

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Registration Form



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 416 West 12th Street
CITY OR TOWN: Austin
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Travis
☐ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
☐ VICINITY
CODE: 453 ZIP CODE: 78701

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer Date 2/8/12
Signature of certifying official / Title
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ other, explain
☐ See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4-10-12

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5. CLASSIFICATION**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY

contributing	noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE / organizational = professional organization headquarters

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE / organizational = professional organization headquarters

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MODERN MOVEMENT / International Style

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS BRICK, STONE / marble, CONCRETE, GLASS
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-12)

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The 1956 Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters is a two-story commercial building that provides office, meeting, and storage space and accommodates all of the functions of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society. The asymmetrical exterior form of the building (hereafter, the Delta Kappa Gamma Building), is an exquisite example of postwar modern design in a local context. The primary (south) elevation of the building features a series of intersecting horizontal and vertical material planes found in Miesian International Style buildings, but the building as a whole is a looser regional and commercial interpretation of functionalist modern architecture. The less visible northern and eastern elevations adhere to the major edicts of modern functionalist design, especially considering the lack of ornamentation, the emphasis on materials and horizontality, and the flat roof. Few significant alterations have been made to the exterior or interior of the building, which maintains a very high degree of historic integrity.

Setting

The Delta Kappa Gamma Building is located near downtown Austin at the northeast corner of West 12th Street and San Antonio Street (map 1, figures 1-2). Just west of the central business district, each three- to four-acre block in the area contains historical homes, mid-rise office buildings, mid-rise condominiums, and two- to three-story parking garages. Compared to the similarly-sized blocks of the business center of downtown Austin, the blocks west of the business center contain a much lower density of buildings with considerably more open space and trees. The block that contains the Delta Kappa Gamma Building slopes a full floor level from the highest point at the southeast corner to the lowest point at the northwest corner. Immediately to the east of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building, at 402 West 12th Street, is the Watson (A.O.) House, a two-story nineteenth-century Austin Landmark house used as a law office. The southeast corner of the block contains an empty lot that is zoned for a commercial mixed-use building. The northeast corner of the block contains a parking lot. The remaining northern edge of the block contains a parking lot for the law office, bounded by a wooden fence, and parking for the Delta Kappa Gamma Building.

Exterior

The Delta Kappa Gamma Building contains two floors. The first floor is accessed at ground level by the main entry on the southern elevation. The basement floor is concealed below grade at the southern elevation. The ground slopes down a full floor height from the level at the southern elevation to the level at the northern elevation. The sloping grade reveals the basement floor along the western elevation. The interior floor plan is a "C" plan. The floor plan contains about 5,000 square feet of interior space on each floor. The interior space is very similar on the two floors (figures 3-4). The structure of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building is a reinforced concrete frame. The exterior walls are concrete block cavity walls with various exterior brick and masonry treatments. The exterior of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building exhibits characteristics of the International Style. Like Mies van der Rohe's 1929 Barcelona Pavilion (figure 5), the main elevation of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building is composed of a series of intersecting vertical and horizontal planes, with an emphasis on materials (figure 6, photograph 1). Exterior wall materials include cast concrete, concrete block, red Norman brick, yellow Norman brick, and marble. The building also contains a distinctive cast concrete slab canopy that hangs from the exterior wall to shade the glazing on certain elevations.

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The form of the building follows a few simple design rules. Most of the walls of the building meet at right angles to contain the volume of the interior floor plan. A flat roof fully encloses the volume of the interior floor plan. Outside of this single volume, additional walls and roof canopies extend to shape the surrounding exterior space. The architects used materials to emphasize the distinction between the single volume of the interior floor plan and the adjunct planar elements. The different surface materials reflect the purposes of each wall, which function either as discrete planes, as part of the enclosing envelope, or as retaining walls. Almost the entire exterior of the building is original from the date of construction. The original copper cornice that lined the parapet of the building was stolen, as well as a distinctive sculpture from the western courtyard (Hickey, personal interview). All windows and glazing units are original.

South Elevation

The southern elevation contains the main entry to the building (figure 7). A sidewalk leads from the street edge to the front door. Yellow brick composes the majority of the building's southern elevation. A large void in the center of the yellow brick wall is filled in by marble slab and glazing to emphasize the entry. Aluminum letters mounted on the marble slab denote the name of the building: "THE DELTA KAPPA GAMMA SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL" (figure 8). The glazed area contains one set of glass double doors centered and flanked by fixed glass panes in aluminum mullions. To the right of the glazing, a massive marble plane protrudes from the interior of the building envelope, where it constitutes the eastern wall of the lobby, into the exterior space to partially enclose the exterior space leading to the glazed entry. The wall to the right of the massive marble plane is composed of yellow brick and glazing that contains two sliding glass doors centered and flanked by fixed panes in aluminum mullions.

A concrete slab canopy extends from the wall above the marbled and glazed portions of the southern elevation. The marble and glazing materials extend the full height to the level of the canopy. The southwestern corner of the canopy is supported by a unique steel ornamental column that has been painted red. The column is made up of four rectangular steel sections that form a square in plan. The four steel sections are connected to one another by perforated steel mesh that has been welded to the steel sections. The center of the concrete slab canopy rests on top of the protruding massive marble plane. The southeast corner of the concrete slab canopy is cantilevered and unsupported.

Like the massive marble plane and the concrete slab canopy, numerous red brick planes intersect to form a small courtyard and planters on the south side of the building. Two red brick planes partially enclose the small courtyard to the right of the sidewalk. The red brick planes attach to the massive marble slab and the exterior wall of the building via ornamental iron gates to fully enclose the courtyard. Like the steel ornamental column, the ornamental iron gates have been painted red. The iron gates that connect the discrete planes enclose the courtyard and allow visual access to the lush vegetation inside the courtyard. The street view of the yellow brick wall and glazed portions of the southern wall to the right of the massive marble slab are completely obscured by the red brick wall containing the southern courtyard.

West Elevation

The western elevation reveals the basement floor that is concealed below grade at the primary southern entrance (figures 9-10, photograph 2). The sidewalk that runs along West 12th Street turns the corner at San Antonio Street and follows the building along its western elevation. The sidewalk slopes significantly downhill.

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The most significant feature of the western elevation is the appearance of the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor, which differs in material composition and form from the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor. First, the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor is thicker than the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor, denoting its function as the supporting plane that the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor rests on. Second, in some instances the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor extends past the volume of the interior floor plan to partially enclose the exterior space outside of the volume of the interior floor plan.

A datum line of alternating concrete and glass blocks distinguishes the basement floor red brick exterior walls from the first floor yellow brick exterior walls. The datum line also functions to emphasize the grade change along the western elevation. The datum line first appears at the very westernmost corner of the southern elevation, where the ground gently begins to reveal the red brick of the basement floor, and wraps around the southwestern corner and continues along the western elevation. The datum line breaks the western elevation into two distinct vertical segments.

From the street view, the western elevation appears to be broken into three equally sized horizontal segments. Beginning from the southernmost corner of the building, the first horizontal segment exhibits the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor, the datum of alternating concrete and glass blocks stacked on top of the red brick wall, and the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor stacked on top of the datum. The yellow brick exterior wall contains two vertically-oriented fixed glazed windows set in aluminum mullions. A concrete slab canopy appears over the windows and continues the length of the first horizontal segment. The concrete slab canopy is solid above the two windows to offer solar protection. The remainder of the concrete slab canopy is pierced by a series of square voids.

Past the first horizontal segment, the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor, the datum of alternating concrete and glass blocks, and the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor turn ninety degrees to the east to follow the "C" shape of the floor plan. This wall encloses the volume of the C-shaped floor plan and constitutes the southern boundary wall to the resulting courtyard. The wall contains a large glazed panel centered horizontally within the total width of the wall. The glazed panel includes aluminum mullions with five large fixed glass panes in the top row and five small operable windows on the bottom row. The concrete slab canopy that appeared on the first horizontal segment of the western elevation turns the corner with the wall and continues as a solid canopy along the length of the southern boundary wall to the courtyard.

The second wall to enclose the volume of the C-shaped floor plan constitutes the eastern boundary wall to the resulting courtyard. Unlike the southern boundary wall, the eastern boundary wall contains only yellow brick on the exterior of both floors. The wall contains three glazed panels. The first large glazed panel begins at the southern corner of the wall and stretches from the ground level to the height of the glazing on the other elevations. Vertical aluminum mullions divide the glazing into three equal-width horizontal sections. Horizontal mullions divide the glazing into six vertical sections. The two tallest rows of glazing include fixed glass panes, the three shortest rows of glazing include operable windows, and the row in the center of the two floors includes frosted glass spandrels that conceal the concrete slabs between the floors. The second glazed panel in the center of the wall contains six operable windows in aluminum mullions. The third glazed panel at the northern corner of the wall contains a glass door centered and flanked by five fixed glass panes in aluminum mullions. A concrete stair leads from the courtyard to the door. The solid concrete slab canopy continues along the length of the eastern boundary wall to the courtyard.

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The third wall to enclose the volume of the C-shaped floor plan constitutes the northern boundary wall to the resulting courtyard (figure 11, photograph 3). Like the southern boundary wall to the courtyard, this wall is composed of the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor, the datum of alternating concrete and glass blocks, and the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor. The wall contains a large glazed panel centered horizontally within the total width of the wall. Vertical aluminum mullions divide the panel into three fixed glass panes. The solid concrete slab canopy continues along the length of the northern boundary wall to the courtyard.

The western boundary to the courtyard is enclosed by a red brick plane that extends from the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor at the southern boundary to the courtyard. The red brick plane stops short of fully enclosing the courtyard. The same ornamental iron gates that appeared on the southern courtyard close the gap between the walls of the western courtyard.

The third horizontal segment exhibits the red brick exterior wall of the basement floor, the datum of alternating concrete and glass blocks stacked on top of the red brick wall, and the yellow brick exterior wall of the first floor stacked on top of the datum. The wall contains no windows. The concrete slab canopy that appeared along the northern boundary wall to the courtyard turns the corner and continues about 6 feet along the wall. This portion of the concrete slab contains the square voids. The red brick wall of the basement floor extends past the volume of the interior floor plan to act as a plane that conceals the parking on the northern elevation.

North Elevation

The northern elevation contains the primary parking and delivery space for the building (figure 12, photograph 4). The alley north of West 12th Street runs along the northern elevation of the building. The basement floor of the northern elevation contains six covered parking spaces for cars that can park perpendicular directly off the alley. The cars park between the rectangular reinforced concrete columns that are part of the building's structure and support the first floor of the building. Behind the parking spaces, the basement floor wall of the northern elevation is composed of concrete blocks and two utilitarian entry doors for the building.

The first floor wall of the northern elevation exhibits the yellow brick exterior wall that appears on the first floor of every other elevation. The wall contains three glazed panels that each contain six operable windows in aluminum mullions.

East Elevation

The eastern elevation is the functional and utilitarian elevation of the building (figure 13, photograph 5). The ground level slopes back uphill along the eastern elevation. Unlike the western elevation, where the basement floor is concealed partially below grade for much of the length of the elevation, the eastern elevation uses a cast concrete retaining wall to hold the earth back from the exterior surface of the building, providing a concrete walkway between the exterior of the building and the retaining wall. The earth held back by the retaining wall is a paved parking lot for the building that is accessed by the alley.

The basement floor exterior wall is cast concrete like the retaining wall that mirrors it. The basement floor concrete exterior wall is pierced by a series of simple operable windows that correspond to the rooms on the interior of the basement floor. The space between the concrete retaining wall and the concrete exterior wall of the basement floor allows

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daylight to enter the basement floor interior rooms. A utilitarian door provides access to the mechanical room at the southern end of the concrete walkway.

The first floor wall of the eastern elevation exhibits the yellow brick exterior wall that appears on the first floor of every other elevation. The yellow brick wall sits on top of the concrete wall of the basement floor. The wall contains a series of glazed panels similar to the glazed panels that appear on the first floor of the northern elevation. Every glazed panel is an operable window in aluminum mullions.

The other notable features of the eastern elevation are all utilitarian features. Three conspicuous downspouts run the height of the wall to direct water from the flat roof to the concrete walkway between the concrete retaining wall and the concrete exterior wall. The walkway is slightly concave and ramps downward toward the alley to direct the water away from the building and into the alley. Fresh air vents pierce the yellow brick wall. A conspicuous chain-link fence appears along the top of the concrete retaining wall to prevent visitors from falling into the walkway void between the retaining wall and the concrete exterior wall. Cars pull into the parking lot off of the alley and park nose-in at an angle along this chain-link fence. A few parking spaces are taken up by two HVAC condensing units. The condensing units are fenced in with the same ornamental iron gates that appeared on the south and western courtyards. The numerous pipes from the condensing units lead from the condensing units, through the chain-link fence, over the concrete retaining wall, south along the concrete walkway, and into the mechanical room on the basement floor.

The nondescript and utilitarian appearance of the eastern elevation requires a visual shield from the main entrance to the building along West 12th Street. A series of red brick planes extend from the southeastern corner of the building and line the southern edge of the parking lot. The gaps between the planes are closed by the same ornamental iron gates that appeared on the south and western courtyards. Everything north of the red brick planes is partially concealed from the view of passersby along West 12th Street. The space south of the red brick planes to the West 12th Street sidewalk is a large grass yard with manicured landscaping.

Interior

The first floor of the Delta Kappa Gamma building contains the more public spaces including entry foyer, event room, offices, kitchen, and library. The basement floor of the building contains the more private and utilitarian spaces including private offices, conference room, supply and storage room, and mechanical room. The interior floor plan is a simple "C" plan that contains about 5,000 square feet of interior space on each floor. Both floors exhibit a simple floor plan with a central corridor and flanking offices, as well as a few important larger spaces.

The structure of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building is a reinforced concrete frame. Most of the concrete columns are attached to the interior walls or concealed entirely within the walls. A limited number of columns appear free-standing within the floor plan. The interior spaces contain dropped ceilings throughout that conceal the concrete frame that supports the first floor plate and roof. Most of the interior walls of the Delta Kappa Gamma Building are composed of plaster on lath. The walls of the more public spaces, including much of the central corridors, are composed of walnut wood paneling to accentuate the important spaces.

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Interior Alterations Summary

Almost the entire interior of the building is original to the date of construction. The walnut wood paneling and built-in cabinetry is original to the date of construction. The building included an empty elevator shaft room and elevator equipment room, as well as a large empty subterranean space at the southern end of the basement floor which the architects had left open for future expansion (Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center).

The first renovation took place in 1964 (figures 14-15). The firm Brooks and Barr Architects was hired to revise the floor plans of both floors to divide some of the larger rooms into smaller rooms, mostly to make more private offices. As a result of the 1964 renovation, the largest rooms on both floors were converted into four smaller rooms, and the empty subterranean space on the basement floor was built out as the new supply and storage room. The renovation required very limited demolition of any existing walls; most of the renovation involved building in non-load-bearing partition walls. The functions of some of the rooms changed, though not significantly enough to alter the appearance of the interior design of the rooms. Other minor alterations include changes in floor and ceiling materials throughout the building, and changes of the floor and ceiling molding in the Annie Webb Blanton room. None of the existing carpet is original (Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center; Crozier, Hickey, and Sanchez, personal interviews; Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*).

The second significant renovation took place in 1995 and contained only limited modifications to bring the building up to fire and accessibility codes. The second alteration included adding an additional egress door into the western courtyard from the supply room, installing the elevator and elevator mechanical equipment into the provided spaces, and adding a short chair lift up the steps of the foyer (Crozier, Hickey, and Sanchez, personal interviews).

First Floor Plan

The main entry to the building leads directly into a small foyer (figure 16, photograph 6). The entire right wall of the foyer is the massive marble slab that leads from the exterior space to the interior space. The massive marble wall forms the backdrop to the reception desk, which is located directly in front of the entry. The other walls are plaster with simple walnut floor and ceiling molding. The ceiling at the eastern edge of the wall above the marble slab drops and lamps provide indirect uplighting at the edge of the room. After passing through the foyer, visitors can turn left through a set of double doors or turn right up three stairs leading to a corridor.

The doors to the left of the reception desk lead to the Annie Webb Blanton Room (figure 17-18, photographs 7-8). Named for the founder of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, this spacious room is used for dinners and events. The entire north wall of the room is glazed and overlooks the western courtyard. The walls are plaster with carved floor and ceiling molding, which is different from the original molding. The room has a small mantle at the southern end which is not original.

The steps to the right after the reception desk lead to the main corridor of the first floor plan. The three steps have been altered to include rubber tread and a power stair chair lift mounted on the wall. The corridor is flanked by smaller rooms and offices on either side. The office of the Executive Coordinator is accessed through a door at the southern end of the corridor (figure 19, photograph 9). The walls are plaster with simple walnut floor and ceiling molding. The southern wall

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of the room is glazed with two sliding doors that open into the southern courtyard. The southern edge of the ceiling contains a dropped ceiling with uplighting like the foyer.

The central corridor runs from the door of this office at the southern end of the floor plan to the door of the office located directly opposite at the northern end of the floor plan. The walls are walnut paneling from floor to ceiling with built-in casement. The most noticeable casement is a set of shelves with glass doors that exhibit historical information about the founding of the organization (figure 20). The doors leading to the rooms on either side of the corridor are walnut.

The rooms on either side of the corridor include offices, restrooms, a vault, closets, a kitchen, the elevator and mechanical room for the elevator, and the stair hall. Most of the rooms to the right of the corridor are simple and nondescript, containing the utilitarian operable windows of the northern and eastern building elevations and white plaster walls (figure 21, photograph 10). Some of the rooms to the left of the corridor contain windows overlooking the western courtyard.

Just past the elevator, a void in the left wall of the corridor leads to the stair hall. The stair hall provides access to the basement floor. The stair is divided into two flights with a landing between. The landing contains the glazed door that accesses the exterior stairs of the western courtyard. From the landing, the door leads outside to a second landing and then down the concrete stairs to the ground level of the courtyard.

The door at the northern end of the hall leads directly into an office. Originally, the corridor ended at the door to this northern office. A set of double doors on the left side of the corridor led to the expansive record room. The room was an open unobstructed space where records of organization members were stored. The 1964 renovation by Brooks and Barr Architects divided the large record room into smaller spaces. The firm removed the portion of the wall that closed the record room off on the left end of the corridor so that the corridor now turns the corner and continues west to access the newly formed smaller flanking rooms. The central corridor now forms the shape of an "L". The original expanse of the record room is now a corridor with three flanking rooms accessed by doors on either side of the new corridor and a greatly reduced record room accessed by the door at the western end of the new corridor. The southern wall of the present first floor record room contains the glazing overlooking the western courtyard, opposite the glazing on the north wall of the Annie Webb Blanton room.

Basement Floor Plan

The primary access to the basement floor is the interior stair hall of the building. The two flights of stairs end at a door that opens into the corridor that runs through the center of the basement floor. This corridor is located in the same position as the corridor of the floor above. Like the corridor of the floor above, the basement floor corridor is flanked by doors to rooms on either side. The northern end of the corridor accesses a storage room through the door on the left and a building supply room through the door on the right. The northern end of the corridor contains a set of double doors that lead directly to the car parking area.

Like the northern end of the corridor on the first floor, the southern end of the corridor on the basement floor has been modified from its original configuration. Originally, the southern end of the corridor led directly to one expansive storage room and the mechanical room. The remaining subterranean space of the southern end of the basement floor plan was not built out. The 1964 renovation by Brooks and Barr Architects divided the large original supply room into smaller spaces and built out the unused space to serve as the new supply and storage room. The firm added partition walls to form an

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extension of the corridor south of the elevator shaft equipment room. The new portion of the corridor contains three doors on the left that access a women's lounge and conference room and two doors on the right that access two offices. A third set of double doors on the right accesses the new supply and storage room. The single door at the southern end of the new corridor accesses the mechanical room that has not changed since the original construction. Four stairs at the northeast corner of the mechanical room lead to the double doors that open into the exterior walkway between the concrete retaining wall and the concrete exterior wall of the eastern elevation.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A, C

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: NA

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1956-1962

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Education, Architecture

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1956

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects
J.M. Odom Construction Company, Builder/Contractor

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-13 through 8-18)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-19 through 9-20)

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (Texas Historical Commission, Austin)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Delta Kappa Gamma Building was built in 1956 as the international office of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, an organization founded in 1929 to improve women's opportunities in the field of education. Organized by twelve women in Austin, Texas, the Delta Kappa Gamma Society expanded to all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Canada to include a membership of 72,021 women by 1960. The Delta Kappa Gamma Building continues to serve its original function today. The building is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Education, as the international headquarters of a significant organization that supports the role of women in education through scholarship and fellowship programs. It is also nominated under Criterion C as an excellent local example of postwar modern design by the Austin firm Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, incorporating aspects of the International Style in its primary facade, functionalist commercial office design in its planning, and a more traditional residential aesthetic in its interior design and finishes.

The Delta Kappa Gamma Society was conceived of by a female University of Texas professor who envisioned equal opportunities for women educators. Although women were granted suffrage in 1920, women educators still faced severe discrimination in 1929. Women teachers received lower salaries than men, were pressured to resign from their position if they married, and were overlooked as scholarships and promotions were almost always awarded to men (Cottrell, "Professional, Feminine, and Feminist: Annie Webb Blanton and the Founding of Delta Kappa Gamma," 1). Dr. Annie Webb Blanton, a professor of rural education at the University of Texas, formed the professional national fraternity in order to unite the most reputable women educators in Texas so that they might work together to achieve equal opportunities against men in their field.

Dr. Blanton is a significant figure in the history of women educators. She was active in the Texas State Teachers Association and was elected the first woman president in 1916 (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 17-18). Due to her success as president, Dr. Blanton was persuaded to run against men in the highly contested 1918 race for the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Blanton won the race and served two terms as superintendent, making her the first woman to hold the important position and the first woman elected to a state office in Texas (Odom, *Pioneer Women Teachers of Texas*, 5). During her tenure as State Superintendent, Blanton advocated for English-only education in public and private schools, and helped popularize programs of "Americanization" in Texas schools (Blanton, *The Strange Career of Bilingual Education in Texas, 1836-1981*, 64-66).

Dr. Blanton was hired as a faculty member at the University of Texas in 1923. From 1926-27, Dr. Blanton briefly left the University of Texas to conduct research on Rural Education at Cornell University, the Library of Congress, and the United States Bureau of Education, for which she earned her Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell. Dr. Blanton returned to teaching at the University of Texas and in 1933 became the third woman at the University of Texas to be promoted to full professorship (Odom, *Pioneer Women Teachers of Texas*, 6). As stated by Debora Lynn Cottrell, "Cognizant of her rather unique role in Texas education, and always interested in helping female colleagues, she realized that her experiences – both good and bad – held great potential on which other women could build. Uniting women in a professional society offered her a direct way to share her experiences and increase the potential of women to exert a positive influence on the teaching profession" (Cottrell, "Professional, Feminine, and Feminist: Annie Webb Blanton and the Founding of Delta Kappa Gamma," 2).

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Dr. Blanton sought the most reputable women educators from across Texas to found the Society. According to Cottrell, "Blanton sent a letter, explaining the group's aims...The correspondence noted that the new Society was to consist of women who had proven their success as teachers, shown leadership in professional organization, and exhibited an unselfish professional spirit...Blanton signed the letter 'Dalton Katherine Graham,' in an effort to keep male educators from learning of her plans and then criticizing them" (Cottrell, "Professional, Feminine, and Feminist: Annie Webb Blanton and the Founding of Delta Kappa Gamma," 7). Including Dr. Blanton, the twelve founders represented nearly every level of education, from grade school teachers to college professors (Crawford and Ragsdale, "Texas' Foremost Woman Educator: Annie Webb Blanton," 190). By pledging membership to the fledgling Society, the founding members prepared to face severe criticism from men and women alike who opposed women's organizations. The organization was originally named Kappa Gamma Delta but was renamed Delta Kappa Gamma later in 1929 when it was discovered that an organization with that name already existed. The official name changed once more to Delta Kappa Gamma Society International in 1978 (Hoag and Schunk, *Our Heritage Volume III*, 11).

The original meeting place of the Society was the University Faculty Women's Club on the University of Texas campus. The first meeting took place on May 11, 1929 (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 1). The purposes of the Society, as outlined in the Constitution, included funding scholarships for women teachers and students, developing a strong coalition and support system between women educators, and rewarding distinctive achievements by women educators. The ultimate goal of the Society was to dissolve the inequality between men and women in the field of education in the hopes that women would be equally represented, rewarded, and recognized in the education system (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 11).

In the period of time between 1929 and 1960, the Society grew from one charter chapter in Austin to multiple chapters in every state, the District of Columbia, and six provinces in Canada (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 303-05). The growth of the Society persisted despite setbacks during the Depression and World War II. During the Depression, leaders had difficulty collecting dues from all members and expansion slowed (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 85). World War II restricted travel and communication (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 122-24). The organization, which originally included only white women educators, overcame its racial segregation in 1946, when the vote narrowly passed to remove the "white" clause from the constitution and allow each chapter, state, or international body to choose any qualified woman educator regardless of race. According to the organization structure, a woman chosen for membership by any chapter, state, or international body automatically becomes a full member of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 134). The Society held National Conventions in different cities throughout the United States every year save four from 1930 to 1950, and International Conventions every other year from 1952 to 1960. Even as the Society expanded into Canada in 1952, Austin remained home to the central international business headquarters.

In addition to supplying monetary and social support to several external national and international groups, the Society created internal awards and scholarships to recognize outstanding Delta Kappa Gamma Society members. The Society created two internal awards. Twenty-seven International Achievement Awards were presented to Delta Kappa Gamma Society members demonstrating outstanding service to the Society, and seven Educator's Awards were presented to members for publishing outstanding research or books on education (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 275).

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Perhaps the most important purpose of the Society during this period was raising money for internal scholarships. Scholarship money helped alleviate the disparity in pay between men and women of equal training and afforded scholarship recipients a greater opportunity to pursue their research and studies. From 1940 to 1959, forty-two International and National Scholarships were awarded to Delta Kappa Gamma Society members pursuing graduate and doctoral studies. In 1954, fifty-one Silver Anniversary Scholarships were awarded to one outstanding Delta Kappa Gamma Society member from each state (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 279-82). These awards are still presented annually.

Building the Delta Kappa Gamma Headquarters in Austin

The founders of the society began setting aside money for a central headquarters office in 1929. Dr. Blanton made it clear from the beginning that the Society Headquarters would always be located in Austin. In 1939, executive leaders determined to move forward with erecting a new central headquarters office in Austin. In 1940, leaders purchased the lot at San Antonio and West 12th Street in Austin for \$7,800. In 1946, after the death of Dr. Blanton, leaders debated the location of the central headquarters. In January of 1949, a majority of members voted to establish a branch office in Washington, D.C. The following month, dissenting members filed an injunction to prevent the establishment of either the central headquarters office or a branch office in Washington, D.C. In late 1949, the Court of Civil Appeals sustained the injunction. In 1950, the defendants brought the matter before the Supreme Court, which also sustained the injunction. According to the final court ruling, the central headquarters office would remain in Austin, and no branch office would be established in Washington, D.C. (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 284-287). Up to 30 scholarships are still awarded annually.

Delta Kappa Gamma Society members controlled the building project from start to finish. Society members researched the headquarters buildings of other organizations as well as the work flow of their own organization to determine the most suitable type of building for their own central headquarters office. In 1954, Building Committee members secured a zoning variance with the City of Austin to construct a professional office in a residential zone, interviewed six potential architectural firms, hired the firm Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, and hired a legal consultant. Working closely with the architectural firm, Society members engaged in almost every design decision from recommendations for floor plans and work schedule to specific decisions about the easement, retaining walls, carpentry, millwork, roofing, sheet metal, ironwork, plastering, plumbing, and electrical work. In 1955, Society members collected enough money to begin construction, approved the final plans, and employed J. M. Odom Construction Company. Society members held elaborate ceremonies for the ground breaking in July of 1955, the laying of the cornerstone in November of 1955, and the final completion in August of 1956. The Society paid for every phase of the construction, furnishings, and equipment upon completion without taking out a loan (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 287-92).

When consulting with the architect R. Max Brooks about the form of the building, Society members agreed to let the "form of the building follow function" (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 288). This documented decision produced a building that is a good local example of modern commercial design as applied to an office building. The building exhibits flat roof, metal casement windows, unadorned wall surfaces, asymmetrical façade, and large planes of rich materials, specifically marble and walnut. Most significantly, the women of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society acknowledged that a functionalist scheme would allow their building to be flexible in the arrangement of the interior spaces and accommodate the diverse range of functions that the expanding organization demanded. Typical of functionalist buildings, the structural frame of the building is separate from the walls that partition the interior rooms. The

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building was designed with a large portion of the basement floor open for future expansion. When, in 1962, it came time to expand into these rooms and provide additional office space, the architects of the renovation were able to easily construct additional partition walls within the existing framework of the building (Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center).

Kuehne, Brooks and Barr

The most senior partner in the firm Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Hugo Franz Kuehne, helped found the University of Texas architecture school in 1910, taught at the school from 1910 to 1915, and practiced architecture from 1915 to 1960. From 1919 to 1942, he managed his own firm called H. F. Kuehne. Two of Kuehne's most notable projects from this time period included the Austin Public Library in 1933, now the Austin History Center, and the Cox-Craddock House in 1928 (Williamson, "Hugo Franz Kuehne," *The Handbook of Texas Online*). The Cox-Craddock House (figure 22) was built in the Colonial Revival style and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 ("Cox-Craddock House" NRHP Listing). The Austin Public Library (figure 23) was built in the Italian Renaissance style and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 ("Austin Public Library" NRHP Listing). According to its National Register listing, "the design for the Austin Public Library reflects Kuehne's Beaux Arts training" by exhibiting a symmetrical façade, and axial and symmetrical plan, and ornamental details such as arched windows, classical columns, cornice, and grand interior staircase ("Austin Public Library" NRHP Listing).

In 1942, Kuehne and R. Max Brooks were both partners in the short-lived firm Giesecke, Kuehne and Brooks. Howard Barr joined Kuehne and Brooks in 1942 to form the firm Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, which functioned until 1960 (Williamson, "Hugo Franz Kuehne," *The Handbook of Texas Online*). The formation of the firm with the two younger associates Brooks and Barr signaled a change in direction for Kuehne's architectural design. In contrast to Kuehne's Beaux-Arts-inspired projects of the past, the firm Kuehne, Brooks and Barr became well-known for their midcentury modern designs. One of the most notable local examples by Kuehne, Brooks and Barr included the American National Bank in 1954 (figure 24). The American National Bank, now the Starr Building, is currently undergoing renovation: "Vacant and overlooked for four years, a 55-year-old downtown Austin building once heralded as an icon of midcentury modern design is about to be restored largely to its original state" (Novak, "Austin's Starr Building to be reborn," *Austin American-Statesman*). The American National Bank was built of large uninterrupted planes of single materials such as glass and brick. One year later, Kuehne, Brooks and Barr designed the Delta Kappa Gamma Building in a similar way, with an emphasis on planes of single materials, but on a smaller scale.

R. Max Brooks and Howard Barr continued to work together on modern buildings in Austin and across the country. Their most famous collaboration was with architects Graeber and White in the firm Brooks Barr Graeber White (BBGW). Among many other buildings, the firm designed the J. J. Pickle Federal Building in Austin (figure 25). The Delta Kappa Gamma Building is a unique building amidst Brooks and Barr's body of work. While most of Brooks and Barr's modern buildings exhibit the New Formalist style of the J. J. Pickle Federal Building, the Delta Kappa Gamma Building displays a rich and diverse material palette, especially evident in the entryway, with its massive and modern marble walls, window walls, and flat concrete canopy. In contrast, much of the interior beyond the lobby is much less modernistic and is more in line with conventional midcentury residential design. This domestic appearance is created through the use of crown moldings, and the placement of ornate fireplace mantelpieces, chandeliers, mirrors, and French provincial furniture throughout the offices and meeting spaces. This contrast between the modern exterior and revivalist interior spaces may be due to the desire of society members to use a palette that evoked a sense of formal comfort and repose. Overall, the

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building represents the common postwar American practice of selectively applying modern principles to a building that serves the otherwise traditional function of an office block. In this case, the overall inspiration owes less to Mies van der Rohe than to published examples of other architects who combined aspects of modernity with the commercial functionalism desired by clients. This functionalism accounts for the building's flexible plan, and cost-effective brick exterior on the secondary elevations, which may have been also perceived as more appropriate than large expanses of glass for the hot climate of central Texas.

Significance in Education

The Delta Kappa Gamma Building stands as a testament to one woman's vision for equal opportunities for women educators. Dr. Blanton originally stored all of the administrative materials for the Delta Kappa Gamma Society in her office and boarding room on the University of Texas campus (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 253). From these humble beginnings, the organization grew to an international membership. The two-story building was built to serve all of the functions of the Society: offices for the international officers; space to store inventories of membership; equipment for typing, mailing, and printing; conference rooms for group meetings; social rooms for celebratory functions; and archival storage for the Society's relics of personal history. Delta Kappa Gamma Society members' immense pride in their organization and steadfast dedication to preserving the history of both their organization and their central headquarters building contributes to the high degree of integrity of this building. At the laying of the cornerstone, Society members stated, "May the spirit of Delta Kappa Gamma symbolized by this Headquarters characterize the work of all who labor here and inspire those who enter through its doors" (Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*, 256).

The Delta Kappa Gamma Society building continues to function as the central headquarters building for the international organization. Today, the organization has expanded to seventeen countries (*Headquarters Video Tour*). Individual members belong to a chapter that meets six to eight times a year, chapters constitute the state organization that meets once a year, state organizations belong to one of four regional units that meets every two years, and the international society holds an International Convention every other year (Guss, "Delta Kappa Gamma Society," *Encyclopedia of Education*, 1073). In their own words, the current organization outlines seven society purposes: "To unite women educators of the world in a genuine spiritual fellowship; To honor women who have given or who evidence a potential for distinctive service in any field of education; To advance the professional interest and position of women in education; To initiate, endorse and support desirable legislation or other suitable endeavors in the interests of education and of women educators; To endow scholarships to aid outstanding women educators in pursuing graduate study and to grant fellowships to women educators from other countries; To stimulate the personal and professional growth of members and to encourage their participation in appropriate programs of action; To inform the members of current economic, social, political, and educational issues so that they may participate effectively in a world society" (Hoag and Schunk, *Our Heritage Volume III*, 12-14).

These abstract purposes translate into numerous programs. One of the most important programs is the Educational Foundation. Founded in 1964, the Delta Kappa Gamma Educational Foundation is a separate non-profit corporation that focuses on improving the standards of education in the United States and abroad (Britt, *The Delta Kappa Gamma Educational Foundation: A History*, 5-7). According to the *Encyclopedia of Education*, the Educational Foundation "assists and cooperates with schools, colleges, universities, organizations, trusts, funds, or foundations to support, encourage, and improve education. The foundation has made grants to researchers and authors in the field of education,

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has supplemented the society's scholarship and world fellowship program, and has sponsored numerous study seminars" (Guss, "Delta Kappa Gamma Society," *Encyclopedia of Education*, 1072). Since its foundation, the Educational Foundation has also sponsored numerous themed Seminars for Purposeful Living featuring prominent female speakers and lecturers (Britt, *The Delta Kappa Gamma Educational Foundation: A History*, 7). The Educational Foundation is also committed to improving education in underdeveloped countries by sending ambassadors to help structure and improve the education programs in countries like Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay (Guss, "Delta Kappa Gamma Society," *Encyclopedia of Education*, 1072-73).

Historically, the scholarships and recognitions were awarded to Delta Kappa Gamma Society members. The traditional scholarships awarded to Delta Kappa Gamma members seeking graduate study remain an integral part of the organization. According to Hoag, "The first national Scholarship of \$1,000 for graduate study was awarded in 1940. Through the years the program has grown. In 2007-2008 the Society offered 30 scholarships for \$6,000 each to members. From 1970 through 2008, 813 members have been awarded scholarships to pursue graduate study" (Hoag and Schrunk, *Our Heritage Volume III*, 13). However, the Society has greatly expanded its focus outside its own membership. For example, the World Fellowship Program, begun in 1946, provides fellowships for women in war-torn countries to pursue advanced studies in the United States and Canada (Hoag and Schrunk, *Our Heritage Volume III*, 14). As Carolyn Guss summarizes, "Through conventions, conferences, committee meetings, and seminars, the society provides an outlet for the creativity of women educators and for the exchange of ideas of leaders in all fields education" (Guss, "Delta Kappa Gamma Society," *Encyclopedia of Education*, 1072).

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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	14	620727	3349973

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The property is described by the Travis County Appraisal District as being:
"Lot 1 & W 11 ft. of Lot 2 Block 150 Original City Cen." plus "45 ft. of Lot 2 Block 150 Original City."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from National Register Coordinator Gregory Smith)**NAME / TITLE:** Emily E. Ray**ORGANIZATION:** University of Texas at Austin**DATE:** 12/10/10**STREET & NUMBER:** 104 East 37th. Street**TELEPHONE:** 512-633-4984**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin**STATE:** Texas**ZIP CODE:** 78705**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION****CONTINUATION SHEETS****MAPS** (see continuation sheets 21 and 22)**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet 43)**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** (see continuation sheets 23-42)**PROPERTY OWNER****NAME:** Delta Kappa Gamma Society International**STREET & NUMBER:** 416 West 12th Street**TELEPHONE:** 512-478-5748**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin**STATE:** Texas**ZIP CODE:** 78701

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FIGURE 1. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building aerial photograph.
Google Earth 2010.



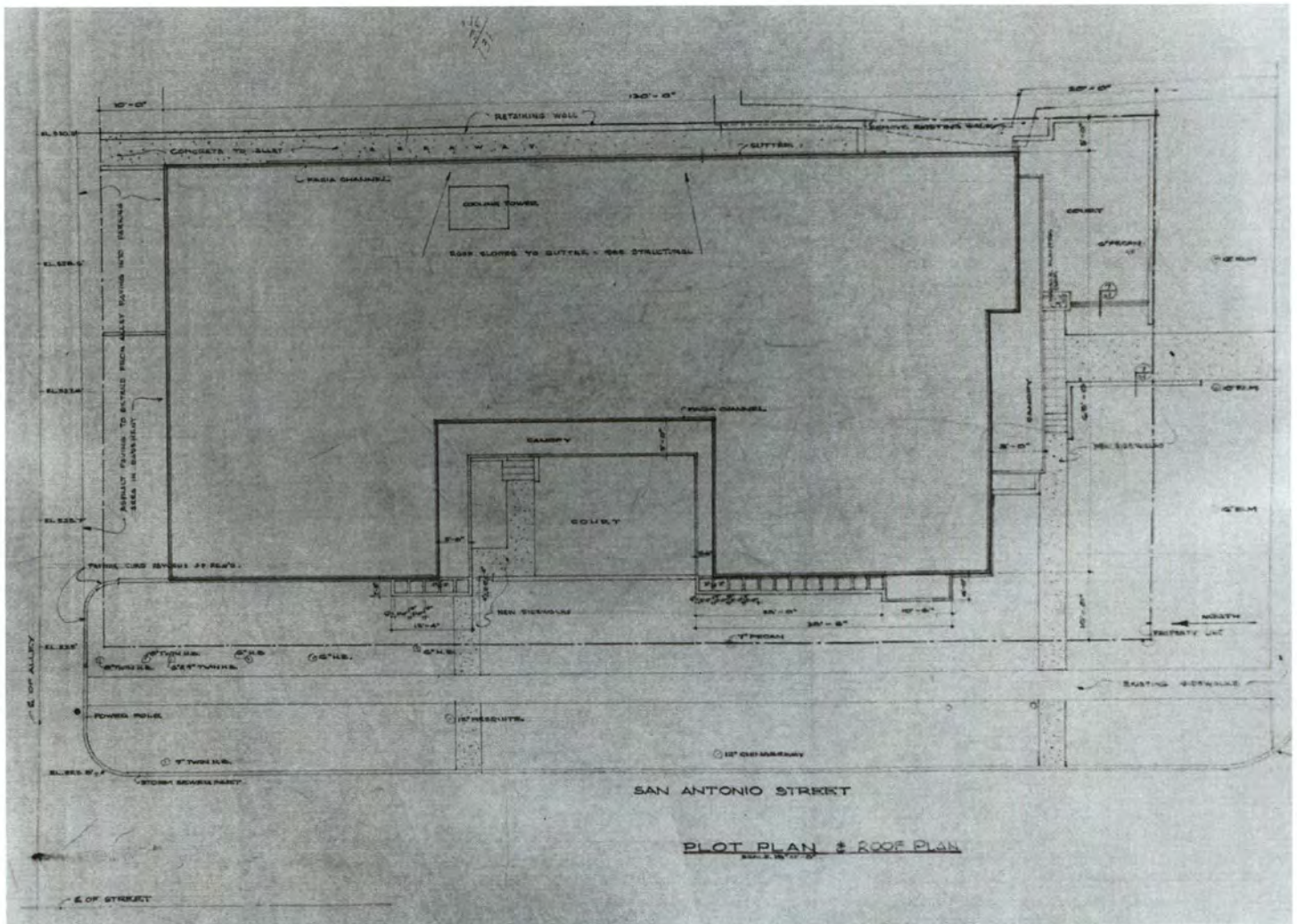
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FIGURE 2. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building site plan. Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955. Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



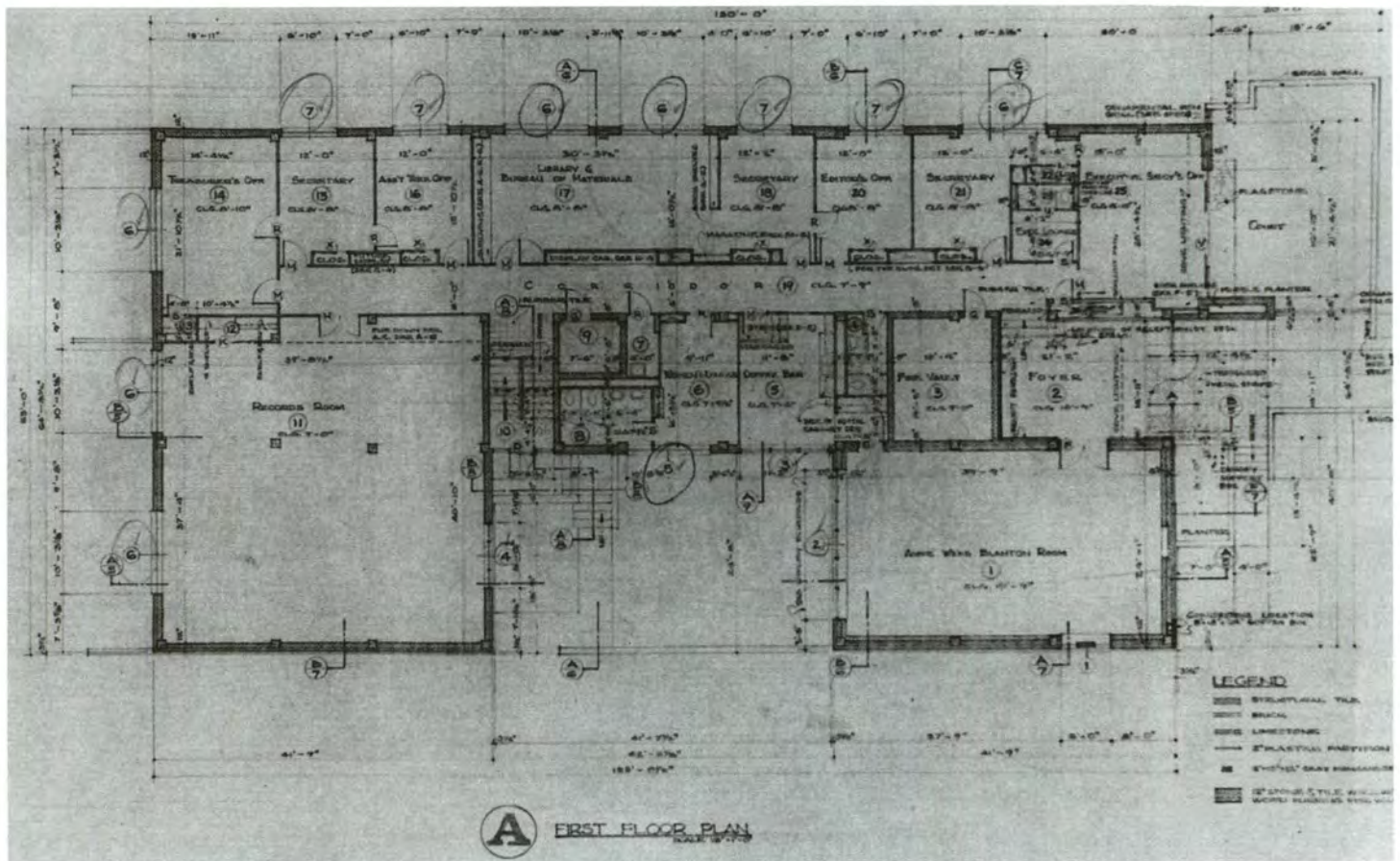
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FIGURE 3. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building first floor plan.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



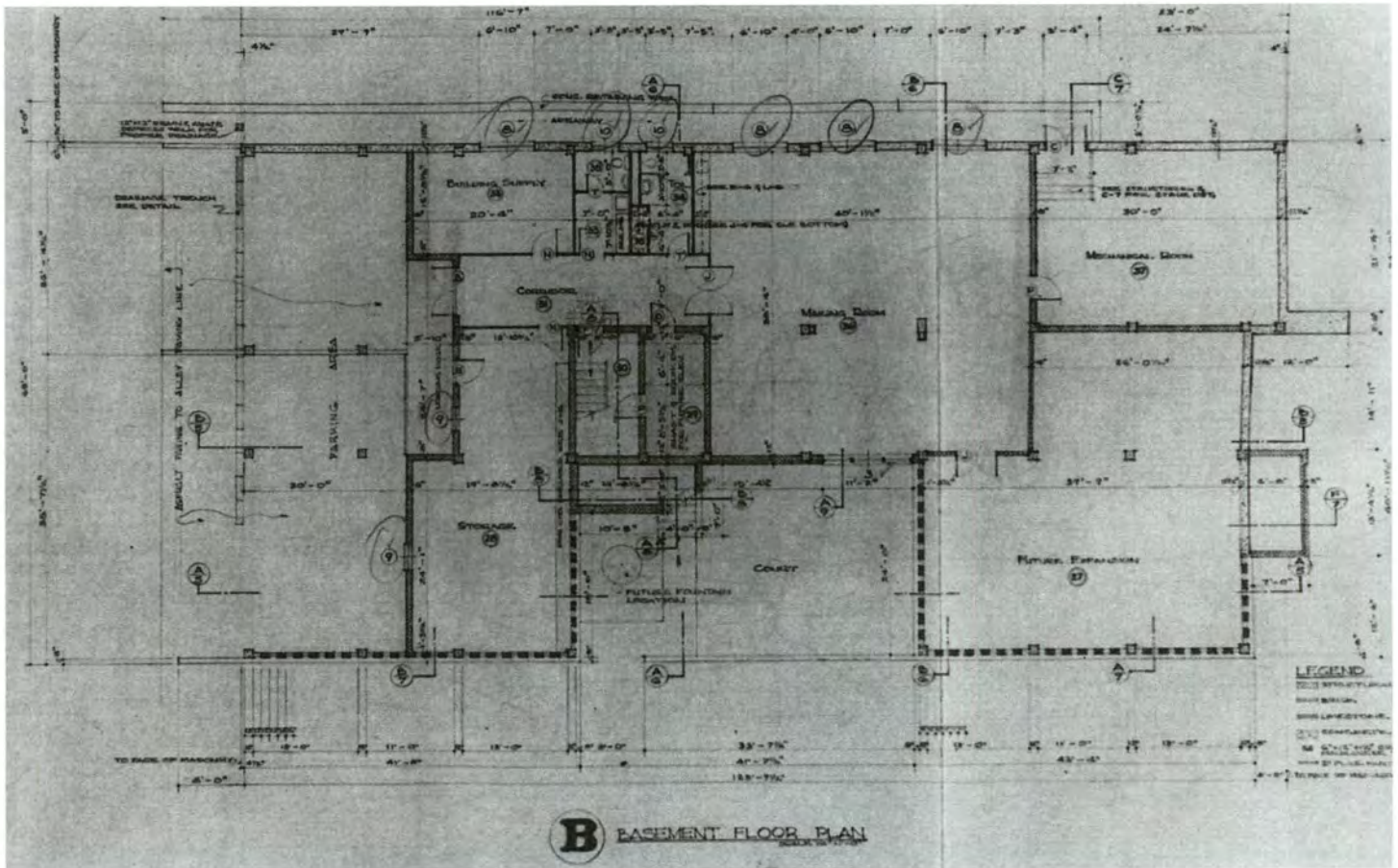
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FIGURE 4. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building basement floor plan.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



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FIGURE 5. Barcelona Pavilion reconstruction, Barcelona, Spain.
Photograph by: Ashley Pomeroy at en.wikipedia, 2010.



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FIGURE 6. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building southwestern elevation, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) n.p.



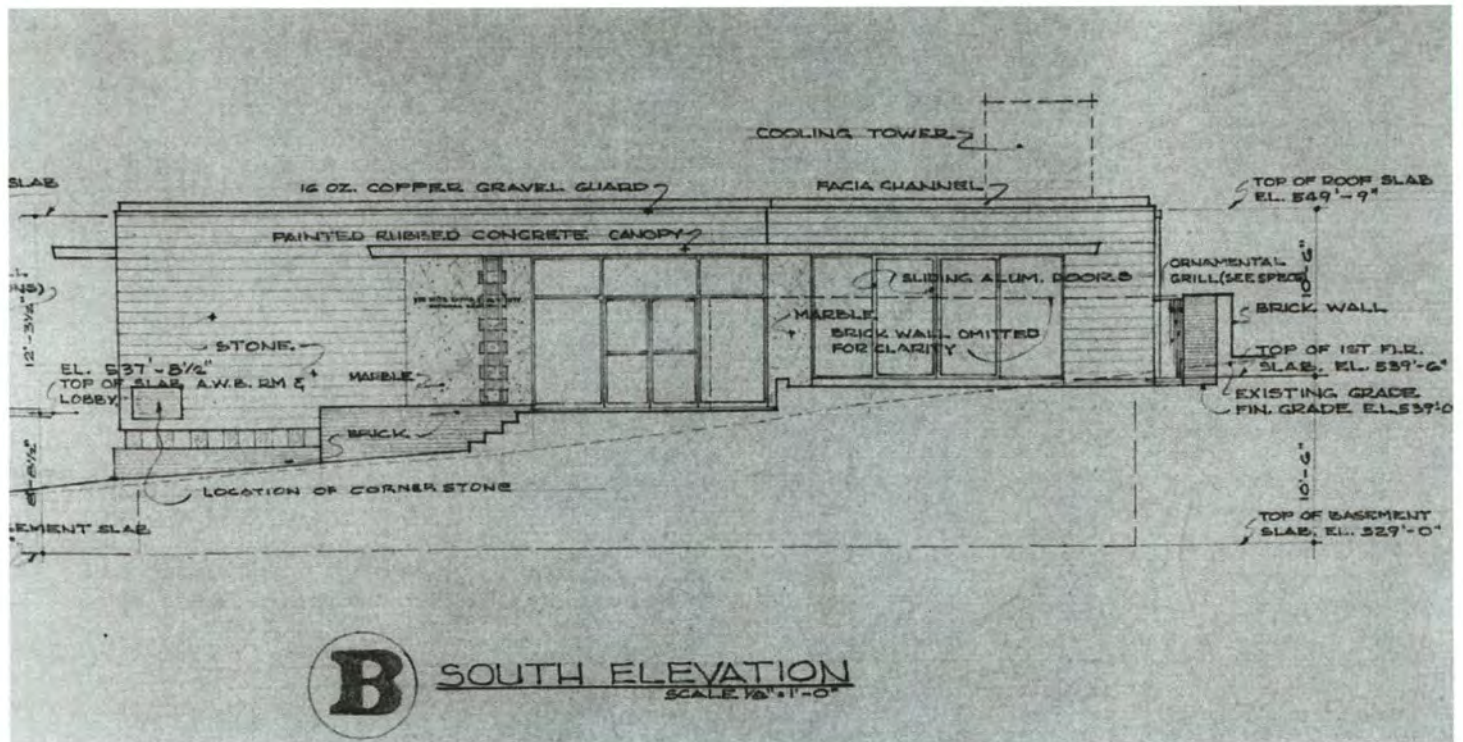
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FIGURE 7. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building southern elevation.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



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FIGURE 8. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building southern elevation, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 239.



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FIGURE 9. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building western elevation.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.

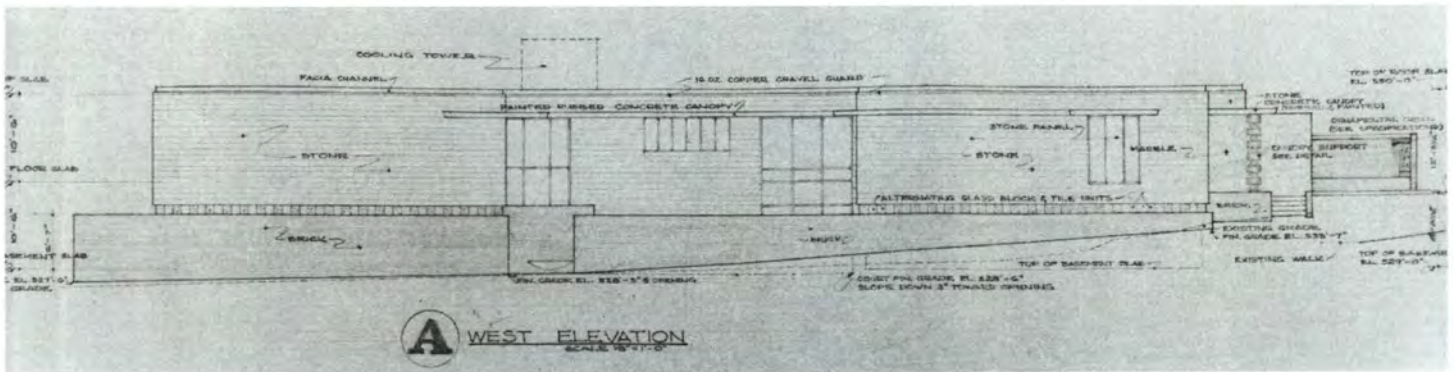


FIGURE 10. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building western elevation, 1960.
Photograph by Dewey Mears.
Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 254.



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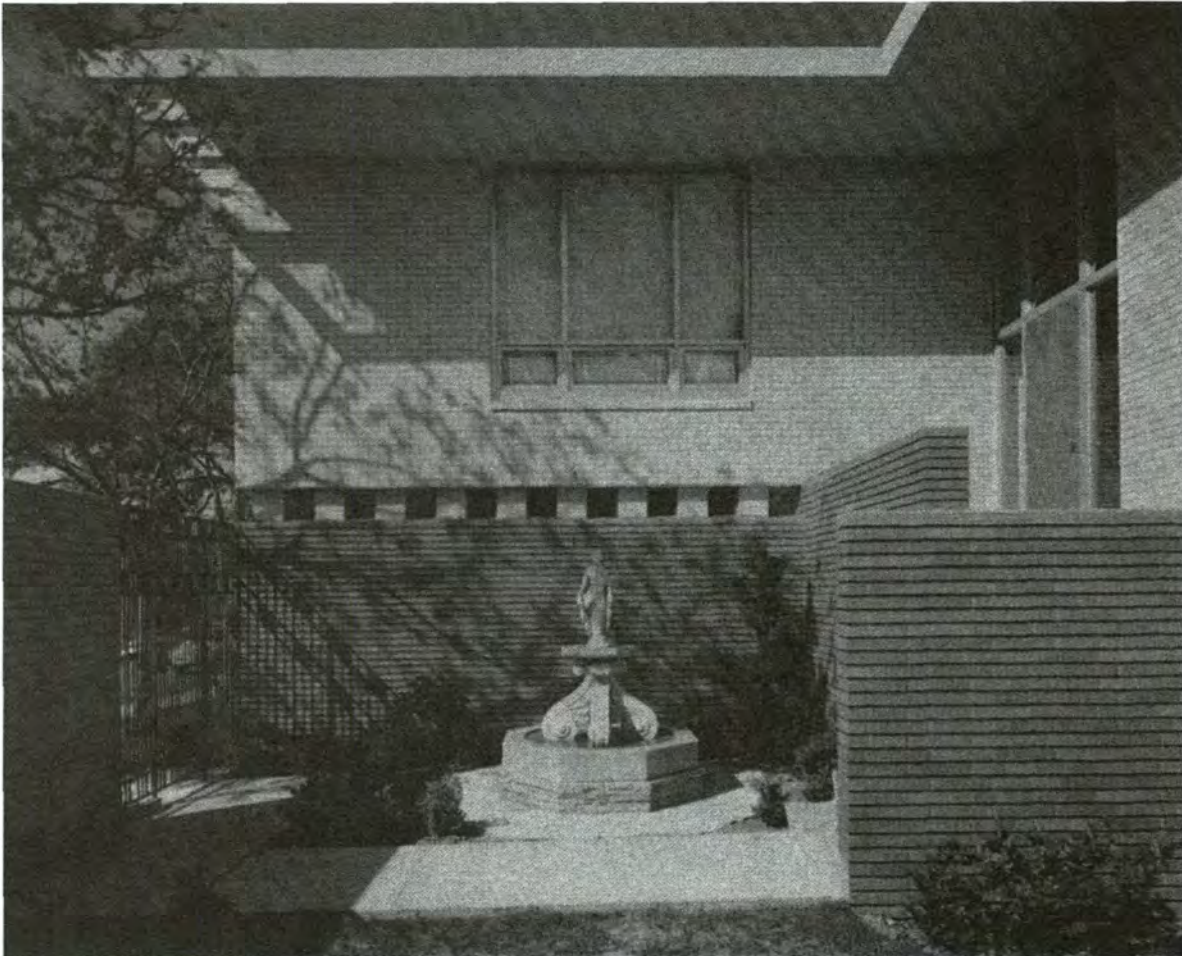
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FIGURE 11. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building western courtyard, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 251.



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FIGURE 12. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building northern elevation.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.

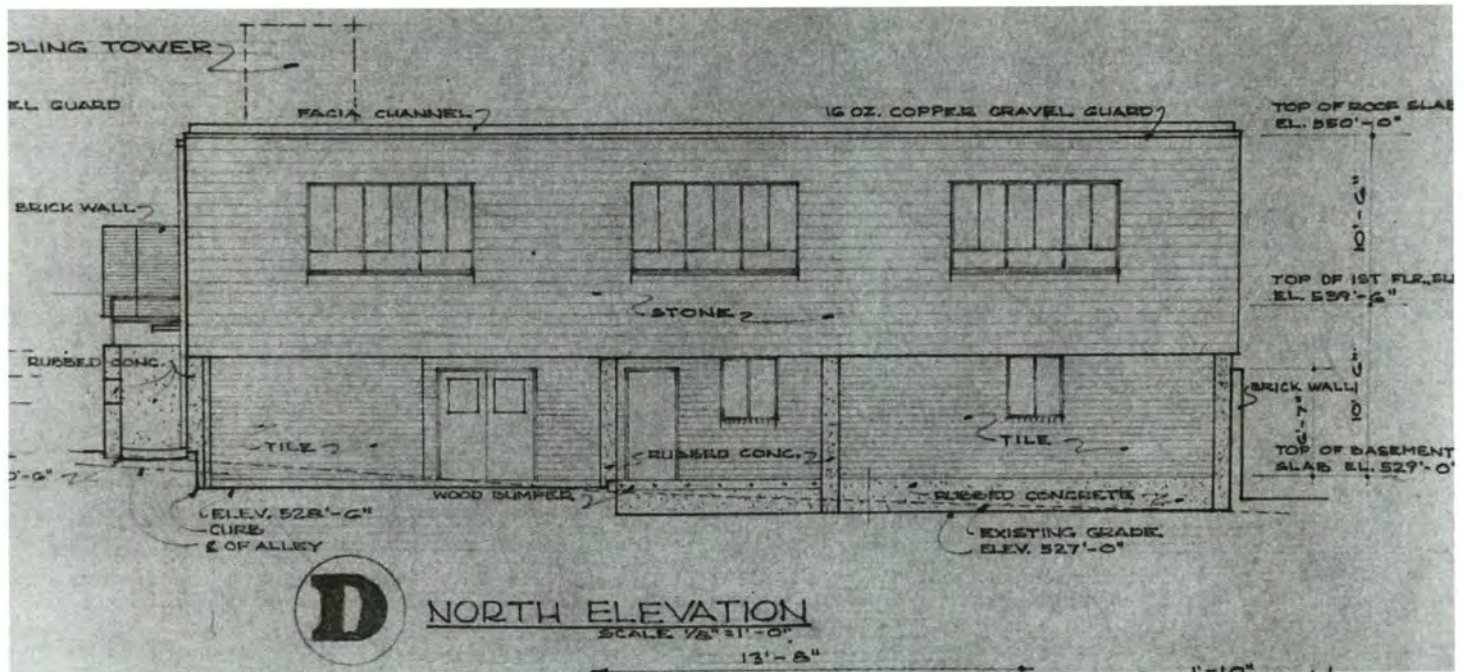
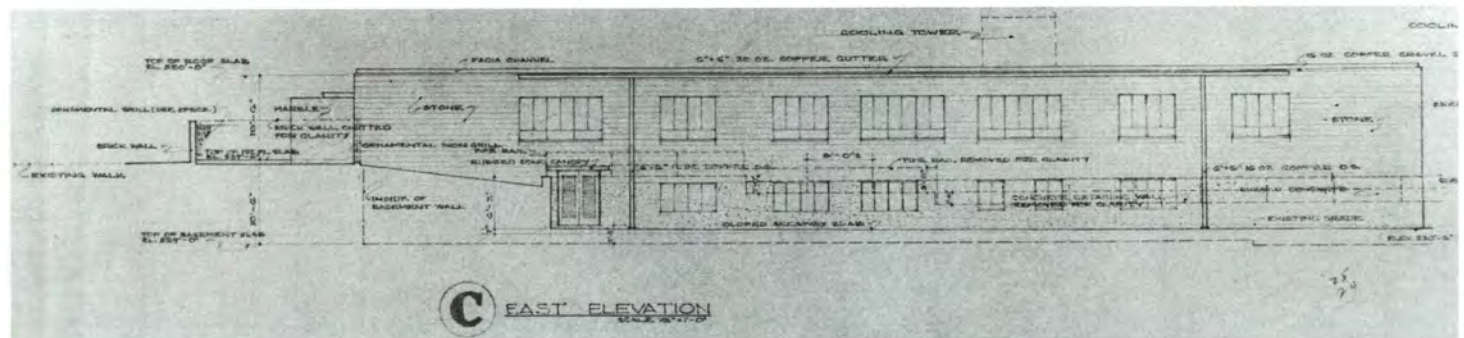


FIGURE 13. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building eastern elevation.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr, Architects, 1955.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



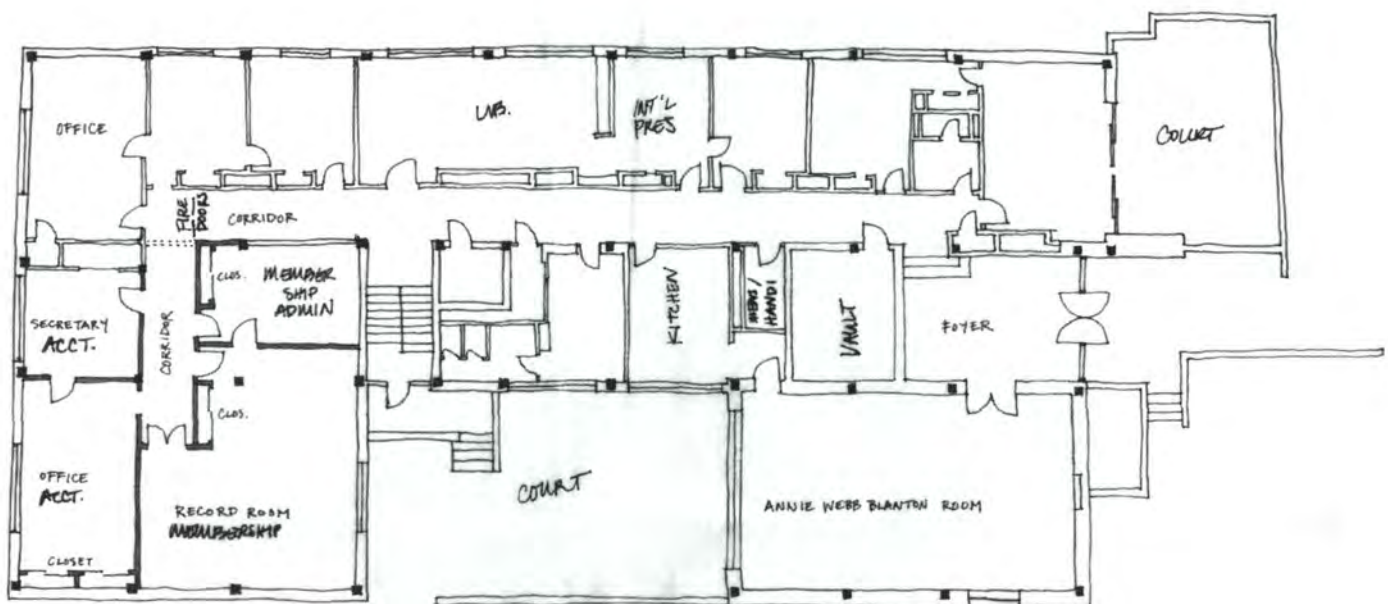
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FIGURE 14. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building first floor renovation sketch.
Drawn by Emily E. Ray, based on plans by Brooks and Barr Architects, 1964.
Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



RENOVATION 1964
BROOKS AND BARR ARCHITECTS

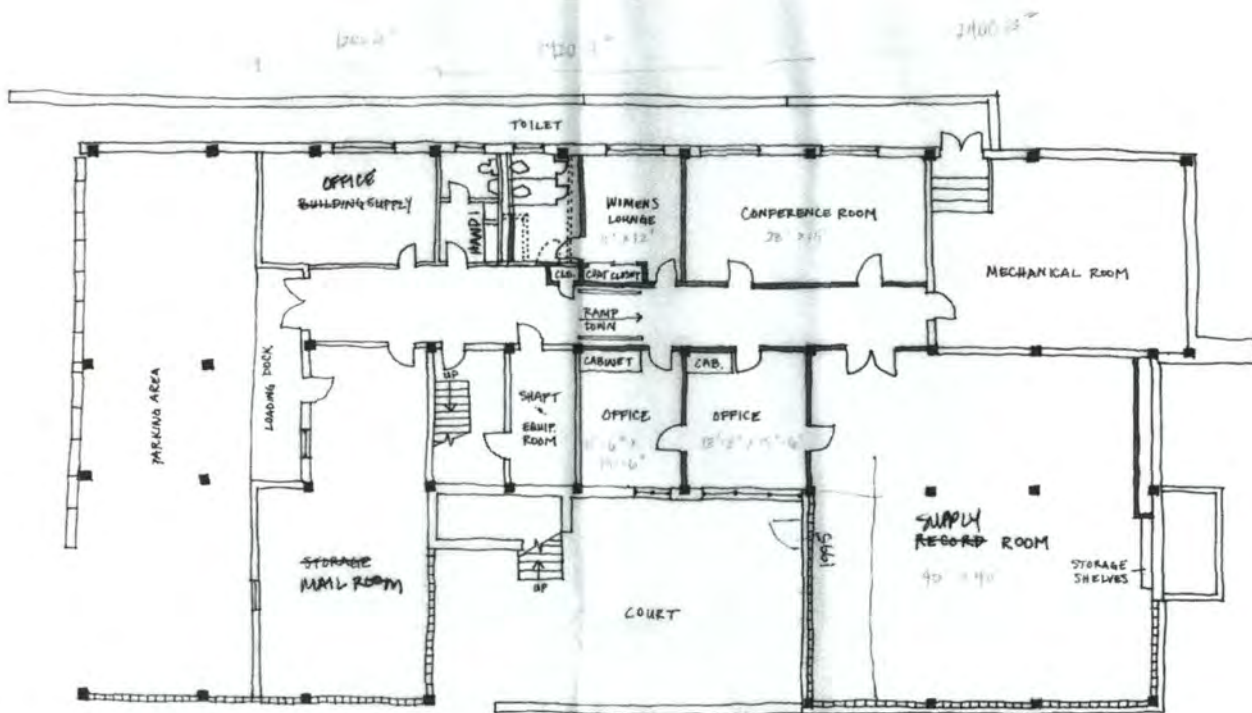
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FIGURE 15. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building basement floor renovation sketch. Drawn by Emily E. Ray, based on plans by Brooks and Barr Architects, 1964. Kuehne, Brooks and Barr Collection, Austin History Center.



RENOVATION 1964
BROOKS AND BARR ARCHITECTS

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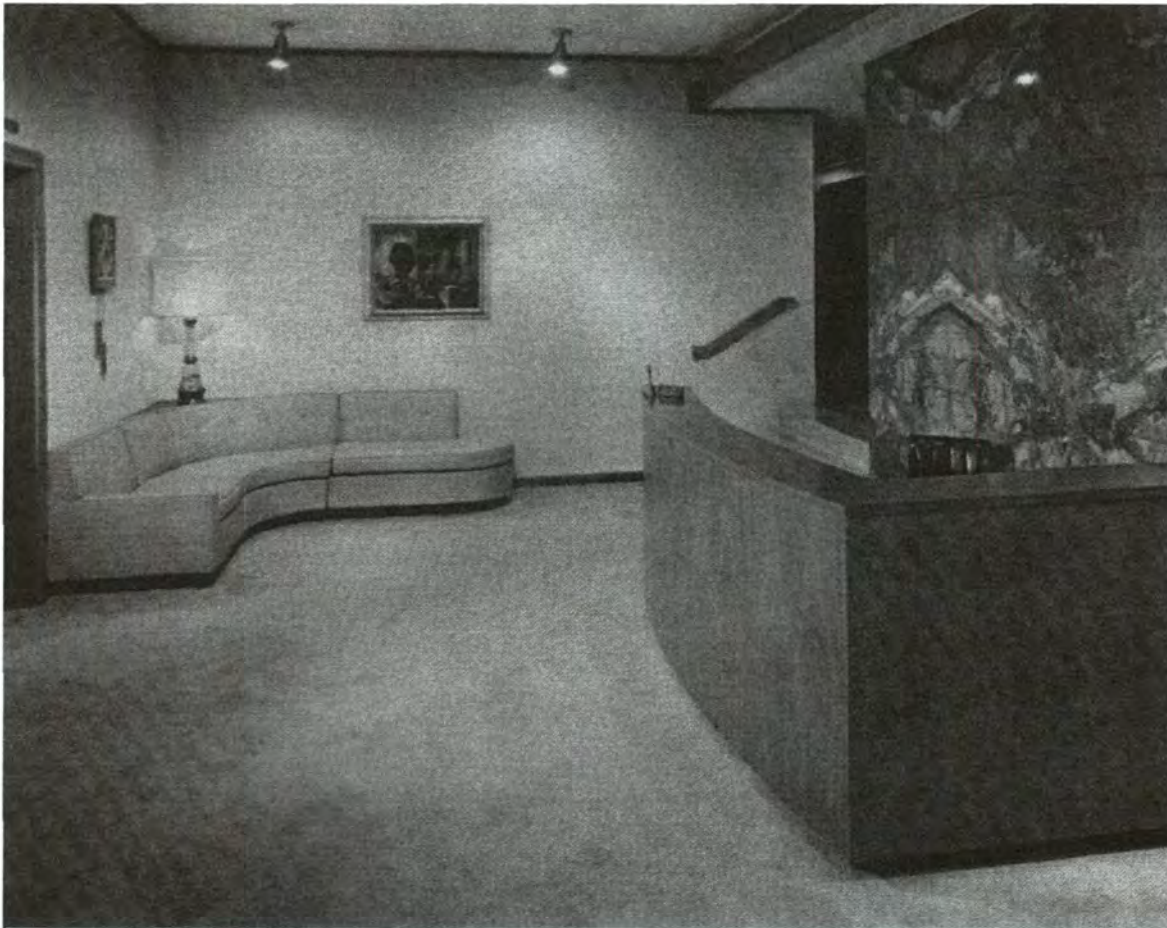
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FIGURE 16. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building foyer, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 241.



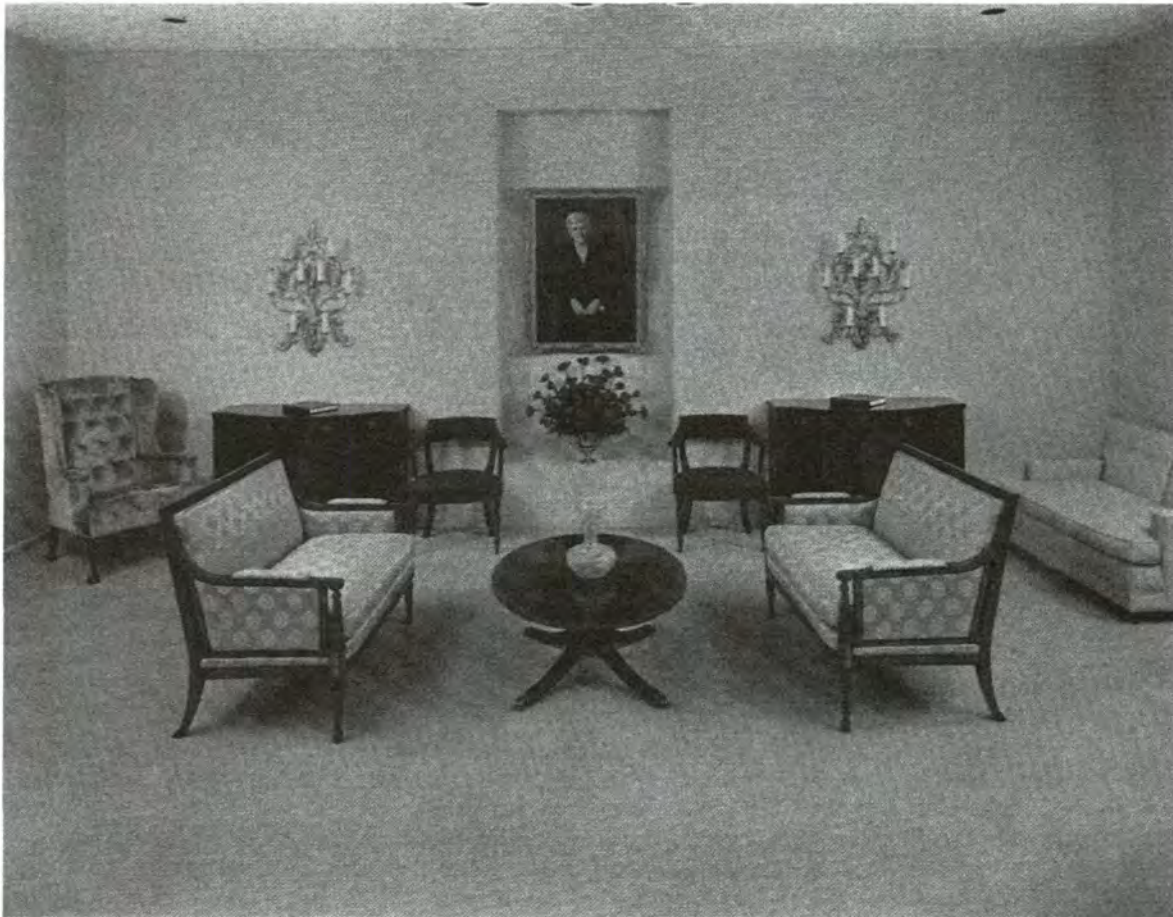
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FIGURE 17. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building Annie Webb Blanton Room, 1960. Photograph by Dewey Mears.
Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 242.



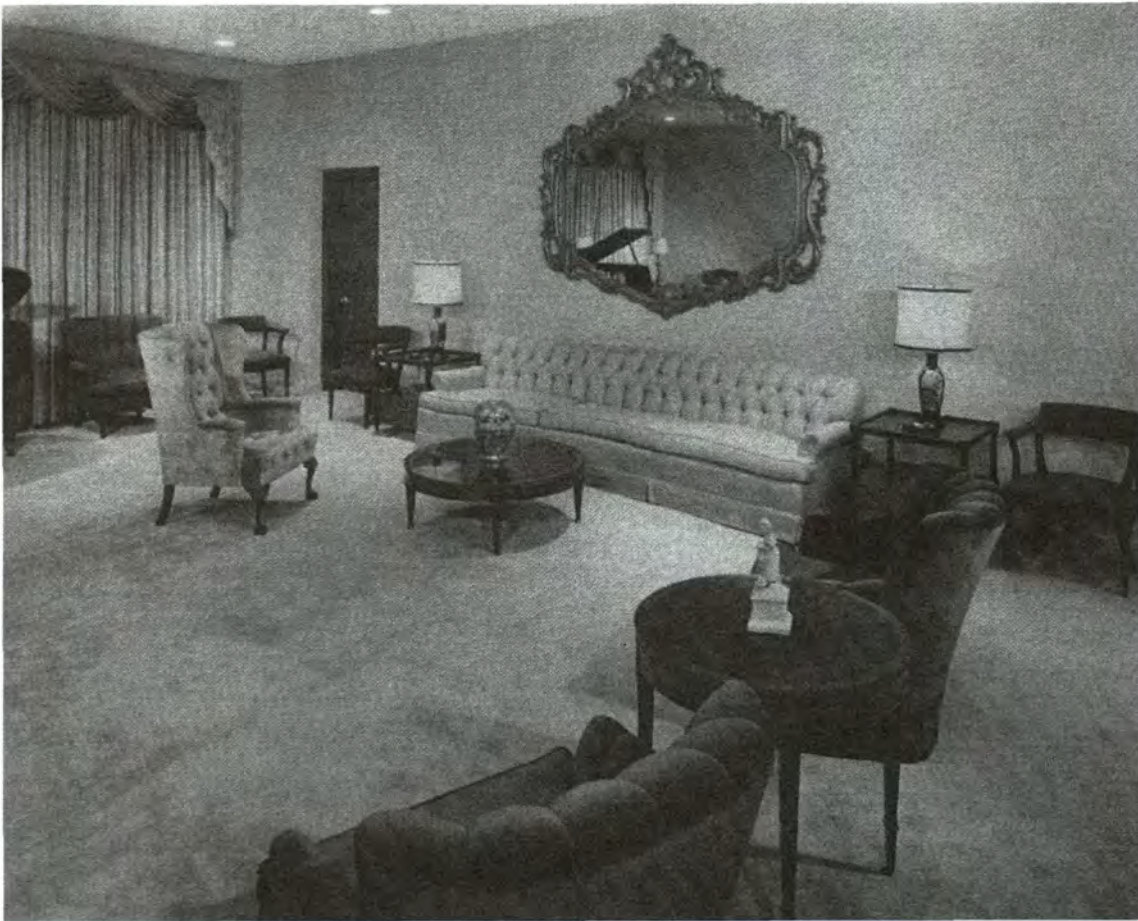
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FIGURE 18. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building Annie Webb Blanton Room, 1960. Photograph by Dewey Mears.
Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 243.



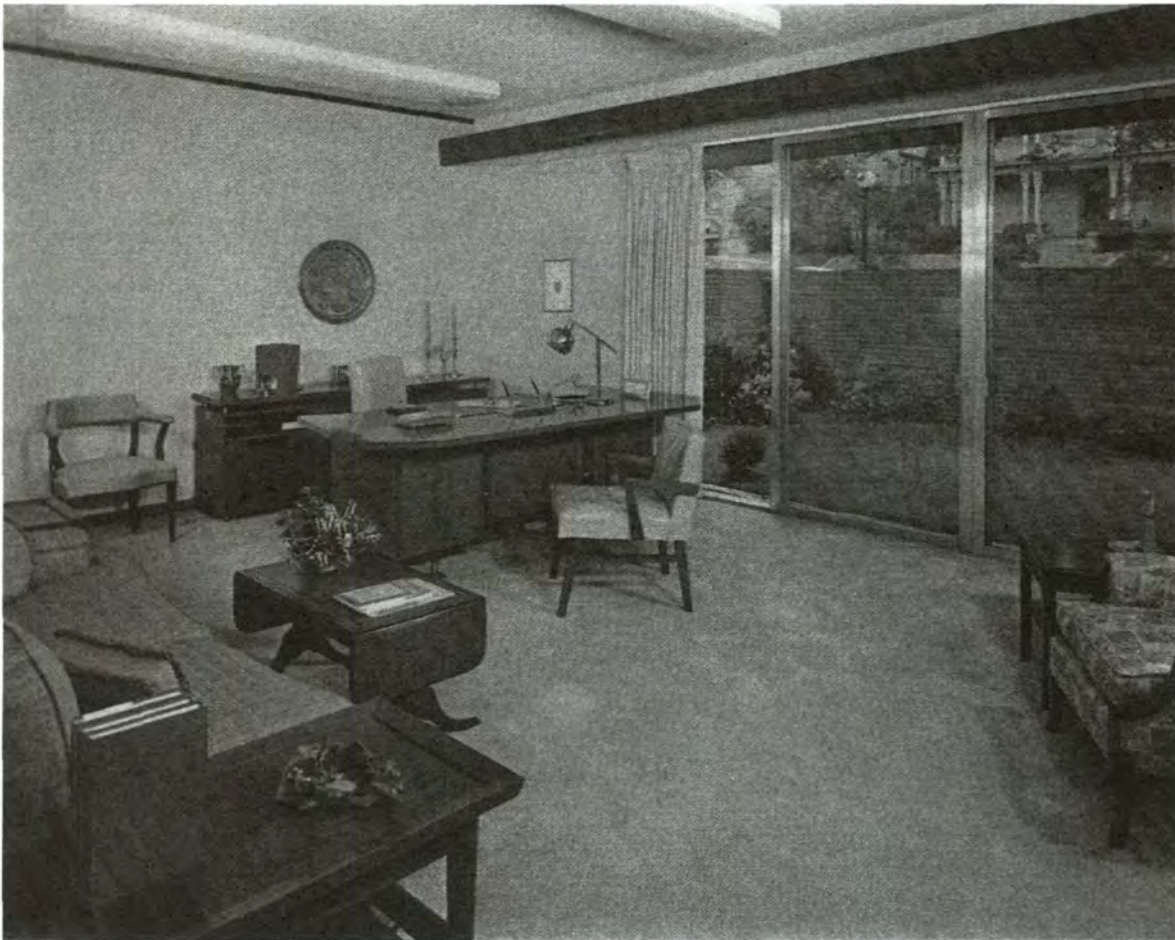
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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIGURE 19. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building Executive Coordinator office, 1960. Photograph by Dewey Mears.
Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 245.



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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIGURE 20. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building corridor casement, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 259.



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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIGURE 21. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building office, 1960.

Photograph by Dewey Mears.

Eunah Temple Holden, *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society* (Austin: The Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1960) 246.



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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIGURE 22. Cox-Craddock House.
Photograph by Emily Ray, 2010.



FIGURE 23. Austin Public Library (now Austin History Center).
Photograph by Emily Ray, 2010.



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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

FIGURE 24. American National Bank (now the Starr Building).
Photograph by Emily Ray, 2010.



FIGURE 25. J. J. Pickle Federal Building.
Photograph by Emily Ray, 2010.



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Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas
Photographer: Emily E. Ray
Date: December 10, 2010
Location of digital files: Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Photo 1

Southern Elevation
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 2

Western Elevation
Camera facing: East

Photo 3

Western Courtyard
Camera facing: North

Photo 4

Northern Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 5

Eastern Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 6

Foyer
Camera facing: North

Photo 7

Annie Webb Blanton Room
Camera facing: South

Photo 8

Annie Webb Blanton Room
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 9

Executive Coordinator Office
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 10

Office
Camera facing: Northeast

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Section MAP Page 21

Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building
Austin, Travis County, Texas

MAP 1. Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building map.
Google Maps 2010.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Travis

DATE RECEIVED: 2/24/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/19/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/03/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000198

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4.10.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
photo 1

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, TRAVIS Co. TX
Photo 2

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
photo 3

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
photo 5

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
photo 6

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, TRAVIS Co. TX
photo 8

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austria, Travis Co. TX
photo 9

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Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Austin, Travis Co. TX
photo 10

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

real places telling real stories

TO: Edson Beall
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington , DC 20005

FROM: Gregory Smith
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Delta Kappa Gamma Society International Headquarters, Austin, Travis County, Texas

DATE: February 8, 2012

- The following materials regarding the Delta Kappa Gamma Society are submitted:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property Documentation form
<input type="checkbox"/>	_ Resubmitted form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs printed from digital files
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gold CD with TIFF photograph files
<input type="checkbox"/>	Photographs printed from negatives
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence – Notification of federal property owner (USPS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

COMMENTS:

- ☐ SHPO requests substantive review (cover letter from SHPO attached)
- ☐ The enclosed owner objections (do ☐) (do not ☐) constitute a majority of property owners
- ☐ Other:

