

**HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION
DEMOLITION AND RELOCATION PERMITS
OCTOBER 25, 2021
DA-2021-132111
301 SAN JACINTO STREET**

PROPOSAL

Demolish a ca. 1912 brick warehouse.

ARCHITECTURE

One-story, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed brick warehouse building with segmental-arched window bays containing metal-framed horizontal lites; each has a segmental arched cast stone lintel and a fixed-sash clerestory transom above with a cast stone segmental-arch and a cast stone lintel; full-width independent metal and wood canopy; modern, metal-framed double-leaf, glazed entry doors; cast stone belt course above the clerestory transoms.

RESEARCH

This warehouse building was constructed around 1912 for the Nalley Grocery Company, operated by A.M. Nalley, and later by J. Gordon Wilcox, a prominent wholesale grocery man in town. Nalley Grocery Company remained here until around 1917, when the Shear Company, owned by Mrs. H.H. Shear of Waco, Texas, appears as the owners of the building in Austin city directories. All of these early wholesale grocery distribution warehouses were also coffee roasters, and purveyors of produce. The Shear Company operated out of this building until around 1923, when the building was sold to the John Bremond Company, which was a grocery wholesaler and roaster of high-grade coffee. The John Bremond Company was one of the, if not the most, prominent wholesale grocery businesses in Austin for many years, supplying grocery stores and restaurants in the city. John Bremond operated out of this building until around 1960, when White Swan, a wholesale institutional grocery company, took over the space. In the late 1970s, the building became a wholesale auto part warehouse, and in the early 2000s, this building was the residence of the cast of MTV's Real World program. More recently, it has been a restaurant.

PROPERTY EVALUATION

The building was surveyed as part of a City overview of Austin's warehouse districts in 2008, but no recommendations for designation came out of that survey.

Designation Criteria—Historic Landmark

- 1) The building is more than 50 years old.
- 2) The building appears to retain high integrity.
- 3) Properties must meet two criteria for landmark designation (LDC §25-2-352). Staff has evaluated the property and determined that it meets two criteria:
 - a. Architecture. The building [is a good example of a large warehouse building that typifies rail-side warehouses for wholesale distribution of provisions and commodities during the time that the vast majority of those operations were rail lines. This is a utilitarian building with little architectural flourish, but qualifies for landmark designation under the architectural criterion as a good example of a utilitarian structure with few alterations.
 - b. Historical association. The building was constructed as a wholesale grocery warehouse by one of the largest grocery wholesalers in the city, and was taken over by the largest operation of its kind in the city under the John Bremond Company. The building

retained its identity as a wholesale grocery warehouse from the time of its construction around 1912 until the mid-1970s.

Wholesale grocery operations were essential to the livelihood of the city in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, importing foodstuffs into Austin that could not be obtained from local farmers and ranchers. The railroad's arrival in Austin in the late 19th century was a game-changer for the city, allowing for the importation of a huge number of manufactured and cultivated items, everything from building materials to fabrics to home furnishings, and food. The railroad transformed Austin from a settlement to a city, and it was firms like Nalley, Shear, and John Bremond that brought the urbanizing influences of foods to the burgeoning city.

- 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 building is part of an extensive, and quickly disappearing warehouse district on the east side of downtown, and thus does contribute to the character, image, or cultural identity of the city, the neighborhood, or a particular demographic group.
- e.* Landscape feature. The property is not a significant natural or designed landscape with artistic, aesthetic, cultural, or historical value to the city.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Either postpone to November 15, 2021 or initiate historic zoning to fully explore and evaluate alternatives to demolition of this building. Staff believes that this building meets the criteria for architecture, historical associations, and community value, and every consideration should be given to its preservation. If, however, the Commission decides to release the permit, then staff encourages completion of a City of Austin Documentation Package, consisting of 8.5 x 11 photographs of all elevations, printed on photographic paper, a dimensioned sketch plan, and a narrative history for archiving at the Austin History Center.

LOCATION MAP



-  SUBJECT TRACT
-  PENDING CASE
-  ZONING BOUNDARY

1" = 292'

NOTIFICATIONS

CASE#: GF 21-154915
LOCATION: 301 SAN JACINTO BLVD.

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.



**301 San Jacinto Boulevard
ca. 1912**



OCCUPANCY HISTORY

301 San Jacinto Boulevard

City Directory Research, Austin History Center
By City Historic Preservation Office
November, 2008

1987	Austin Automotive Warehouse Wholesale auto parts John Bobbitt, manager
1977	Austin Automotive Warehouse Wholesale auto parts Joe Anderson, manager
1967	White Swan (Institutional Foods Company) Wholesale groceries W.G. Cullom, manager
1957	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries Hale M. Houston, president
1953	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters Hale M. Houston, president
1949	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters Hale M. Houston, president
1944-45	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters Hale M. Houston, president
1941	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters Hale M. Houston, president
1937	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters Hale M. Houston, president
1935	John Bremond Company Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee Hale M. Houston, president

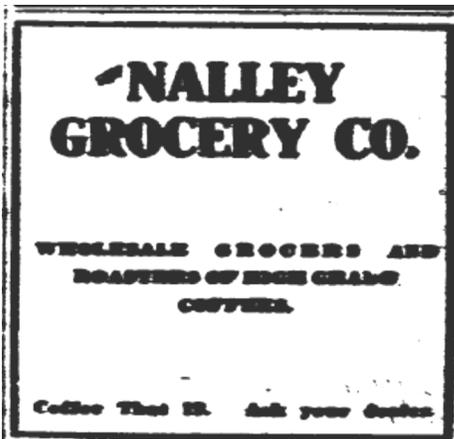
- 1932-33 John Bremond Company
Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee
Hale M. Houston, president
- 1930-31 John Bremond Company
Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee
Hale M. Houston, president
- 1929 John Bremond Company
Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee
Hale M. Houston, president
- 1927 John Bremond Company
Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee
Hale M. Houston, president
- 1924 John Bremond Company
Wholesale groceries and roasters of high-grade coffee
John Bremond, president
Hale M. Houston, vice-president
- 1922 Shear Company
Wholesale groceries, produce, and coffee roasters
Mrs. H.H. Shear (Waco, Texas), president
J.B. Godfrey, manager
NOTE: The John Bremond Company was located at 109-13 E. 6th Street.
- 1920 Shear Company
Wholesale groceries, produce, and coffee roasters
Mrs. H.H. Shear (Waco, Texas), president
J.B. Godfrey, manager
- 1918 Shear Company
Wholesale groceries, produce, and coffee roasters
Mrs. H.H. Shear (Waco, Texas), president
J.B. Godfrey, manager
- 1916 Nalley Grocery Company
Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters
J. Gordon Wilcox, president and manager
NOTE: The Shear Company is not listed in the directory.
- 1914 Nalley Grocery Company
Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters
A.M. Nalley, president and manager
- 1912-13 Nalley Grocery Company
Wholesale groceries and coffee roasters
A.M. Nalley, president and manager

1910-11 The address is not listed in the directory.
NOTE: The Nalley Grocery Company was located at 400-02 Congress Avenue.

NOTE: The building was extensively remodeled in 1975. The residents of the MTV series "Real World Austin" lived here during filming in 2004. The building was again remodeled as a restaurant for the current tenant, Rio Grande Mexican Restaurant in 2005.



Advertisement for the Nalley Grocery Company
Austin Statesman, January 1, 1912

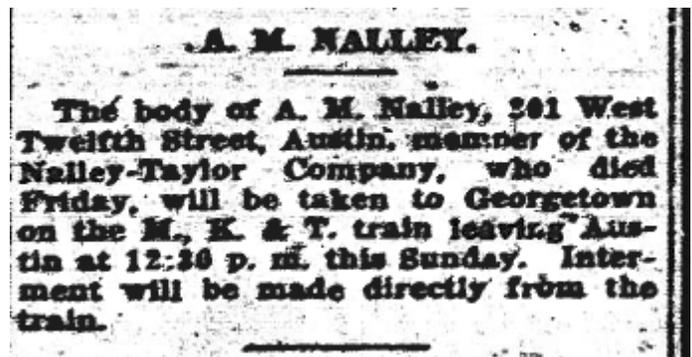


Advertisement for the Nalley Grocery Company, wholesale grocers and roasters of high grade coffees
Austin Statesman, January 2, 1912

A. M. NALLEY DIES FROM HEART TROUBLE

A. M. Nalley, 301 West Twelfth street, who was a member of the Nalley-Taylor Company, dropped dead in his office in the Austin National Bank Building Friday evening about 6:30 o'clock of organic heart trouble. The janitor, who was cleaning the room, was the only one present, and summoned Miss Ella Everett, stenographer of White, Cartledge, & Wilcox, but Mr. Nalley was dead before she arrived. Dr. Goodall Wooten was summoned immediately and pronounced organic heart trouble as the cause of death. Mr. Nalley, who was 52 years old, has not been in good health for some time past. Mrs. Nalley stated Friday evening, but has been attending to his business affairs regularly.

Obituary of A.M. Nalley
Austin American, September 18, 1920



Funeral notice for A.M. Nalley
Austin American, September 19, 1920

Excerpts from KTBC - TV "OUR TOWN" featuring John Bremond, wholesale grocer- established 1847

1847- moved his family to Austin from Philadelphia- business at 109 Pecan St. Merchandise sold- everything a pioneer family needed. Hardware, food, clothing- Gradual change from a general store to wholesale grocery business. In 1852 (?) he was appointed to a railroad committee. He wanted to bring the railroad from Houston to Austin. He died in 1866 before railroads got here.

1871 RR finally arrived - Christmas Day. Lowered cost of bringing freight to Austin. His son, John Bremond the Second, decided to enter the wholesale grocery business which supplied areas 60 miles south, 160 miles north. Stores in this area bought from him, driving into town in their wagons and would load up

In 1919 Mr. Hale Houston became president (Present building constructed in 1924 (has nearly 37,000 sq. ft. storage. Cold storage rooms for perishables- still have an area for coffee roasting and blending. Brands distributed- Golden Eagle, John Bremond, Early Breakfast

Since 1920 we've gone out to the stores instead of having them come to us.

On the Threshold

OF A

Great Decade

Austin Is 90 Years Old This Year



Onward and upward has been the story of Austin's progress during the four score and ten years of her wonderful history. The John Bremond Company has witnessed 77 years of the splendid city building enterprise so steadily carried forward here. Without boom days or stampede both the city and her leading institutions have grown with the lengthening of years.

Today we stand on the threshold of a decade that rounds out the first hundred years of Austin's history. May we not each and all meet and make the most of each of the ten years.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

WE PROGRESS EVERY YEAR

JOHN BREMOND CO.

COFFEE ROASTERS AND WHOLESALERS
Established 1847

Wishing You All A Merry Christmas
and Happy New Year

Christmas greetings from John Bremond Company
Austin American, December 25, 1925



— SINCE 1847 —

The
**JOHN BREMOND
COMPANY**

80 YEARS
—OF—
Continuous Service
—TO—
Austin and Central Texas

WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
ROASTERS OF HIGH GRADE COFFEES



Advertisement for the John Bremond
Company
Austin American-Statesman
August 14, 1927

At Your Grocers



ESTABLISHED 1847

Advertisement for John Bremond Coffee
Austin American, November 4, 1928

John Bremond & Company

by Phoebe Allen

The history of John Bremond & Company is an extraordinary puzzle – each piece leads to another, connecting the family to one of the city’s oldest commercial establishments, the city’s first firefighters, its first railroad, its oldest bank, and the six homes of its historic Bremond Block.

John Bremond, the progenitor of Austin’s Bremond family, was born in 1813 in New York City to Catherine Green Bremond (1795-1874) of Fishkill, New York, and Paul Barlie Bremond (1770-1851), a French émigré physician who came from Marseilles to the U.S. in 1805.ⁱ According to Mary Josephine Butler Cooperⁱⁱ, great-granddaughter of John Bremond, “Family lore hands down the story that Dr. Bremond had been a physician to Napoleon.”

John’s oldest brother, **Paul Bremond** (1810-1885), left school at the age of 12 and apprenticed with a hatter in New York City. Paul later established a business in Philadelphia, but it failed in the panic of 1836. Choosing to begin anew in the Republic of Texas, he established a successful general merchandising business in 1839 in Galveston, the major port and principal city of the Republic with a population of more than 3,000. He moved to Houston in 1842, where he was a well-known railroad financier and entrepreneur. In 1848 Paul Bremond initiated the organization of the Galveston & Red River Railway, which was to become the Houston & Texas Central Railway that arrived in Austin in 1871. He later built the Houston East & West Texas Railway to serve the timber belt between Houston and Shreveport. Paul’s daughter Margaret was the first wife of William Marsh Rice, benefactor of Rice University.ⁱⁱⁱ

It is likely that John Bremond followed in his brother’s footsteps to some degree, working first as a hatter in Philadelphia,^{iv} marrying his wife Elizabeth Roberts there in 1833, and then heading to Texas in 1846. John established a dry goods and grocery store at 109 East Pecan (Sixth Street), across from the present Driskill Hotel, as early as 1847. The June 13, 1918 issue of the *Austin American* newspaper states, “This establishment has been in operation in the same building and under the same name since 1847. ... It is one of the oldest business houses in Austin, and one of the oldest wholesale establishments in Texas.”

There were several options for reaching Austin in the 1840s. El Camino Real, the old San Antonio highway, offered overland travel by wagon through Louisiana and Arkansas. One could travel aboard a boat from the east coast all the way to the port of Galveston. The Colorado River was not yet navigable, but from Galveston steamboats traveled up the Brazos River as far as Richmond or Groce’s Landing near the old Austin Colony’s capital of San Felipe, or—if the rivers were up—as far as Washington-on-the-Brazos. One then proceeded overland in wagons. Alternatively, Mr. Bremond might have utilized the Erie Canal—which opened in 1825 and was the superhighway of pre-Civil War America—to travel from

Albany to Buffalo, then by steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, boarding a vessel there for Galveston. (Perhaps this was the reason for Bremond's presence in Buffalo at his death.)

According to Frank Brown's *Annals of Travis County and the City of Austin from the earliest times to the close of 1875* (25.37), John Bremond came to Austin from Philadelphia in October of 1846.

"He at once opened a stock of goods in a small boardroom, about 16 feet square, on the east side of Congress Avenue, located about thirty yards below Pecan Street. He remained there awhile, afterwards moving to the stand on the south side of Pecan Street, now occupied by his son, John Bremond. At the time there was a small pine building on the ground, perhaps twenty feet square, with a shedroom attached. John Bremond did business at this stand until his death. About the year 1849 he established a small branch store on the east side of the Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in charge of his son Eugene. ... Bremond's business gradually increased until he felt justified in erecting more commodious quarters, which he did. In 1847 he went North to purchase goods. Upon his return he brought to Austin his oldest son, Eugene, then about thirteen years old. In 1848 he again went North after goods, and returned with his entire family [his wife and six more children]. Mr. Bremond went North in 1866, and suddenly died in July of that year at Buffalo, N.Y., in his 52nd year."

Bremond's Austin business venture flourished. He enlarged the store building in 1852, the same year he was chosen as a member of the Provisional Railroad Association of Travis County, an organization of prominent men who encouraged the construction of a railroad from the Texas coast to Austin.^v Since the 1871 arrival of the railway would affect and shape the future of the business, it would be interesting to know how John's support for the railway was connected to that of his brother Paul in Houston.

In an entry in Governor Elisha Pease's journal for July 4, 1856, the first occupant of the Governor's Mansion recorded that John Bremond joined him there to view the Capitol fireworks, an indication of his high standing in the youthful city. In August of 1858, Bremond met with other businessmen to end the era of fighting fires with the bucket brigade. Formerly a fireman in New York, who knew drill routines and equipment, he aided in organizing and chartering Austin Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.^{vi} His son Eugene was also a member of this company, and John Jr. became a member of the Washington Fire Company.

A later newspaper clipping^{vii} describes the elder Bremond: "The first John Bremond was once a fire chief... He was quite a dresser and had his uniforms tailored in New York. He used to twirl a small cane as he walked down the street. A real dandy, reports a remote cousin, Edward Robinson, who is still a volunteer fireman."

In the Oct. 7, 1854 edition of Austin's *Texas State Times*, Bremond advertised "cheese, chains, clams, clothing, crackers, cranberries, crowbars and cutlery." The dry goods store faced Pecan Street, and the grocery department opened to Brazos Street. In 1865, the year before his death, the elder Bremond brought his sons **Eugene** and **John, Jr.** into the business as partners, establishing **John Bremond & Company**.

The family of **John Henry Robinson** (1819-1897) holds many pieces of the Bremond puzzle. The two families were good friends, and three of his children married three of John Bremond's children. The Robinson homestead at Bois d'Arc (7th) and Rio Grande was a block from the Bremond homestead at Pecan (6th) and Nueces Streets.^{viii}

Born in London, England, Robinson was a seaman in his younger days on a merchant vessel that traveled between Liverpool and New Orleans. His ship was wrecked off the Virginia coast on his last voyage. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Sheridan in New Orleans. His Irish wife preferred to stay in the United States, so Robinson started a bakery in New Orleans as the door-to-door salesman of cakes and baked goods made by a partner. Soon he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he opened a store. His first son was born there in 1839.

In the mid-1850s Robinson loaded his family into a covered wagon and brought them to Austin. He opened a general merchandise store on the west side of Congress Avenue just north of Fifth Street in 1856. The 20-inch-thick-stone load-bearing walls built in 1856 are incorporated in the oldest documented structure in Austin, the **Robinson-Rosner Building**, which was enlarged in 1886.

Now the puzzle pieces become complicated. John H. Robinson was in partnership for a time with **Eugene Bremond**, who married his daughter, **Mary Amelia Robinson**, in 1861. When Eugene went back to work for his father at John Bremond & Company, Robinson partnered with his own son, John Robinson Jr., as **J.H. Robinson & Son**. In 1868, **John Robinson Jr. married Madeline Bremond**. He was one of the original founders of the old Washington Fire Engine Company organized in that year at 601 Brazos Street.; that original building is still standing. When John Robinson Jr. decided to join John Bremond & Company as a partner, his younger brother **Alfred Robinson**, who married **Pauline Bremond** in 1869, replaced him as the 'Son' in the Robinson firm.^{ix} Alfred died in 1885, leaving the store to his younger brother Alonzo. (The Robinson family founded the Austin White Lime Company, which is still in operation today in northwest Austin.)

Bremond's Bank

From the Bremond store's inception, Eugene made private loans to early settlers – charging the standard 18% interest – from a room at the rear of the store. Preferring banking to dry goods and

groceries, Eugene sold his share of the business in 1870 to his brother John, who subsequently added their sister's husband as his partner.

The **State National Bank**, known locally as “Bremond’s Bank,” was chartered in 1882. It was located at the west end of the store, at 109 East Sixth, across the alley from Joe Koen’s Jewelry. Major George Littlefield accepted a position on the board of directors in company with Eugene’s son, Pierre. Lewis Hancock (who would inherit from his father George the corner lot he would sell to Scarbrough’s in 1905) served as vice president. Eugene’s wife’s brother, J.G. Palm, was the cashier, and Eugene’s son Walter was the assistant cashier and would later succeed his father as president.^x In 1887, Eugene became a member of the newly established Board of Trade, an organization comparable to today’s Chamber of Commerce.

The **Houston and Texas Central Railroad**, originally incorporated by John’s brother, Paul Bremond, reached Austin in December of 1871.^{xi} The railroad station was conveniently located near the Bremond store on Market Square, bordered by Fifth, Trinity, Sixth, and Neches Streets. Prior to the railway, “Overland wagons pulled by teams of mules and oxen transported lumber, cotton, and other articles for hundreds of miles to the coast or rail outlets, increasing the cost of such items as much as 600 to 700 percent.”^{xii} Candles, for example, were selling for \$9.00 a pound! Although it initially took 17 1/2 hours or more for the trains to travel between Houston and Austin, rail travel profoundly changed transportation, the business economy, and John Bremond & Company. Shifting from retail to wholesale operations, John Bremond & Company was now able to supply dry goods and groceries to smaller stores throughout Central Texas.

In 1898, Robinson—who managed the dry goods phase of the business—retired and sold his half interest to his partner for \$50,000. Since Bremond primarily handled the grocery business, an agreement was signed with the company’s chief dry goods competitor, McKean-Eilers on Congress Avenue, selling them the dry goods business, with John Bremond & Company retaining the grocery business.^{xiii}

The company was one of the first in the nation, in 1905, to roast, grind and distribute their own blend of coffee. Prior to that time, each family had to roast and grind the green coffee beans they purchased. Since there was no other roasting plant in Texas, the red one-pound and three-pound cans of John Bremond Coffee soon became familiar in grocery stores from Texarkana to Brownsville. Eventually they distributed four blends for home consumption – John Bremond, Early Breakfast, and Golden Eagle, and a stronger blend for café use.^{xiv}

In 1915 John Bremond & Company incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000. John Jr. died in 1918, leaving the business to his children – John Bremond III, Howard Bremond, and Hallie Bremond Houston. Howard died in 1919, and his two siblings bought his third interest.^{xv}

In 1924, with the rail depot now at Third Street and Congress Avenue, the company moved to Third & San Jacinto Streets. John III died in 1928, leaving the business to his sister and her husband, Hale Houston. John Bremond & Company closed its doors there around 1967, according to Hale's son, Bill Houston.

Bremond & Company Building Demolished

In 1978, a City Zoning Hearing met to consider a demolition request for the Bremond and Pope Buildings (125-139 East Sixth Street). The two-story stuccoed, limestone masonry buildings, later faced with brick, had been remodeled and renovated – and, apparently, renumbered. The original façade had changed, but still present on the second story were six of the original windows, the number of glass panes in each sash indicating that the windows were installed prior to 1870. The owners were listed as William B. Houston, Edward Robinson Jr., trustee, and John Covert Watson. At the time of its demolition in 1979, it was the oldest commercial structure in Austin and housed OK Records, Catman's Shine Parlor, Moma's Money Restaurant, City Pharmacy and Don Politico's Tavern. The adjacent Pope Building was the home of the blues club, Antone's.

In 1981, the Bremond store was replaced by the Littlefield Mall's 24 apartment units and ground-level retail space. The 500 parking spaces provided in the mall made it possible for the historic Littlefield Building, built across the street in 1912, to survive intact.

The "Original" Bremond Block

The history of the Bremond Block Historic District, which lies between Seventh and Eighth, Guadalupe and San Antonio Streets on one of Austin's seven hills, is well documented, but the "original" Bremond block was at another location. At first the Bremond family lived above the Bremond store. Pauline Bremond (Mrs. Alfred Robinson) was born there. According to a 1958 Cooper-Nagle interview, "The daughter of the first Mrs. John Bremond told the story that her mother was very unhappy when she first came to Austin to join her husband at this frontier community. She was so afraid that the Texas sun would bake the brains of her little daughters that she made them hats, cut holes in the top of the hats, then pulled their hair through and tied the hair in a knot, so that the little girls could not take their hats off."

The John Bremond homestead was in the block between Sixth and Seventh, Nueces and Rio Grande (Block 75). After his death, the block was divided into quarters. Eugene received the northwest quarter and built a house there for his daughter Lillie, who married Dr. Ralph Steiner. The southeast quarter of the block, with the original Bremond home facing Sixth Street, was given to John's daughter Louisa (Mrs. Hugh) Haynie. His daughter Virginia (Mrs. Joseph Nagle) received the northeast quarter, and the Nagle

family lived there until the home was torn down in the 1950s. John Jr. received the southwest quarter of the block, but never lived there.

Maerki's Bakery was the first building on the southwest corner. According to a 2002 interview with **Mary Jo Cooper**, the Maerki home just east of the bakery first faced south on Sixth Street, before Mrs. Maerki had it turned around and moved to face Seventh Street because of the traffic on Sixth.^{xvi}

Mrs. Cooper recalled visiting the Steiner and Nagle homes, but could recall no home at the southeast corner of the block. After the death of her own mother when she was five, Mrs. Cooper was raised by her mother's sister, Mary Robinson Martin, in a home still standing at Seventh and Nueces Streets. She also recalled the nearby Robinson home.

Relationship of the Bremond Block Historic District

In 1866, the year of his father's death, Eugene Bremond purchased the north half of the now historic Bremond Block. For a few years, he and his wife Mary Amelia Robinson lived at the northeast corner of the block in the former Greek Revival home of one of Austin's first doctors, William Phillips. After the death of Eugene's wife in 1872, he married Augusta Palm, a daughter of the noted intellectual Sir Svante Palm (who gave his extensive library collection to UT and for whom Palm School is named). Eugene and Augusta moved to the Victorian Italianate home on the southwest corner of the block in 1874.

Taking up residence in the Phillips-Bremond home was Eugene's son Eugene Jr., who was deaf and mute and required live-in companions. His caretakers over the years included his grandmother Elizabeth Bremond (1814-1898), her daughter Madeline with husband John Robinson, Jr., and Elizabeth's youngest daughter, Kate Eggleston. John Jr. bought the home in 1906 and rented it to one of his employees, Hale Houston, who would eventually become president of the company. Houston married John's daughter Hallie Houston in 1915, securing Bremond occupancy of the Phillips-Bremond-Houston house for the next 50 years.

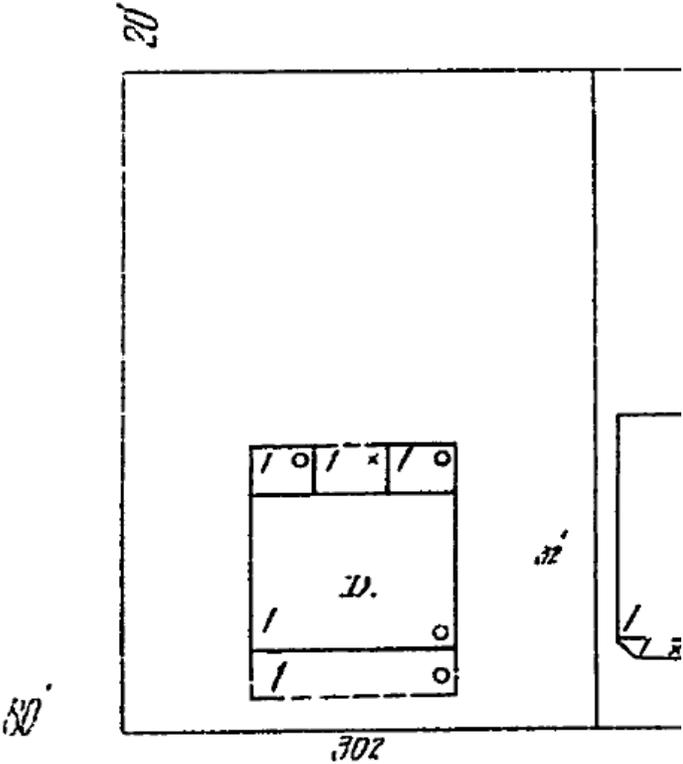
In 1891, Eugene brought his widowed, pregnant sister, Pauline Bremond Robinson, and her six children to live in the house next door. (Pauline and her unmarried daughter Kate later raised an infant here when the child's mother, Josephine Robinson Butler, died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, leaving four young children. The remaining three children were raised by Josephine's sister, Mary Robinson Martin, one block away. Mary Jo Butler Cooper was one of those three children. She recalls that all of the Bremond and Robinson cousins were close, and that her aunts would sew together in her Grandmother Pauline's home.)

Eugene's sister, Josephine Bremond Crosby, and her husband Josiah lived briefly in the house on the northwest corner of the block. It was remodeled and enlarged for Eugene's son Walter and his bride in 1887. A home was built in the lot adjacent to Eugene's home for his youngest son Pierre and his bride, St.

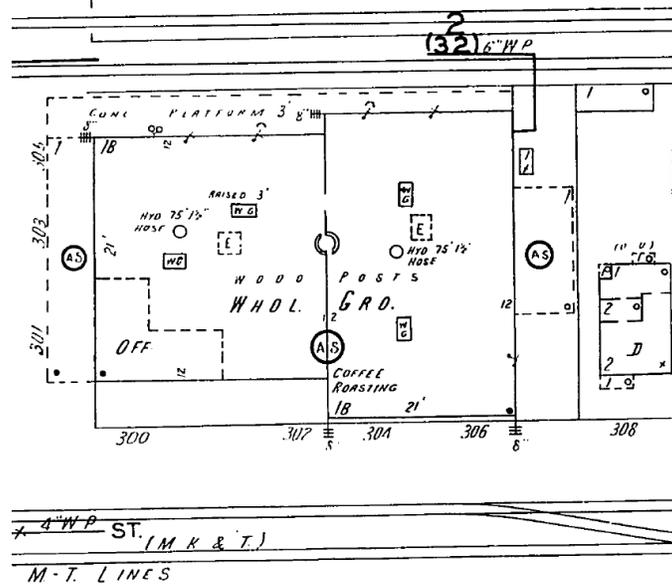
Louis socialite Nina Abadie, in 1898. Pierre and Nina used tin cans for golfing holes early in their marriage and constructed Austin's first golf course and country club with Lewis Hancock.

John Jr. was actually the first to purchase land and a Greek Revival style house, not unlike the Governor's Mansion, on the now historic Bremond Block in 1864. John Jr. lived in this house until he demolished it to build a formal Victorian home on the two lots on the southeast corner in 1886. His first wife died as the house was nearing completion. His second wife didn't like the unsanitary stables being so close to their home, so she had them moved to a site on or near the older Bremond block.

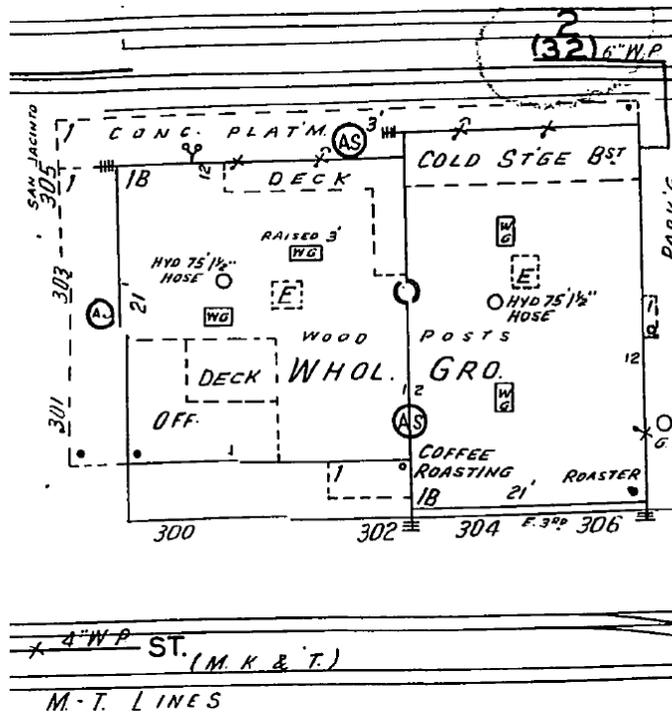
The first house in Austin to boast an indoor toilet, John Jr.'s magnificent home adds the final piece to the Bremond puzzle and is testimony to the success of John Bremond & Company.



The 1900 Sanborn map shows a house at 302 E. 3rd Street, the site of the current building.



The 1935 Sanborn map shows the current building as a wholesale grocery warehouse with coffee roasting in the eastern half of the building. The John Bremond Company had its wholesale grocery warehouse and coffee roasting business here from 1924 to 1967/ Note that there was still a two-story residence next to the building at 308 E. 3rd Street at the right of the map.



The 1961 Sanborn map shows the current building at the northeast corner of 3rd and San Jacinto – it is labeled wholesale groceries with coffee roasting in the eastern portion of the building and cold storage in the basement, reflecting the continued occupancy by the John Bremond Company.

PROPERTY INFORMATION
