

HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION
DECEMBER 17, 2018
DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS
HDP-2018-0595
2500 Inwood Place

PROPOSAL

Demolish part of a ca. 1951 building and construct a side addition and auxiliary dwelling unit (ADU).

ARCHITECTURE

Two-story, irregular-plan, flat- and shed-roofed building; wood and brick masonry siding; casement aluminum-sash windows.

RESEARCH

Eugene and Doris Wukasch lived at 2500 Inwood Place beginning in 1951. Eugene moved out around 1971, while Doris lived in the house until at least 1992. Eugene was a native Austinite who graduated from UT with a degree in architectural engineering. As principal of the firm Wukasch & Associates, he was a prolific church designer, completing more than 70 religious buildings in Austin and around Texas between 1959 and 1969. His designs incorporated historical themes into a modern style and were recognized by local newspapers, a statewide architectural publication, and a national ecclesiastical design competition. Wukasch & Associates also designed fire stations, schools, master plans, retirement apartment buildings, and houses. Wukasch was a historic preservation advocate who planned Waterloo Park and Symphony Square and directed the restoration of historic buildings in both spaces; he also restored several local landmarks. Doris worked for the Wukasch architectural firm and later taught in a public school.

Eugene Wukasch designed 2500 Inwood Place around 1951, before he started his own firm in 1953-54. At the time, he was working at Jessen Jessen Millhouse and Greeven.

Several changes have been made to the building. A second-story frame addition was constructed at the rear around 1957, a carport at the north end was enclosed in 1974, and the house was divided into a duplex in 1979. The second-story addition falls within the historic period (50+ years).

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

The project includes the removal of the enclosed carport and a small portion of the west wall, and construction of a one-story addition with a footprint that is smaller at the front and expanded to the rear. The addition will be clad in brick, hardiplank lap siding, and hardiplank panel siding and feature aluminum-sash casement windows. It will be capped with a metal shed roof and have a footprint of 807 square feet.

The applicant has revised the plans so that the addition is set back 2' from the east wall of the existing house. The addition will be clad in brick that is similar to but differentiated from the existing brick cladding.

The ADU will be located directly north of the house, with the same setback from the street. It will be clad in hardiplank board and batten and panel siding and capped with a metal shed roof with parapet walls. It will have a footprint of 540 square feet.

STAFF COMMENTS

The building may meet the criteria for designation as a historic landmark.

Designation Criteria—Historic Landmark

- 1) The building is 50 years old, having been constructed around 1951.
- 2) The building retains a relatively high degree of integrity. A second story was added in 1957, within the historic period; and a carport was enclosed in 1974. The enclosed carport is proposed to be removed for the current project and replaced by an addition.
- 3) Properties must meet two historic designation criteria for landmark designation (City of Austin Land Development Code, Section 25-2-352). The property may demonstrate significance according to two criteria: architecture and historical association.
 - a. **Architecture.** The house was designed in the Mid-century Modern style by Eugene Wukasch and appears to possess architectural distinction. Its strong rooflines, clean massing, deep eaves, and mix of brick and wood cladding are characteristic of Wukasch's contemporary residential and ecclesiastical designs, which sought to bridge traditional and modern architectural elements in an functional, livable form. Its L-shaped plan and shed roof appear to be unique among his house designs that were constructed.
 - b. **Historical association.** Eugene and Doris Wukasch lived in the house from 1951 until approximately 1971 (Eugene) and at least 1992 (Doris). Wukasch was a prominent architect in Texas who earned early fame with modern church designs. His firm, Wukasch & Associates, grew to design a range of property types, including retirement communities, master plans, and historic restorations. Wukasch lived in the house for 20 years, and there appear to be significant historical associations.
 - c. **Archaeology.** The property was not evaluated for its potential to yield significant data concerning the human history or prehistory of the region.
 - d. **Community value.** The property does not appear to have a unique location, physical characteristic, or significant feature that contributes to the character, image, or cultural identity of the city, a neighborhood, or a particular group.
 - e. **Landscape feature.** The property is not a significant natural or designed landscape with artistic, aesthetic, cultural, or historical value to the city.




The proposed project removes the enclosed carport, a feature that has been substantially altered. The addition is designed in a sensitive style and is one story. The revised plans set the addition back from the most prominent wall of the existing house and differentiate the new brick cladding on the east wall from the original construction.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve the revised plans, which retain the building's eligibility for historic zoning, subject to completion of a City of Austin Documentation Package, consisting of photographs of all elevations, a dimensioned sketch plan, and a narrative history, for archiving at the Austin History Center.

LOCATION MAP



-  SUBJECT TRACT
-  PENDING CASE
-  ZONING BOUNDARY

1" = 167'

NOTIFICATIONS

CASE#: HDP-2018-0595
2500 INWOOD PLACE

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

This product has been produced by CTM for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Photos



East façade of 2500 Inwood Place.



Detail of primary entrance.



East façade and north elevation, with the carport proposed for removal in the foreground.



Detail of enclosed carport.



West elevation.

Occupancy History

Completed by Historic Preservation Office staff
October 2018

- 1949 Address not listed
- 1952-68 J. Eugene and Doris L. Wukasch, owners
 Draftsman, Jessen Jessen Millhouse and Greeven (1952); architect and engineer,
 2000 Guadalupe Street (1959-1968)
 Linda C. Wukasch, renter (1968 only)
 Student
- 1973-77 Mrs. Doris L. Wukasch, owner
 Teacher, public school
 Susan E. Wukasch (1973, 1977)
 No occupation listed
 Jean E. Wukasch (1973 only)
 No occupation listed
 Johnathan E. Wukasch (1977 only)
 Student
- 1986 M. S. Kosub
 No occupation listed
- 1992 Doris Wukasch, owner
 No occupation listed

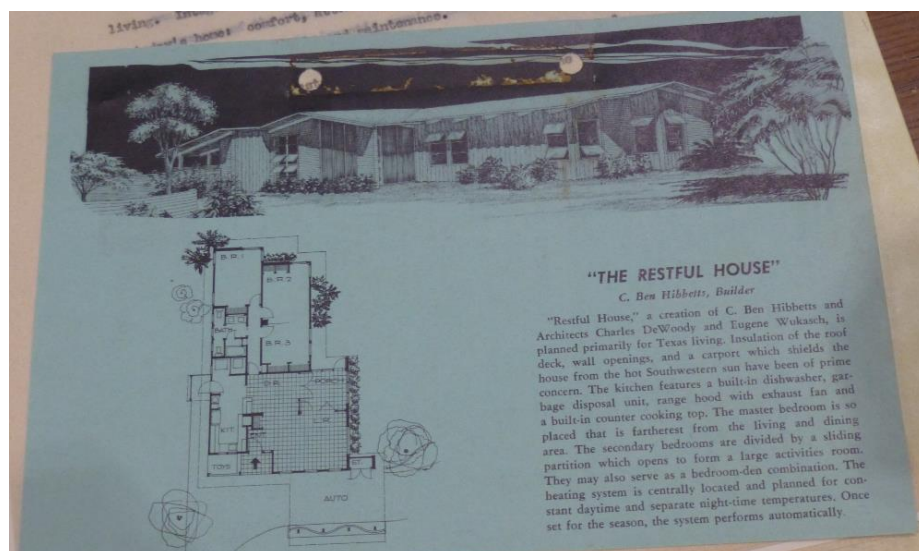
Background Research

Joe Eugene Wukasch was born in 1921 in Texas to Joe and Alma Wukasch, who ran a grocery store at 2000 Guadalupe Street. Eugene attended Austin High School and the University of Texas, graduating with a degree in architectural engineering. He briefly worked at Lockheed Aircraft as an engineering draftsman, then joined the Navy in 1944. After he left the Navy, he worked as a draftsman at Jessen Jessen Millhouse and Greeven for two years. In 1953 or 1954, he opened his own architectural firm, Wukasch & Associates, in the former location of his family's grocery store.

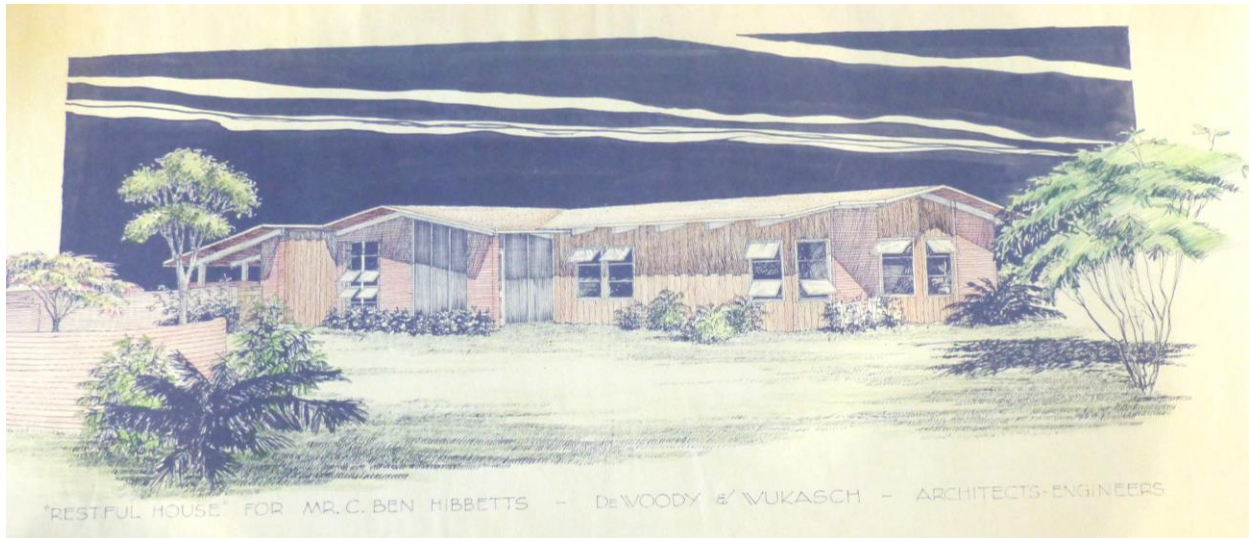
Wukasch is best known for his church designs, which are described beginning on p. 16. However, this description begins with an examination of his early residential designs to provide context for the house at 2500 Inwood Place.

Some of Wukasch & Associates's earliest projects were homes designed in the Mid-century Modern style for middle-class families. The Restful House (5001 Westfield Drive) was designed by DeWoody & Wukasch and built by contractor C. Ben Hibbetts around 1953. The house "combined in its appearance much of what is good in America's past architecture with a feel of the contemporary... Uninhibited living in a restful atmosphere, no longer bound by Victorian formalism" wrote Wukasch or a colleague in a contemporary description. Materials used in the house were intended to be durable and easily maintained, with a natural appearance. The house was oriented to capture prevailing breezes and boasted a modern heating system.

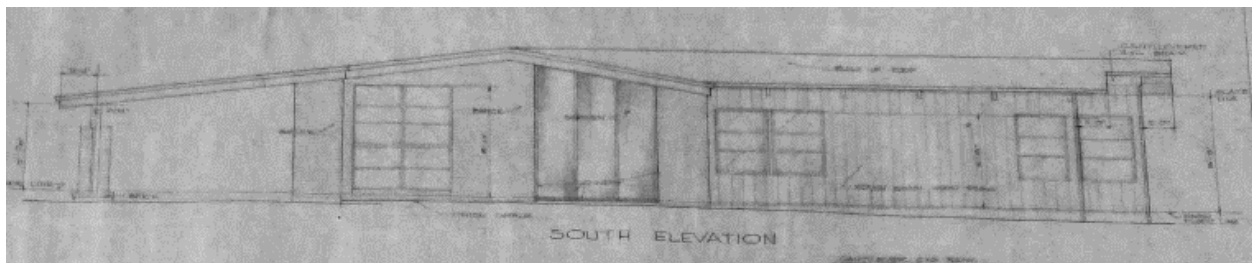
The expected price of the 1,450-square-foot Restful House was \$16,000, with a middle-class family the purchaser. Inhabitants would include a male breadwinner, housewife, and children. The house's design was focused on function and ease of use. The kitchen was close to the parking area for grocery unloading, while broad eaves offered a sheltered place for the family to get into or out of the car. The master bedroom was located far from the living areas, while the secondary bedrooms were divided by a sliding partition that could be opened to create a larger "activities room" or bedroom-den combination. "As the family goes through various stages of expansion and changes... this area is readily adaptable to meet the immediate needs," explained the description. Built-in features and storage areas sought to make both household duties and recreation as convenient as possible (and could be covered by the home loan and home insurance, the description pointed out).



The Restful House advertisement, ca. 1953. The south and east (rear) elevations are shown. (Source: Wukasch & Associates files, Austin History Center)



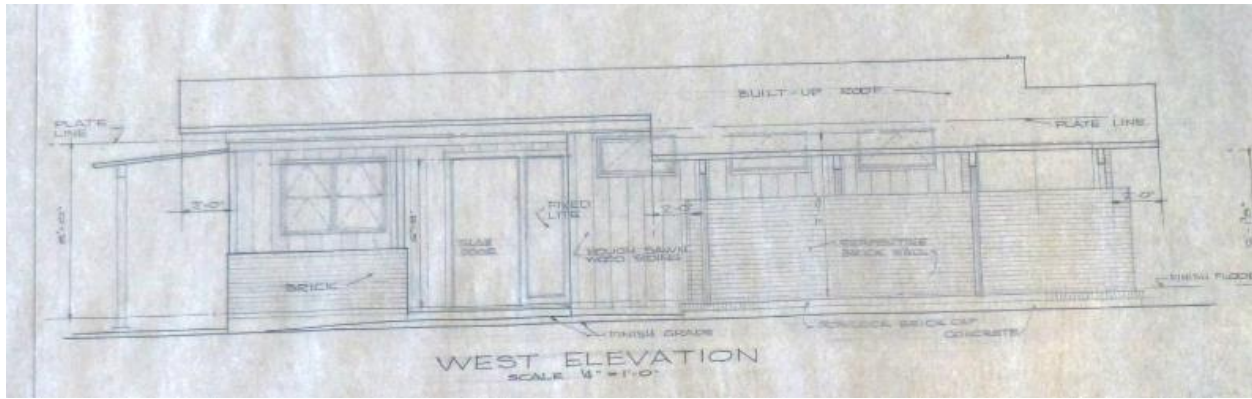
Color sketch, ca. 1953. The south and east (rear) elevations are shown. (Source: Wukasch & Associates files, Austin History Center)



South elevation, n.d. (Source: Wukasch & Associates files, Austin History Center)



South elevation, 5001 Westfield Drive. The carport shown in the plans and illustrations above was filled in at an unknown date. (Source: Google Maps, 2018)



West elevation, n.d. (Source: Wukasch & Associates files, Austin History Center)



West façade. (Source: Google Maps, 2018)

Wukasch designed 2 of the 22 houses in the Air Conditioned Village, one with Hibbetts and one with contractor Frank C. Barron. The Air Conditioned Village was sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, who wanted to showcase—and test—the effects of central air on happiness and health. Houses also included broad overhangs, new types of insulation and ventilation, and strategic window placement for energy efficiency.

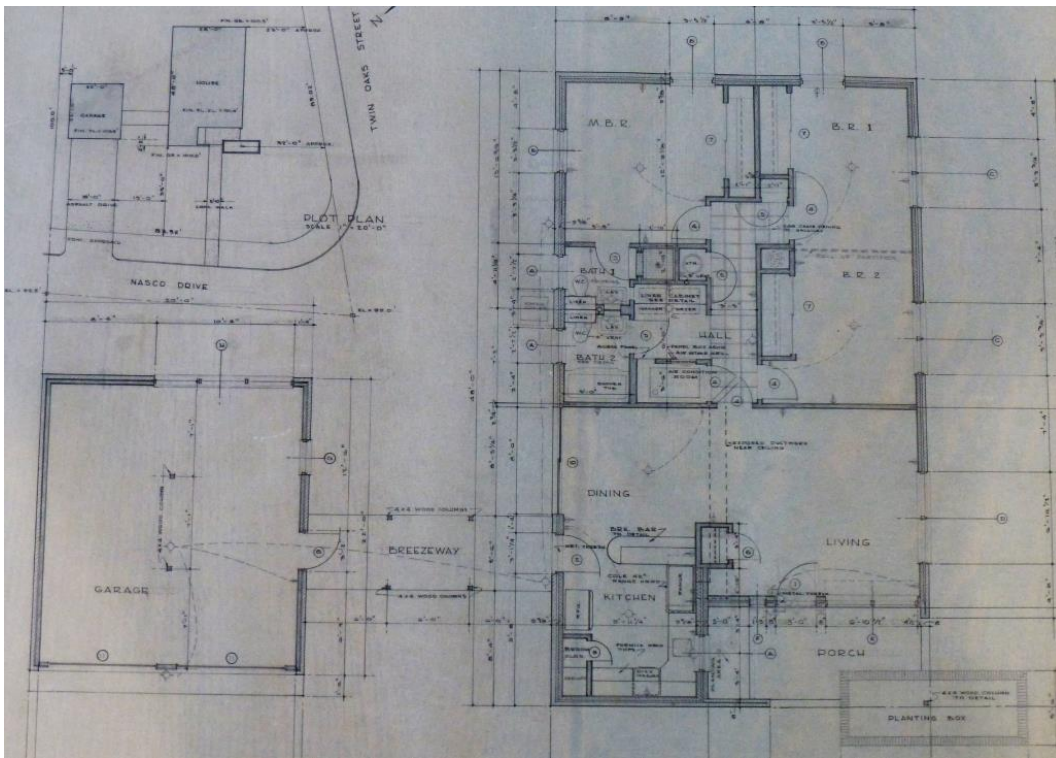
With Hibbetts, Wukasch designed the Lauderdale House (6601 Nasco Drive) around 1954 in the Air Conditioned Village. Built at a cost of \$12,000, the house form was a simple rectangle, with a combined living-dining space and an open breezeway connecting the house to an enclosed garage.



Lauderdale house sketch, 6601 Nasco Drive, 1954. The building was designed with an enclosed garage that was not constructed; the breezeway connecting the house and carport was either enclosed or not constructed as designed. (Source: Wukasch & Associates files, Austin History Center)



Lauderdale house. (Source: Google Maps, 2018)



Lauderdale house plan. (Source: Wukasz & Associates file, Austin History Center)



Homes under construction, April 1954; the Lauderdale house is at the very right. (Source: Dewey G. Mears photograph, Portal to Texas History)



FEATURE HOUSE—C. Ben Hibbets' "The Wonderaire Home" in Air Conditioned Village catches the eyes of visitors not only for its external appearance, but for the numerous conveniences inside. From the built-in stone flower box entrance to the back yard, it's made for home comfort.

CONVENIENT FEATURES ATTRACT ADMIRATION FOR HIBBETS HOME

The many features of the home of C. Ben Hibbets at 6601 Nasco Drive in Air Conditioned Village have already attracted so much attention that it's already been sold.

Look at these items, to name only a few:

There is a laundry washer and drier conveniently located near the bath and bedroom.

Two full baths are of ceramic tile and have installed in them colored fixtures which blend in with the general home color pattern.

Pretty colored plaster walls, something that isn't seen much anymore, are all around. The ceilings are of acoustical tile material, keeping down undesirable noises.

A patio off the dining and kitchen areas is separated by an arcadia sliding glass wall.

The home is of masonry cavity wall construction. It has fiber glass pellet insulation inside. The roof is of built-up gravel.

There's a roll-up partition between two of the bedrooms which can be drawn to make an extra activity room during the day, or make separate bedrooms when desired.

A two-car garage is attached by a living porch.

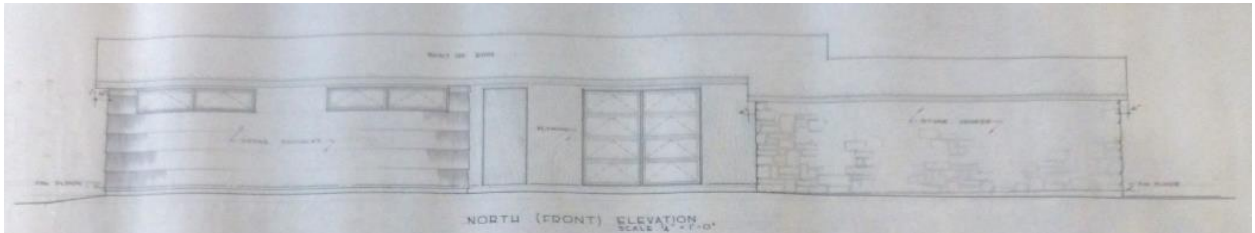
Air conditioning in this home is supplied the year-round by a unit manufactured by Servel.

Contemporary article on Lauderdale house. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)

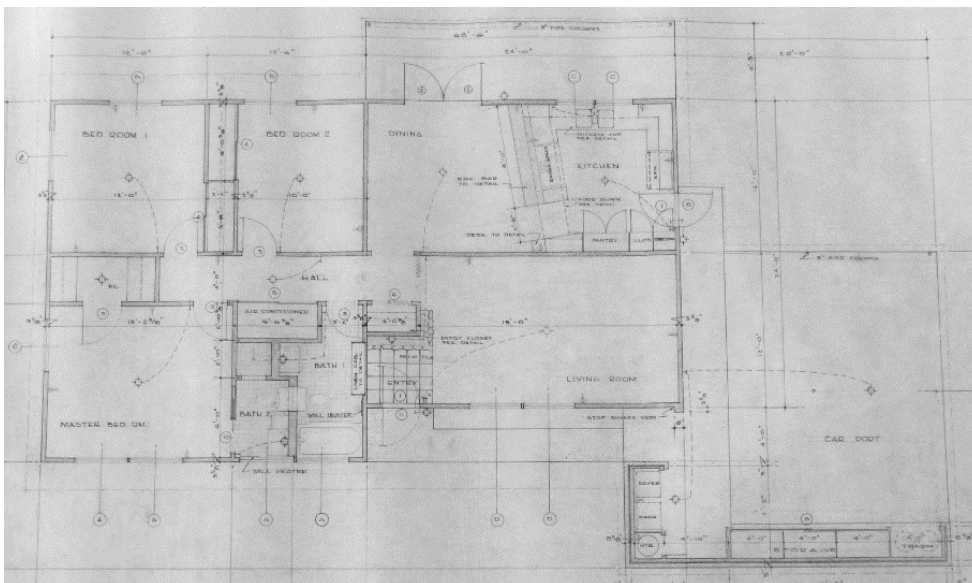
Wukasch's other house in the Air Conditioned Village was built by Frank C. Barron at 2503 Park View Drive and first occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William White. The house was built at a cost of \$14,000 and designed in a simple rectangular plan, similar to the Lauderdale house just around the corner. However, instead of a detached garage, this house featured a prominently located front carport that was faced with white stone and covered by a sweeping shed roof.



White house, 2503 Park View Drive. (Source: Google Maps, 2018)



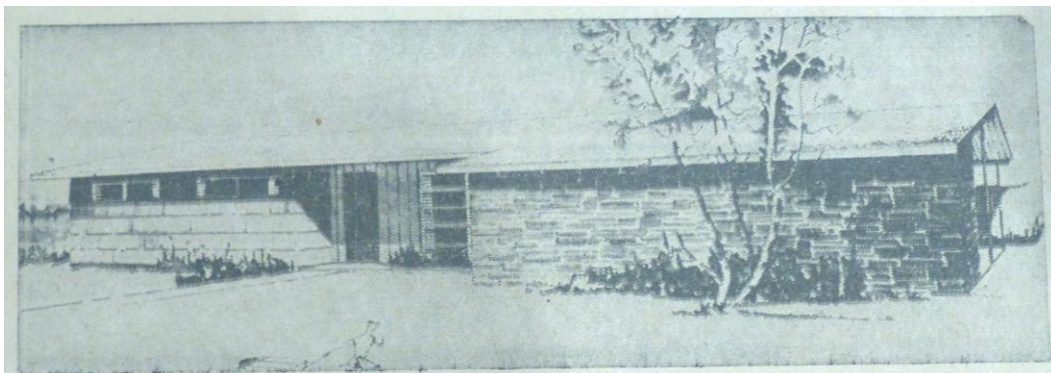
White house, elevation of primary façade. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



White house, floor plan. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



Street view of an Air Conditioned Village, June 1954; the White house is in the center. (Source: Dewey G. Mears photograph, Portal to Texas History)



FAMILY HOUSE—Oak Hill stone combined with Shakertown siding make the front of Frank C. Barron's "The American Standard" immediately outstanding to visi-

tors. Inside, it's made for the whole family with an extra-large kitchen and activity space. There's a private terrace in back of the house.

Barron Home Boasts Extra Large Kitchen

Families that like to "live in the kitchen" will like the Frank C. Barron home in Air Conditioned Village.

This kitchen is large enough for the entire family and could easily be called a kitchen-dining-activity area. Not only is it large, but it's equipped with a pantry, plenty of storage space and multiple kitchen "extras."

A snack bar separates the kitchen and living area. All woodwork is of birch.

This three bedroom, two bath-

room home has jalousie doors opening onto a terrace for outdoor living. A corrugated asbestos fence surrounds the terrace.

Oak Hill stone trim combined with Shakertown siding adorn the outside walls of the home. Double-glazed R. O. W. waning type windows are all around.

The home is air conditioned the year-round by American Standard equipment.

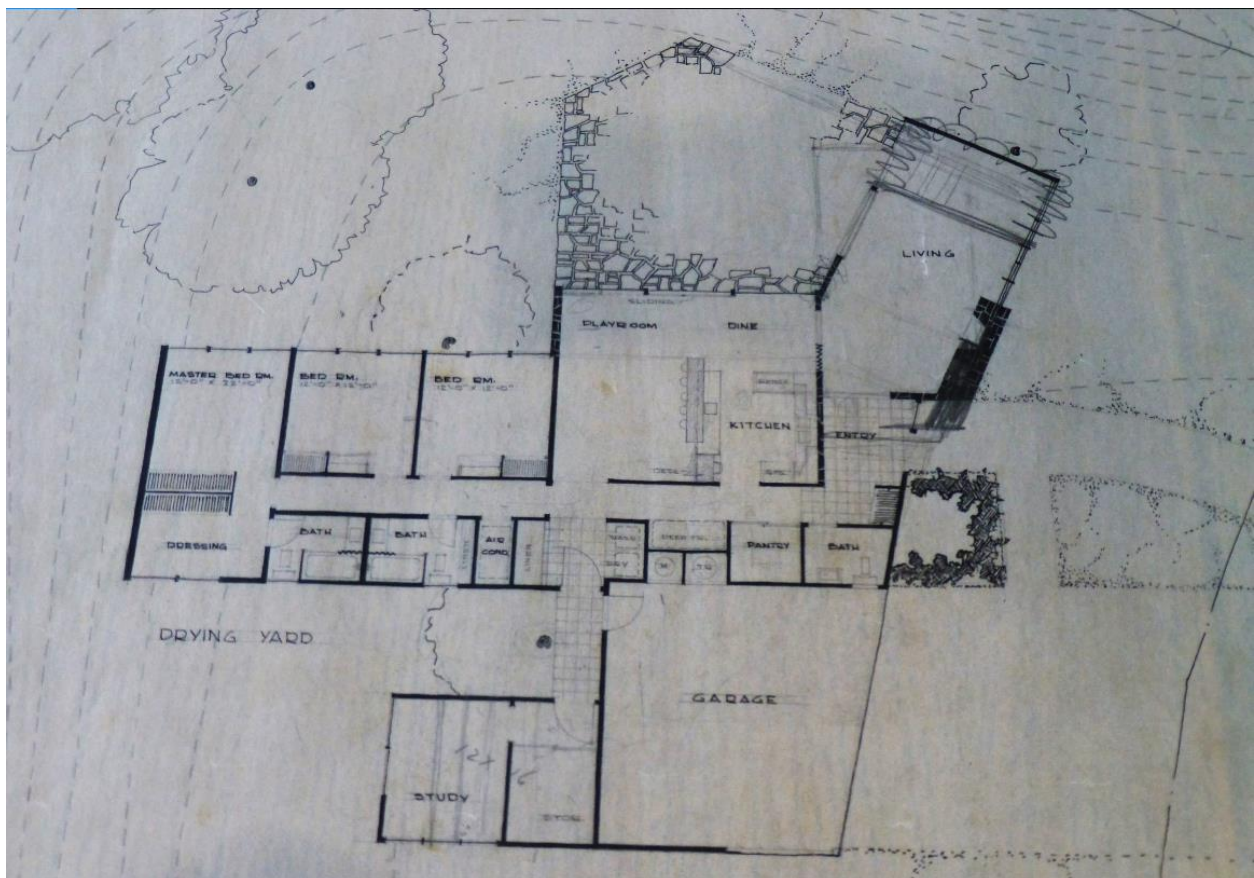
Architect Eugene Wukasch and his associate, Tom Hainze, designed this home for informal living typical of the Southwest.

Contemporary article on White house. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)

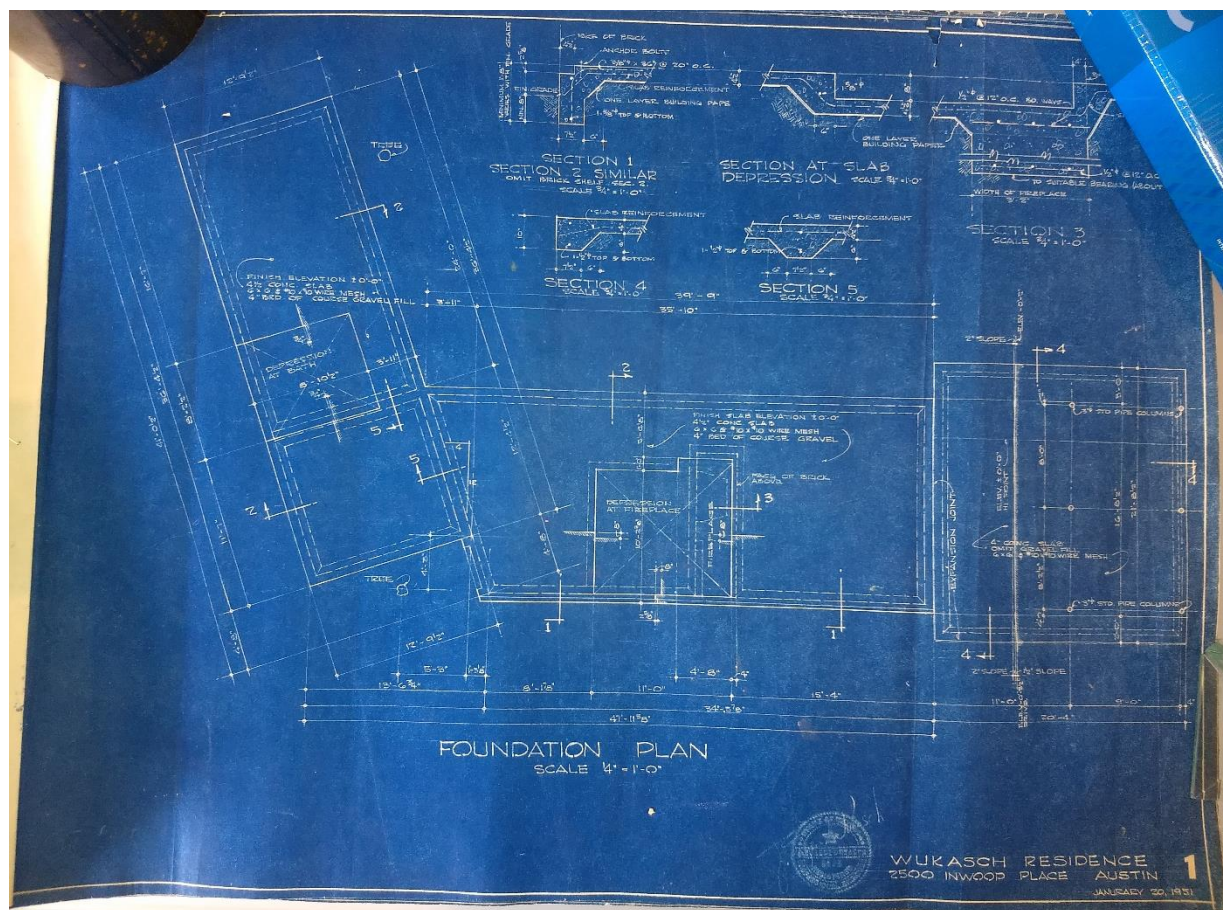
Likely around the same time, Wukasch proposed a design for Frank C. Barron's own home on Turnabout Terrace. The house does not appear to have been constructed, as the design is filed under "Unbuilt Residence Studies" in the Wukasch & Associates archives. The house's floor plan is notably similar to the plan of 2500 Inwood Place, with wings that counterbalance each other in an L-shaped plan, an entrance near the juncture, and a garage to the side.



Barron house, sketch of primary façade, n.d. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



Barron house floor plan, n.d. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



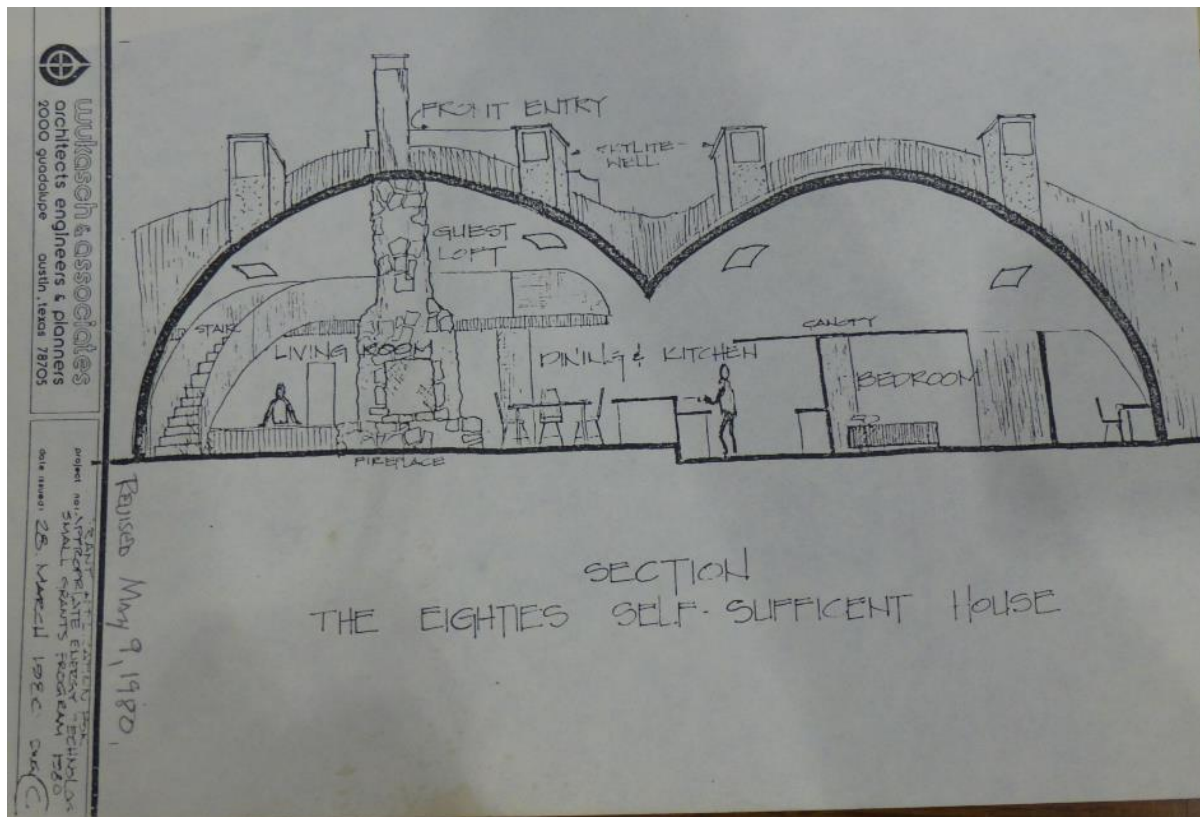
Blueprint for 2500 Inwood Place, dated January 20, 1951. Source: Property owners.

After the mid-1950s, new single-family homes were rare. Girard Kinney worked at Wukasch & Associates for two periods in the 1960s and 1970s. He recalled a heavy workload of commissions from churches and Air Force bases, which would have been more profitable than residential designs. In addition to designs, Wukasch & Associates also handled engineering in house for non-residential projects, making those commissions even more attractive. At the same time, other architects in Austin were better known for residential designs and would have posed stiff competition for residential work.

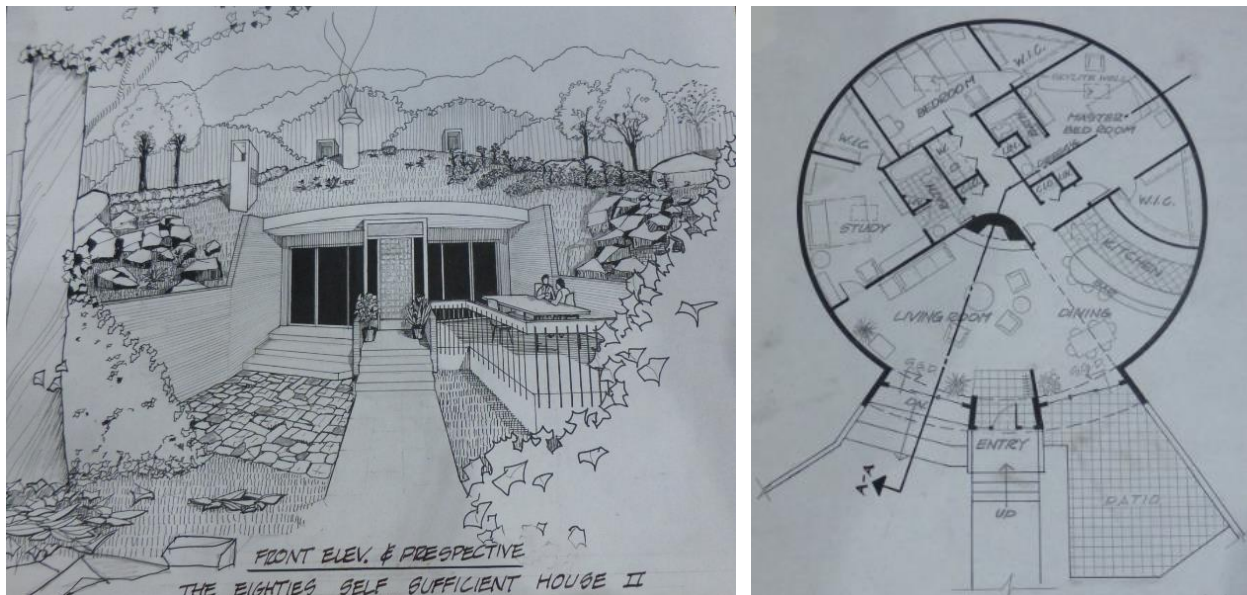
The few houses that Wukasch & Associates did design after the 1950s could be eclectically designed. A weekend lake house (ca. 1962) Wukasch designed for photographer Bill Malone had a traditional cabin design at Malone's request, with generous front and back porches. The Ragin house (ca. 1969) and Goodman house (ca. 1970) were both designed in a more contemporary style, with irregular or T-shaped plans and integrated garage. The Tieman house (ca. 1978) northwest of Austin prioritized cost, simplicity, and preservation of the natural site; and proposed to take "liberties with design" such as combining the kitchen and bath areas in the house's small footprint. Two houses in 1980 were constructed as dome-shaped "Earth Houses," also called "The Eighties Self Sufficient House" I and II. Invoices from the mid-1960s show that Wukasch & Associates designed at least one speculative house for the construction firm of Hilders, Bauerle, and Black, but no drawings were located. Unless noted here, it is not clear which houses were principally designed by Wukasch and which by his associates.



Malone house. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



Section of the Eighties Self Sufficient House I. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)



Elevation and floor plan of the Eighties Self Sufficient House II. (Source: Wukasch & Associates file, Austin History Center)

As noted earlier, Wukasch is primarily renowned as a prolific church designer, completing more than 70 religious building designs between 1959 and 1969. The *Austin American* noted his “statewide reputation in church design” and “sensitive blending of the traditional with warm simplicity.” Wukasch himself spoke about the need to “build something modern but keep alive the spirit of our heritage.” He incorporated historical forms into contemporary design and materials for congregations such as Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, which was awarded honorable mention in a national ecclesiastical design competition in 1957 and featured on the cover of *Texas Architect* in 1958; Windsor Park Presbyterian (now Austin Mennonite), heralded as “one of the most attractive and uniquely designed Presbyterian churches in Austin”; First Presbyterian Church; and many more in Austin and around the state. Wukasch also participated in a national conversation about churches’ changing needs: he served on the board of the American Society for Church Architecture, attended conferences and seminars on religious design, and wrote about church design for religious periodicals.

Though best known for ecclesiastical design, especially in the 1960s, Wukasch’s firm grew to design a range of buildings across Texas: public buildings, fire stations, schools, and master plans. The firm completed some residential additions and renovations, along with “pre-letting” inspections of nearly completed homes as the owner’s representative.

Wukasch invented a new design for clay masonry units that could be used as solar screens for high-reflectivity buildings, and worked with the Teague Brick Company to manufacture and distribute them around Texas, New Orleans, and Detroit.

In the 1960s, Wukasch became more involved in design for aging, including nursing homes, and served as chairman of the Austin Adult Services Council. His design for the Westminster [or Westminster] Manor retirement home was hailed as “a whole new look in retirement living” by *The Austin American*.

A historic preservation advocate, Wukasch was deeply committed to the Travis County Historical Commission. He and Raymond McClure planned Waterloo Park in 1975, a project that included moving the historic Hardeman House into the park and restoring it.

Wukasch also planned Symphony Square in the 1970s, including the adaptive reuse of the Jeremiah Hamilton Building as a concert venue. Wukasch led the restoration of the Hannig Building (206 E. 6th Street), Daniel H. Caswell House (1404 West Avenue), and Morley Building (209 E. 6th Street) and advocated for the preservation of the Nueces County Courthouse.

Wukasch was married twice, first to Doris Stork and later to Anita Brewer Howard. He died in Austin in 2001.



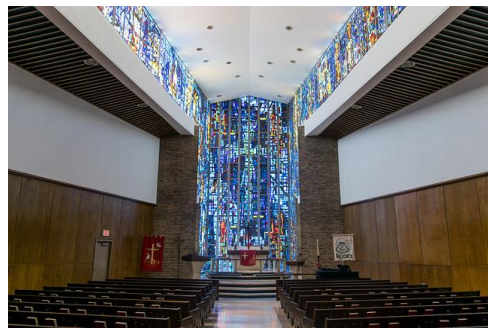
Prince of Peace Lutheran Church (1955)
Photos: Jason John Paul Haskins, via Flickr



Windsor Park Presbyterian Church (1960)
Photos: Jason John Paul Haskins, via Flickr



Immanuel Lutheran Church, Giddings (1960-61)
Photos: Jeremy Clifton, lonestarakroads.com



Gethsemane Lutheran Church (ca. 1963)
Photos: Jason John Paul Haskins, via Flickr



Westminster Manor
Photos: Google Street View

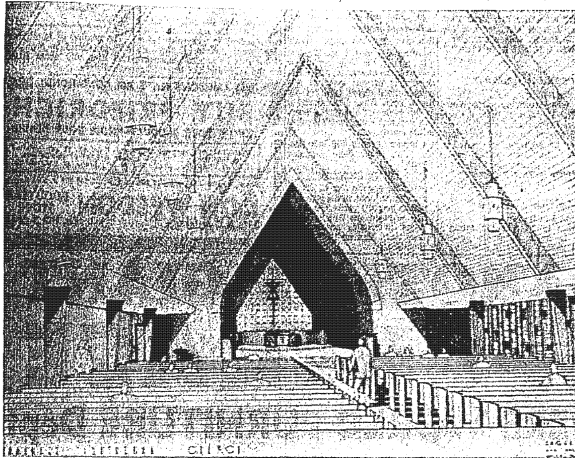


Fire Station No. 18 (1961)

Historical Church Styles Get Contemporary Look

The Austin American (1914-1973); Jul 26, 1959;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. D11



Austin architect Eugene Wukasz's sketch of the interior of the church and nave of the proposed Immanuel Lutheran Church of Giddings illustrates how the architect has given traditional church styles of the past a contemporary approach. Dominating the chancel is a white plaster contemporary cross against a wall of natural brick. Scattered around the cross are

plastic chips which will reflect light from a skylight overhead. The same cross, which has a chalice design superimposed upon it, is repeated in tile mosaics on a large panel on the front of the church. The interior of the sanctuary is of brick, exposed wood beams and wood decking with one wall of multicolored cathedral glass. Bids will be taken on the building, which consists of a fellowship hall and sanctuary, Aug. 5.

Historical Church Styles Get Contemporary Look

Historical styles of church architecture take on a contemporary look in the proposed new Immanuel Lutheran Church of Giddings designed by Austin architect Eugene Wukasz.

In designing the proposed \$200,000 church, Wukasz thoughtfully translated warm traditional forms of the past—such as a church tower and spire—into contemporary idiom.

The 80-foot tower of the new church is a good example of the emergence of historical forms and contemporary design used throughout the sanctuary and fellowship hall. To be constructed of such modern day materials as aluminum and porcelain enamel, the "traditional" spire will be set between two massive brick towers connected by an ornamented aluminum screen.

Another example of historical style blended with modern design is found in the sanctuary where a contemporary cross against a natural finish brick wall dominates the chancel. Surrounding the white plaster cross, which has a chalice design superimposed upon it, are plastic chips which will re-

flect light from a skylight overhead.

Tile mosaics of the same cross design are set into a large triangular panel on the front of the church, integrating the theme inside and out.

In explaining his use of the old with the new in church architecture, Wukasz points to famed architect and engineer Pietro Belluschi who once wrote of church art and architecture: "It has become increasingly apparent that even the conservative people are beginning to doubt the wisdom of blindly copying the historical styles. But freeing ourselves from the bonds of historical styles does not mean rejecting all past experience. The thoughtful architect will appraise the spirit which moves other ages, so that he may himself recapture such spirit, not by imitating but by truly understanding it, which means seeing the thousand ties which bond architecture to its own age."

Belluschi also states that modern communities have neither the time nor the wealth to construct churches comparable to those built in the middle ages when life

revolved around the religious institutions. "However," he says, "if we cannot erect great monuments, we may endeavor to create small temples, in a more human scale, designed in a sensitive and creative manner so as to produce the kind of atmosphere most conducive to worship."

The new Giddings church will consist of a sanctuary with min-

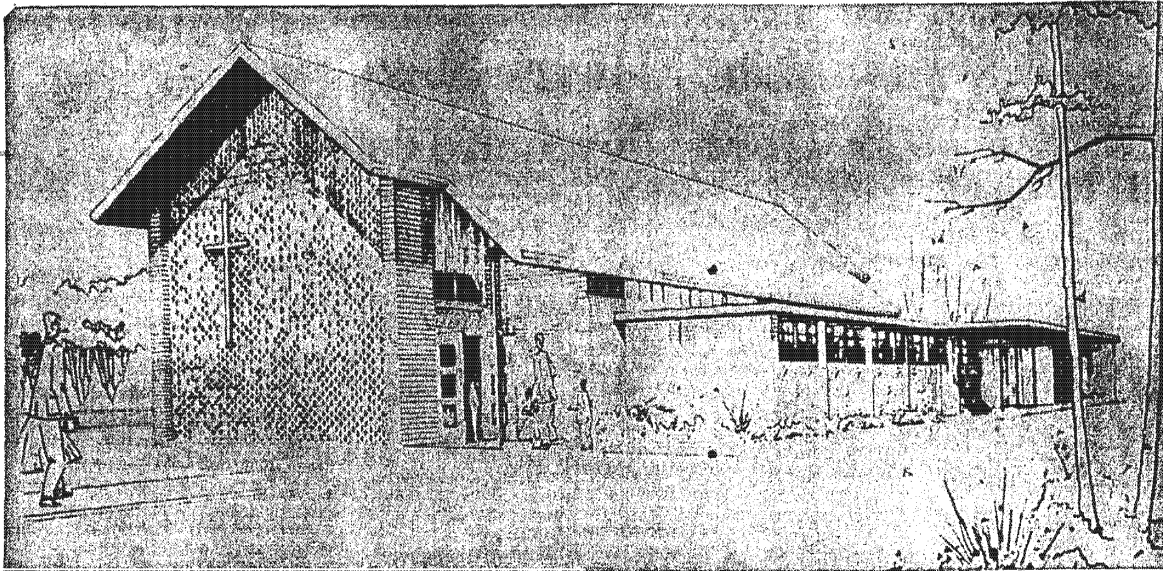
ster's study and church office and a fellowship hall housing kitchen facilities, private dining rooms and special storage.

The Rev. Max Studtmann is pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, and August Zoch is chairman of

the building committee. Secretary of the committee is Charles Koslan, and other members are Harry Merslovsky, Oscar Beisert and G. E. Vahrenkamp, all of Giddings. Bids will be taken on the building Aug. 5.

MESSIAH LUTHERAN

The Austin American (1914-1973); Jun 9, 1957;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. D12



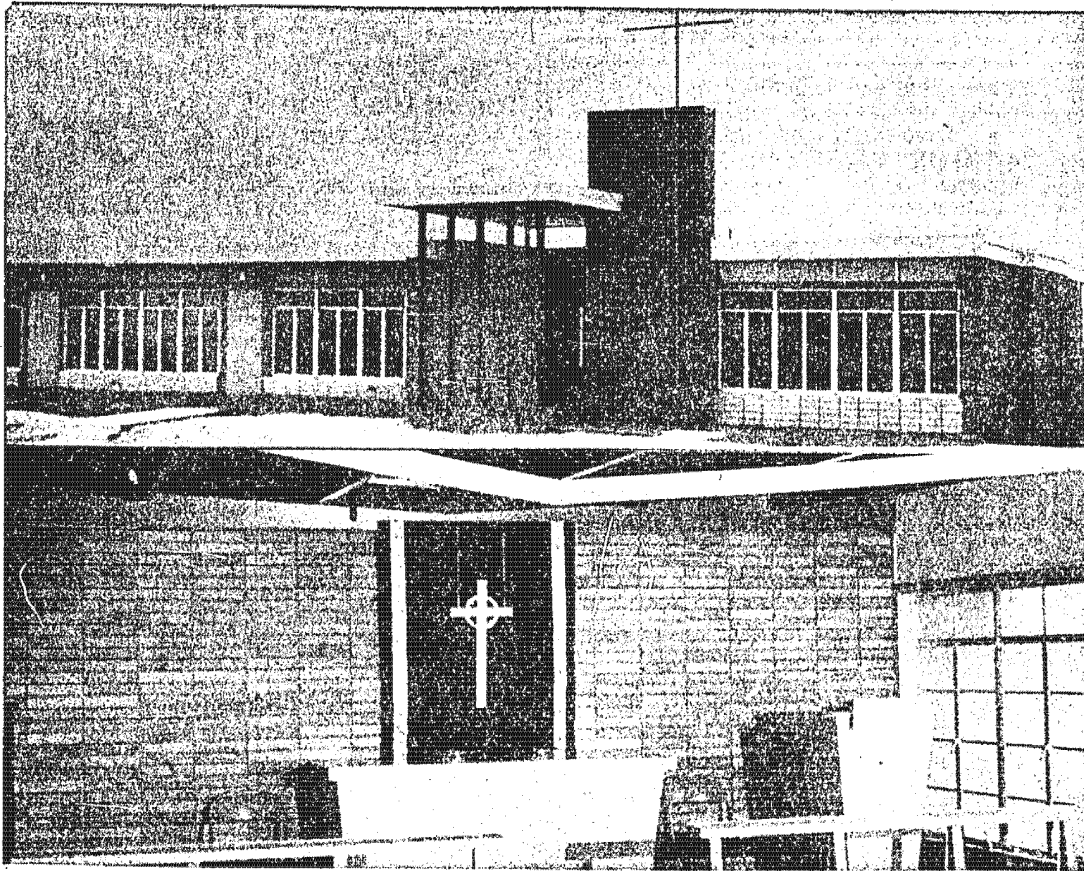
MESSIAH LUTHERAN — Construction of a new \$50,-
000 chapel and Sunday school unit for Messiah Lu-
theran Church, 5600 Cameron Road, will begin after
official groundbreaking ceremonies Sunday after the

11 a.m. service. Designed by Eugene Wukasch, AIA,
the new building makes provision for over 200 per-
sons in the main nave, and will include seven class-
rooms, a study, and a kitchen. A. C. Warner Con-
struction Company has the general contract.

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CHURCH OPENING TODAY

The Austin American (1914-1973); Mar 16, 1958;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
 pg. B7

**CHURCH OPENING TODAY**

Formal opening ceremonies for the first unit of the new St. Mark's Methodist Church will be held Sunday at 3 p. m. Speaker will be Dr. Edmund Heinsohn of the University Methodist Church.

The church is on a five-acre site two miles north of Austin between the Old Dallas Highway and Interregional Highway

at Tedford and Braker Lanes. The land was purchased for the new church by the Austin Methodist City Mission Board.

The brick venner building, costing approximately \$25,000 will serve as a temporary sanctuary and educational unit. Eventually it will be converted into classrooms for the children's division under the church's campus style master

plan. At present it contains the pastor's study, a nursery-kindergarten, and a worship area that divides into three classrooms.

The opening ceremonies Sunday will be followed by an open house. The pastor, the Rev. John B. Berkley, and congregation invite the public to attend the opening service.

St. Mark's was officially con-

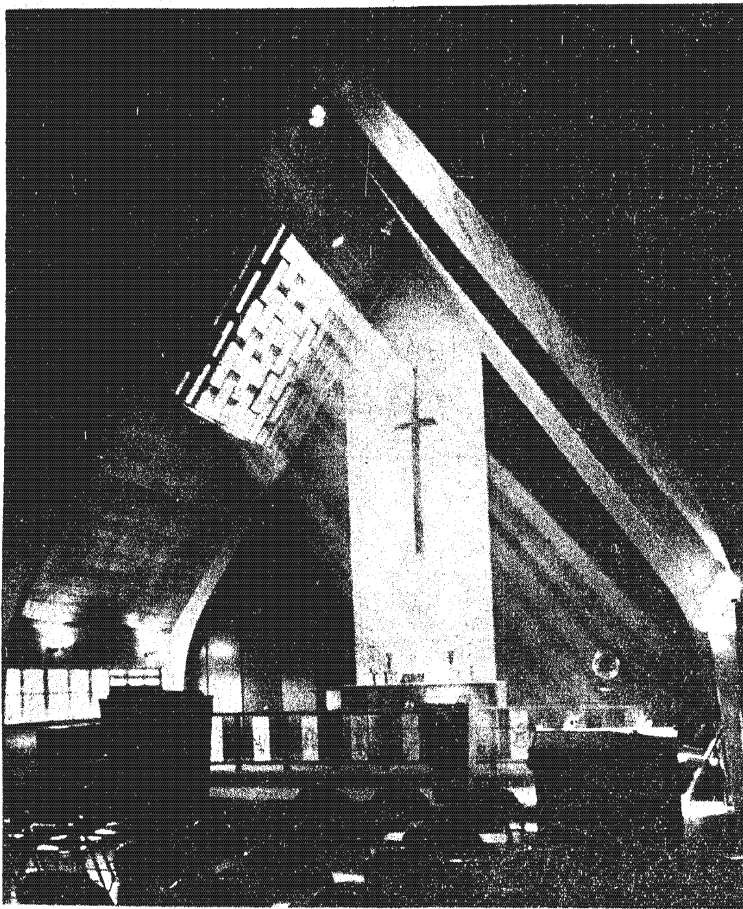
stituted on Sept. 23, 1956, with 34 charter members. Ground was broken for the first building in October 1957.

The architect was Eugene Wukasch, with Ray Wimberly as general contractor. Members of the building committee were Lawrence C. Reid, chairman, Howard M. Peterson, and J. B. Taylor Jr. Mrs. Harry Hall is chairman of the official board.

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Church by Wukasch Wins Exhibit Honor

*The Austin American (1914-1973); Mar 17, 1957;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. B12*



Interior scene depicts contemporary lines of Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, which was awarded an honorable mention in the recent na-

tional ecclesiastical competition in St. Louis. Eugene Wukasch, AIA, Austin architect, designed the structure.

Church by Wukasch Wins Exhibit Honor

One of Austin's recently constructed churches, Prince of Peace Lutheran Church erected last spring at 1635 East Live Oak Street, was awarded an honorable mention at the Annual National Joint Conference on Church Architecture held in St. Louis.

This conference is sponsored jointly by the Church Architectural Guild of America and the National Council of Churches'

Department of Church Building, and was held simultaneously with the St. Louis Art Exposition.

The Guild is a non-profit organization of architects drawn from all over the country, whose interest lies in raising the standards of church architecture. Its members comprise the leading church architects in America today.

The Department of Church Building is made up of executives of 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations that constitute the National Council. These men guide the destinies of much of the church building being done in this country.

The structure, designed by Eugene Wukasch, Austin architect, is in keeping with the contemporary trend away from pseudo-historical styles. No awards have been made for historical designs for the past three years in this competition.

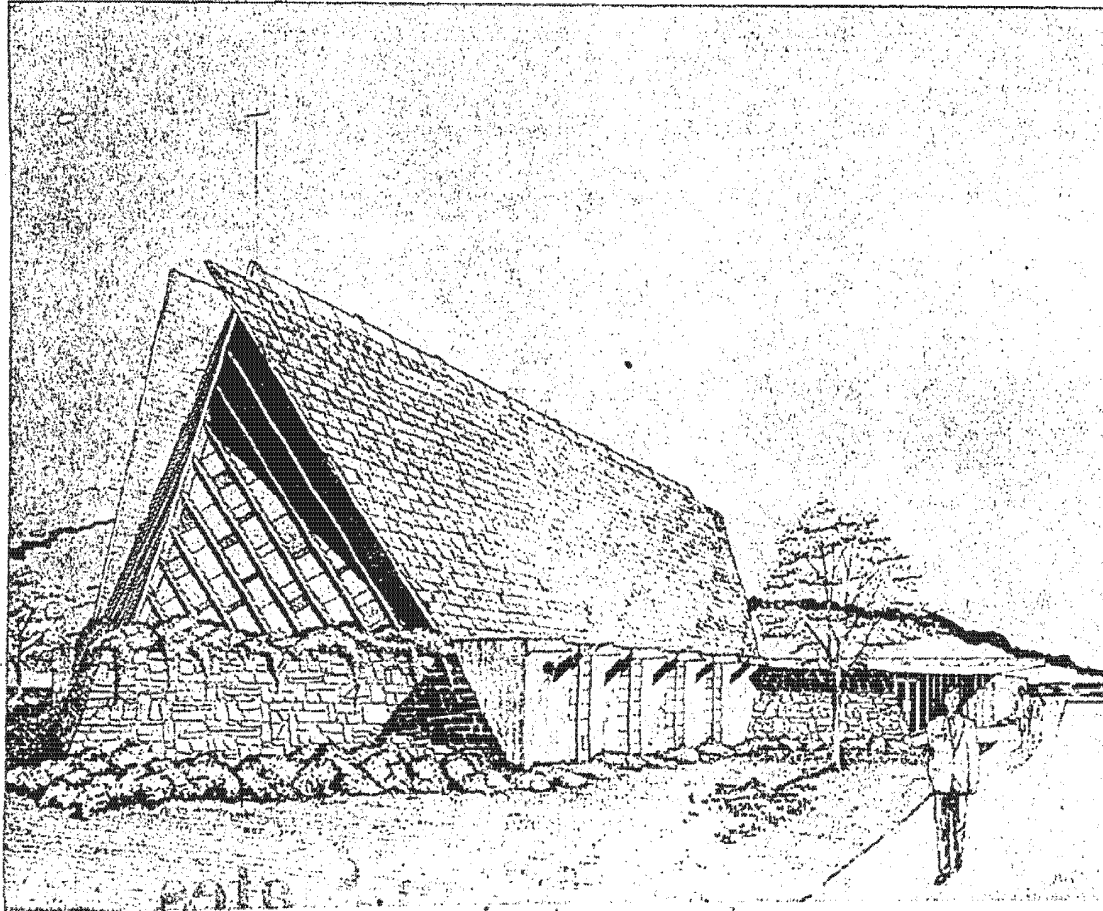
The Prince of Peace Church was organized in the spring of 1954, and since that time has been served by the Rev. David Frans Larson. It is affiliated with the Augustana Lutheran Church and the National Lutheran Council.

Presbyterians Push Drive To Construct New Church

The Austin American (1914-1973); Jun 14, 1959;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman

pg. C12



Windsor Park Presbyterians are beginning a campaign to build a church building at 5800 Westminster Drive.

Pictured here is architect Eugene Wukasch's sketch of the proposed first unit. The congregation now worships at Harris Elementary School.

Presbyterians Push Drive To Construct New Church

Windsor Park Presbyterians will launch their building fund drive Monday, with Campaign Sunday planned for June 21. G. R. Baynum of the National Board of Missions is campaign director. A mass meeting of members and friends of the church will be held Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., at Harris Elementary School.

Constituted and organized into a fully established church on Sept. 22, 1957, the Windsor Park Presbyterian Church is the result of a new church extension program of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, which has for one of its major goals the establishment of 100 new churches a year for the next five years.

The four-acre site at 5800 Westminster Drive, south of the Harris Elementary School, on which the first unit of the new church building will be erected, was selected by the Presbytery of Austin, through its church extension committee for Austin led by the Rev.

Fred E. Brooks, in cooperation with the joint committee on church extension of all Presbyterian churches in Austin. The congregation is temporarily meeting at the Harris School for worship services, with other church activities centering at the "house church," 2405 Wheelless Lane.

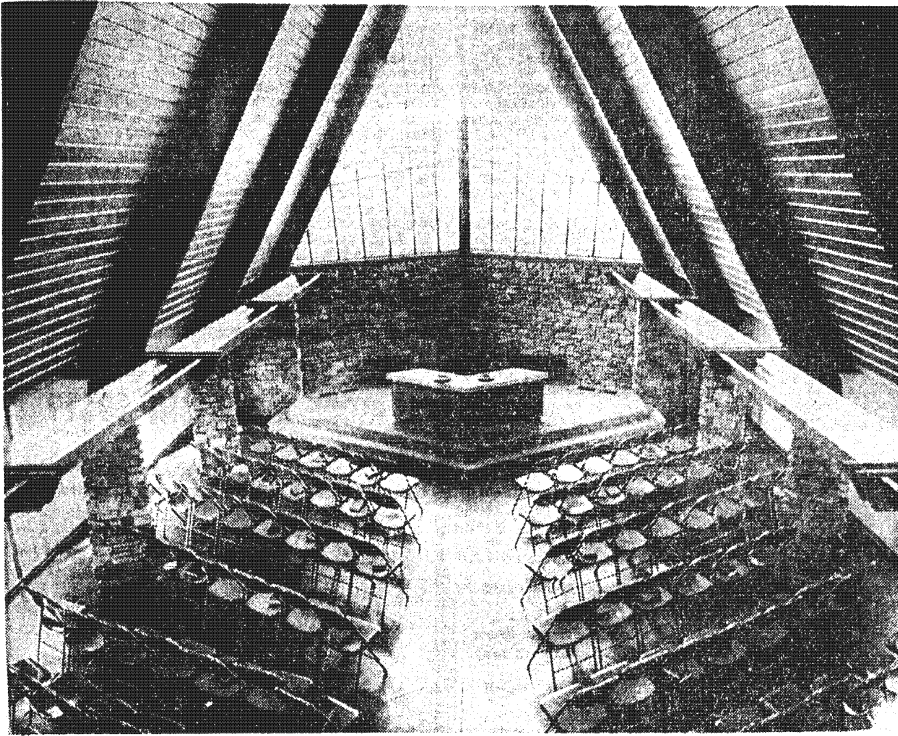
The Rev. H. Peyton Waddill, organizing minister, who began work in the Windsor Park area on Feb. 1, 1957, was installed as first pastor of the church on June 29, 1958. The congregation consists at the present time of 139 members, with more than 100 children attending the Sunday School sessions.

Heading the building program is Dr. John W. Stone, general chairman, with Roy R. Arrington and Thomas W. Munroe Jr., serving as chairman and co-chairman, respectively. The building committee, which has been working with Architect Eugene Wukasch on the plans for the building, consists of Eugene M. Phillips, chairman, J.

R. Adamson, Don R. Hayes, S. Roy Johnson and T. W. Munroe Jr., J. R. Adamson heads the finance committee, with committee members Roy R. Arrington, J. Vernon Cook, Mrs. Dardanella Hicks and Mrs. M. L. Hutchings Sr.

Preparing for the week's campaign activities, William L. Spiegel Jr., heads the preparation committee; Mrs. M. L. Hutchings Sr., promotion; Robert B. Holmes, personnel; captain and Mrs. H. C. Lucas, arrangement; J. R. Adamson, finance; Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. DeMoll, office; and Miss Maxine Bryan, building fund treasurer, the follow-up committee.

New Church Is Example Of Dynamic Architecture
The Austin American (1914-1973); Jan 15, 1961;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
 pg. E9



INTERIOR VIEW SHOWS COMMUNION TABLE AS CENTER OF WORSHIP
 Windsor Park Presbyterian Church finished in stone and beams.

American-Statesman/UPI

New Church Is Example Of Dynamic Architecture

New Windsor Park Presbyterian Church, 5800 Westminister Drive, which was completed this fall is an example of bold, contemporary church architecture.

Architect and engineer Eugene Wukasch said he and the church building committee deliberately worked toward an uncompromisingly forceful and stimulating architecture.

"Our purpose," he said, "was to let young and old alike know visually, tangibly and immediately that the church itself is an alive, dynamic organism."

"The church building relates to the church program. The building is contemporary because today's church program is contemporary."

The church is built of rough fieldstone with a steep roof of asphalt shingles pitched to a height of 35 feet over the sanctuary. Across the top ridge of the roof is a long, narrow skylight, illuminated at night.

H. Peyton Waddill, minister, and the building committee formulated the program requirements before the design work began. This resulted in a request for a strong emphasis on the chancel as the center of worship.

Accordingly, the church is a study in contrast serving to emphasize the central worship area. The north end of the building, where the chancel is located, is infolded in a large window of domestic cathedral glass. Here the roof is high. In contrast, the roof is low and flat over the narthex, office, minister's study and education wing.

The 6,600 square foot project cost approximately \$80,000 and is the first unit of a master plan. The ultimate plan calls for a larger sanctuary and fellowship hall to be built on the four-acre site.

The present construction also contains a kitchen and rest rooms. The space under the choir balcony serves two purposes, for overflow seating and as an auxiliary meeting room.

Another example of multiple use of space is found in the main corridor linking the narthex with the

education wing. Eight feet wide, the corridor features built-in seats between fieldstone piers along the window wall. This seating may be used for small church school classes and informal visiting between services.

The education wing and meeting rooms open onto a central

courtyard with a pass through to the kitchen from the courtyard.

Eugene M. Phillips is chairman of the building committee. General contractor on the job was Raymond Wimberley.

Church Design: a New Face

Prud'homme, Marilyn

The Austin American (1914-1973); May 28, 1961;ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. E1

Church Design: a New Face

*Many Austin
Congregations Are
Turning to Contemporary
Architecture for their
New Church Buildings as
They Discover a Modern
Richness of Symbolism
Plus an Economy of
Construction*

By MARILYN PRUD'HOMME

"First, the Presbyterians say they would not mind joining up with the Episcopalians, and then the Methodists say 'all right, it might be a good idea,' and now they're all choosing sides to see who can build the weirdest church house. I just don't understand it."

Austinites are coming more and more not only to understand these non-period churches but to accept them.

"The word for them is simply 'contemporary,'" says architect Eugene Wukasch. "The new modern churches have no set names."

"After all," he says, "Gothic cathedrals in their day and time were contemporary, too."

Wukasch who has designed many churches throughout the state says there are two dominant things the architect must be mindful of in designing churches: there must be no question that the building represents a church to society. In that respect, the church must be historic. And the public must be able to find the entrance way.

Planning a new building usually follows the same pattern. A building committee from the congregation, the clergy and teachers and the architect must meet together. The building must house and reflect the type of program the particular church is carrying on now and anticipates in the future.

"Most of my congregation thought they'd prefer an Early American structure," says Archie K. Stevenson, pastor of Hyde Park Christian Church. "We compared costs. We had to have a building adequate to house our program."

"For the same amount of floor space it would have cost us from 30 to 50 per cent above our new building's costs if we had built an Early American church," he says.

"Our rustic contemporary building has allowed us to increase our educational and fellowship facilities. In a contemporary design, the architect can create a sanctuary that is churchly and has psychologically the right atmosphere," Stevenson says. "We're real happy with our building and want to tell people about it."

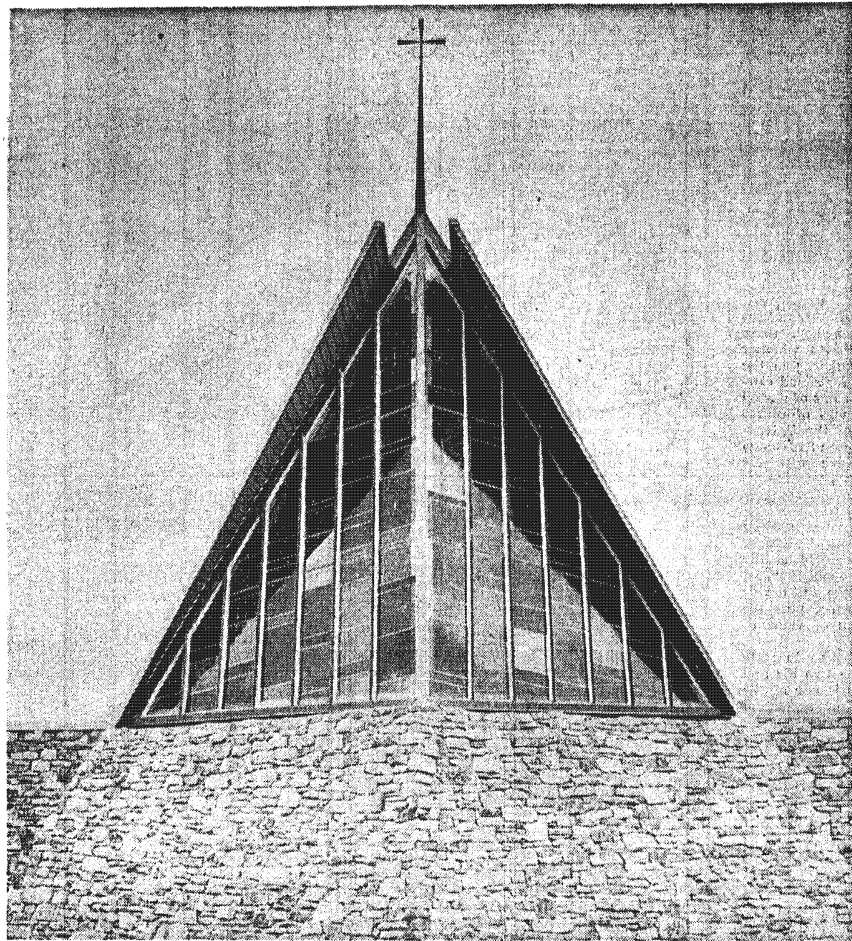
Windsor Park Presbyterian Church's committee went through a similar process to create their building at 5800 Westminister Drive.

"My congregation is made up mostly of young people," the Rev. Peyton Waddill, pastor of Windsor Park Presbyterian, explains.

"We had a brainstorming session to find out what our people thought a church should look like. We realized that our opinions on how a church should look were based on how the churches we went to as children in other cities looked. We favored a colonial building at first."

Waddill says that the committee worked inside out, figured costs and thought of the church's program.

"Our contemporary building looked drastic at first," he says. "We have a slanted steep roof and a divided gable to give



American-Statesman/UPI

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE PROVIDES AN INDEX TO MAN'S PHILOSOPHY IN THE 20TH CENTURY
Slanting roof forms dramatic divided gable at Windsor Park Presbyterian Church.

the illusion that glass windows stick up through the roof to form the skylight. Now the colonial rather than the contemporary appears cold to us."

The church building itself must teach. Dr. Martin E. Marty of *The Christian Century* magazine writes: "To regard one's own age as the consummation of all time is always dangerous. The big movement in church building in the 19th and early 20th centuries was geared toward invoking forms of the past. Despite present needs, they erected buildings that were revivals, adaptations and modification of what was Byzantine, Gothic or Georgian. No longer could ecclesiastical architecture teach. It did not even learn. It repeated."

"Today," he writes, "architects and

churchmen are learning to use the past without escaping into it."

This retention without repetition of the past is evident here in Austin at the newly constructed First Presbyterian Church on Jackson Avenue. The magnificent stained-glass windows from the old church at Seventh and Lavaca have been integrated into the new chapel along with some of the original stones from the old building.

The bright newness in church architecture isn't confined to Protestant denominations. The Roman Catholic churches in Europe were some of the first to delve into and to accept contemporary architecture.

Cardinal Lecaro in "Ten Years of Sacred Architecture in Italy" gives this view: "The artist who creates the church must

deeply exemplify the idea of liturgic worship and must experience and assimilate its soul: then it will be easy and almost spontaneous for him to bring to the men of his time in their own language the echo of the Divine Word."

"It is necessary that the Catholic community realize the true sense of tradition which is not a crystalized form of a specific period of history. God is God of the living and not of the dead."

In the same volume, Quaroni aptly sums up the renewed interest in sacred architecture: "The time has come to see together all the functions which express the aspects of human life, because between them is interdependence in which spirituality is a binding element."

Architect Designed Clay Solar Screens

When Austin architect Eugene Wukaseh designs a building and doesn't like the materials available, he is likely to design his own.

Such was the case with Wukaseh and clay solar screens, a sun-control device being used extensively today throughout the country on apartments, churches, commercial buildings and homes.

Only a few years ago, these masonry solar screens were being made of standard chimney block and pipe cut in short lengths

with no tile units produced specifically for solar screens. While Wukaseh felt that the clay solar screen offered ideal sun control, he believed the masonry materials available left something to be desired in appearance and proper strength when erected.

When Wukaseh designed the Messiah Lutheran Church, 5700 Cameron Road, in the summer of 1957 he planned a masonry solar screen for the front and rear of the sanctuary, but suggested the men of the church make their own concrete blocks for their church.

Later, Wukaseh was forced to give up standard chimney block cut in appropriate lengths for solar screens on the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Abilene and a solar screen of clay pipe on the Walnut Hill Lutheran Church in Dallas.

Asked by a representative of the Teague Brick Company of Teague, Texas, why he didn't use more masonry solar screens, Wukaseh confessed he was exasperated with what he considered make-shift materials. He convinced the brick company there was a need for a masonry tile unit designed especially for use in solar screens.

Wukaseh designed a tile unit for the brick company that would

create an attractive design when erected as well as provide strength a running bond instead of the weaker stack bond used with clay units then available.

Today, the clay solar screen tile designed by Wukaseh and produced by the Teague Brick Company has been used in schools and churches over Texas, a commercial building in New Orleans and on large motels in the Detroit, Mich. area.

The brick company announced this week the sale of what is to their knowledge the nation's largest order of solar screen tile ever placed. The Wukaseh design tile will be used on a four-story multi-unit apartment building in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wukaseh had occasion to specify his own tile design recently

when he designed remodeling of the San Juan Lutheran Church, 2704 East Second Street. Here the clay solar screen is used in front of the entrance, providing an interesting exterior feature for a simple church building as well as sun control.

Wukaseh says with the extensive use of glass today, sun control is a major problem and a clay solar screen is an almost ideal way to solve it. Maintenance free and economical, the masonry screen keeps the sun out and still allows the desired visibility.

Since Wukaseh started work with the Teague Brick Company on his tile design in 1957, several other clay tile units as well as concrete block and terrazzo units designed specifically for solar screens have been placed on the market. Wukaseh's design features a continuous, reptilian circle with one tile unit only a segment of an attractive, overall design pattern. It is laid like

brick providing strength through a conventional running bond.

Architect Designed Clay Solar Screens
The Austin American (1914-1973); Feb 28, 1960;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. C14



Eugene Wukaseh, Austin architect, right, and J. D. Davidson of the Teague Brick Company, discuss the clay tile units Wukaseh designed specifically

for use in solar screens. The Teague Brick Company produced the Wukaseh designed tile units.

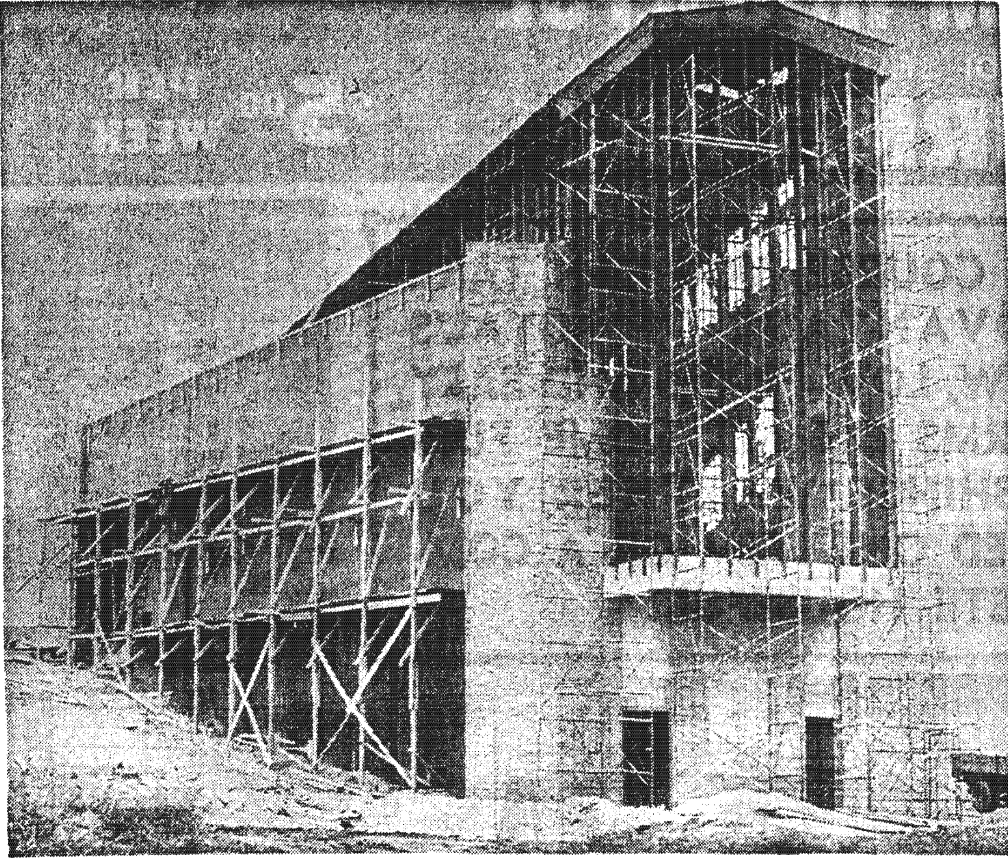
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New Construction Technique in Use

Wightman, Marj

The Austin American (1914-1973); Oct 21, 1962;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. C13



American-Statesman/UPI

TWIN POST-TENSIONED CONCRETE BEAMS SUPPORT GETHSEMANE LUTHERAN CHURCH ROOF

New techniques perfected in Europe and now used in Texas bridges comes to Austin.

New Construction Technique in Use

By MARJ WIGHTMAN

A post-tensioning of concrete beams perfected by German engineers to save steel during World War II is the key support technique used in the new Gethsemane Lutheran Church now under construction at Anderson Lane and Purnell Road.

New to Austin, this revolutionary method of putting steel tendon support into masses of concrete was first used in Texas on the Corpus Christi Bay Bridge and expressway bridge work in Houston.

"Gethsemane Lutheran is the first big project to use post-tensioning in Austin and we're pleased with the way it's going," Eugene Wukasz, local architect with a statewide reputation in church design, said.

Dedication ceremonies for the new building for Austin's oldest Lutheran congregation are set for Nov. 19. The original church erected by Swedish Lutherans in the area was located at Congress and 16th Street.

This first section of the church building will be expandable into a much larger structure as the congregation grows, Wukasz said. Later in the master plan for development of the new church property, new wings will be added on each side of the central structure. Future plans for the church also call for educational and administrative buildings and an outdoor amphitheater suitable for sunrise services.

Wukasz, who spotted many examples of post-tensioning in Europe this summer, is enthusiastic about the process.

"The beams we've used are 95 feet long—much too long to carry down the highway," the architect points out. "With the post-tensioning process, we could put the steel supports inside right here—and then tighten the whole thing with jacks once the concrete had cured."

Two post-tensioned beams in the new church building carry the entire roof load.

\$1.5 Million Retirement Project Going Up Here

The Austin American (1914-1973); Feb 3, 1963;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman

pg. B11

\$1.5 Million Retirement Project Going Up Here

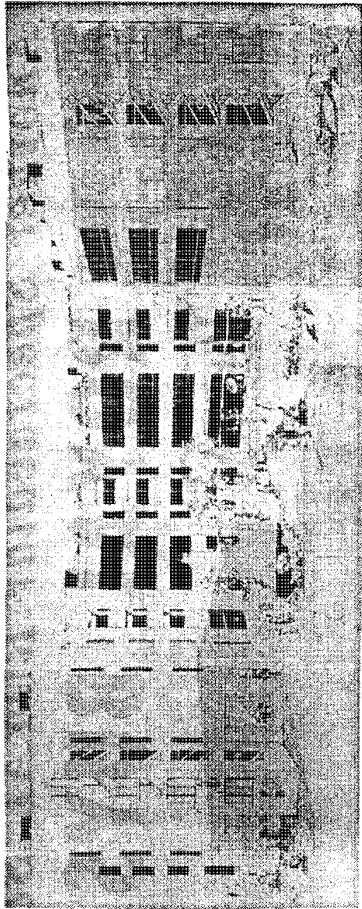
A whole new look in retirement living will come to Austin in December, 1963, and construction is scheduled to be completed on the Westminister Manor retirement project. Designed by Austin architect Eugene Wulfsberg, the Manor will be built on three acres of land allocated from the new Westminister Manor retirement project. The project, which will feature 200 attractive apartments with maid and laundry service. If a resident

When the church moved to its new home, the congregation re-organized itself to reflect the needs of God. It is this deep faith in the need for growing service among people of all ages that led to the retirement home development. The Westminister Manor is a Presbyterian Church project, said these men and women do not want to stop living when age comes. They want to continue to live as the reason Westminister Manor was planned to be near the main stream of Austin life.

Members of the board of trustees have been selected and the board has committed to study retirement home needs and appoint a committee to study the needs of the church session. The Westminister Manor is a non-profit corporation. Plans for building the home were then set up.

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Westminister Manor, an apartment type retirement home, will be built at 4100 Jackson Road adjacent to the First Presbyterian Church. Endorsed by the church and Alamo Presbyterian, the 200-unit building will cost \$1.5 million. Bids will be let in December, 1963. Construction is expected to take one year. Facilities will include a dining room, craft rooms, greenhouse, barber and beauty shops, and an infirmary. It is being built by Westminister Manor Inc., a non-profit corporation.

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Downtown park to be 'hiding place': Respite offered from too much concrete
Reaves, Gayle

The Austin American Statesman (1973-1987); Aug 14, 1975;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. A1

Downtown park to be 'hiding place'

By GAYLE REAVES

Mention "Waterloo Park"

and "Symphony Square," and ears start to perk up in a lot of different places: among symphony supporters and music lovers, historians and preservationists, ecologist fans of Waller Creek and old trees, bicentennial planners and, last but not least, the toilers in downtown office buildings, looking for a cool green escape from all the concrete.

Waterloo Park is what is hiding in the midst of the construction workers' dream that is downtown Austin east of Colorado Street. There won't be another park like it in this city for 100 years, says Leon Lurie.

Lurie is the director of Austin's Urban Renewal Agency, the city agency which is developing the park, along

Waller Creek between 10th and 15th Streets, with federal funds. Although it is basically a single-agency project, people with many different interests have had a share in its planning. The city's Parks and Recreation Department has okayed all plans.

The park is part of the Brackenridge Urban Renewal Tract, out of which also came the land for Brackenridge Hospital's new wing. The University of Texas' special events center and new nursing school building, state parking garages and a couple of private redevelopment projects.

The park area is in two sections, being developed simultaneously. The largest section is Waterloo Park

proper, between Trinity and the now being rerouted Red River Street, and 15th and 11th Streets. Symphony Square, a southeastward extension of the park area, takes up both sides of 11th Street east of Red River.

Architects Eugene Wukasch and Raymond McClure left as little as possible to chance in planning Waterloo Park.

Respite offered from too much concrete

and not enough privacy.

"The need for a downtown park is really tremendous," McClure said. "The density from 8 to 5 in this part of Austin approaches that of Manhattan or Chicago. There is a basic emotional need of someone crammed up in an office to get out."

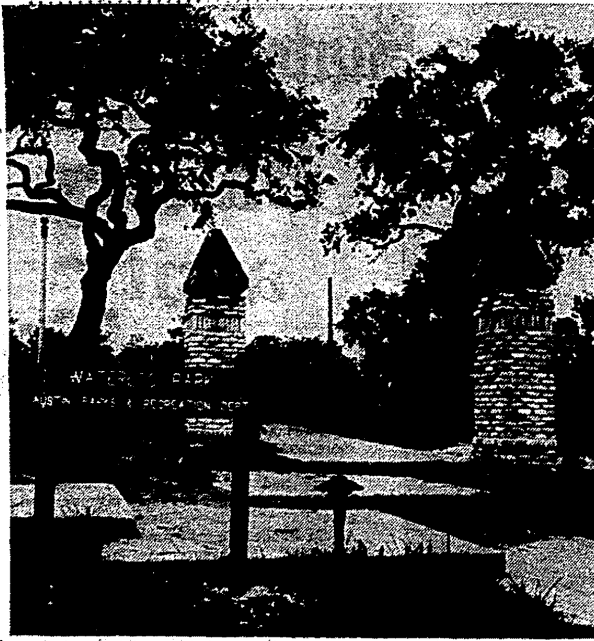
To soothe those kinds of emotional needs, the park will provide a lot of small "hiding places" from the busy outside world, McClure said. Whenever you have a couple of trees and bushes, we'll put a bench, to make a sort of sheltered retreat. The perimeter of the park will also be screened with bamboo, sycamore and other plants, to block out sight and sound of automobiles passing by.

Another facet of Waterloo as an urban park is the need for it to be adaptable to use for organized activities, such as art shows, street concerts, and even fashion shows. These uses, too, were planned for.

The second group of people toward whom the park is oriented is tourists visiting the Capitol area. For that reason, the main entrance to the park will be located at 13th Street, from where planners figure most tourist traffic will approach. A wooden deck at the entrance also gives the best view of the Capitol from anywhere in the park.

Throughout the park, trails, benches and other facilities are planned, as McClure explained, to help people to enjoy the natural beauties by singing them out, by

(See DOWNTOWN, Page 2)



ENTRANCE TO A-BUILDING DOWNTOWN PARK
Rest-easy site offered harried workers, others

Downtown park progressing

(Continued from Page 1) emphasizing them. A trail may point directly at a particularly beautiful tree, for instance, then veer off to give an exceptional view of the creek.

"Walking within a city park in a central urban setting is not simply moving from one place to another," noted Eugene Wukasz in a critique of park plans. "There should be reasons for the meandering forms of pathways and location of benches in relationship to vistas, shade, contrasts, tactile experiences and strategic plant details."

For people who like to observe nature in a more formal setting, a brick "concourse," a series of descending platforms lined with planter boxes of azaleas and crepe myrtle, and dotted with benches, is planned between the 13th Street entrance and the secondary entrance at 12th Street.

Austinians who long ago fell in love with the old concrete arch bridges across Waller Creek, but figured that when construction began in the area, they were due to fall, have a pleasant surprise in store. The bridges will remain as integral parts of the park for such events as concerts. The other, where 12th Street crosses the park, will be planted with lots of greenery and will still function as a bridge.

The utilization of the bridges points up another guiding philosophy in the planning of the park. Architects realized that most of what was there was already beautiful. So they are saving as much as possible and changing as little as possible.

Strict instructions had to be issued to contractors, Lurie

explained, to keep bulldozers away from all trees. As a result, only three trees (including one century plant which construction crews did manage to bulldoze under) have been lost, other than dead ones, McClure said.

The same concept, of using the old and the already there, was used throughout. There a house once stood on a hillside with garage underneath, the pillars and gates of the garage, the steps and platforms, have been left as the nucleus of an unstructured playground. The wisteria and jasmine planted around the site of the house have also survived.

At another site in the park, the grape arbor built by a former creekside dweller has been preserved, and will be "refurnished" with new posts and latticework to hold up the vines. Flowering plum and peach trees, among the more than 100 additional trees to be added in the park, will also lend their color to the arbor.

Even the new brick concourse will partake of the old. It is being built largely with old brick, salvaged from Austin homes. The two pillars which mark the entrance to the concourse are topped with gatepost ornaments also salvaged from old homes, and the lampposts which help light the park will be the ornate stone and metal ones saved from other parts of town.

Still, the faces of the park are not exhausted: an old cistern will become the center of a new jasmine-covered gazebo. Three dams in the creek — two of them built in a style approaching that of early Texas settlers — will create ponds along the creek deep enough for fish to live in.

The hike and bike trail does not, lamely follow the top of the creek bank everywhere, but for much of the length of the park, descends to the actual limestone creek bed beside the water. Where the trail crosses under the 14th Street bridge, a tunnel is being constructed to let hikers and bikers continue along the bottom of the creek without mounting the bank. And one whole area of the park will be planted in bluebonnets and Indian paintbrush.

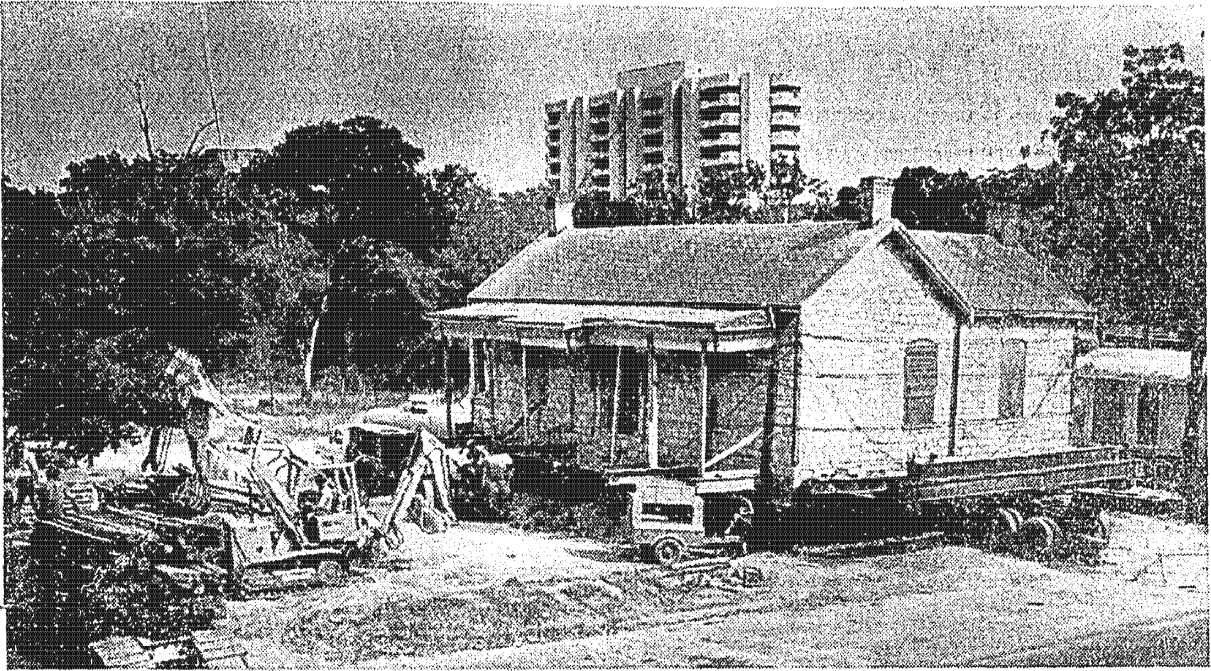
Parking for Brackenridge Hospital will be located just across the new Red River from the park, and several footbridges will provide access to the main park area from the Red River side of the creek. Hospital and park planners hope to more conveniently connect the two areas in the future, to allow hospital patients and their visitors to enjoy the park.

"We did a lot of things because we enjoyed them," architect McClure said. "We made some decisions, like where to put tables and benches, on the basis of what felt good, or what looked like fun. When we were laying out the master plan, our office was right here on the creek, and sometimes we would come and sit out under a tree or along the creek, to see what we enjoyed most."

If that seems a rather personal involvement with the park, it is the same kind of interest that so many people are taking in the project. One man, hearing of the park, called up to describe a type of steps he had sat on and enjoyed while in Europe. Sure enough, planners found some steps of the type and included them in the park.

Historic house defies mover

The Austin American Statesman (1973-1987); Aug 22, 1976;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. B1



Staff Photo by Larry Murphy

THE MOVING OF THE MILLION-POUND HARDEMAN HOUSE WAS DELAYED SATURDAY BY A BROKEN AXLE

Workers plan to make adjustments so the building can be moved from its present location at 16th and Trinity to Symphony Square next weekend

Historic house defies mover

Sometimes even the best of plans fail, or at least are delayed.

Such was the case Saturday when house-mover Jack Logan of San Angelo tried to move the Hardeman House from its present location at 16th and Trinity to 1101 Red River in Symphony Square.

Problems developed when the house, constructed of Texas limestone and weighing 1 million pounds, was not perfectly balanced on the 50-wheeled moving vehicle. After moving the house about 15

feet, an axle broke, according to Eugene Wukasch, an architect and engineer on the project.

But there's still hope.

Workmen were adjusting the position of the house on the beams and tires and more tires were being brought from San Angelo. A replay of the move is scheduled for 8 a.m. next Saturday.

The 1860's structure is early Texas classic architecture, according to Wukasch, complete with 18-inch walls and Corinthian

columns. Restoration is expected to be completed by the spring of 1977, when it will be leased as a restaurant.

The house is named for one-time resident William P. Hardeman, who was active in the Texas Revolution, the Mexican and Civil wars. He was also an Indian fighter with Erastus (Deaf) Smith.

Hardeman served in various public offices including inspector and superintendent of railroads and superintendent of public buildings and grounds.

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What went up is coming down

Old facade reveals itself behind slats of '30s modernization

By DAVID FRINK
American-Statesman Staff



Worker Scott Carson watches from roof as slats peel away

By DAVID FRINK
American-Statesman Staff

The original face of one of oldest buildings, hidden behind two generations, recently was unscarred.

After a day-long operation that had covered the Hannig 206 East Sixth Street since the 40s, the facade of the more than century-old building will need only a small amount of restoration, said Eugene Wukasch of aies, the local architects leading three-story structure which in the Gage New and Used Furniture

Being restored for a number local businessman Wesley E Building is thought to date back 1870, Landmark Commission. It was built by Joseph Hannig known as one of Texas' finest as one of several husbands of the survivor of the Alamo massacre many of the dead Texans of the deposition is the basis for most, rounding the incident.

The Morley Drug Store occupied several years in the late 1800s from Hannig's family by Carl his heirs held it until 1975, when group of local businessmen Wukasch, Stephen Furr, J. Murray Bowden, William Choate and Gary Bradley.

It is under a long-term lease the Baker's Dozen shops in Highland and Dobie Malls. Wukasch said a cafe and bakery will be the tenants of the building when finished inside, along with Terry's Typing Service. There also will be some space available for lease.

The original face of one of downtown Austin's oldest buildings, hidden behind a stucco mask for two generations, recently was uncovered virtually unscarred.

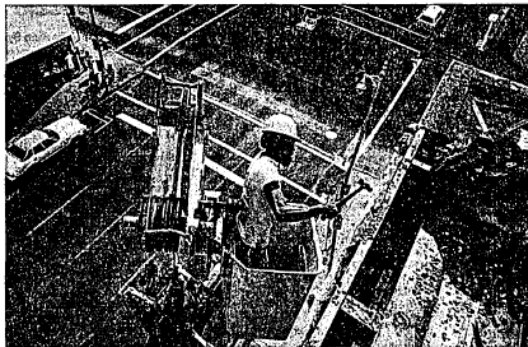
After a day-long operation to remove the shell that had covered the Hannig Building at 204 and 206 East Sixth Street since the late 1930s or early 40s, the facade of the more than century-old building will need only a small amount of restoration. Its Victorian-style stonework was found totally intact, said Eugene Wukasch of Wukasch & Associates, the local architects leading restoration of the three-story structure which most recently housed the Gage New and Used Furniture Store.

Being restored for a number of retail uses by local businessman Wesley Embry, the Hannig Building is thought to date back to the late 1860s or 1870, Landmark Commission members said.

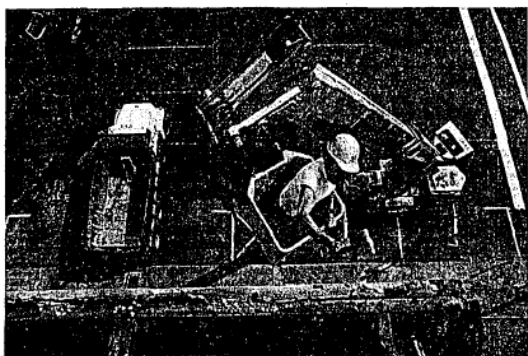
It was built by Joseph Hannig who was best known as one of Texas' finest cabinet makers and as one of several husbands of Suzanna Dickinson, the survivor of the Alamo massacre who identified many of the dead Texans of the battle and whose deposition is the basis for most of the history surrounding the incident.

The Morley Drug Store occupied the building for several years in the late 1800s. It was purchased from Hannig's family by Carl Belisch in 1909 and his heirs held it until 1975, when it was sold to a group of local businessmen which includes John Wooley, Stephen Furr, J. Murray Bowden, William Choate and Gary Bradley.

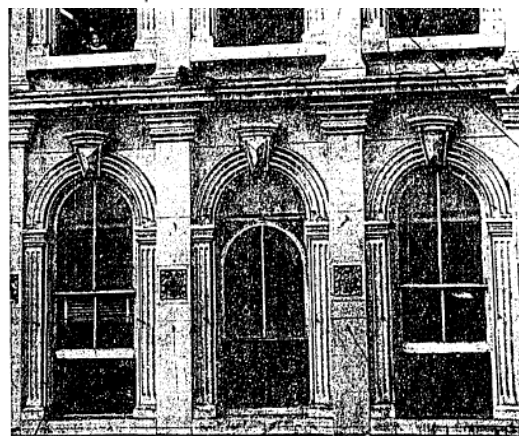
It is under a long-term lease to Embry, owner of the Baker's Dozen shops in Highland and Dobie Malls. Wukasch said a cafe and bakery will be the tenants of the building when restoration work is finished inside, along with Terry's Typing Service. There also will be some space available for lease.



Carson chips away at old Gage storefront attached in late 1930s to discover facade



Carson uses 'cherry picker' on Gage Building three stories over 6th and Brazos Streets



Child, upper left window, peers from old Victorian building as it looked in late 1930s.

Doris Lucille Wukasch (nee Stork) was born in 1924 in Somerville, Texas. She attended Austin High School and the University of Texas. After graduation, she worked as a laboratory technician at the Texas State Department of Health. She married Eugene Wukasch in 1945 and moved to Corpus Christi, where he was stationed. Between 1954 and 1966, she worked as executive secretary for Wukasch Architects and Engineers. She and Eugene Wukasch had four children; their marriage was dissolved in 1971.

Doris earned a Master of Education from UT in 1969 and taught math in the Austin Independent School District between 1970 and 1985, then taught in Papua New Guinea for a year in 1986 with Wycliffe Bible Translators. Doris Wukasch died in 2005.

Doris Stork, J. E. Wukasch Are Married:
The Austin American (1914-1973); Jul 8, 1945;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American
 pg. A4

Doris Stork, J. E. Wukasch Are Married

Rev. Roesener Reads Double Ring Rites Joining UT Exes

Miss Doris Lucille Stork and Joe Eugene Wukasch, ART 3-c of USNR, were married by the Rev F. G. Roesener in a double ring ceremony Saturday at 8:30 p. m. at St. Martin's Lutheran church.

Miss Stork is the daughter of Mrs. Edwin W. Stork and the late Dr. Stork of 3123 Hemphill park, and Mr. Wukasch is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe A. Wukasch of 1101 West 22 1-2 street.

The Rev. Roesener read the vows before the palm banked altar decorated with baskets of white carnation and peonies and candelabra of white tapers. Miss Virginia Dare sang the bridal solo, "The Lord's Prayer," accompanied by Miss Lois Zabel who also played "Evening Prayer" by Humperdinck, "Poem" by Fibich, "Liebestraum" by Liszt, "Lullaby" by Godard, "Traumerei," and the traditional wedding marches.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother-in-law, DeWitt W. Cox, Jr., wore a satin-backed crepe gown with fitted bodice, round marquisette yoke, full skirt falling in brief train, long pointed sleeves. Her headdress, pearlized clusters of orange blossoms, caught a finger-tip veil of bridal illusion. She carried a white orchid on a white Bible and wore a triple strand of pearls belonging to the bridegroom's mother.

Mrs. DeWitt Cox Jr., the bride's sister, and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Weber of Bellville, attended the bride as matron of honor and bridesmaid.

Each wore a pale net gown over satin designed with fitted bodice, sweetheart neckline, and full skirt, and pearl comb hair ornaments, gifts of the bride. Mrs. Cox wore pale blue and carried pink carnations with blue delphinium; Miss Weber wore pale pink and carried blue delphinium with pink carnations.

Ens. Earl O. Wukasch, only brother of the bridegroom, now stationed in Charleston, R. I., attended as best man. ART 1-c Edwin Scharrath, home from the Pacific, ART 3-c Tommy Anderson, and S 1-c Charles Price, both stationed in Corpus Christi, ushered. The bridegroom's attendants are all from Austin.

The wedding reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride with the mother of the bride, the parents of the bridegroom, and members of the bridal party in the receiving line. White spring flowers and fern decorated the home. The cake, two hearts joined together and covered with tiny white and yellow roses, was on the table which was centered with a low bowl of mixed white flowers and fern on a cutwork cloth.

Miss Weber presided over the bride's book; Mrs. Woodrow Rische poured the punch; and Mrs. Cox served the cake.

The bride's mother wore a triple sheer navy dress with a black straw hat and black patent accessories with a corsage of gardenias. The bridegroom's mother wore brown with a brown straw hat and brown accessories with a gardenia corsage.

Leaving for the short week-end trip to San Antonio, the bride wore a two piece suit of sky blue crepe, a black straw Vera Whistler original hat, white gloves, and black patent accessories. The couple will

be at home at 329 Clifford street in Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Wukasch was graduated from Austin high school in 1941 with top honors and from the University of Texas in 1944 with high honors. While in the university, she was a member of Alpha Lambda Delta, Tau Delta Alpha, Iota Sigma Pi, and Phi Beta Kappa. For the past six months she has been employed as a laboratory technician at the Texas state department of health.

Wukasch, now stationed at Ward Island, Corpus Christi, is a graduate of Austin high school and the University of Texas with a bachelor of science degree in architectural engineering in 1943. He was a charter member of the Austin Symphony orchestra, and an active member of Gamma Delta, American Society of Civil Engineers, Association of Student Architects, Walther League, and St. Paul's Lutheran church. After graduation he was employed by Lockheed Aircraft corporation as an engineering draftsman until his entrance into the armed forces in May, 1944.

Out-of-town guests for the wed-

ding were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Cox Jr., of Galveston, Mrs. F. W. Dallmeyer of Burton, Mrs. W. J. Stork and Wally of Houston, Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Cox Sr., of New Caney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parks of Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gatling, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Weber and Mrs. Elvis Simmons of Somerville.

Bride in Saturday Rites

Miss Doris
Lucille Stork,
daughter of
Mrs. Edwin W.
Stork
and the late
Dr. Stork of
3123 Hemphill
park, became
the bride
Saturday of
Joe Eugene
Wukasch,
ART 3-c of
the USNR,
son of
Mr. and Mrs.
Joe A.
Wukasch
of 1101 West
22 1-2 street,



Photo by Christianson-Leberman

Marriage announcement (text and photo), Austin American, 7/8/1945.

Doris Lucile Stork Wukasch

1924 - 2005

Doris Lucile Stork Wukasch passed peacefully on March 17, after a full and varied life. She was born in Somerville, Texas, in 1924, to Clara and Dr. Edwin W. Stork, medical doctor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and staunch defender of human rights in Burleson County against the Klu Klux Klan. Her father's sudden death at the age of 9 (after which the family moved to Austin) was a defining event for her and her family, as was her life-long desire to serve others, including a secret longing to serve in foreign mission efforts.

Valedictorian of her Austin High School class of 1941, Doris graduated Summa Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Texas (Austin) in 1944, with a BA, where she was president of the women's premedical fraternity Tau Delta Alpha and a member of Iota Sigma Pi.

Doris worked during World War II as a chemist before and after marrying Eugene Wukasch on July 7, 1945. While editing the Comet yearbook at Austin High her senior year, Doris had met Gene, whose photographic skills complemented her journalistic ability. She served faithfully as wife and mother, creating the symbolic themes that were used to enrich a number of his architectural creations, including Gethsemane Lutheran Church's chancel wall of glass, which can now be seen from Highway 183 North as "a light set on a hill." A number of brochures on religious symbolism in architecture were produced during this time of her life while she was also active with the Women's Architectural Guild, of which she was president in 1964.

Simultaneously, she mothered four children, in whom she nurtured learning, art and music. Her steadfast chauffeuring for nineteen years to tri-weekly music lessons at the University of Texas-Junior String Project helped foster her children's string quartet. She also loved children's games, singing, and playing the piano, and later enjoyed sharing these with grandchildren.

As a Barnabas encourager of others, the church always provided a backdrop for participation, service, and meaning throughout Doris' life, at St. Martin's, Trinity, and later Lord of Life Lutheran Churches in Austin. She was a Sunday School teacher and neighborhood/community pioneer, starting a special education program at Trinity in the 1960's. As an outgrowth of her faith, German cultural heritage and sponsoring foreign visitors and university students also were important to her. Doris always supported the idea of the living church and its flourishing in house church activities. She was also active in various formal church womens' groups, later becoming one of the first Stephen Ministers in the Austin Area. In 1995, she was a founding member of Lord of Life Church and was enthusiastic about her community's building program.

A published poet, Doris loved words, the beauty of the English Language, and passing the torch of literacy to the next generation. She earned an M.Ed., writing on "Creativity: The Unknown Force in the Rehabilitation Process" and became a certified rehabilitation counselor in 1969. She taught English and special education within the AISD system for many years at Allen, Lanier, and Crockett High School. Earlier she found time to volunteer and work at the Austin State School and Mary Lee School. After her retirement from AISD, her commitment to the preservation of the word at last culminated in going to Papua New Guinea where she taught English to the Wycliffe Bible Translators' children. Doris was also an active member of the Kwill Club and shared her poetry, both published and unpublished, with friends and family, including her annual Christmas poem. She was also featured in the "World Who's Who of Women" and granted other related honors.

Her sister Mae Cox and **Eugene Wukasch**, to whom she was married for 26 years, preceded Doris in death.

She is survived by her four children and their families, which include six grandchildren: Dr. Linda Wukasch Thiering and her husband Rev. Dr. Barry Thiering, and their children Christine and Joshua; Susan Wukasch and her husband Dr. Gary Richter and their daughter Molly; Jean Wukasch Mihalik and her husband Col. Richard Mihalik of Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, and their children Julie Mihalik Calfee and her husband John Calfee; and Michael Mihalik, both of Ft. Worth; and Jonathan Wukasch and his wife Joy Lenocho Wukasch and their son

Nathan. Esther Knappe of Austin also survives her sister's passing.

Memorial services will be held at Lord of Life Lutheran Church, 12400 Amherst Drive, on Palm Sunday afternoon, March 20 at 2:00, to be followed at the church with a community celebration of Doris' life.

Memorial contributions may be made in Doris' memory to the Junior String Project of the University of Texas at Austin, which trains young musicians; Lord of Life Lutheran Church; Wycliffe Bible Translators; or the Salvation Army.

Doris Wukasch obituary, Austin American-Statesman, 3/20/2005.

Building Permits and Maps

WATER SERVICE PERMIT		C No	8634
Austin, Texas			
Received of	EUGENE WUKASCH	Date	3-6-51
Address	2500 INWOOD PL.		
Amount	THIRTY AND NO/100		\$30.00
Plumber	W.H. PITTSFORD	Size of Tap	1"
Date of Connection	3-19-51		
Size of Tap Made	1 1/2"		
Size Service Made	1 1/2"		
Size Main Tapped	6" P.F.		
From Front Prop. Line to Curb Cock	15'		
From X- Prop. Line to Curb Cock	66'		
Location of Meter	CURB		
Type of Box	40.5W		
Depth of Main in St.	3'		
Depth of Service Line	2'		
From Curb Cock to Tap on Main	8'		
Checked by Engr. Dept.	WAR 30 1951		
INDEXED			

No. Fittings	Size
1 Curb Cock	1" COP
1 Elbow	1" COP
1 St. Elbow	1" SLEEP
1 Bushing	1" SLEEP
1 Reducer	1" COP
10 Pipe	1" COP
1 Lead Comp	1" S
1 Nipples	1" S
1 Union	1" S
1 Plug	1" S
1 Box	1" S
1 Lid	1" S
1 Valves	1" S
Job No.	W-323-502
P. eq. No.	W-323-502

Water tap permit issued to Eugene Wukasch, 3/6/1951.

Receipt No. 16500 Application for Sewer Connection No. 23032A

Austin, Texas, 3-6-51

To the Superintendent of Sanitary Sewer Division, City of Austin, Texas.

Sir:—

I hereby make application for sewer connection and instructions on premises owned by Eugene Wukash at 2500 Inwood Pl Street.

further described as Lot 152 Block — Outlot — Division —

subdivision Inwood Park Plat 152, which is to be used as a Res.

In this place there are to be installed 7 fixtures. Plumbing Permit No. 4566

I agree to pay the City of Austin, the regular ordinance charge.

Depth at Prop. Line 3' 3-ditch 3-7-51

Stub Out 6' E of W.C. Respectfully, H. J. Pittsford

Connected 6' E of W.C. (Location)

Date 4-9-51

By Seaway

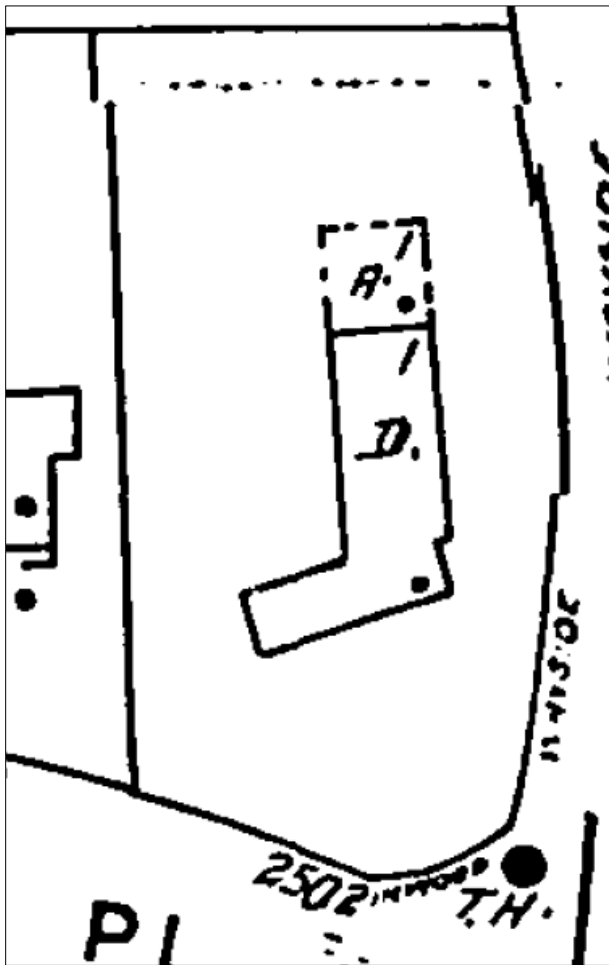
NOTE: Connection Instruction 6" Down in St - 2' Aug

6" Tub at W.C." 5 in curb B-1109

Sewer connection permit issued to Eugene Wukash, 3/6/1951.

Eugene Wukash	2500 Inwood Place
152	1
Inwood Park	
Frame addition rear of residence to create 2nd story	
67168	8/5/57
owner	5000.00
	3 add


Building permit issued to Eugene Wukash for a wood-frame 2nd-story rear addition, 8/5/1957.



1962 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. In this view, the entire building appears to be a single story, with a carport at the north end.

Address: 2500 INWOOD PLACE		Permit: 182651		Plat: 152	
Lot: 1		Block -	Subdivision: INWOOD PARK		
		Outlot -			
Fire Zone: 3	Use Dist. B-1	Occupancy: Remodel Res. to Create Duplex			
6-27-79 Layout		Framing		8-24-79 Final	
Foundation	Floor joist size & o.c.	Bldg. Conn.	Parking		
Front setback	ceiling joist size & o.c.	Room Vent.	Exits		
Total & Min. side yard	stud size & o.c.	Stairs	Exit lights		
Side St. Yard		Rails	Fences		
		Attic Vent.	Corridors		
		Insulation R-19			
Type Const.	W. Insulation R-11	Hood Vent.			
Spec. Permit #	Sheetrock	Glass			
BOA	Commercial Sheetrock	Deadbolts			
	Occup. Sep.	Fireplaces			
	Thru out				
Owner: MRS DORIS WUKASCH		Contractor: DYNACOR			
NO WORK 6-8-79					

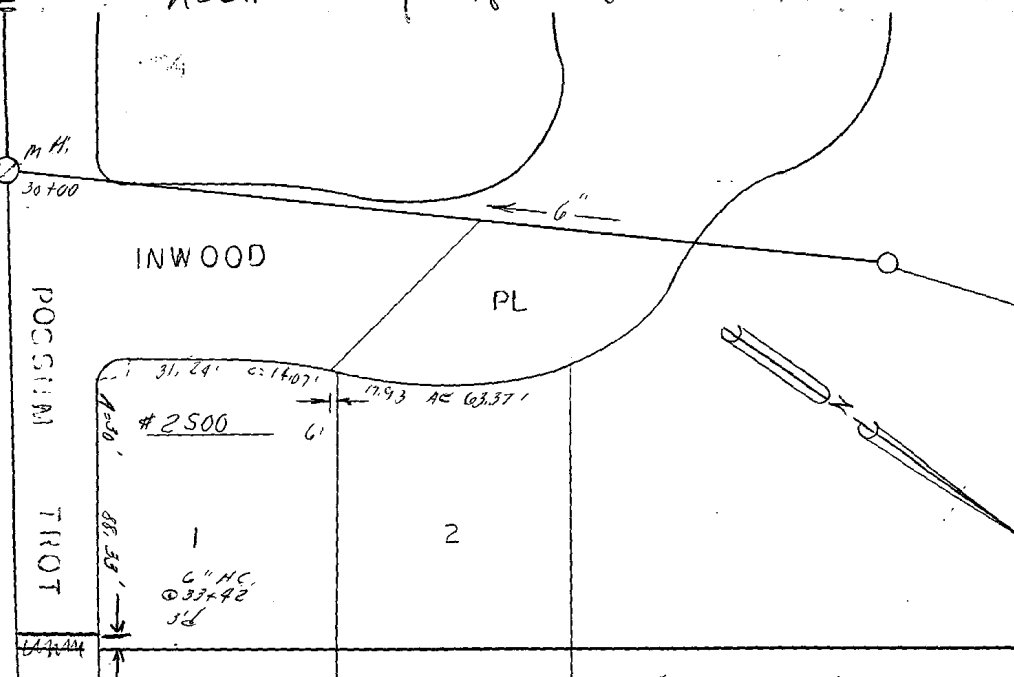
Building permit issued to Doris Wukasch to remodel the house to create a duplex, 6/8/1979.

200m

WASTEWATER SERVICE PERMIT
 Austin, Texas
No. 80652
 RECEIVED OCT 01 1979

Paid by _____ Date Sept. 14, 1979
 Address 2500 Inwood Pl. Amount _____
 Plumber A.A. Auger Plat No. 158
 Lot 1 Block _____ Subdivision Inwood Park
 M.A. _____

Profile No. B-1101
 Main Location Los Borch
 Stub Location Spot in field
 Stub Depth _____
 Cut Over From Septic Tank _____
 Classification _____
 Drainage Area _____
 Treatment Plant _____
 Released by Aug Date 7/18/79
 Connected by W. J. R. 4 Date 9-24-79
 Tap Location S. W. J. ELLIN POSSUM TROT
 Tap Depth 3'
 Zone: East _____ Central _____ West _____
 WPL 0007 Rock

Item	Type/Hrs.	Cost
27 Pipe	6" PVC	54.00
1 Tap	6" Conc.	2.50
2 Bends	6" PVC	2.00
1 Manhole	48" FC	10.00
Supervisor	2-hr	11.40
Worker II	2-hr	8.80
Eq. Op.	14-hr	54.60
Helpers	14-hr	59.50
Worker I	2-hr	2.00
Pickup	2-hr	5.00
Truck	2-hr	12.00
Backhoe		
TOTAL:		\$175.82



INWOOD
 PL
 LOT 1
 LOT 2
 30+00
 6"
 31.24' AC 1407'
 179.3 AC 63.37'
 #2500
 6" HC
 33' x 42'
 5'

Wastewater service permit issued to A. A. Auger, 9/14/1979.