was an urban renewal plan that was never fully implemented but was influential to city planning, the area of East Austin south of East 7th Street attracted an increasing number of Hispanic residents.¹⁰ The relocation of Emmanuel UMC east of East Avenue in the 1950s reflects these demographic trends.

⁶ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 62–64.

⁷ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 46.

⁸ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 47, 64.

⁹ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 95.

¹⁰ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 109.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s East Avenue's transformation into IH 35 reinforced the segregated division between the largely white population of Central and West Austin and the largely Black and Hispanic population in East Austin south of Manor Road. The eradication of East Avenue severed connections to neighborhoods and institutions that connected Austin's east side to downtown, including the Rainey Street neighborhood, Palm School, 6th Street, and the Waller Creek/Red River area. The intrusion of IH 35 led to the eventual demolition of Samuel Huston College, Winn School, East Avenue Park, and numerous other homes and businesses that once lined East Avenue.¹¹ Adjacent to Emmanuel UMC, the houses that once occupied the western portion of the block were demolished and the I-35 northbound frontage road took their place.

*During the late twentieth century and again in the early twenty-first century, East Austin experienced rapid growth and is now one of the city's fastest growing urbanized areas. This growth has raised property values across the entire city, but its effect has been felt most dramatically in many parts of East Austin. Many of the residents who have called this area home have now been priced out of their neighborhoods. This trend has led to the demolition of many historic properties and the construction of new mixed-used and commercial buildings that share none of the physical attributes that historically characterized the area. Despite such threats, many parts of East Austin still survive and remain as tangible links to the community's proud past.*¹²

Spanish-Speaking Methodists in Texas

The Methodist Church began ministering to Spanish-speaking Texans in 1874, when the West Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, started a Spanish-speaking district. The Mexican Border Mission Conference formed in 1885 and boasted 1,370 congregants at that time. By the time the Texas Mexican Mission formed in 1914, encompassing Spanish-speaking churches located east of the Pecos River, it had 1,876 members. This group evolved into an annual conference of Spanish-speaking Methodists with 3,837 members in 1930. In 1939 the group changed its name to the Rio Grande Conference, which encompassed Spanish-speaking Methodist congregations in Texas and some in New Mexico.¹³ By 1955 the conference represented as many as 12,000 Spanish-speaking Methodists.¹⁴ Emmanuel UMC was a longstanding member of the Spanish-speaking Methodist conferences, hosting the Methodist Mexican Border Mission Conference in 1914 and the Rio Grande Conference in 1955.¹⁵ While Spanish-speaking

¹¹ HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 140.

¹² HHM, Inc., *City of Austin Historic Resources Survey: Final Report, Volume I*, 153.

¹³ Norman W. Spellmann, "Methodist Church," *Texas State Historical Association Handbook of Texas*, December 8, 2020, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/methodist-church>.

¹⁴ Ruth Prouse and Darlene Prouse, "Our New Home Mission Project," *The University Methodist*, April 1955, 7.

¹⁵ "Methodists in Conference to Speak Spanish," *Austin American-Statesman*, November 16, 1914; "Methodist Conference Dated Here," *The Austin American*, June 5, 1955.

congregations united with non-Spanish-speaking ones in 1939 as part of the larger Methodist Church in Texas, the Rio Grande conference remained in place as a separate administrative body until 2015, when it merged with the Southwest Texas Conference to become the Rio Texas Conference of the United Methodist Church.¹⁶

History of Emmanuel UMC Congregation

Reverend Tranquilino del Valle founded the congregation that would become Emmanuel UMC on February 8, 1891, as the First Methodist Mexican Church. The church, which was the first Protestant congregation for Mexican Americans in Austin, met at a house located in West Central Austin.¹⁷ Reverend del Valle served until 1894.¹⁸ By 1900 Reverend G.A. Velasquez was leading the church, which met at his house at 312 Nueces Street (nonextant) on the corner of 4th Street in downtown Austin.¹⁹ The congregation was growing during this time. As Reverend Velasquez wrote in a public notice in the *Austin American-Statesman* in March 1900:

Permit me to make one more appeal to the Christian people of Austin in behalf of our congregation, which is growing larger and larger until it is not only difficult but impossible to accommodate them in our present place of worship. We have to put the seats so close together that the congregation can not kneel down while praying, and part of the congregation have to stand on the outside.²⁰

As is indicated by this notice, Reverend Velasquez was an important leader for the congregation, advocating for donations and employment for members. Research did not indicate whether Emmanuel UMC constructed a larger church building under his tenure; regardless, as of 1917 the church was still located at the corner of Nueces and 4th Streets.²¹ Throughout the 1910s and early 1920s the congregation remained active, with longstanding Reverend Basilio Soto starting a traveling Sunday school that served areas outside of Austin.²² In 1914 the church hosted the Methodist Mexican Border Mission Conference, which gathered approximately 25 representatives from Spanish-speaking Methodist congregations throughout the region.²³

¹⁶ Spellmann, "Methodist Church"; "Archives of the Rio Grande Annual Conference," *SMU Bridwell Library: Perkins School of Theology*, n.d., <https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/SpecialCollectionsandArchives/Exhibitions/Archives/RioGrande>; Mickey McCandless, ed., "United Methodist Church Rio Texas Conference: Annual Conference 2021 Journal," June 2021, 4.

¹⁷ "Iglesia Metodista Emanuel," *The Tejano Trails*, 2022, <http://www.tejanotrails.com/phase1sites/iglesia-metodista-emanuel/>.

¹⁸ "Emmanuel Methodist Church," *Austin American-Statesman*, May 20, 1967, AF - CHURCHES - METHODIST C3690 (5), Austin History Center.

¹⁹ "Mexican Methodists," *Austin American-Statesman*, March 18, 1900; "Iglesia Metodista Emanuel."

²⁰ "Mexican Methodists."

²¹ "Rev. Antonio R. Soto," *Austin American-Statesman*, August 2, 1917.

²² "Iglesia Metodista Emanuel."

²³ "Methodists in Conference to Speak Spanish."

Avenue location for \$5,500, originally intending to build a new church and education building on that site. They also changed their name to East Avenue Methodist Church.²⁹ City directories indicate that the congregation was located at 810 East Avenue as late as 1947.³⁰ By 1948, however, the congregation sought bids to purchase its lots on the east side of East Avenue, describing the location as an “unusually well located business property...on the proposed INTER-REGIONAL HIGHWAY.”³¹

Emmanuel UMC began the process of moving to the east side of East Avenue in the early 1950s, identifying a location for a new building along Brushy Street between East 3rd Street and East 2nd Street in the heart of East Austin’s growing Mexican American community. The move and new building were sponsored by prominent Mexican American community members including Eva Garcia Carrillo, who had founded of the city’s first Spanish language newspaper, *La Vanguardia*.³² A building permit was issued in September 1951 for a “masonry church building, 200 Brushy Street, \$36,000,” and groundbreaking occurred on November 18 of that year. The prominent local architecture firm of Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr (see Contemporary Architecture below) designed the building, and C. Ben Hibbets served as contractor.³³

The new sanctuary and classroom building was completed in April 1952 and the church renamed Emmanuel Methodist Church at that time (see Figure 2).³⁴ After the sanctuary opened, attendance at weekly services increased from 90 to over 160.³⁵ The congregation moved its former frame church building (nonextant) from the 810 East Avenue location to the new property on Brushy Street, using it as a kitchen, dining hall, classroom, and storage room (see Figure 3).³⁶ In 1953 parishioners dedicated a parsonage at 4601 East Avenue (nonextant).³⁷

A 1955 article in the *University Methodist* highlighted the thriving Emmanuel UMC congregation. By this time it had 300 members that represented a mix of immigrants, migrant workers, and college graduates and students. It was one of only three local Protestant churches that specifically served Austin’s Mexican American population, the others being Baptist and Presbyterian.³⁸ The church would host the regional Rio Grande

²⁹ “Mexican Methodist Church Changes Name, Gets New Site,” *The Austin American*, July 29, 1944.

³⁰ “Austin City Directory Notes.”

³¹ “Sealed Bids Invited,” *The Austin American*, March 21, 1948.

³² “Iglesia Metodista Emanuel.”

³³ “Building Permits Issued,” *Austin American-Statesman*, September 18, 1951; “Groundbreaking Sunday,” *The Austin American*, November 17, 1951.

³⁴ “Inauguration Rites Set by Methodists,” *Austin American-Statesman*, April 17, 1952.

³⁵ Prouse and Prouse, “Our New Home Mission Project,” 6.

³⁶ Prouse and Prouse, “Our New Home Mission Project,” 7; “Building Permit: East Avenue Methodist Church, 200 Brushy Street,” November 4, 1952, Building Permit Records, Austin History Center.

³⁷ “Parsonage Dedication to Be Held Sunday,” *The Austin American*, June 5, 1953.

³⁸ Prouse and Prouse, “Our New Home Mission Project,” 6.

Conference of Spanish-speaking Methodists that year, and regularly held talks and events in Spanish (see Figure 4). Although the new sanctuary and classrooms had only just been completed, the space was already crowded, and the church was exploring options for expansion. To this end it received support from the University Methodist Church, which had identified Emmanuel UMC as its “new home mission.” As of 1955 University Methodist Church was contributing \$500 per year toward a new building fund for Emmanuel UMC, and a member of the University Methodist Church was paying the \$10,000 per year mortgage on the 1952 sanctuary and classroom building.³⁹

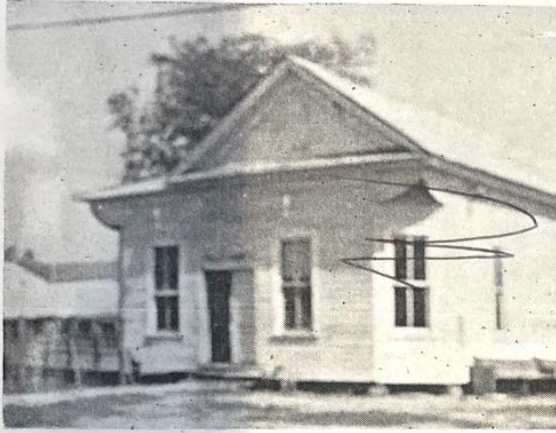


Figure 2. Original sanctuary at 200 Brushy Street in 1953.⁴⁰

³⁹ Prouse and Prouse, “Our New Home Mission Project,” 7.

⁴⁰ “Emmanuel Latin American Methodist Church,” October 18, 1953, AF - CHURCHES - METHODIST C3690 (5), Austin History Center.

Emmanuel Methodist Church



After thirty years, the Emmanuel Methodist members have moved into a modern, brick building and the membership has increased to 300. The former church building serves as a combination classroom, kitchen, dining hall, and stor-



age room. Pictured is Mrs. Santiago Ibarra, wife of the pastor and director of the week-day kindergarten, as well as other church activities.

Figure 3. Emmanuel UMC in the mid-1950s including the former frame church building (left) and 1952 brick sanctuary (right).⁴¹

⁴¹ Prouse and Prouse, "Our New Home Mission Project," 7.

† **WITNESS MISSION** †
MISION EVANGELISTICA DE PREDICACION
 Octubre 28 a Noviembre 4 — Todas las Noches a las 7:30
 en la
IGLESIA METODISTA "EMMANUEL"
 (Emmanuel Methodist Church)
 Brushy & E. Second — GR 2-4088
 Rev. Roberto Escamilla, Pastor
 — El Mensaje de la Palabra de Dios en nuestros Tiempos —
 presentado por

† **DOS DESTACADOS EVANGELISTAS** †



Rev. James C. Skinner

- Dinámico Pastor de la First Methodist Church de Chalmette, Louisiana
- Extraordinario Líder de la Juventud
- Gran Evangelista y Director de Cantos (Sermons in English and Spanish)

DR. FEDERICO PAGURA
de
Buenos Aires, Argentina

- Gran Orador de Fama Internacional
- Graduado de Seminarios en Argentina, New York y Geneva.
- Distinguido Líder del Movimiento Ecuménico (Sermones en Español)



Ademas:

- Coros y Solistas Visitantes
- Servicios de Oración antes de cada servicio (7 P.M.)
- Departamento de Niños en todos los servicios (Nursery)

LA MAS GLORIOSA OPORTUNIDAD DE SU VIDA
 ESCUCHELOS! Ellos traerán un Mensaje Evangelístico, Bíblico y Contemporáneo!

Figure 4. c.1960 advertisement for an evangelical missionary event hosted by Emmanuel UMC.⁴²

Notably, the block that Emmanuel UMC was located on was bisected by the construction of I-35 in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The houses that fronted East Avenue on the west side of the block were demolished to allow for construction of the highway and frontage road. The new I-35 northbound frontage road passed directly to the west of the church complex (see Figure 5).

⁴² "Witness Mission," n.d., AF - CHURCHES - METHODIST C3690 (5), Austin History Center.



Figure 5. I-35 under construction in 1960 with Emmanuel UMC (in yellow box).⁴³

By September 1963 planning and fundraising for additional space came to fruition with the groundbreaking for a new sanctuary and education building. This would replace the former frame church building that had been moved to the site. The structure was designed by local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, and Youngblood (see Contemporary Architecture below) and cost \$100,000.⁴⁴ The contractor was D.B. Ware.⁴⁵

The new sanctuary (see Figures 6 and 7) opened in March 1964 with seating for 275. The attached wing to the north provided classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. By 1967 the congregation had 435 members and was bilingual with English classes for children and young adults, Spanish classes for adults, and mostly Spanish services with occasional English offerings. The church also hosted the Emmanuel Day Care Center onsite, with 70 children enrolled, as part of Community Action Program of Austin.⁴⁶ Reverend Roberto Escamilla, who led the church in the mid-1960s, was recognized for his contributions to the social welfare of the Hispanic community, both locally and nationally. He served as a founding member of the Austin Community Association, chairman of the social welfare department of the Austin Council of Churches, and as editor of a national publication for Spanish-speaking churches, *Nueva Senda*.⁴⁷

⁴³ Texas Department of Transportation, 7761 IH 35, Austin, Downtown Construction, May 1960, TxDOT Photo Library.

⁴⁴ "Church to Launch Building Today at 3," *The American-Statesman*, August 22, 1963.

⁴⁵ "Dedication Set by Emmanuel Methodist," *Austin American-Statesman*, April 12, 1964.

⁴⁶ "Emmanuel Methodist Church."

⁴⁷ "City Pastor Gets Honor," *Austin American-Statesman*, March 6, 1963.



Figure 6. c.1970 photograph of Emmanuel UMC showing the 1964 sanctuary (left) and 1952 fellowship hall and classrooms (right). This photograph was taken prior to construction of an addition along the side of the sanctuary in 1978.⁴⁸



Figure 7. c.1970 photograph of Emmanuel UMC showing the 1952 fellowship hall (left) and 1964 sanctuary (right), prior to erection of a fence enclosing the courtyard between the two buildings.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Nolen E. Williamson, "Emanuel [Sic.] Methodist Church," n.d., AF-CHURCHES C3690(5), Austin History Center.

⁴⁹ "[Emmanuel Methodist Church]," n.d., AF - CHURCHES - METHODIST C3690 (5) Emanuel, Austin History Center.

A one-story, wood-frame addition was constructed along the west side of the church in 1978 at a cost of \$55,000.⁵⁰ This ended the church's major building program, and no significant new construction has occurred since then. As the population of East Austin shifted in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, Emmanuel UMC became a commuter church with many congregants coming from afar rather than nearby in the neighborhood. As of the end of 2021 the congregation numbered 372 and continued to offer services in Spanish and English; it had an average weekly attendance of 42 in person and 23 online. The ethnic breakdown of the current congregation is 246 Hispanic/Latino, 53 white, 68 multiracial, and five identifying as "other."⁵¹

Modernist Church Architecture

Postwar churches were built in response to rapid population growth and increasing church membership during the years following World War II. The Modernist church styles that became popular in the 1950s and 1960s, however, reflected more than just a need for more churches. Postwar churches built in a Modernist style rejected the historically referential styles like Romanesque and Gothic Revival that dominated before World War II. In contrast to these earlier styles, Modernist church aesthetics favored function and simplicity over unnecessary ornamentation and detail. To this end, Modernist churches were often designed with clean, simple lines and built using new technologies and materials, including concrete, steel, laminated wood beams, and large glass windows.⁵² Many congregations experimented with roof forms including steeply pitched gables, A-frames, curved gables, and parabolic arches, often combining these unique designs with stained glass or other creative lighting sources.⁵³

Common church styles under the Modernist umbrella included the brick box, which typically display square massing and are clad in brick or stone, and the A-frame, which are triangular-shaped with steeply pitched roofs, often with stained glass or plate glass in the gable ends.⁵⁴ Emmanuel UMC's 1952 and 1964 buildings display the modern materials and minimally adorned exterior surfaces characteristic of Modernist churches; additional

⁵⁰ "Building Permit: East Avenue Methodist Church, 200 Brushy Street," September 8, 1978, Building Permit Records, Austin History Center; "Aerial Image, Austin, Texas, 1973," 1973, Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>; "Aerial Image, Austin, Texas, 1981," 1981, Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

⁵¹ "Worship Services," *Emmanuel United Methodist Church*, accessed February 16, 2022, <https://eumcaustin.org/worship-services/>; McCandless, "United Methodist Church Rio Texas Conference: Annual Conference 2021 Journal," 404–5.

⁵² Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Phase I Architecture/History Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota* (Prepared for the Ramsey County Regional Rail Authority, June 2020), Appendix E-7, 24; Gretchen Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), xxiii; Larry Millett, *Minnesota Modern: Architecture and Life at Midcentury* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), 215.

⁵³ Jay M. Price, *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013), 135–36.

⁵⁴ Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Phase I Architecture/History Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, 183–85.

Modern stylistic features on the 1964 sanctuary include deep eave overhangs, exposed beams and structural components, window walls in the gable end, and vertically stacked windows. The roof of the 1964 sanctuary does not extend the full length of the side elevations and it has full-height side walls, so is not a true A-frame. The building nevertheless displays some characteristic features of the A-frame subtype, including its steep-pitch roof, wood trusses, and brick and glass in the gable ends.

One reason for the popularity of simplified designs and materials was cost. A Modernist church with minimal ornamentation was cheaper to build than a more traditional, ornate building. The cost of building a new church was also why many postwar Modernist churches were planned and built in stages. Many postwar churches, including Emmanuel UMC, began with the construction of a first unit, to be followed at a later date with a second or even a third unit.⁵⁵

A second reason for the popularity of Modernist churches was that their design complimented shifting ideas in religious worship. Modern liturgical and ecumenical movements in Catholic and Protestant churches, begun in the 1920s and 1930s but coming to the fore in the postwar decades, emphasized a shared, communal form of worship rather than an individual experience.⁵⁶ “The general trend,” according to one art historian, “was to think of the congregation as a family gathered to share the work of worship.”⁵⁷ This new approach to religious worship had a particular effect on the interior of sanctuary spaces. In contrast to Romanesque or Gothic church interiors, which were divided into separate spaces like the narthex, nave, aisles, transepts, and chancels, postwar Modernist churches often had more unified spaces to promote a sense of communal worship.⁵⁸ This type of interior can be seen in the 1964 sanctuary at Emmanuel UMC, which comprises one unified worship space.

The art that adorned both the exterior and interior of postwar Modernist churches was also influenced by similar ecumenical and liturgical trends. In the same way that architects rejected heavily ornamented and historically referential exteriors, artists commissioned to create Modernist church artworks shunned realism for abstracted images intended to evoke mysticism and the idea of Christ as divine rather than human. Abstracted church artwork did not reject realism entirely, but altered natural forms through a variety of conventions, including “proportional distortion; obscuration or omission of facial features;

⁵⁵ Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*, 75–80.

⁵⁶ Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*, xix, 2.

⁵⁷ Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*, 127.

⁵⁸ Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Phase I Architecture/History Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, Appendix E-7, 24-25; Millett, *Minnesota Modern: Architecture and Life at Midcentury*, 215.

strongly geometric facial features; clean, minimal, and open line work; and reliance on shading to convey form.”⁵⁹ While this trend may be more obvious in Catholic churches, which tend to include more statuary and other artwork than Protestant denominations, it can also be seen in the latter. The geometric stained-glass windows at Emmanuel UMC exemplify the abstracted style of postwar Modernist church art.

During the postwar era churches attempted to connect more fully with the public through community events and social gatherings as a means of innovative evangelism. Churches began to build campuses filled with support buildings designed to house various outreach activities. These spaces included classrooms, community centers, kitchens and dining halls for hosting potlucks, church offices, and more. In many cases design committees pushed for a design that would mirror residential architectural trends. In hopes of creating a welcoming environment, churches would construct sprawling facilities of low, single-story, masonry structures with low-pitched roofs, replicating the most recognizable features of Ranch architecture. Borrowing the undeniable symbolism of a Ranch home as a place of safety seemed an ideal way to inspire citizens to feel comfortable visiting community churches.⁶⁰

Throughout Texas many marginalized congregations chose to build postwar churches in the Modernist style. This statewide trend is apparent in East Austin, where several African American and Mexican American congregations, including Emmanuel UMC, constructed Modernist churches after World War II.⁶¹ These churches became “multipurpose community hubs,” providing spaces for worship, education, and community organizing during the Civil Rights era. Examples of East Austin churches built around the same time as Emmanuel UMC by underrepresented communities include St. Julia Catholic Church and David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church. St. Julia Catholic Church (3010 Lyons Road, extant, see Figure 8) was built in 1957 by a Mexican American congregation. It displays a brick box aesthetic with features of Spanish Mission architecture applied to it. Modern stained-glass murals display Aztec scenes and figures from Mexican American political history such as Cesar Chavez. David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church (2211 East Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, extant, see Figure 9) was completed in 1959 for a Black congregation and displays a Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired design with Modernist block-grid, stained-glass windows.⁶² The church’s architect, John S. Chase, was the first Black architect licensed in Texas; he specialized in Modernist religious architecture and saw churches as essential for building community and support within marginalized groups. Like

⁵⁹ Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Phase I Architecture/History Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, Appendix E-15, 35; Millett, *Minnesota Modern: Architecture and Life at Midcentury*, 215.

⁶⁰ Price, *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America*, 72.

⁶¹ Jason John Paul Haskins, “Marginalized Modernisms: Progressive Architecture for Minority, Immigrant, and Rural Churches in Texas,” *Journal of History and Culture* 1, no. 5 (Winter 2014): 11–12.

⁶² Graham Cumberbatch, “East Austin’s Iconic Churches,” *Tribeza*, June 2021, <https://tribeza.com/east-austin-churches-architecture/>.

Emmanuel UMC, David Chapel featured several one-story classroom wings around the perimeter of the building for education and community programs.⁶³



*Figure 8. St. Julia Catholic Church, 3010 Lyons Road, Austin.*⁶⁴



*Figure 9. David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, 2211 E. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Austin.*⁶⁵

⁶³ Haskins, "Marginalized Modernisms: Progressive Architecture for Minority, Immigrant, and Rural Churches in Texas," 7–9.

⁶⁴ Cumberbatch, "East Austin's Iconic Churches."

⁶⁵ Cumberbatch, "East Austin's Iconic Churches."

Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr

Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr Architects and Engineers designed Emmanuel UMC's 1952 sanctuary building (see Figure 10). Hugo Franz Kuehne, an Austin native, was nationally prominent as an architect and city planner. He helped organize the University of Texas School of Architecture and served as a professor. Kuehne was very active in Austin civic life, served as president of the Central Texas Society of Architects, and was named as a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1944.⁶⁶ He designed some of the most prominent buildings of the postwar era in Austin, including the International Life Building, American National Bank, and buildings for the Austin State Hospital.⁶⁷ R. Max Brooks also designed many important buildings in Texas, as well as nationally and internationally, including the Johnson Space Center in Houston and Frances Perkins Labor Department building in Washington, D.C. He was remembered upon his death as "one of the best-known and most widely respected architects in the state."⁶⁸ Howard R. Barr was a University of Texas at Austin graduate and lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Together as a firm, they designed a number of large and prominent Modernist buildings, specializing in public uses such as schools and government structures.⁶⁹

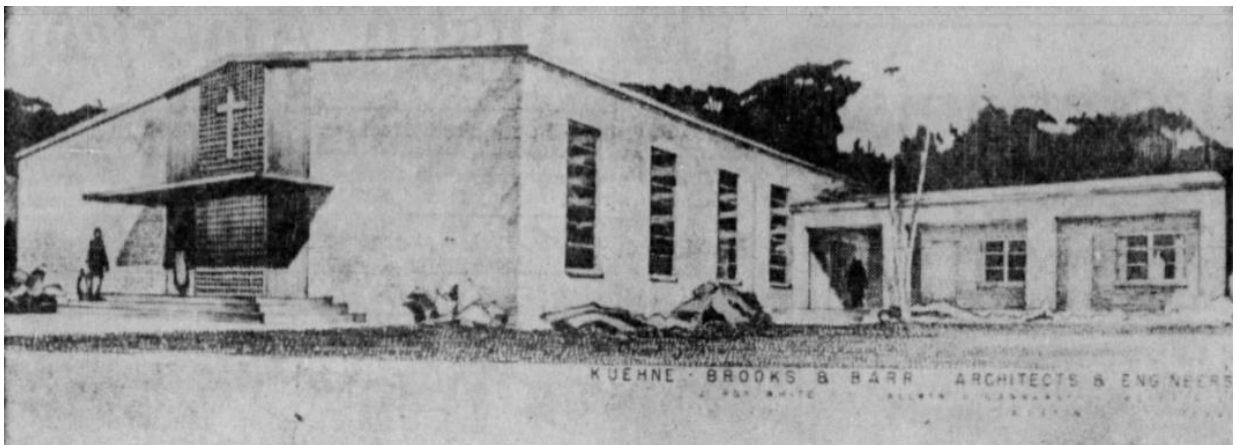


Figure 10. Architectural rendering of Emmanuel UMC in 1951.⁷⁰

Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood

Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood (later BLGY, Inc.) designed Emmanuel UMC's 1964 sanctuary and education wing (see Figure 11). Organized in 1955, the firm consisted of principals Jay W. Barnes, Robert P. Landes, Jack C. Goodman, and R. Lamar Youngblood.⁷¹ They designed a variety of public structures including many education-

⁶⁶ Roxanne Williamson, "Kuehne, Hugo Franz," *Texas State Historical Association Handbook of Texas*, February 1, 1995, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/kuehne-hugo-franz>.

⁶⁷ "Architect Kuehne Funeral Is Today," *The Austin American*, November 27, 1963.

⁶⁸ "Architect R. Max Brooks, 75, Dies," *Austin American-Statesman*, September 10, 1982.

⁶⁹ "Architects Can Boast Wide Experience," *Austin American-Statesman*, December 10, 1951.

⁷⁰ "Groundbreaking Sunday."

⁷¹ George S. Koyl and Gane, John F., eds., *American Architects Directory Third Edition*, 3rd ed. (New York: R.R. Bowker, LLC, 1970), 45.

related buildings and churches.⁷² Together with another firm—Page, Southerland, and Page—the firm designed Austin’s First Baptist Church, which was completed in 1970 and won an American Institute of Architects (AIA) award, as well as several other local Modernist churches.⁷³

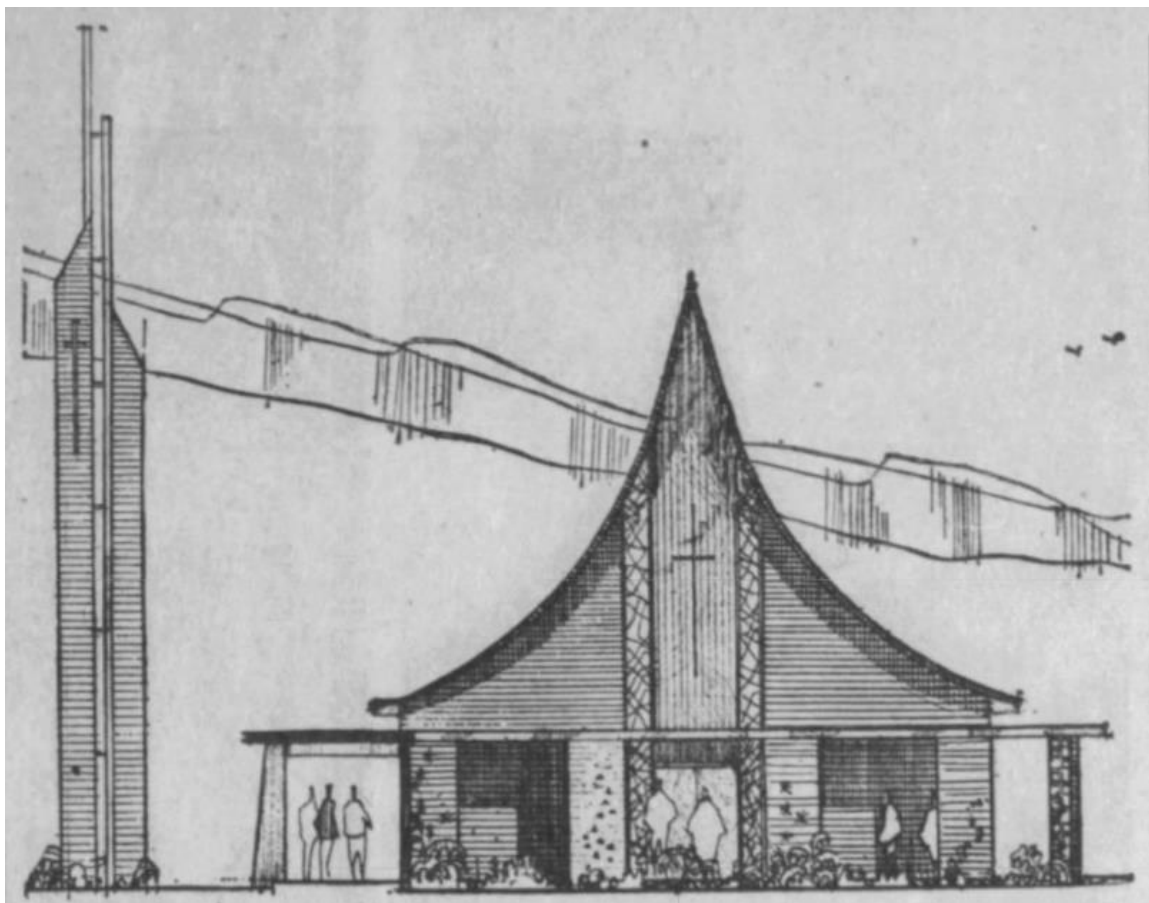


Figure 11. 1963 plan for the new sanctuary and education building. The steeple pictured to the west does not appear to have been constructed.⁷⁴

⁷² “2 Join Firm of Planners,” *Austin American-Statesman*, August 1, 1965; “Robert Paul Landes,” *Austin American-Statesman*, May 22, 1996.

⁷³ “History of First Baptist Church,” *First Austin: A Baptist Community of Faith*, accessed February 18, 2022, <https://www.fbcaustin.org/history>; “10 in '10: #8 - First Baptist Church of Austin,” *MidTexMod: Docomomo_us*, January 2, 2011, <http://midtexasmod.blogspot.com/2011/01/10-in-10-8-first-baptist-church-of.html>.

⁷⁴ “Church to Launch Building Today at 3.”

National Register Eligibility Recommendations

- Eligible Properties/Districts

Resources 405 A-C: Emmanuel UMC, 200 Brushy Street

The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction (see table below and Figure 12): the fellowship hall at the southernmost end of the block was built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building; the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing at the northern end of the block were completed in 1964; and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dates to 1978.⁷⁵ These buildings occupy most of the city block bordered by East 3rd Street to the north, East 2nd Street to the south, Brushy Street to the east, and the I-35 northbound frontage road to the west. A metal fence connects the exterior of the structures, enclosing a landscaped inner courtyard along Brushy Street that has a large circular cream brick planter, large aggregate pavers, planting beds, and a brick colonnade with wide rectangular columns that lines the courtyard to the north and west. Geometric metal gates installed on the east and west sides of the block provide access to the courtyard via the colonnade. Additional landscape features include mature deciduous trees, sidewalks that encircle most of the block with several sets of concrete steps providing access from the street level to church buildings, a small four-space parking lot on the north side of the complex, and several signs and placards placed around the buildings. A terraced stone planter is located on the east side of the block, outside the entrance to the courtyard.

Resource Name	Resource ID	Construction Date	Contributing Status
Sanctuary and Classrooms/Offices/Kitchen	405A	1964	Contributing
Fellowship Hall and Classrooms	405B	1952	Contributing
Addition	405C	1978	Contributing

⁷⁵ 1952 and 1964 building dates correspond to date stones on buildings. "Aerial Image, Austin, Texas, 1973"; "Aerial Image, Austin, Texas, 1981."



Figure 12. Emmanuel UMC Complex showing build dates. Aerial image from Google Earth.

Resource 405B: Fellowship Hall, 1952

The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan, is situated along Brushy Street, and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels to accommodate replacement windows with arched transoms. The

windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation is a secondary entrance with flat concrete awning and brick and concrete stoop; however, it has been infilled with brick. A small window on the rear (west) elevation is infilled with wood. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear and east (front) elevations.

The front (east) facade displays a large wood cross in the gable end that is mounted on a background of decorative masonry consisting of bricks with hollowed square portions that are covered in metal mesh. To either side of the masonry is a panel with recessed vertical wood siding. The lower portion of the front facade consists of two evenly spaced solid wood entrance doors below the recessed wood panels above. They are separated by a solid concrete panel, which replaced the original brick and mesh panel that is visible in early photos (see Figure 7). The entrance is covered by a wide, flat, concrete awning with replacement light fixtures. Three wide steps lead to a large concrete stoop that stretches between the doors. A metal handrail is mounted to the building on the north side of the steps. Several signs and placards are located around the building near this entrance, including a freestanding brick and concrete church sign just south of the building, metal Tejano Trails interpretive sign along the sidewalk to the southeast, and freestanding cornerstone with metal placard and “Primer Centenario” sign at the northeast corner of the structure commemorating the congregation’s 100th anniversary. A large additional “Emmanuel United Methodist Church” sign stands south of the structure at the corner of East 2nd Street and the I-35 frontage road.

Photos available online show that the interior of the fellowship hall features brick walls with some drywall sections, drop tile ceiling, linoleum floors, and a commercial kitchen.⁷⁶ It has served as a fellowship hall since the construction of the main sanctuary in 1964.

Resource 405A: Sanctuary, Classrooms, and Offices, 1964

The new sanctuary and adjacent wing to the north with classrooms, offices, and a kitchen was designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood and completed in 1964.

The sanctuary has a rectangular plan parallel to Brushy Street and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. It is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a steep, curved, concave pitch that is covered in asphalt shingles. The gable ends are covered in wood siding with deep eave overhangs. The northern gable end has a central portion with stacked vertical panels displaying contemporary geometric stained glass splaying in a sunbeam pattern. The southern gable end has a central solid vertical panel, to

⁷⁶ Martin Rodriguez, “Emmanuel United Methodist Church” (Google Maps, October 2018), <https://goo.gl/maps/Uy2qx3vCDiiMxGtQ7>.

which a cross is mounted, with stained-glass sidelights. Portions of the rear (north) and side (east) elevations are obscured by other buildings in the church complex. The front (south) facade opens into the courtyard and features a flat roof extension that covers the colonnade and has a vertical wood cornice and metal coping around the roofline. The main entrance to the sanctuary consists of a pair of central glazed metal doors with sidelights; a similar pair of doors is also located west of the main entry. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Angular stucco buttresses are evenly spaced along the elevation and groupings of three fixed, stained-glass windows are located along the elevation. A wide band of vertical wood siding is mounted underneath the eave.

The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation. Its flat roof displays a wide band of metal coping. The main entrance along the front (north) facade consists of a double, glazed, metal door set in a recessed alcove. A secondary entrance on the side (east) elevation is a single, recessed, metal door. Fenestration consists of pairs of original, horizontally divided, two-over-two-light windows on the front facade with metal panels above and below; windows on the west elevation are vertical, single, horizontally divided, two-over-two-light sash with metal panels above and below. The windows are covered with metal bars. An additional pair of wooden doors providing access to utilities is located on the front facade, to the west of the main entrance.

The interior of the sanctuary features brick-clad walls, carpeted flooring, and a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams that come to a point; these are connected by horizontal wood ceiling boards that have a natural wood finish. Simple wooden pews line the central aisle and lead to a raised altar with its original wooden pulpit and lectern. The massive central stained-glass window, which spans the full height of the building on its north end and features abstract and geometric designs, is the focal point of the space and is complimented by the stained-glass windows along the east elevation. The remainder of the space is utilitarian and largely retains its 1960s finishes.

Resource 405C: Addition, 1978

A 1978 addition spans the west side of the complex, between the 1964 classroom, office, and kitchen wing and the classroom wing of the original 1952 building. It is rectangular, rests on a concrete foundation, clad in cream brick, and has a flat roof with metal coping. Pairs of fixed, multi-pane, metal windows with vertical wood paneling above and below and vertical concrete panels separating each pair are evenly spaced along the west elevation. This wing of the building is accessed via the courtyard. The interior plan is a long hallway that runs north-south parallel to the sanctuary, with rooms located to the west of the hallway.

Significance

Criterion A

According to the NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, to be eligible under Criterion A, a property must be associated in an important way to a significant historic event or broad pattern in history. Furthermore, under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property can be eligible under Criterion A if it is significant under a theme in the history of religion recognized by secular scholarship; if it is significant under another historical theme such as exploration, settlement, social philanthropy, or education; or if it is significantly associated with traditional cultural values.

Based on the historic contexts, and taking into consideration Criteria Consideration A, Emmanuel UMC was evaluated for NRHP Criterion A significance in the area of Ethnic Heritage. The Emmanuel UMC congregation was founded in the 1890s as the first Protestant church for Austin's Mexican American community. As the community grew in the early to mid-twentieth century, so too did the congregation. Emmanuel UMC moved several times, finally settling in its current location in part due to its proximity to Mexican American enclaves in East Austin; the move was financially sponsored by prominent local Mexican American residents. As late as 1955 the church was one of only three Spanish-speaking Protestant congregations in Austin and experienced significant mid-century growth to the point that a new sanctuary was needed by the 1960s. Over the years Emmanuel UMC has provided spaces for worship, classes, meals, and even a daycare, as a fixture of the local Mexican American community. Several of its pastors have become community leaders and liaisons. As such, Emmanuel UMC possesses significance at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with "a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community."⁷⁷ Its period of significance begins with the completion of the original sanctuary, now used as a fellowship hall, in 1952, and ends in 1978, which is the year the final building addition was completed, marking the end of expansion associated with the congregation's mid-century growth.

Criterion B

According to the NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, to be eligible under Criterion B a property must be associated with a person who made a significant contribution to history. Under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property can be eligible for an association with a person important in religious history, if that significance is recognized by secular scholarship, or with a person important in other historic contexts. Several of the former pastors of Emmanuel UMC have been well-known within Methodist circles or prominent within the Austin community, including founding Reverend Tranquilino del Valle; Reverend G.A. Velasquez, who led the church from his home in the early

⁷⁷ National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1997), 12.

twentieth century; Reverend Basilio Soto, who started a traveling Sunday school; and Reverend Roberto Escamilla, who was an important community liaison within Austin in the 1960s. The accomplishments of these individuals, however, were limited to their work within the Methodist Church and were not recognized in secular scholarship. As such, the church does not possess significance under NRHP Criterion B.

Criterion C

According to the NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, to be eligible under Criterion C a property must represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, and/or embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction. Under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property should be evaluated in the same manner as other properties under Criterion C with respect to an established architectural context and compared to other properties that share its type, period, and/or method of construction.

Emmanuel UMC embodies many character-defining elements of Modernist church architecture, including its relative lack of ornamentation; clean, simple lines; large, stained-glass, gable-end windows; deep eave overhangs and exposed beams; and creative reimagining of the traditional church form, particularly with its steeply pitched, curved gable roof. Its unified interior worship space is characteristic of postwar churches, and the geometric, abstracted design of the stained-glass windows reflect Modernist church artwork that was prominent at the time. The building complex, including the original 1952 sanctuary-turned-fellowship hall and classrooms; 1964 sanctuary, classrooms, offices, and kitchen; and 1978 addition reflects that of many postwar churches where spaces for community events and social gatherings were added over the years to an original building. According to the historic context, the Modernist style and function of churches as community gathering places were particularly prominent in Texas among marginalized congregations. Emmanuel UMC compares well to other Modernist churches in East Austin built by marginalized congregations, displaying a comparable level of decorative detail to St. Julia Catholic Church and a similar building layout to David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church. As such, Emmanuel UMC possesses significance at the local level under NRHP Criterion C as an example of a postwar Modernist church. The period of significance runs from 1952, when the original sanctuary was constructed, until 1978, when the church's major building program ended.

Due to the involvement of two leading Austin architecture firms in the construction of the 1952 sanctuary (now fellowship hall) and 1964 sanctuary, Emmanuel UMC was considered for potential significance under Criterion C as the work of a master. Research, however, indicated that both Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr and Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood built many other prominent structures in Austin. The 1952 sanctuary was a relatively modest one-story church building in comparison to other prominent Modernist structures that Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr completed in Austin and beyond. The 1964 sanctuary was one

of many postwar modern churches that Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood built, including the iconic First Baptist Church in downtown Austin. Emmanuel UMC does not stand out in comparison to these other resources that the architecture firms designed and is not singularly representative of either firm's work, or the work of an individual architect within either of the firms.

Integrity

Emmanuel UMC has not been moved and retains its integrity of location. It remains a church, serving as a sanctuary for worship and gathering place for community events, and is still used by the same congregation that constructed the original sanctuary 70 years ago; therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling and association. While the complex has undergone some alterations since the end of the period of significance, including some new and infilled windows and doors and replacement cladding on the east facade of the 1952 sanctuary, overall it retains most of its original features. It therefore displays only slightly diminished integrity of materials and workmanship. Emmanuel UMC retains strong integrity of design, with the original design intent still apparent in the architectural features. The property does display some diminished integrity of setting as several residential properties that used to surround the church have been demolished. However, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance under Criteria A and C.

NRHP Boundaries

The recommended NRHP boundary corresponds to the legal parcel (TCAD parcel 191639). Emmanuel UMC is recommended eligible under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with Austin's Mexican American community, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a postwar modern church. According to the NRHP bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, boundaries for historic sites should be selected to "encompass the area where the historic events took place."⁷⁸ This generally corresponds to the building footprints and their immediate surroundings, including the inner courtyard, which encompass the area historically utilized as a church and community gathering place by the Emmanuel UMC congregation.

▪ Ineligible Properties/Districts

None.

▪ Recommendations for Further Study

Evaluations of NRHP eligibility can be made from existing project information and the findings of the intensive-level survey, as documented in this report. No further work is recommended at this time.

⁷⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, 1997, 56, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16A-Complete.pdf>.

Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations

- **Direct Effects**

Information regarding direct effects to the NRHP-eligible property is included in the reconnaissance-level HRSR.

- **Indirect, Cumulative or Reasonable Foreseeable Effects**

Information regarding indirect, cumulative or reasonable foreseeable effects to the NRHP-eligible property is included in the reconnaissance-level HRSR.

U.S. DOT Section 4(f) Applicability Statement

In the intensive survey area, the proposed project would not result in a use of any Section 4(f)-protected properties for transportation purposes and would not adversely affect properties under Section 106. Therefore, Section 4(f) is not applicable.

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Appendix A: Project Information and ROW Information

[Finalize](#)[Back To List](#)

- [WPD Section I - Project Definition](#)
- [WPD Section II - Tool](#)
- [WPD Section III - Project Work Plan](#)
- [WPD Section IV - Findings](#)

[Archived WPD I](#)[Print this Page](#)

Project Definition

Project Name:

CSJ: - -

Anticipated Environmental Classification:

Is this an FHWA project that normally requires an EIS per 23 CFR 771.115(a)?



Project Association(s)

Manually Associate CSJ:

CSJ	DCIS Funding	DCIS Number	Env Classification	DCIS Classification	Main or Associate	Doc Tracked In	Actions
CSJ:091404341	Federal,State	F()	EIS	CSD	Associate	Main	
CSJ:001513433	Federal,State	F()	EIS	CSD	Associate	Main	
CSJ:001513432	Federal,State	F()	EIS	BWR	Associate	Main	
CSJ:001513423	Federal,State	F()	EIS	WF	Associate	Main	
CSJ:001513428	Federal,State	F()	EIS	FOI	Associate	Main	
CSJ:001513399	State	ROW 15-13-399	EIS	ROW	Associate	Main	



DCIS Project Funding and Location

Funding

DCIS Funding Type:

☒ Federal

☒ State

☐ Local

☐ Private

Location

DCIS Project Number:

Highway:

District:

County:

Project Limit -- From:

Project Limit -- To:

Begin Latitude: + .

Begin Longitude: - .

End Latitude: + .

End Longitude: - .



DCIS & P6 Letting Dates

DCIS District:

DCIS Approved:

DCIS Actual:

P6 Ready To Let:

P6 Proposed Letting:



DCIS Project Description

Type of Work:

Layman's Description:

DCIS Project Classification:

Design Standard: 4R - New Location and Reconstruction

Roadway Functional Classification: 1 - Interstate

☐ Jurisdiction

No

Does the project cross a state boundary, or require a new Presidential Permit or modification of an existing Presidential Permit?

Who is the lead agency responsible for the approval of the entire project?

☒ FHWA - Assigned to TxDOT
 ☐ TxDOT - No Federal Funding
 ☐ FHWA - Not Assigned to TxDOT

TXDOT

Who is the project sponsor as defined by 43 TAC 2.7?

No

Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS?

Yes

Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval?

☒ USACE
 ☐ IBWC
 ☐ USCG
 ☒ NPS
 ☒ IAJR
 ☐ Other

No

Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands?

☐ Environmental Clearance Project Description

Project Area

Typical Depth of Impacts: 26 (Feet)

Maximum Depth of Impacts: 80 (Feet)

New ROW Required: 50 (Acres)

New Perm. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 3 (Acres)

Project Description

Describe Limits of All Activities:

TxDOT is proposing improvements to I-35 from US290E to US290W/SH71 in Travis County (~8 miles in length).

The proposed improvements include the removal of the existing I-35 decks from Airport Blvd. to MLK Jr. Blvd., lowering the roadway, and adding two HOV managed lanes in each direction. One alternative would add direct connectors at I-35/US 290E. The project will also reconstruct east-west cross-street bridges, add shared-use paths (SUP), and make additional safety and mobility improvements within the project limits.

TxDOT, in coordination with the City of Austin and the University of Texas (UT), is designing the project to accommodate potential deck plaza locations that would cover sections of the main and HOV lanes of I-35 and provide community enhancement opportunities in those areas. The City is currently evaluating potential deck plazas between Cesar Chavez St. and 8th St. UT is evaluating potential deck cap areas between Dean Keeton St. and 15th St. In addition, "stiches," or bridges with enhanced (widened) pedestrian and bicycle accommodations and amenities, are being evaluated at the following locations: the CapMetro Red Line crossing south of Airport Blvd., Wilshire Blvd., 38th ½ St., 32nd St., 12th St., 11th St., Holly St., and Woodland Ave.

In addition, this project will make improvements to the drainage system including potential drainage tunnels and outfall sites. Currently, TxDOT is proposing major drainage systems along and

Describe Project Setting:

The proposed project location is in an urban setting. The existing roadway experiences high traffic volume throughout the day, as I-35 is one of only three north-south-oriented controlled-access facilities in the Austin metropolitan area.

Land use in the vicinity of the project area is highly developed and comprised of a variety of property types including commercial (large shopping and office/retail centers, car dealerships, hotels/motels, restaurants, municipal buildings), churches, hospitals/health care providers, schools, parks, and residential (single-family residential and multi-family apartment and condominium complexes). There are a few undeveloped parcels; however, none are being used for cropland, pasture, or range land.

Eight stream features cross the project area and include two tributaries of Tannehill Branch (intermittent), Boggy Creek (intermittent flow regime), Lady Bird Lake (perennial), two unnamed tributaries of the Colorado River/Lady Bird Lake (one perennial and one ephemeral), and two tributaries of Blunn Creek (one ephemeral and one intermittent).

Vegetation in the project area consists of maintained roadside grasses and forbs within existing ROW. Landscaped grasses, forbs, and shrubs are located within developed areas. In undeveloped areas, vegetation consists of disturbed pasture, Ashe juniper/live oak woodlands, and narrow riparian areas.

Cemeteries adjacent to the project area include Mt. Calvary, Oakwood, and Assumption.

There are Section 4(f)- and Section 6(f)-protected parkland properties adjacent to the project limits, including: Northwest Greenway along Philomena Street; Swede Hill Pocket Park; Waller Creek Greenbelt; Waterloo Greenway; Waller Beach at Town Lake Metro Park (Section 6(f)); Sir Swante Palm Neighborhood Park; Edward Rendon Sr. Metro Park at Festival Beach (Section 6(f)); Norwood Tract at Town Lake Metro Park; and Ann and Roy Butler Hike and Bike 1300 Riverside Easement. There are also some historic sites that may trigger individual Section 4(f) evaluations, such as the Haster House, Elgin-Butler Brick Company Main Office, Dura Tune Service Station and Ann and Roy Butler Hike and Bike Trail.

There are adjacent properties that are listed in or are possibly eligible for the NRHP (i.e. Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Elgin-Butler Brick Company Main Office, Palm Park, etc.).

This project is located in USFWS karst zone 3B, but it is not located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone.

There is potential freshwater mussel habitat in the Colorado River near Longhorn Dam.

Describe Existing Facility:

The existing I-35 roadway from US290E to US 290W/SH71 is located in an urban area with adjacent commercial, residential, institutional, governmental, and parks/open space properties. Within the proposed project limits, I-35 is an access-controlled interstate highway. Beginning at the southern limit, US 290W/SH 71, the roadway typically has three to four, 12-foot-wide mainlanes (concrete barrier-separated) with 4- to 12-foot-wide inside shoulders, 10- or 12-foot-wide outside shoulders, and two to three, 11- or 12-foot-wide frontage road lanes with curb and gutter in each direction. From Lady Bird Lake to 15th St., I-35 generally includes three 12-foot-wide mainlanes in each direction with auxiliary lanes between some of the ramps. North of 15th St., the roadway has four mainlanes in each direction and includes the upper/lower deck split just north of MLK Jr. Blvd. with a continuation of the upper decks to north of Airport Blvd. From Airport Blvd. to US 290E, I-35 includes four barrier-separated mainlanes in each direction. The roadway here typically has 2- to 6-foot-wide inside shoulders, 10-foot-wide outside shoulders, and two to four, 11- or 12-foot-wide frontage road lanes with curb and gutter in each direction. US 290E, between I-35 and Cameron Rd., is a four-lane freeway with 12-foot-wide mainlanes in each direction and 6-foot inside and 5'-20' outside shoulders. Frontage roads are 2 to 4 lanes in each direction and direct connector ramps provide access to and from the I-35 general purpose lanes.

Sidewalks exist in most, but not all, locations throughout the project area and SUP are located within the project area in "downtown" Austin, defined as between MLK Jr. Blvd. and Holly St. Drainage along the roadway (mainlanes and frontage roads) is provided by storm sewer networks and

Describe Proposed Facility:

~8 m in length - 1,500 ft north of US290E to 1,000 ft south of SH71. Removal of decks (Airport to MLK), lowering roadway, adding 2 HOV lanes in each direction, reconstructing E-W cross-streets, adding SUP.

Construction access/staging needed within parkland: Waller Beach (6(f)); Edward Rendon (6(f)); Norwood Tract; & Ann/Roy Butler Hike & Bike Easement.

Improvements to drainage include new drainage systems & outfalls. Project lowers roadway profile below existing grade north/south of Lady Bird Lake, which severs drainage systems connected to Harpers Branch, Lady Bird Lake, Colorado River, Waller Creek, & Boggy Creek. New systems needed to drain runoff severed from existing outfalls: storm drains along both FRs & MLs (Harper's Branch outfall to Oltorf); tunnel east I35 (Lady Bird Lake to 15th); tunnel west I35 (Waller Creek outfalls [3rd, 9th, & 15th] to Hancock Center), tunnel down Cesar Chavez (CO River downstream of Longhorn Dam to I35); tunnel Clarkson Branch to I35 (via 38th & north to Hancock Center); & storm drain Boggy Creek to the west of I35 (via a crossing north of Airport).

Based on alternatives screening process, TxDOT is analyzing 2 build alts. and the No Build in the EIS:

Alt. 2

Would the project add capacity?

Transportation Planning

Is the project within an MPO's boundaries?

Does the project meet the definition for a grouped category for planning and programming purposes?

The project is located in area.

This status applies to:

☐ CO - Carbon Monoxide

☐ O3 - Ozone

☐ NO2 - Nitrogen Dioxide

☐ PM10 - Particulate

☐ PM2.5 - Particulate

Environmental Clearance Information

Environmental Clearance Date:

Environmental LOA Date:

Closed Date:

Archived Date:

Approved Environmental Classification:

Project Contacts

Last
Updated Tricia Bruck-Hoyt-C
By:

Last Updated Date: 09/16/2022 04:59:15

Appendix B: Tabular Inventory of Surveyed Properties

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Description/Comments	Integrity Considerations	NRHP Eligibility
405A	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514	RELIGION/ church	Modernist	1964	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Description/Comments	Integrity Considerations	NRHP Eligibility
405B	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514	RELIGION/ church	Modernist	1952	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>	<p>The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.</p>	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Description/Comments	Integrity Considerations	NRHP Eligibility
405C	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26244, -97.73526	RELIGION/ church	Modernist	1978	<p>A 1978 addition spans the west side of the complex. It is rectangular, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in cream brick, and has a flat roof with metal coping. Pairs of fixed, multi-pane, metal windows with vertical wood paneling above and below and vertical concrete panels separating each pair are evenly spaced along the west elevation. This wing of the building is accessed via the courtyard.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>	This addition has not undergone any known alterations. Therefore, it retains sufficient integrity as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).

Appendix C: Survey Forms for All Surveyed Properties

Date:	February 27, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of south (front) facade, facing north.

Date:	February 27, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of landscaped courtyard, facing north.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of building entrance (right) and colonnade, facing west.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of east (side) elevation, view facing southwest.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



Detail of buttresses and stained-glass windows on east elevation, view facing west.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of west (side) elevation, largely obscured by 1978 addition, facing northeast.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
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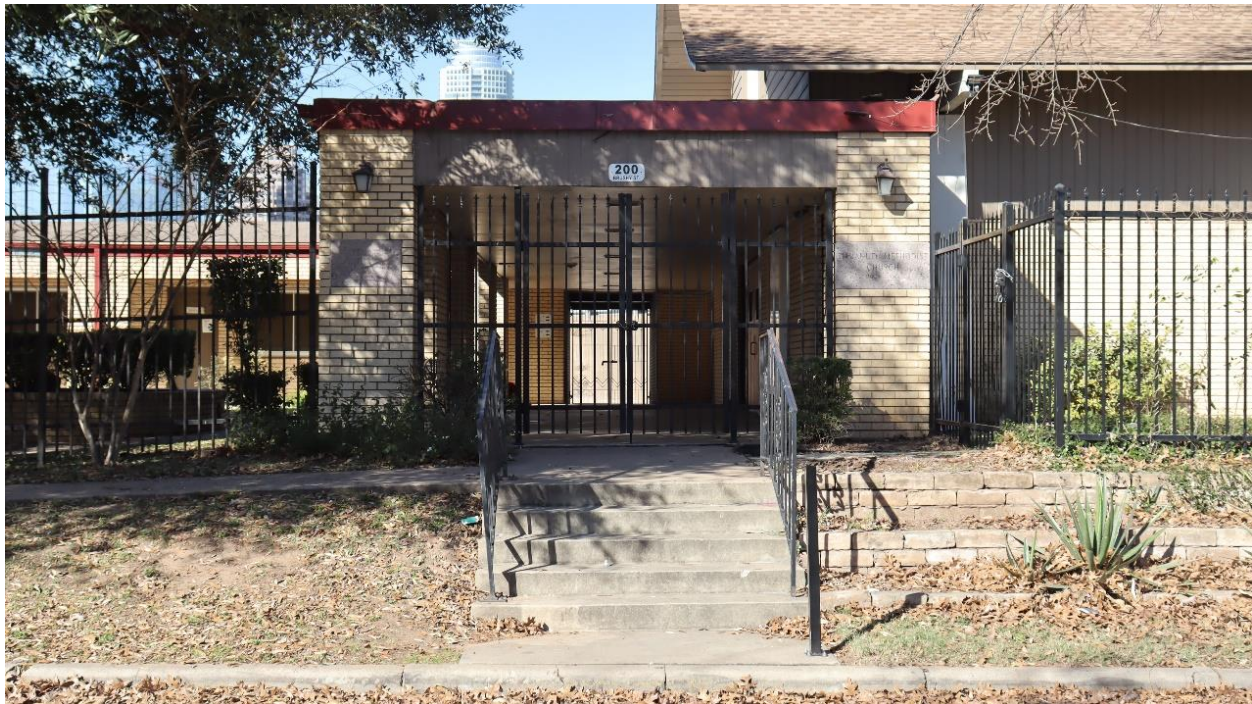
View of one-story wing and north (rear) elevation, facing southeast.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



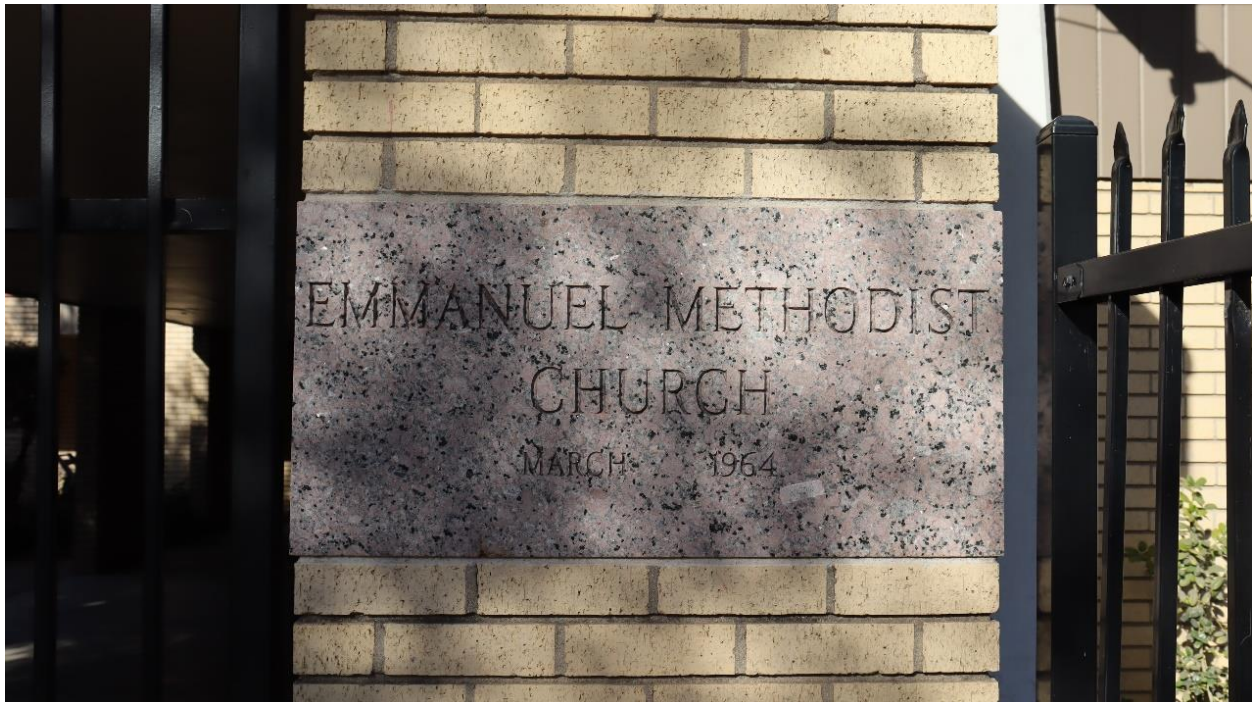
View of one-story wing and north elevation, facing south.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of courtyard entrance at 200 Brushy Street, facing west.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



Detail of dedication stone, view facing west.

Date:	February 27, 2022
Resource No:	405A
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26240, -97.73514
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1964
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The main sanctuary and adjacent building to the north were designed by the local architecture firm Barnes, Landes, Goodman, & Youngblood. The sanctuary has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding; it faces a landscaped courtyard. The building is dominated by a dramatic front-gable roof with a concave pitch. The gable ends are covered in wood siding and feature modern stained glass. The side (east) elevation features a wide eave overhang with wood soffits and large square wood brackets. Stucco buttresses are evenly spaced with stained-glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary features a dramatic soaring roofline with massive, curved wood beams. The wing to the north of the sanctuary houses classrooms, offices, and a kitchen. It is a one-story, rectangular, cream brick structure resting on a concrete foundation with a flat roof.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The only significant known alteration to the sanctuary has been the obscuring of its original western elevation with the 1978 addition, which took place within the period of significance. Non-historic-age development has somewhat diminished its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



Interior view of sanctuary including altar, stained glass, and ceiling.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of front (east) facade, facing west.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
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Detail of front facade, facing west.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
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View of side (south) elevation, facing north.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



Detail of replacement window, view facing north.

Date:	February 27, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of side (north) elevation, facing southwest.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of rear (east) elevation and classroom wing, facing southeast.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405B
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26210, -97.73533
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1952
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>The 1952 sanctuary building, now used as the fellowship hall, and connected classrooms were designed by local architecture firm Kuehne, Brooks, & Barr. The one-story building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation with cream brick cladding. The low-pitch, front-gable roof displays metal coping around the shallow eaves. Metal lettering spells “EMMANUEL” in the gable end at the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement, metal, multi-pane, double-hung windows with arched transoms along the side (north and south) elevations. The upper portions of the original rectangular window openings are infilled with vertical wood panels. The windows display brick header sills. Along the south side elevation a secondary entrance has been infilled with brick. The classroom “ell” has a low-pitch, side-gable roof and extends north of the 1952 sanctuary along the western portion of the building. It features replacement vinyl casement and sliding windows along the rear (west) and front (east) elevations.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	The fellowship hall has undergone replacement of windows, doors, and some cladding, which has somewhat diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Modern development has somewhat affected its integrity of setting. However, integrity of location, design, feeling, and association are retained. Its integrity is sufficient as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



Detail of sign, facing southwest.

Date:	January 14, 2022
Resource No:	405C
Project Location:	Austin, Travis County, I-35: US 290 East to US 290 West/SH 71
Project Name and CSJ:	Capital Express Central – Emmanuel UMC Intensive Survey; 0015-13-388
Address, Lat/Long:	200 Brushy Street, Austin, Texas 78702; 30.26244, -97.73526
Function/Sub-function:	RELIGION/church
Construction Date:	1978
Architectural Style/Form:	Modernist
NRHP Eligibility	Eligible (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage; Criterion C: Architecture).
Description/Comments:	<p>A 1978 addition spans the west side of the complex. It is rectangular, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in cream brick, and has a flat roof with metal coping. Pairs of fixed, multi-pane, metal windows with vertical wood paneling above and below and vertical concrete panels separating each pair are evenly spaced along the west elevation. This wing of the building is accessed via the courtyard.</p> <p>The Emmanuel UMC complex consists of buildings dating to three major stages of construction: the fellowship hall built in 1952 as the original sanctuary and classroom building (Resource 405B); the current sanctuary and additional classroom and office wing, completed in 1964 (405A); and an addition along the west side of the sanctuary dating to 1978 (405C). As a component resource of Emmanuel UMC constructed during the period of significance, Resource 405A is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It does not possess historical significance for NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.</p>
Integrity Considerations:	This addition has not undergone any known alterations. Therefore, it retains sufficient integrity as a contributing resource to the overall NRHP-eligible Emmanuel UMC.



View of 1978 addition, facing east.

Appendix D: Figures



NRHP Boundary Map
I-35 Capital Express Central
Intensive Survey
CSJ: 0015-13-388

- APE
- NRHP Boundary
- Parcel Boundary (Travis CAD)
- Existing ROW (TxDOT)

*No New ROW is Proposed in this Location

- NRHP Eligibility**
- Contributing

Resource Name: Emmanuel United Methodist Church
Resource Number: 405

