

From: Barton Spring Bathhouse Working Group

To: Parks and Recreation Board

Date: 11/27/2023

Re: Recommendation for Education Exhibits and Naming of Bathhouse

I. Creation

The Bathhouse Working Group (WG) was created at the Regular Meeting of the Parks and Recreation Board. The motion to create a Barton Springs Bathhouse working group to be comprised of Board Members Bazan and Villalobos was approved on Chair Villalobos' motion, Board Member Bazan's second on an 8-0 vote with one vacancy. Board Members Hugman and Taylor absent.

II. Members

Michael R. Cannatti – Cannatti is a partner with Terrile, Cannatti, & Chambers, LLP, an intellectual property law firm. Cannatti has been actively involved with Barton Springs Pool and neighborhood planning through board service with Barton Springs Conservancy (2014 to present); Friends of Barton Springs Pool (2009 to present); City of Austin Building and Fire Code Board of Appeals (2008-2016); West Austin Neighborhood Group (1999 to present); Leadership Austin Essential Class of 2010; Central West Austin Combined Neighborhood Plan Contact Planning Team (Chair, 2010 to present); and 2006 Roberta P. Crenshaw Honor Award.

Dr. Edmund T. Gordon – Dr. Gordon is the founding (former) chair of the African and African Diaspora Studies Department, Associate Professor of African and African Diaspora Studies and Anthropology of the African Diaspora, and Executive Director of the Contextualization and Commemoration Initiative at The University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Gordon also formerly served as Vice Provost for Diversity, as Associate Vice President of Thematic Initiatives and Community Engagement of the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement, and as Director of the Center for African and African American Studies at The University of Texas. His teaching and research interests include: Culture and power in the African Diaspora, gender studies (particularly Black males), critical race theory, race education, and the racial economy of space and resources. His publications include *Disparate Diasporas: Identity and Politics in an African-Nicaraguan Community*, 1998 UT Press. Dr. Gordon received his Doctorate in Social Anthropology from Stanford University and his Master's of Arts from Stanford University in Anthropology and Master's degree in Marine Sciences from the University of Miami.

Honorable Velva L. Price – Price has been involved in the community since coming to Travis County. Price arrived in Travis County, Texas in 1983 to attend the University of Texas School of Law. After graduating in 1986, she represented clients that included individuals, governmental entities and corporations throughout Texas. Price was the first African-American woman to be elected as

President of the Austin Bar Association. She also served as President of the Austin Black Lawyers Association and the Travis County Women Lawyers Association. In addition, she was selected as Chair of the City of Austin Minority-Owned and Women-Owned Business Enterprise and Small Business Enterprise Procurement Program Advisory Committee as well as Chair of the Travis County Civil Service Commission for Sheriff's Office Employees. Further, Price has volunteered for many other boards and commissions including the State Bar of Texas, Volunteer Legal Services, Interfaith Action of Central Texas [IACT], Texas Supreme Court Grievance Oversight Committee, City of Austin Ethics Review Commission, Austin Community Radio, Inc. dba KAZI 88.7 radio station and David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church Usher Board.

Pedro A. Villalobos – Chair of Parks and Recreation Board. District 2.

Stephanie Bazan – Board member of Parks and Recreation Board. District 5.

III. Objective

1. Recommend a name for the Barton Springs Bathhouse.
2. Recommend how to incorporate educational installations which place the racial and cultural history of Barton Springs in an appropriate context.

IV. Presenters

1. Jessica Gilzow, CPRP – Culture & Arts Program Manager, Natural Resources Division, Parks and Recreation Department

Gilzow spoke to the WG about the current status of the educational exhibits and the history of the educational exhibits, as well as the plans to update the exhibits as part of the Bathhouse Rehabilitation Project (*See Exhibit 1*)

2. Karen Kocher – Professor of Practice, Department of Radio-Television-Film, The University of Texas at Austin

Kocher is the creator and producer of [Living Springs](#) (*link*) and is currently working on a new project regarding the desegregation of Barton Springs. In her research, she has recorded and received first-hand accounts regarding the desegregation of Barton Springs. Kocher also has worked on creating Barton Creek Time Stream (*link*), an [interactive timeline chronicling the 50+ year history of Barton Creek Greenbelt](#) (*link*). Kocher spoke to the WG about Joan Means Khabele, David Martinez, and Sandra Kirk, among many other activists. (*See Exhibit 2*)

3. Kimberly McNeeley, CPRP – Director, Parks and Recreation Board

McNeeley spoke to the WG about the City of Austin naming ordinance.

4. Gary Perez – Researcher and Native American Church member,

Perez spoke to the WG about the importance and significance of the springs and how they are connected and range from the springs in the Austin to San Antonio. He also spoke about astrological connection of the springs and mountains in the surrounding area, and descriptive names for the Springs from different Native American communities. (*See Exhibit 3 and [video](#) (link)*)

V. Conclusions

OBJECTIVE 1

City ordinance delineates the procedure for naming a facility. See § 14-1-36, § 14-1-37, and § 14-1-39. The WG acknowledges that there are several viewpoints on naming a facility.

Arguments FOR naming a facility after a person:

Naming buildings or facilities after a person is a common practice, and there are several arguments in favor of doing so:

1. Honoring Contributions and Achievements: Naming a building after a person is a way to honor their significant contributions and achievements. This could be in various fields such as science, arts, philanthropy, politics, or community service. It serves as a lasting tribute to their impact on society.
2. Legacy and Recognition: Naming a building after an individual helps to create a lasting legacy for that person. It ensures that their name and contributions are remembered by future generations, providing recognition for their efforts and influence.
3. Inspiration: Buildings named after notable individuals can serve as sources of inspiration for others. Knowing that a person's achievements are commemorated in a tangible way may motivate individuals to strive for excellence in their own pursuits.
4. Cultural and Historical Connection: Naming a building after a person can help establish a cultural or historical connection. It might be a way to acknowledge the role an individual played in shaping the history or culture of a community, region, or even a country.
5. Community Identity: Naming buildings after local figures or community leaders can contribute to a sense of community identity. It fosters a connection between the structure and the people who live or work in the area, creating a sense of pride and belonging.
6. Educational Opportunities: The names of buildings can also serve an educational purpose. By naming buildings after notable individuals, it provides an opportunity for educational

institutions to share the stories and achievements of these individuals with students and the broader community.

7. **Public Relations and Marketing:** Naming a building after a well-known person can have positive public relations and marketing benefits. It can attract attention, generate positive publicity, and enhance the reputation of the building or institution.
8. **Personal Connection:** Naming a building after a person may establish a personal connection between the structure and the community. This connection can be emotionally significant and contribute to a sense of shared history and identity.

Arguments AGAINST naming a facility after a person:

1. **Changing Perceptions:** The legacy of individuals can change over time, and the person a building is named after may fall out of favor due to changing societal norms or the discovery of controversial actions or beliefs. This can lead to a disconnect between the values of the institution and the values associated with the individual.
2. **Controversial Legacies:** Some individuals may have mixed or controversial legacies, and naming a building after them can be divisive. It might lead to protests, objections, or calls for renaming if the person is associated with actions or beliefs that are deemed offensive or harmful.
3. **Ephemeral Contributions:** Individuals who have made significant contributions in a specific field may not be well-known to future generations. Naming a building after them could lead to confusion or indifference if the person's impact becomes less relevant or recognized over time.
4. **Institutional Identity:** Naming a building after an individual might overshadow the institutional identity itself. This can be problematic if the focus on a single person detracts from the collective efforts and achievements of the institution as a whole.
5. **Loss of Flexibility:** Once a building is named after a person, changing the name can be a complex and often contentious process. This lack of flexibility might become an issue if the individual's legacy becomes tarnished or if the institution's mission evolves. Additionally, should the process become drawn out, the length of time that it takes to change the name will affect the legacy of the person who the building is named after.
6. **Short-term Impact:** The impact of an individual's contributions might be short-lived or limited to a specific context. Naming a building after them may not be the most effective way to commemorate lasting achievements, especially if those achievements are later overshadowed by new developments.
7. **Perception of Elitism:** Constantly naming buildings after influential figures may contribute to a perception of elitism within institutions. This could alienate certain groups and create a sense of exclusion.

While there are clear benefits, it's essential to consider potential controversies and ensure that the individual/s chosen for naming are deserving and have made positive and lasting contributions to

society. There must be a balancing of desires to honor individuals with the potential drawbacks. A thoughtful approach must be undertaken to ensure that the chosen name/s align with the values and longevity of the institution and the community.

The WG recommends the following, in no particular order, as potential names for the bathhouse:

Means Bathhouse - this name reflects the important works of the Means family, including Joan Means Khabele and her mother, Bertha Sadler means, a civil rights activist in Austin.

Joan Means Khabele Bathhouse - this name reflects the instrumental role of Joan Means Khabele in desegregating Barton Springs Pool

Means-Martinez Bathhouse - this name reflects the joint contributions of Joan Means Khabele and David Martinez with desegregating Barton Springs Pool

[Yanaguana Springs Bathhouse](#) (*link*) – a Coahuiltecan word, yanaguana means “spirit waters” and can also be used a term to refer to a spring feature

[Tza Wan Pupako Springs Bathhouse](#) (*link*) – the Coahuiltecan used the term “Tza Wan Pupako” to refer specifically to Barton Springs

Furthermore, although not in the scope of the WG’s objective, a recurring questions was whether the name “Barton” is representative of the values this city hold and whether there is a better name for the spring. Based on known information regarding William Barton, specifically his ownership of enslaved people, and the [Confederate Monuments Resolution \(No. 20171005-031\) Report](#), **the WG is also recommending that Barton Springs be renamed.** The WG is not suggesting names, but recommends that the Parks Board make a recommendation to City Council that a renaming process be implemented. The WG suggest including community input, including a robust input process from historically underserved and underrepresented communities.

OBJECTIVE 2

The WG believes that the City of Austin and the Parks and Recreation Department have taken the time to consider, incorporate, and showcase cultural exhibits that properly contextualize the racial and cultural history of the Springs in the upcoming renovation of the Barton Springs Bathhouse Rehabilitation Project .

The main educational exhibit is obligated to provide education on the salamander habitat, watershed, aquifers. This obligation is due to Barton Spring Pool Habitat Conservation Plan. However, the City

of Austin has been proactive in incorporating rotating and temporary cultural exhibits in the rotunda that contextualize and discuss important aspects of the springs and surrounding area. We have no doubt they will continue this trend into the future.

Further, although the “interpretative story” in Exhibit 1 may not speak directly to the future of the bathhouse exhibits, insofar as the Vision Plan has been shelved by Council, the bathhouse construction/design documents speak better to the content of the new exhibits on the topic of racial integration at Barton Springs. Gilzow discussed these exhibits and the related design and community input process. (*See Exhibit 4*)

The WG does not have any recommendation as it pertains to Objective 2.

EXHIBIT 1



Beverly S. Sheffield Education Center & Splash! Exhibit

Beverly S. Sheffield Education Center

- Located in the Beverly S. Sheffield Education Center inside the Barton Springs Bathhouse
- Originally, tickets were purchased at the central glass rotunda
- In the 1980s the space was a souvenir shop
- The Beverly S. Sheffield Education Center was installed in the early 1990s



WHO IS THIS SITE NAMED AFTER?



Beverly S. Sheffield, 1913 -1999, is regarded as one of Barton Springs' main devotees, as both a swimmer and an administrator. His experiences there span some 70 years. As aquatics director and Director of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department from 1946 until 1973, he guided the development of our local Audubon Society, area garden clubs, nature centers, and Austin's prized Town Lake area.

BEVERLY S. SHEFFIELD EDUCATION CENTER



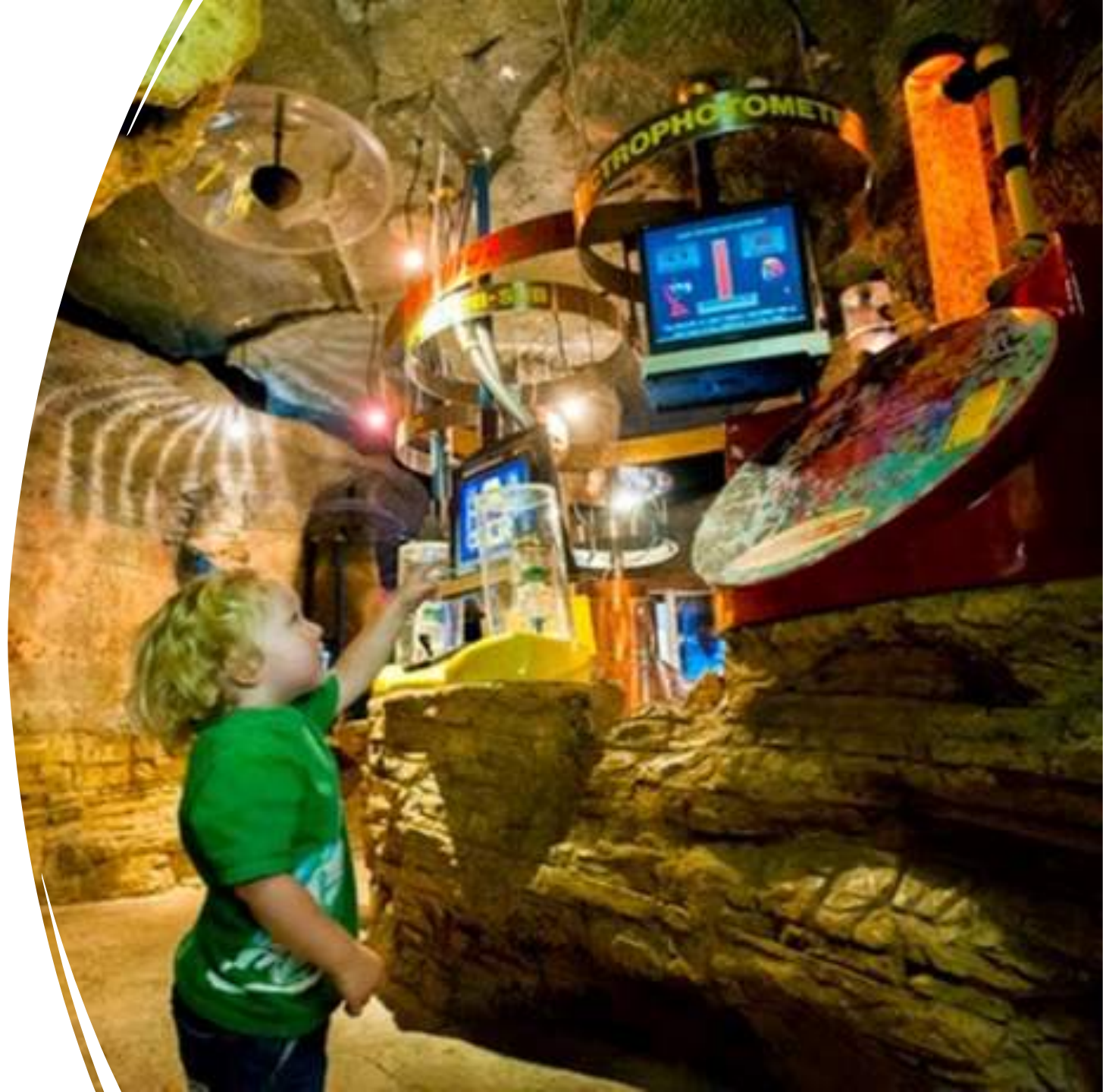
EXCERPT FROM BARTON SPRINGS ETERNAL BY TURK PIPKIN AND MARSHALL FRECH.

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEVERLY S. SHEFFIELD BY WILL VAN OVERBEEK.

Splash!

Into the Edwards Aquifer

- The immersive exhibit opened in 1998
- Dedicated to public education related to the aquifer and the Barton Springs Salamander
- Barton Springs Pool Habitat Conservation Plan requirement



Federal Permit Required to Operate Pool



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMIT

BARTON SPRINGS POOL HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

1. PERMITTEE

City of Austin
505 Barton Springs Rd.
11th Floor
Austin, Texas 78704
512/974-9195

3-201
(1/97)

2. AUTHORITY-STATUTES
16 USC 1539(a)(1)(B)
REGULATIONS (Attached)
50 CFR §§ 13 & 17

3. NUMBER
TE 839031-1

4. RENEWABLE
[☒] YES
[] NO

5. MAY COPY
[☒] YES
[] NO

6. EFFECTIVE
9/13/2013

7. EXPIRES
9/30/2033

8. NAME AND TITLE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER (if #1 is a business)
Ms. Victoria J. Li, Director, Watershed Protection Department

9. TYPE OF PERMIT
Endangered Species – Incidental Take

10. LOCATION WHERE AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY MAY BE CONDUCTED
The Barton Springs Complex (Barton Springs Pool (BSP) / Parthenia Springs, Eliza Spring, Old Mill Spring, Upper Barton Spring) and a protective buffer of approximately 150 feet surrounding the entire cluster of springs within Zilker Park, in the City of Austin, in Travis County, Texas.

11. CONDITIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS:

- A. GENERAL CONDITIONS SET OUT IN SUBPART D OF 50 CFR 13, AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN FEDERAL REGULATIONS CITED IN BLOCK #2, ABOVE, ARE HEREBY MADE A PART OF THIS PERMIT. ALL ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED HEREIN MUST BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND FOR THE PURPOSES DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED. CONTINUED VALIDITY, OR RENEWAL, OF THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO COMPLETE AND TIMELY COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE FILING OF ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION AND REPORTS.
- B. THE VALIDITY OF THIS PERMIT IS ALSO CONDITIONED UPON STRICT OBSERVANCE OR ALL APPLICABLE STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAW.
- C. VALID FOR USE BY PERMITTEE NAMED ABOVE.

Exhibit:

Primary Objective

- The City will provide educational programs including the SPLASH! Exhibit to enhance public awareness of salamander conservation

15	6.3.2	The City will provide educational programs including the SPLASH Exhibit to enhance public awareness of salamander conservation. At least \$45,000 will be committed annually to salamander education efforts.
16	6.1.7.2, 6.2.1	Access to Eliza and Old Mill Spring will be restricted.
17	6.3.2	Educational signs will be installed to enhance public awareness of the salamander and the aquifer.
18	6.3.1	The City will provide money to a conservation fund. The money donated is increased from \$45,000 to \$53,000.
19	Deleted	One time provision of \$10,000 to the Conservation Fund for mitigation of activities completed prior to 1998 was completed. Measure is no longer necessary. The 2012 HCP includes additional, on-going financial provisions from the City.
20	6.1.1.7b	The City will clean salamander habitat with low-pressure spring water.
21	6.1.1.8	The City may remove woody debris as necessary. Debris will be inspected for salamanders prior to removal.

July 2013

Habitat Conservation Plan for *E. sosorum* and *E. waterlooensis*





Rotunda:

Rotating & Temporary Exhibits

- The Beverly S. Sheffield Education Center features rotating and temporary exhibits
- Temporary and rotating exhibits included community art, social, cultural, and community led conservation history

Swim-ins

In 1960, some Austin teenagers and young adults took a bold step, into the waters of Barton Springs. At that time, all Austin's parks, including the Springs, were racially segregated. These non-violent "swim-ins" began with a few high school students jumping into the pool then refusing to leave until they were dragged out by staff. They would go limp to make their removal more difficult then they would come back and jump in again.

These swim-ins at Barton Springs and other pools began the civil rights movement in Austin. It took about a year for the policy to be officially changed. Then the Springs were integrated.

Excerpt from: John Means 87 years young, published in "Barton Springs historian"



Photo from Joan Means 1957 and 1960 yearbooks

Joan Means, an Austin High senior, began the swim-ins after being told that she and her fellow Black classmates would not be allowed to attend their senior class picnic at Barton Springs. As a result of this activism, all students were ultimately allowed to attend the picnic.

Spirit Waters

- Exhibit developed in partnership with the Native American Church
- Explores the sacred pilgrimage to the springs by indigenous people of Central Texas
- Annual pilgrimage continues today



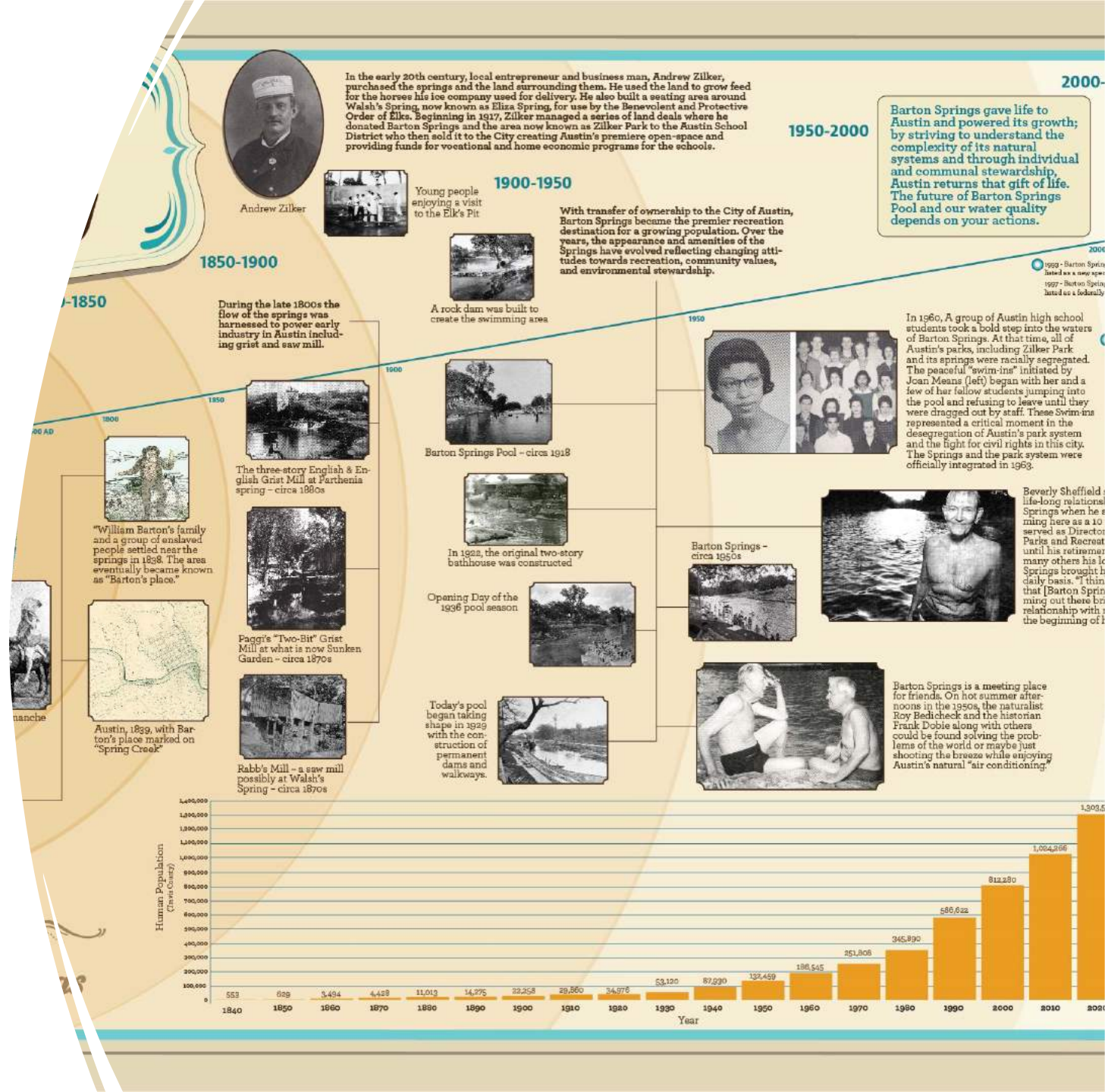
Zilker Park Draft Vision Plan

- As part of the vision planning process, the plan aims to give interpretive guidance for future stories to be told at the park.
- Visit [ZPVP_Draft Vision Plan InterpretiveStory 2022-11-15.pdf \(austintexas.gov\)](#)



Zilker Park Interpretive Plan

- 2020 the interpretive signs at the entrance to Barton Springs Pool were updated to include the story of the swim-ins and Joan Means Khabele
- Additionally, language on the sign was updated to more accurately portray indigenous and enslaved peoples
- Historical marker



Integration of City's Playgrounds Smooth

Austin this summer integrated its city-wide playgrounds with the ease of a pop fly drifting into the outfielder's glove.

There wasn't a sound of dissent.

White youngsters and Negro, scrambling toe-to-toe at times for playground honors, seemed to take each other for granted.

And their parents? Apparently the adults — to whom integration sometimes seems less natural — simply told their children to get in there and do good.

The kids did.

"Less friction, more interest, open-entry tournaments and fair weather most of the summer were factors in the program which made it superior to previous years," according to the City Recreation Department report.

"The inclusion of Rosewood playgrounds in all tournaments offered no problems and Negro boys and girls using other grounds were placed in tournaments as any other youngster trying out for skill recognition.

"This one factor in particular, it is thought, cut down the discipline problems for the summer staff."

With Birmingham and other centers of racial strife in both North and South making headlines, how did Austin take this next step toward integration so quietly?

Just like that; no one said anything. The doers took over from the talkers.

When it was decided the time

had come to mix the races on Austin's playing field, City Recreation Director Beverly Sheffield talked the problem over with American-Statesman City Editor Fred Williams and other top men at the newspaper.

This letter from Sheffield to Executive Editor Charles E. Green outlines what happened.

"Prior to the beginning of our summer program, Mr. Fred Williams and others at the city desk of your papers were advised that Rosewood Recreation District would participate in city-wide events during 1963 for the first time.

"On consultation with Mr. Williams, it was felt that no publicity should be given the department's new tournament ruling in order to allow Austin boys and girls an opportunity to take part

in any portion of the program they desired.

"We feel that the cooperation and understanding shown by Mr. Williams and others on your staff have been a definite contribution to a very successful summer for Austin recreation, and wish to thank you wholeheartedly for the fine interpretation always given our activities through the pages of the Austin American and Statesman.

"At this date, we are happy to report that participation in all city-wide events this summer has been exceptionally heavy and without incident of any type. Parents have been understanding and approving in general of our new policy, and youths from all parts of the city have shown good sportsmanship in all competitive events."



Zilker Park Interpretive Plan

- More than signs
- Interpretive plans may include events, programs, art installations, audio tours, and more to tell the stories of a park












Paseka and Inonge
Khabele receiving
proclamation

Joan Means
Khabele's
grandchildren at
Barton Springs



Splash! Exhibit 2.0



- **2019:** Community Engagement
- **2020:** Content Development (in revisions)
- **2021:** Construction Documents (complete)
- **Summer 2023:** Bidding and Permitting (in process)
 - Competitive Sealed Proposal (CSP) solicitation issued on Austin Finance Online on June 26, 2023
- **Late 2023:** Construction Begins
- **Spring 2025:** Construction Complete

Questions

Jessica Gilzow, CPRP
Culture & Arts Education
Program Manager
Jessica.Gilzow@austintexas.gov

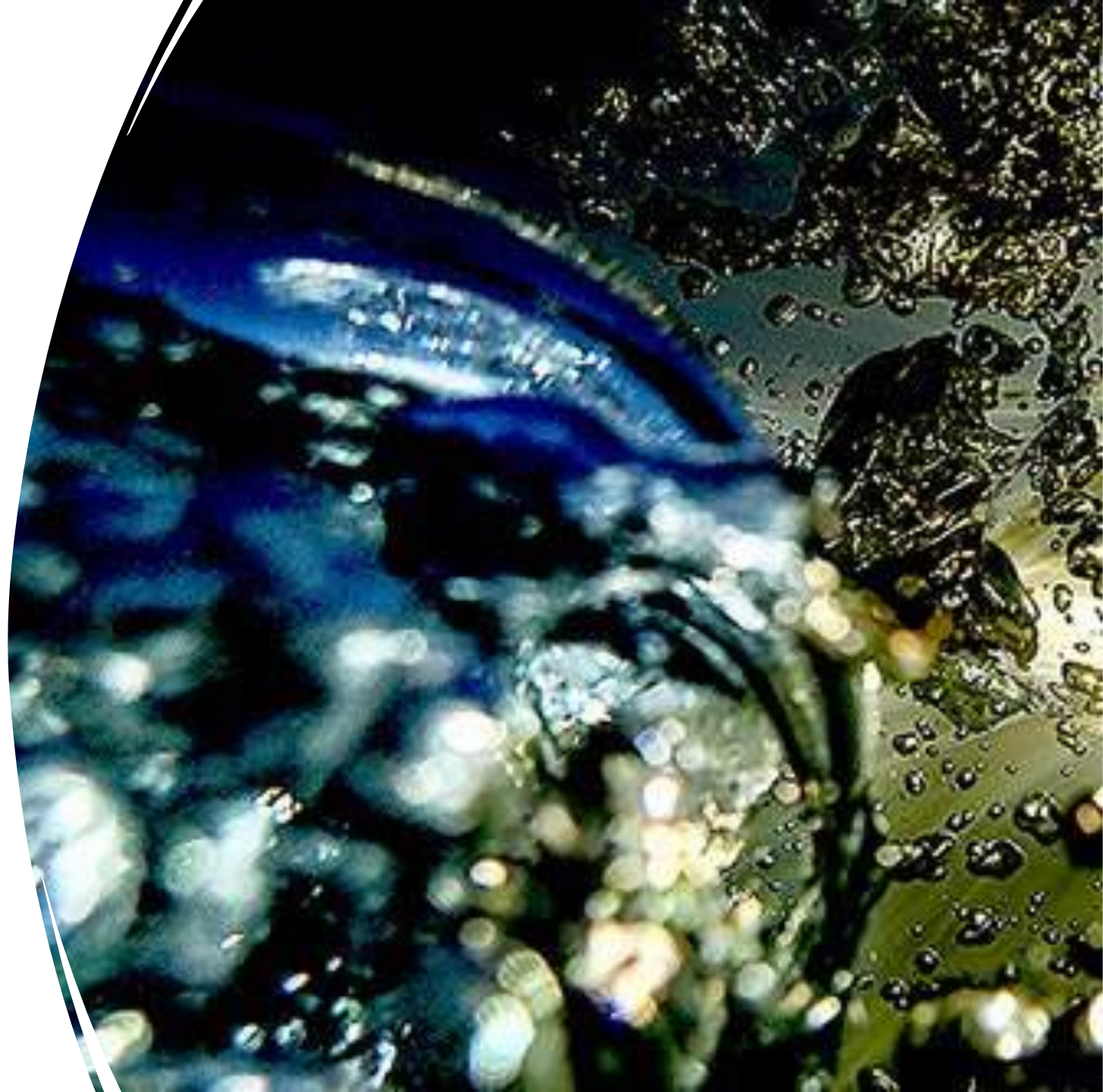


EXHIBIT 2

The Living Springs

Barton Springs, The Environment and Civil Rights in Austin



“I think the most useful citizen is the one who questions the culture and violates it when necessary.”

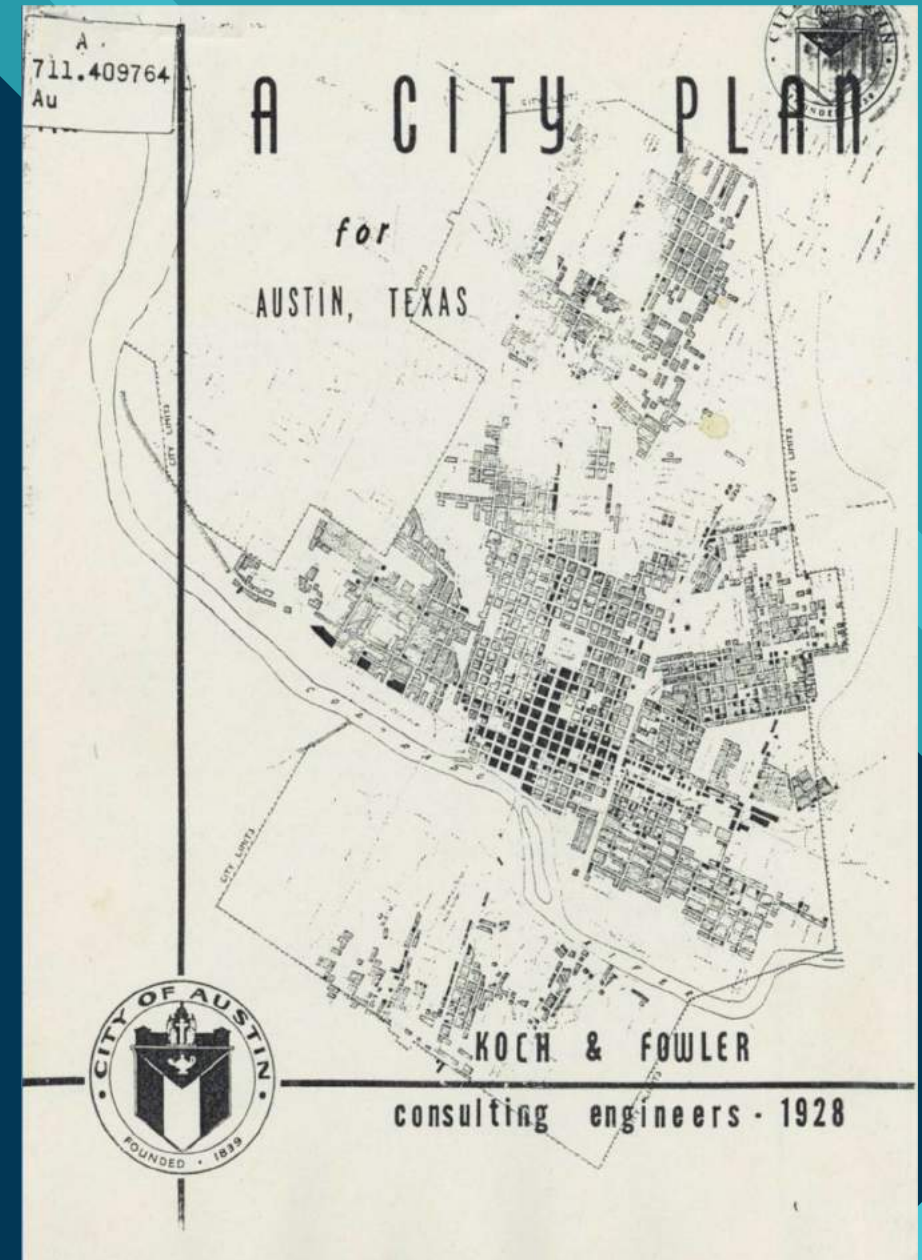
Ronnie Dugger, Editor of the *Texas Observer* magazine



Beyond Barton Springs: Institutional & Environmental Racism in Austin

A City Divided

Government actions taken on both a city and federal level led to wealth inequality for African-Americans in Austin, and created the segregated population we see today. This inequality applied to recreational facilities as well.



So what did the 1928 plan actually say?

Page 57 of the 1928 Master Plan states:

“In our studies in Austin we have found that the negroes are present in small numbers, in practically all sections of the city, excepting the area just east of East Avenue and south of the City Cemetery. This area seems to be all negro population.

It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will (be) the recommendation of this district as a negro district; and that all facilities and conveniences be provided the negroes in this district, as an incentive to draw the negro population to this area.

This will eliminate the necessity of duplication of white and black schools, white and black parks, and other duplicate facilities for this area. We are recommending that sufficient area be acquired adjoining the negro high school to provide adequate space for a complete negro play-field in connection with the negro high school. We further recommend that the negro schools in this area be provided with ample and adequate playground space and facilities similar to the white schools of the city.”

Brown v. Board of Education decision 1954



1960 Austin High



Oh, Do I Remember!

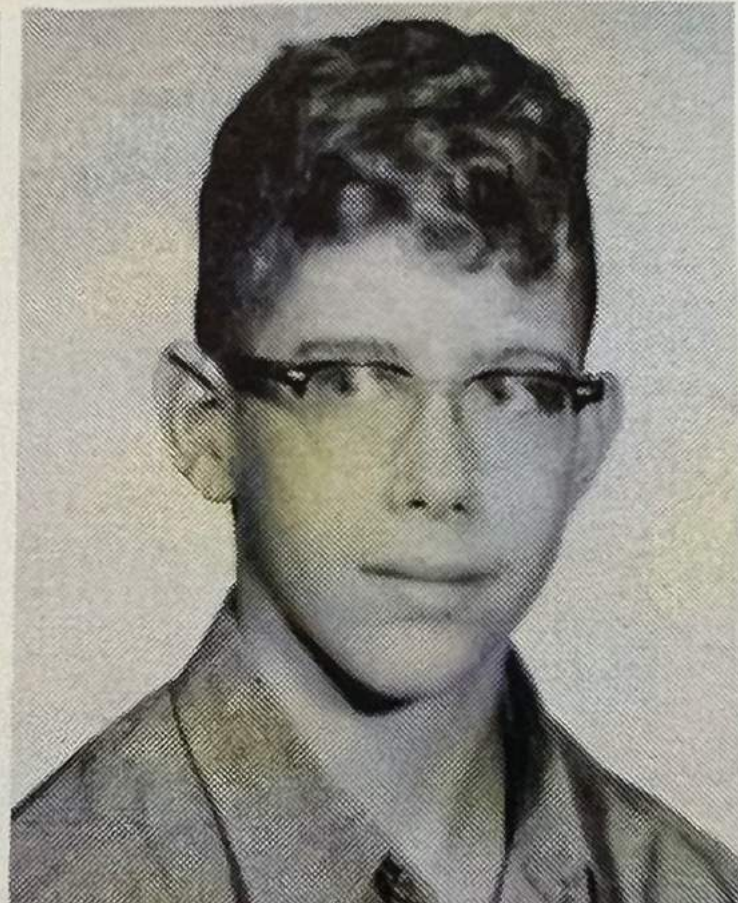
ANNA VICTORIA WILSON AND WILLIAM E. SEGALL



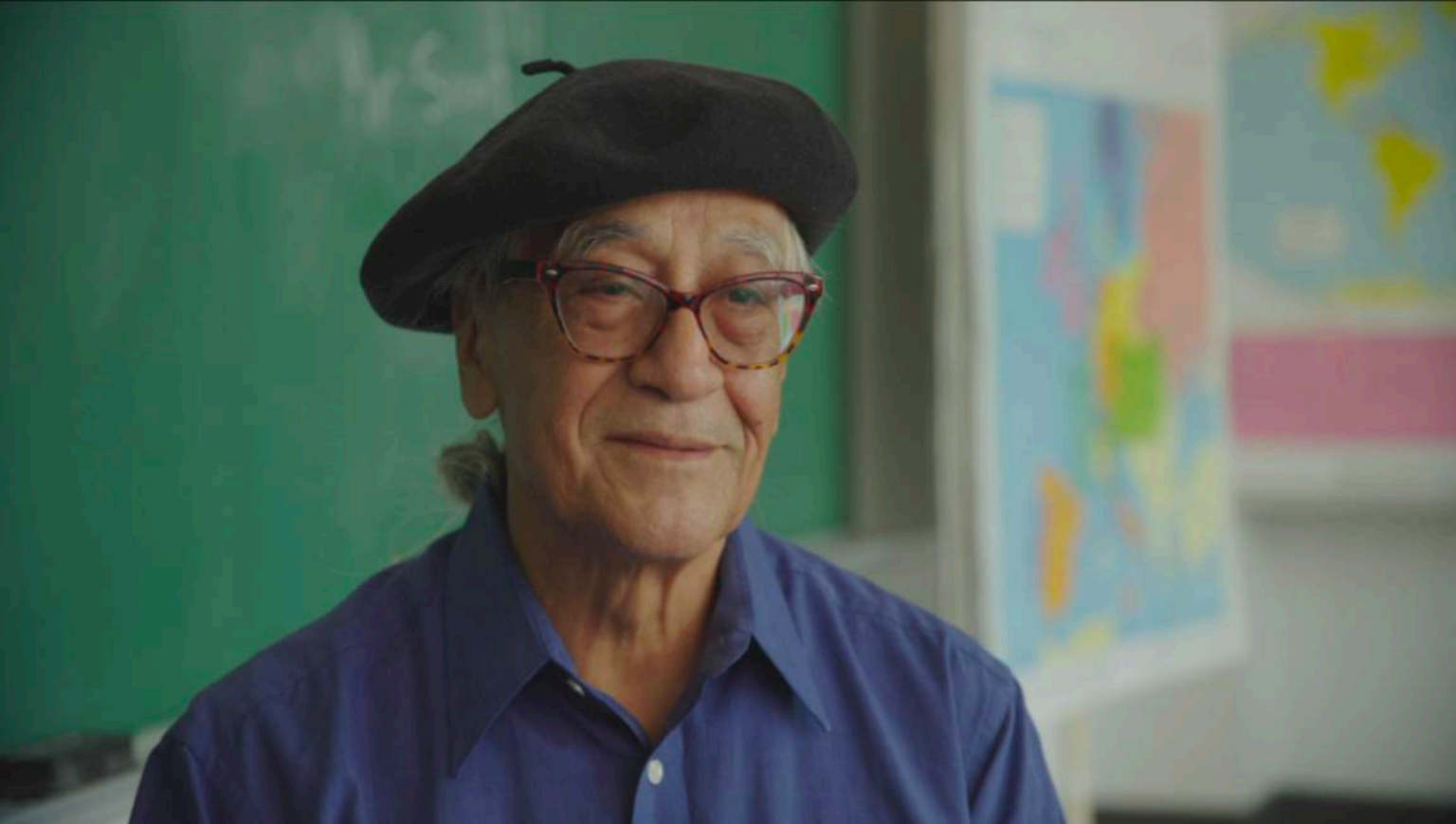
EXPERIENCES OF TEACHERS DURING
THE DESEGREGATION OF AUSTIN'S
SCHOOLS, 1964-1971

We, the undersigned seniors of Stephen F. Austin High School, hereby petition that the 1960 Austin High School senior class picnic be held at a place where all the seniors may participate in all the recreational activities on an equal basis, regardless of race.

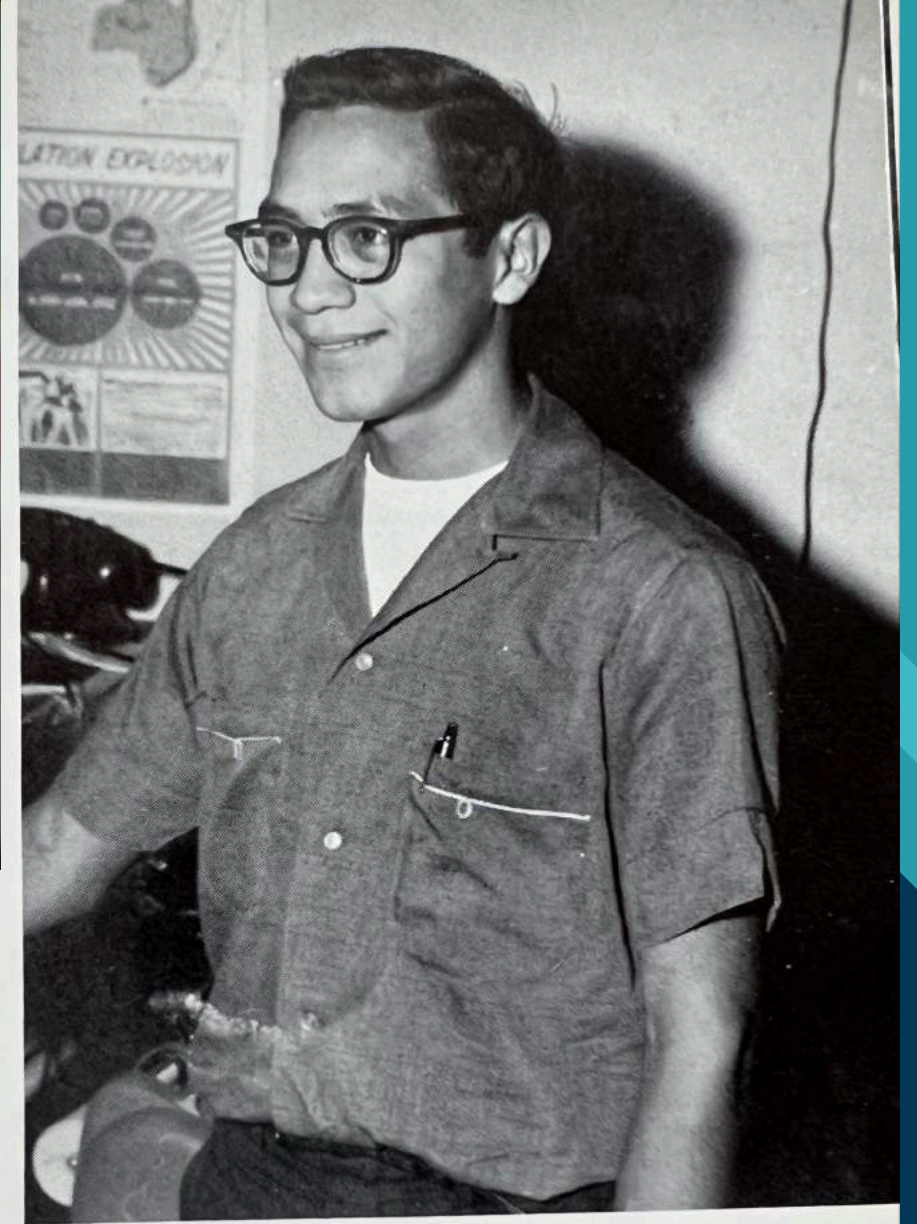
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.



Hunter Ellinger(1961)



David Martinez, now and then



ONE OF two students representing AHS at the American Friends' Seminar in Washington, D.C., and New York City, is David Martinez.



Deek Ryan



Mary, Langford, Mel Zuck, David Martinez



Nancy and David Martinez



In front of White House, MERC Workshop trip, Dec 1959

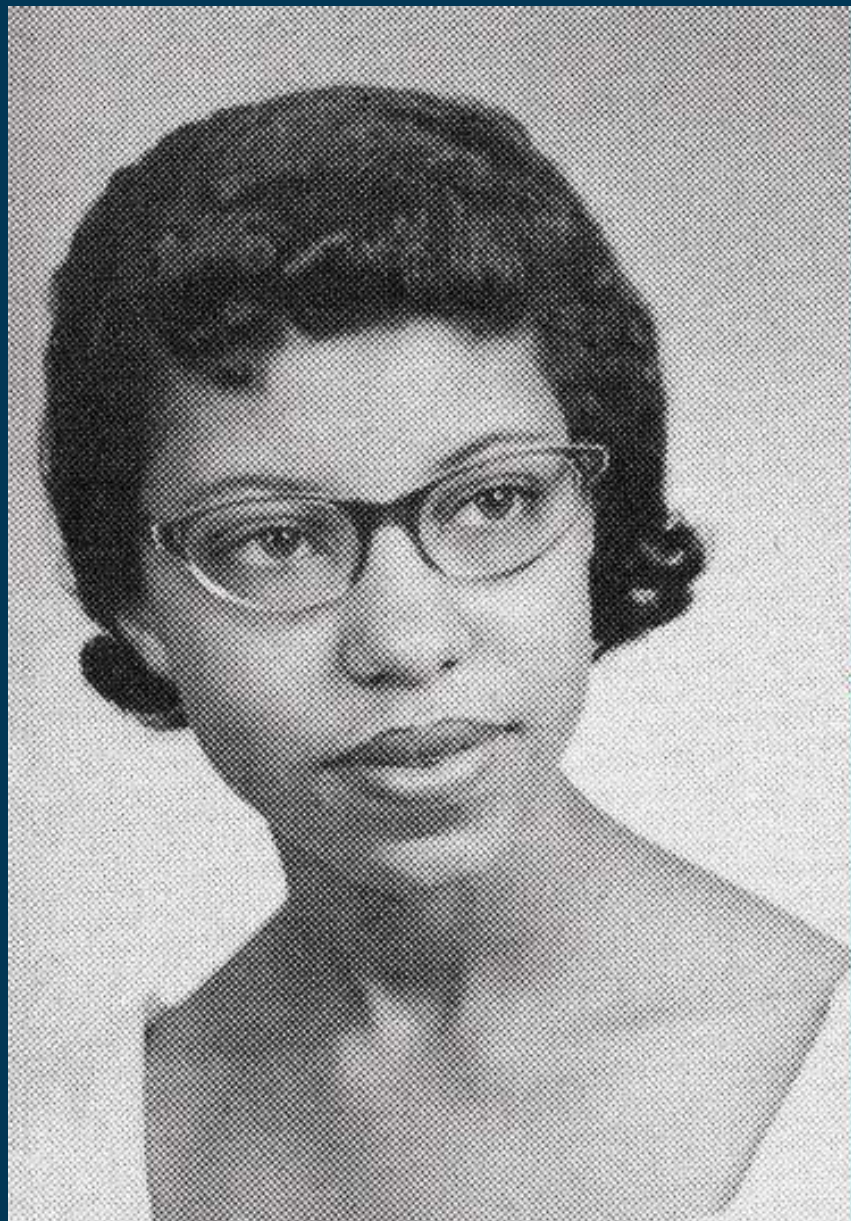


Judith Means

7/21/1960

ORDINANCE NO. 600721-D

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 21 OF THE AUSTIN CITY CODE OF 1954 BY ADDING THERETO THREE NEW SECTIONS DESIGNATED SEC. 21.10-1, SEC. 21.10-2, AND SEC. 21.10-3 PERTAINING TO INTERFERING WITH, DISRUPTING, OR PREVENTING THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF ANY SUPERVISED PLAY OR AMUSEMENT PROGRAM BEING CONDUCTED BY THE RECREATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN IN OR ON ANY PUBLIC PROPERTY WITHIN THE CITY OF AUSTIN; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.



Ceremonial Moment of Silence & Splash
HONORING
Joan Means Khabele

OCTOBER 22, 1942 - OCTOBER 11, 2021



SATURDAY
APRIL 9
10am-12pm

“FYI, most of us were completely unaware of the desegregation actions.

As teenagers, we were all in our own world.”

Kay Boyd, Class of 1960

How do you envision making a film about youth efforts to integrate the Springs?

Challenges:

No archival footage of the events?

What would you like to know?

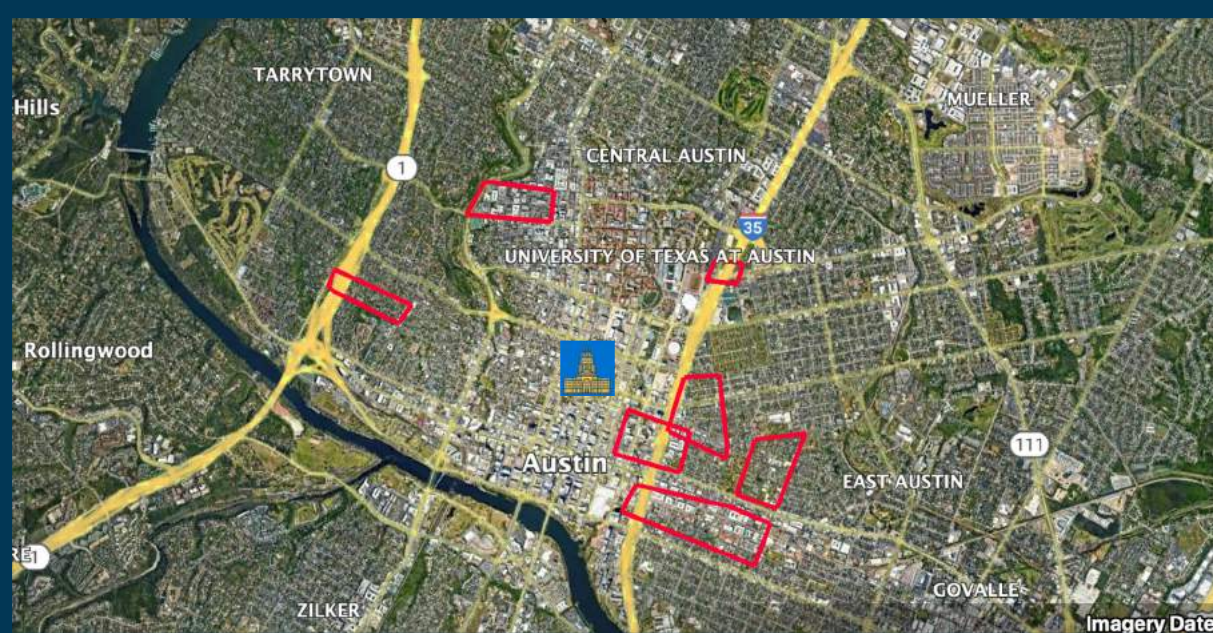
Other Resources:

A Reflecting Pool available on You Tube

Living Springs Documentary Series-on-line

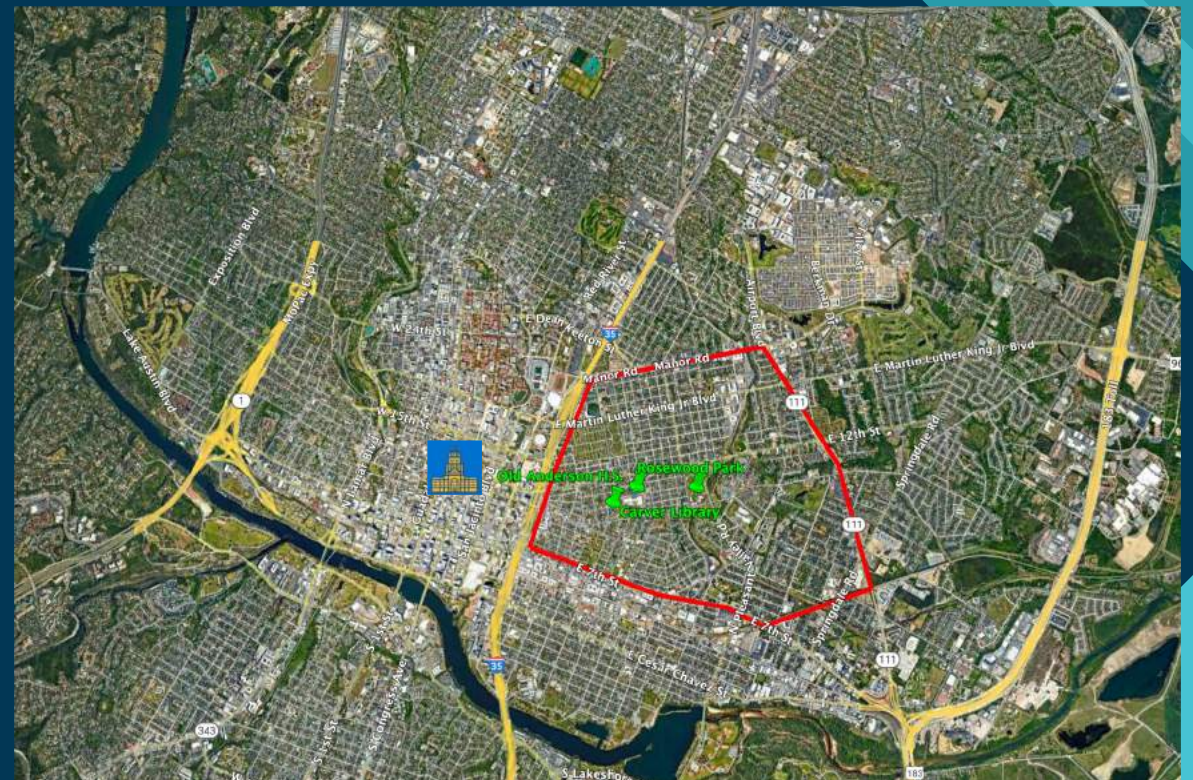
Work in Progress: Jump: Youth Activism and
Barton Springs Integration (2025)

Maps showing African-American communities north of the river before the 1928 plan and the designated “Negro” zone defined in the 1928 City of Austin Master plan.

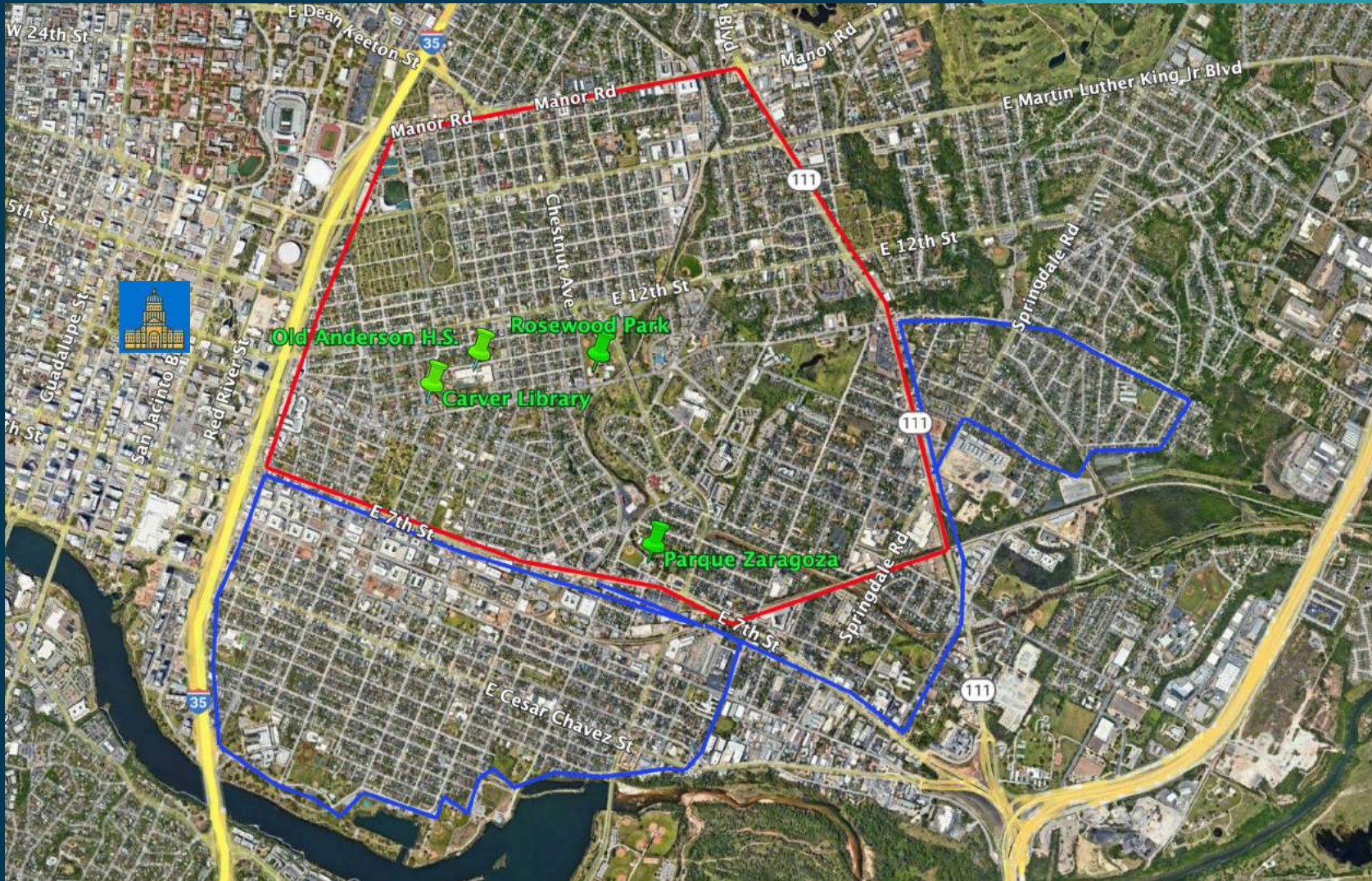


Before 1928, location of African-American Freedman's towns

1928 Plan designated “Negro District” with separate park, school and library



By the 1950s the population of African Americans and Mexican Americans in Austin was concentrated in East Austin. The Zaragoza Recreation Center park and pool was located in East Austin. The African American community was largely north of E. 7th Street and the Mexican American community south of 7th Street. Whites were located largely in West Austin.





Rosewood Park c.1950



Rosewood Park c.1950



Barton Springs c.1950



Zaragoza Park c.1950



Zaragoza Pool



Rosewood Pool



Barton Springs

Separate but Equal?

While neighborhood parks and pools were a good thing, the *de facto* nature of segregation led to separate and unequal facilities that extended to not only pools but also libraries and schools.

White children pose with their sand sculptures.



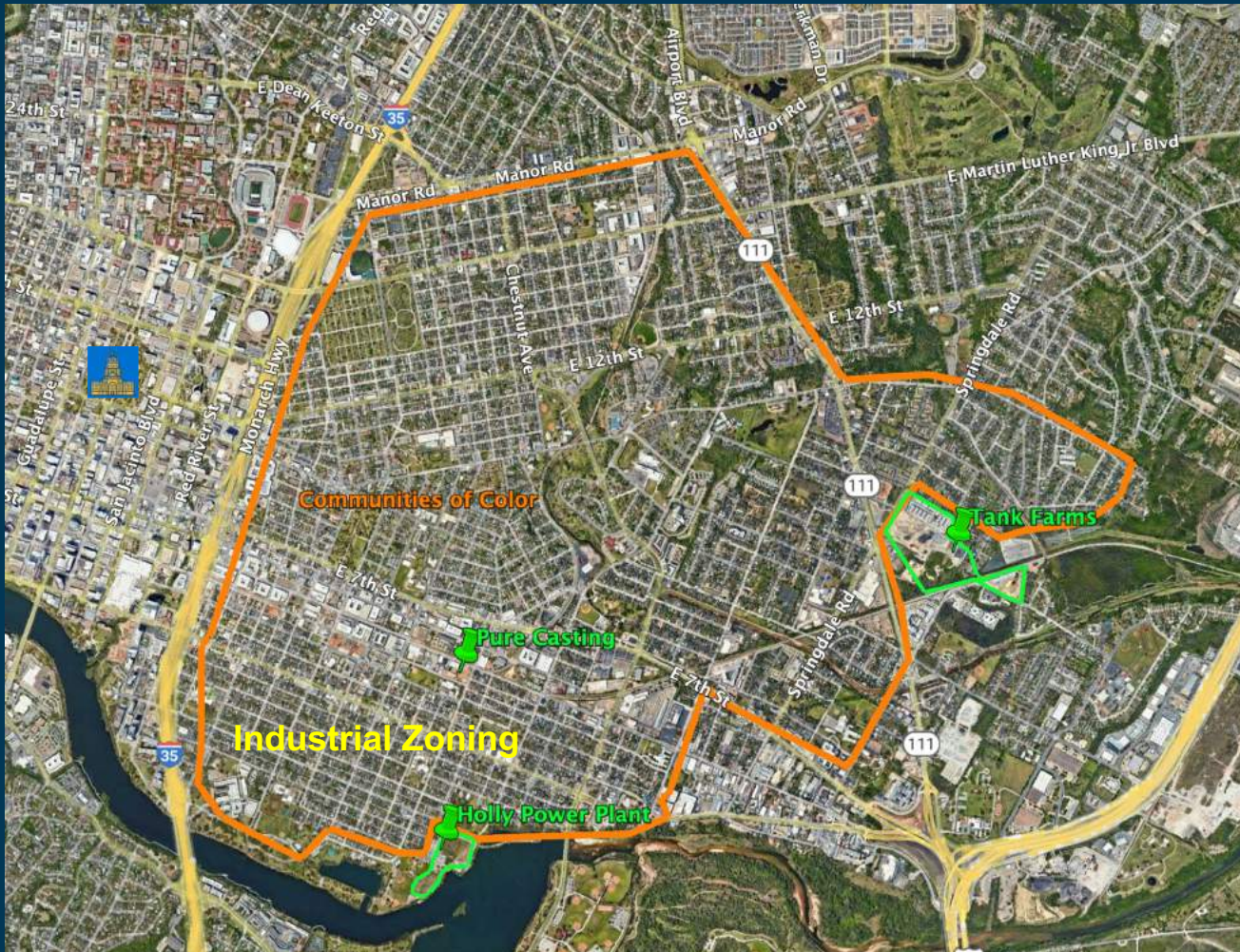
Mexican-American children pose with their sand sculptures.

Austin's central library at 9th and Guadalupe was off-limits to Black citizens.



1957 Plan

Under the 1957 Industrial Development Plan, property in East Austin was zoned as “industrial,” including existing single-family residential areas. This allowed residential homes and schools to be built on industrial-zoned land alongside hazardous and polluting facilities. These burdens were not shared equally among all Austin residents, as this same zoning was not allowed in the western parts of the city.



Orange outlined area was largely communities of color.

Health hazards included the petroleum storage facilities, a.k.a. [Tank Farms](#) and Holly Power Plant located very close to homes as shown in image on the right.

Zoning laws in East Austin permitted industrial uses, but did not allow for those uses in West Austin.



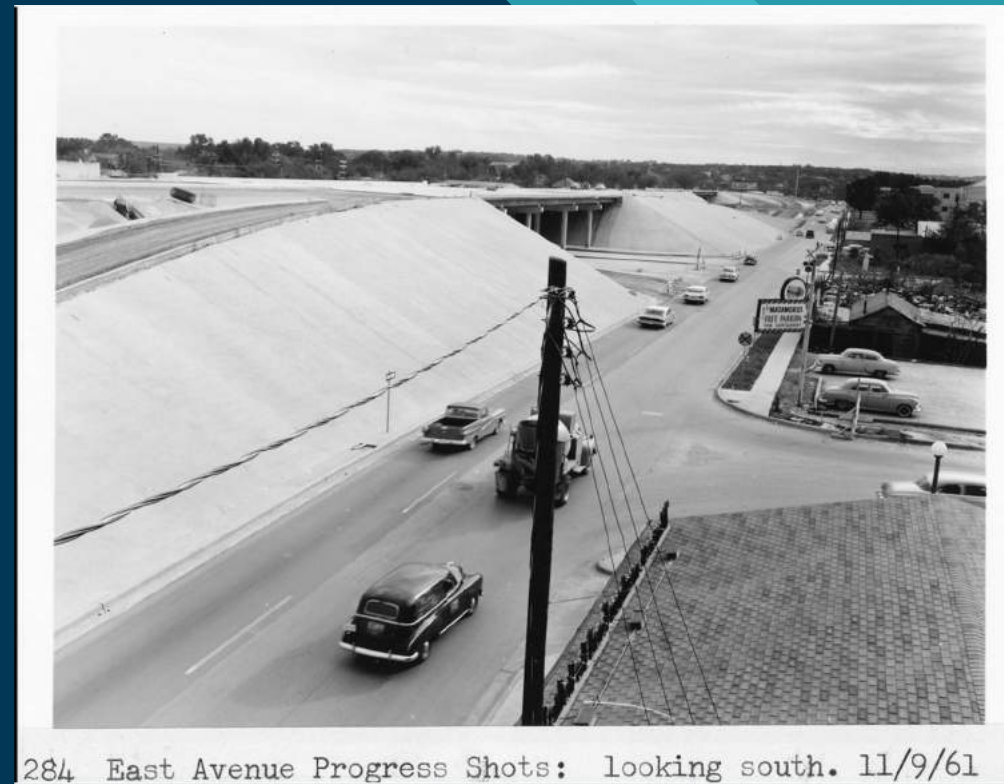
Note nearby homes

Further cementing the divide: IH-35

In 1962 what was once East Ave., with its grassy median, became the main raised highway through town. The raised roadway created a stark physical barrier between West and East Austin.



Before the highway was built



After the highway was built

Civil Rights challenges extended beyond urban planning



U.T. Campus 24th and Guadalupe in front of the Varsity movie theater, 1961



Protesting segregation on "the Drag." 1961

Google Slide Activity 4

Rocking the Status Quo:Racial Justice Struggles in Austin

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ff1e660665584c6ba2d15916a93c165e>

Tank Farm Organizing for Justice

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/0d6e3273366041e48625aa05f4e21822>

You will be assigned a topic to research.

1. Kinsolving Dorm at UT
2. Texas State Capitol: Civil Rights March Against Racial Segregation,
3. Memorial Stadium: NAP Protests Exclusion of Black Players from UT Sports Programs
4. Decades After Desegregation, L.C. Anderson High School: Community Boycotts to Protest School's Impending Closure,
5. Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum: Afro-American Players Dramatize Civil Rights Papers
6. Teatro Chicano in Metz Park: How Austin Chicano's Used Theatre to Convey Culture,
7. Juárez-Lincoln University: Valdez Mural Captures Essence of Chicano Movement
8. Women Demand Justice: Civil Rights Activism and Community Health Advocacy in Austin, Texas
9. Almetris Co-op: 'Texas Fight!' Pep-Rally at Prominent Black Women's Co-op
10. Queen Anne Ballroom Texas Union: First AKAs Sworn in at High Noon, May 26, 1959
11. People's Free Clinic: In a Church Basement, the Local Community Fights for Health Rights
12. Austin Women's Health Center: Fighting for Access to Women's Healthcare for all Areas of Austin
13. Economy Furniture Company Protest March: A Strike and Boycott Against Economy Furniture Company
14. PODER and the Tank Farms
15. PODER and The Holly Power Plant

Exit Ticket/Free Response: In 4-5 sentences, reflect on how your understanding of civil rights in Austin have evolved, expanded or deepened from before the lesson(s) to now.



Afro-Americans for Black Liberation Chair,
Grace Cleaver apprehended by Austin policemen, 1968



Economy Furniture Strike, 2nd Anniversary, 1970



Joan Means Khabele with Austin High School
fellow student council members. 1959

POST SCRIPT

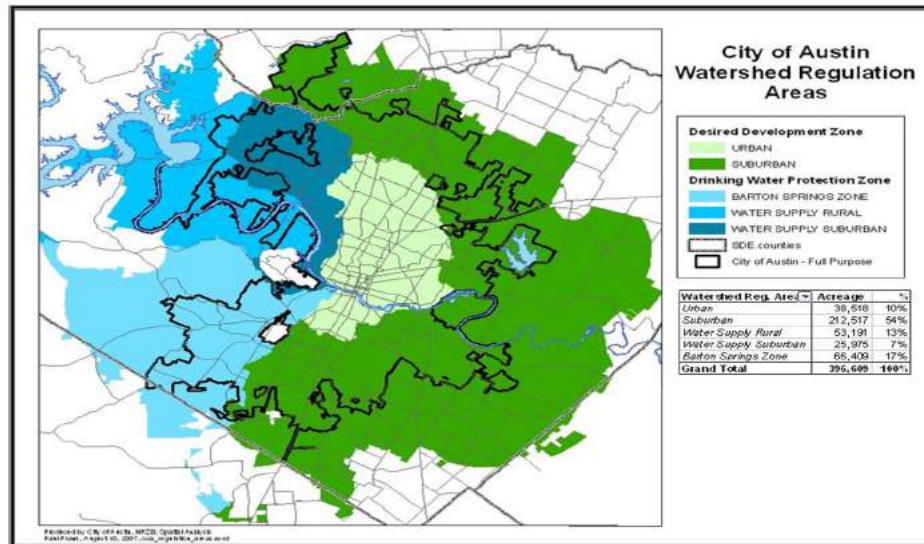
Disparate Impacts Still Being Felt Today



“As I look at the census data more carefully, I would probably say that there isn’t another city in the history of the 20th century or the 21st century where you saw a decline in African-Americans against rapid growth in the general population,”

Eric Tang, Associate Professor, U.T. Austin

<https://www.austinmonitor.com/stories/2017/07/commission-talks-reversing-institutional-racism/>



Austin’s SMART Growth Initiative (SGI) and the creation of water quality protection ordinances over sensitive watersheds, while incentivizing downtown as the desired development zone, has increased gentrification and displacement. Some point to examples like SMART growth as an additional example of institutional bias against communities of color.

CodeNEXT: People Organized in Defense of Earth is a report asserting that Austin’s new land development code would contribute to the legacy of Austin’s racism. As of early 2023, Austin’s code revision has yet to be completed.

2018 <https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Planning/CodeNEXT/CodeNEXT-Legacy-of-Austins-Racism-in-LDC.pdf>

EXHIBIT 3

Drag the large red pin to the desired location and enter the date and time at which to calculate the sun position.



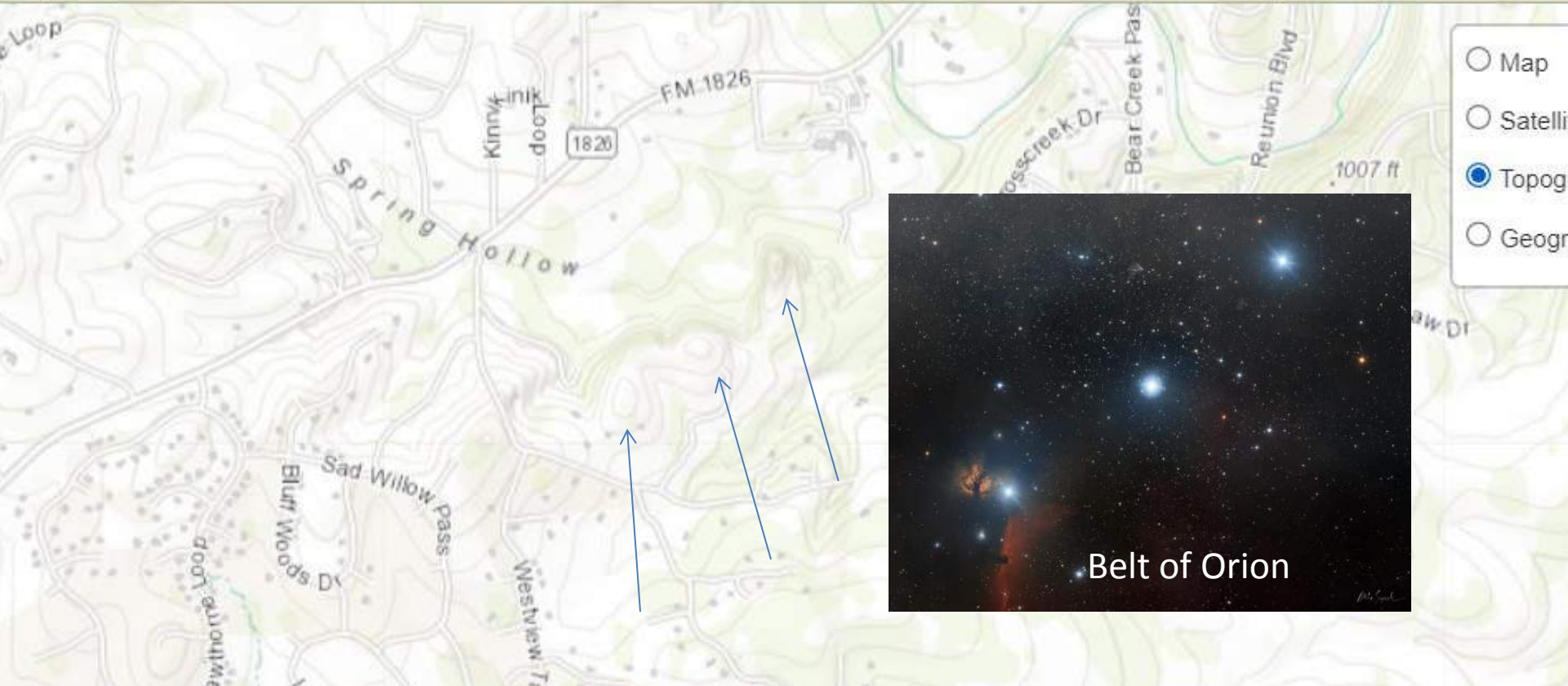
Observatories

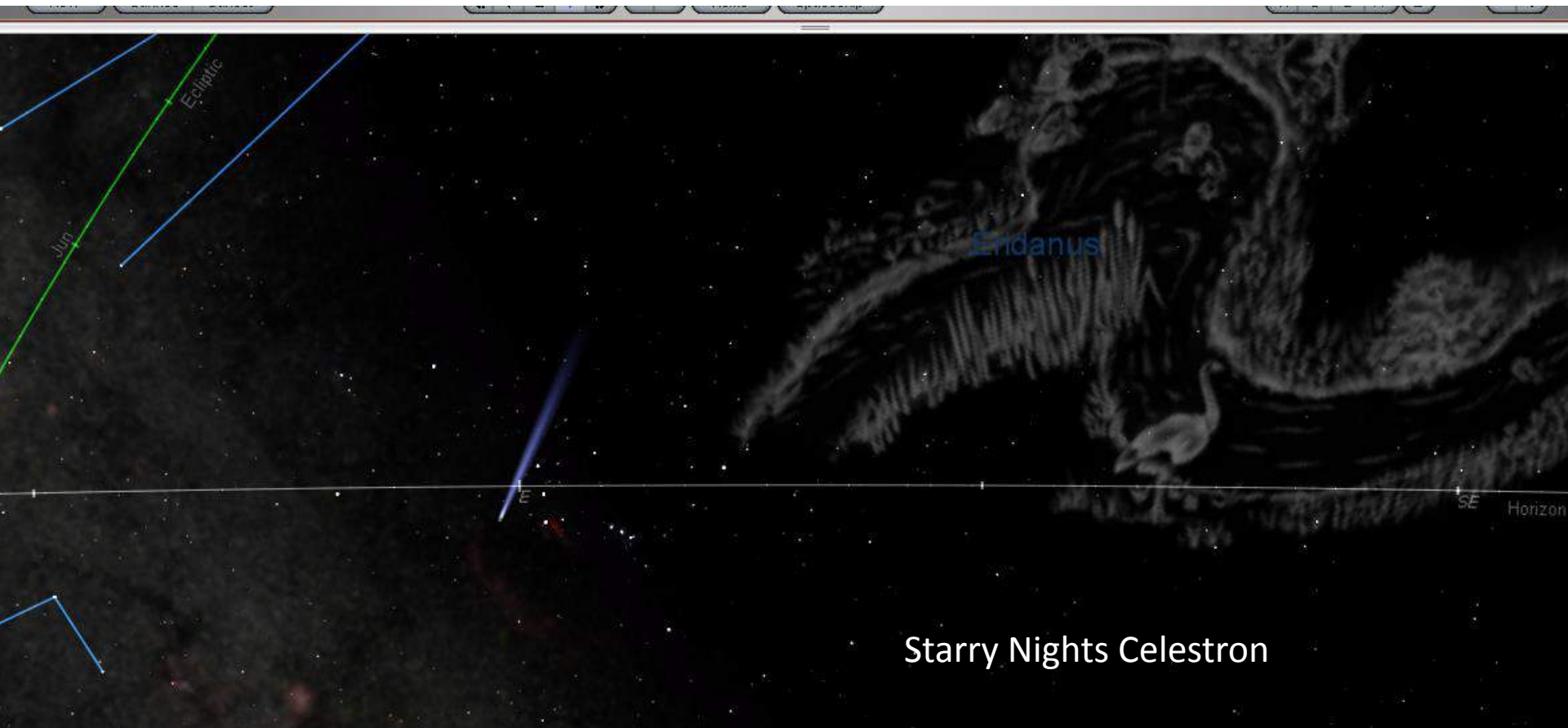
Click on the map to place a pin to the desired location and enter the date and time at which to calculate the sun position.



Observatories

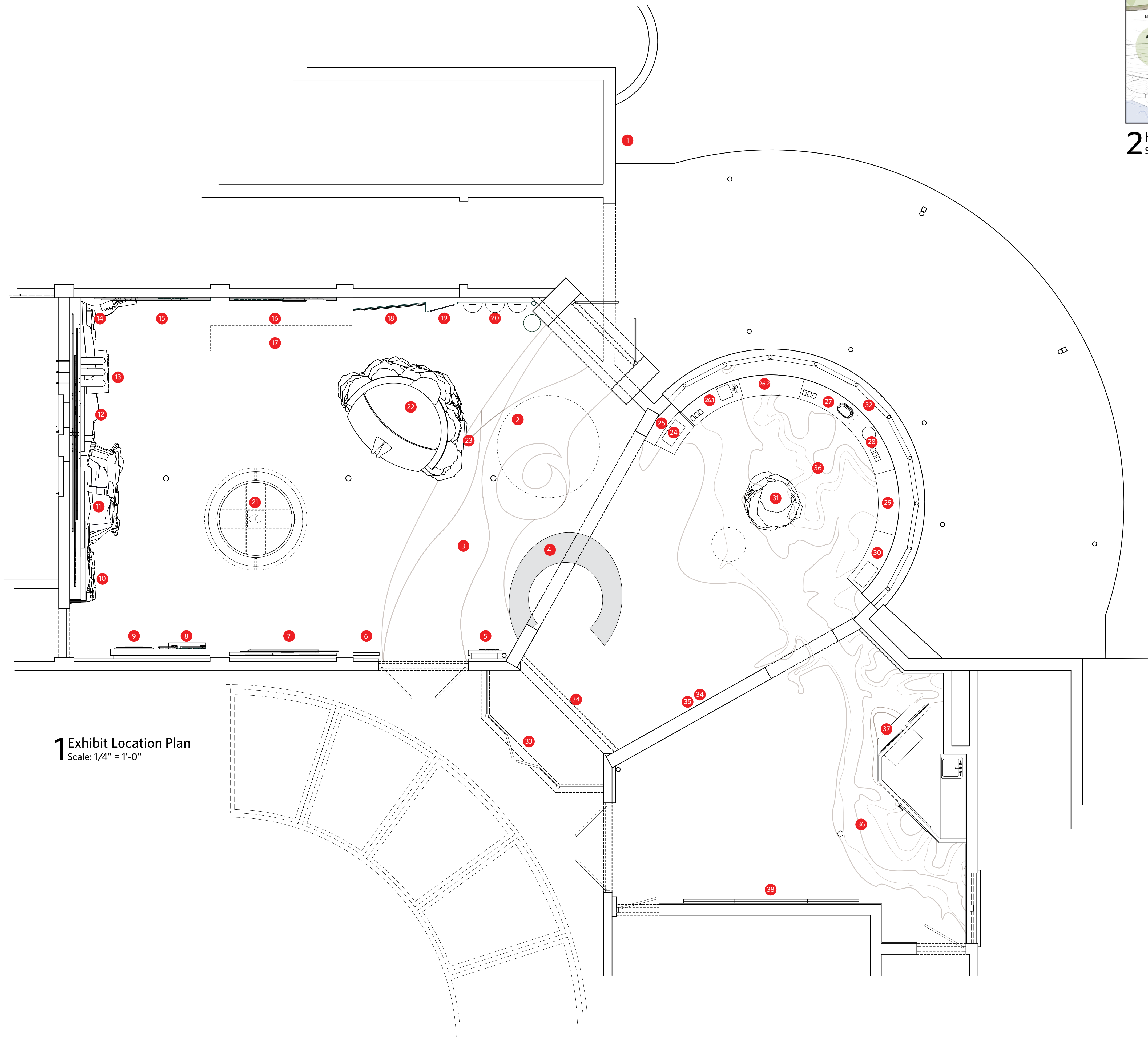
Click and drag the map to the desired location and enter the date and time at which to calculate the sun position.



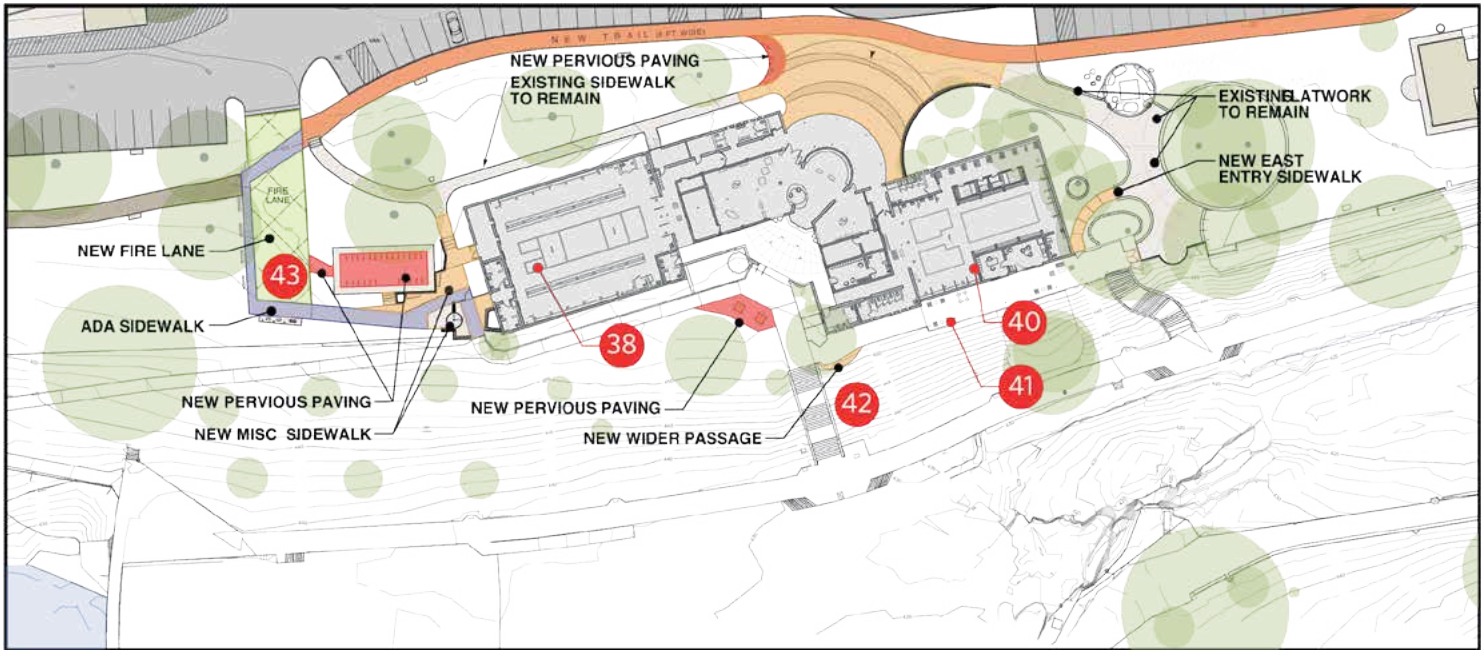


Please see video

EXHIBIT 4



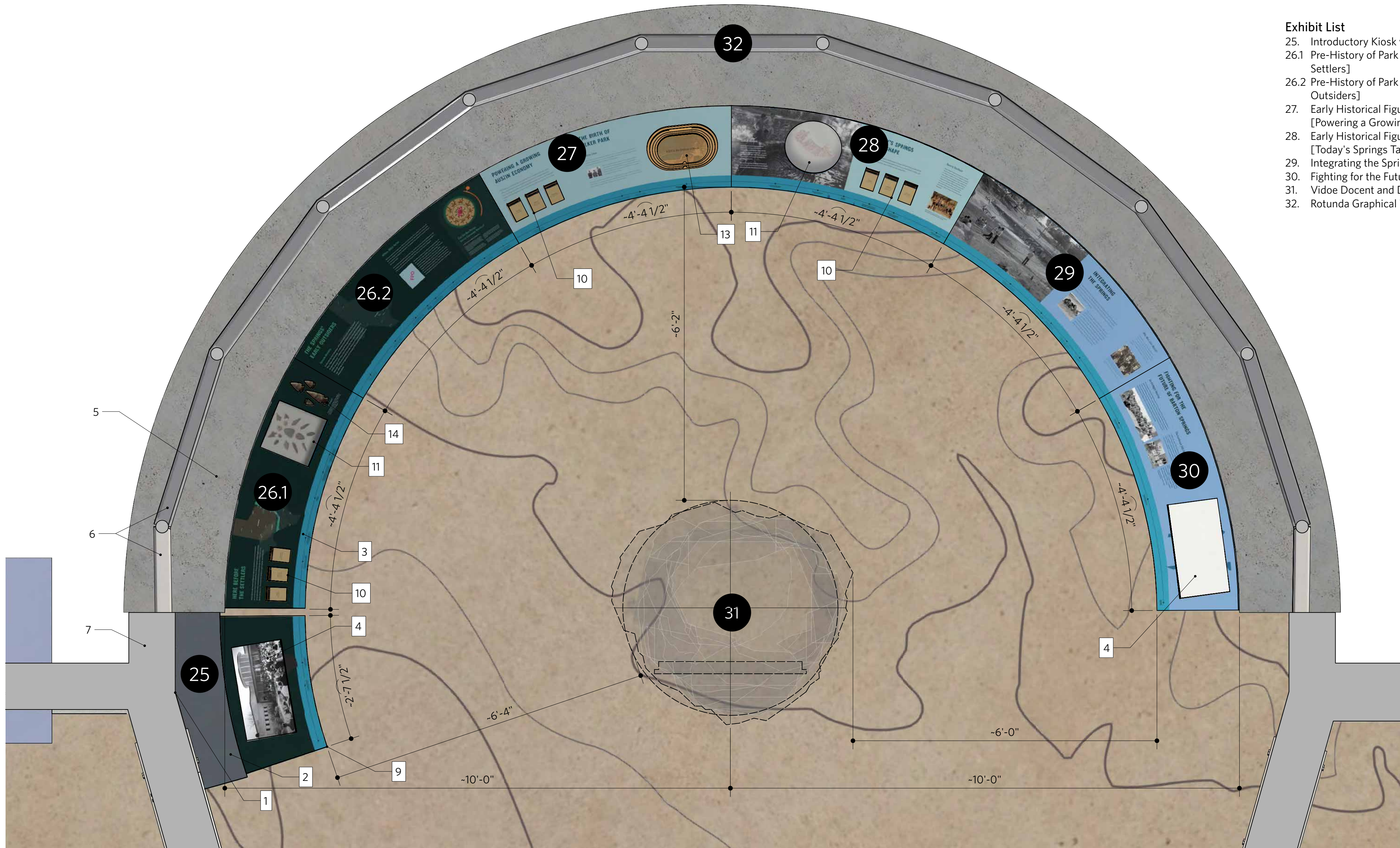
1 Exhibit Location Plan
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



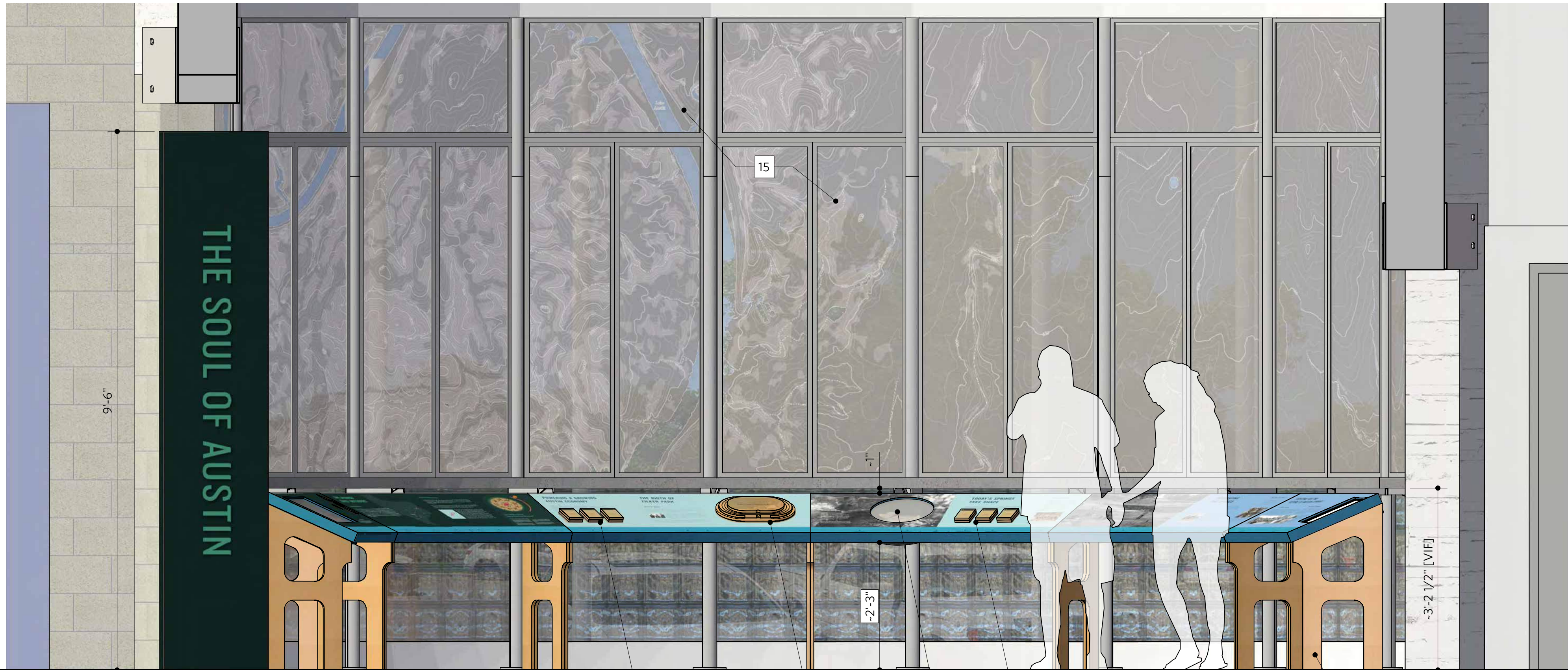
2 Key Plan
Scale: NTS

Exhibits

- 1** Entry Banner [Please see wayfinding signage drawings for details]
- 2** Ceiling Scrim
- 3** Floor Treatment
- 4** Transaction Desk
- 5** Donor Display Panel
- 6** Welcome to Barton Springs / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Agreement
- 7** Meet the Salamanders
- 8** Bug Inspector Display
- 9** Plants and Animals of Barton Springs
- 10** Karst Wall Display
- 11** Cave Crawl with Aquarium and Digital Cave Bug Display
- 12** Porthole Aquarium
- 13** Pollution Tubes
- 14** Water Quality / Monitoring Well
- 15** The Life of Water
- 16** Feeling the Force of Nature
- 17** Overhead Root Display
- 18** Water Quality Protection Lands
- 19** Protecting the Aquifer
- 20** Commit to Clean Water
- 21** Watershed Model
- 22** Swim with the Salamanders
- 23** Current Conditions + Pool Stats
- 24** Digital Scrapbook
- 25** Introductory Kiosk
- 26** Pre-history of Park and Local Area [Here Before the Settlers]
- 26.2** Pre-history of Park and Local Area [The Springs Early outsiders]
- 27** Early Historical Figures and Development of Park [Powering a Growing Austin Economy]
- 28** Building of Park and Bathhouse Art Moderne
- 29** Desegregation and Swim-ins / Activism and SOS Content
- 30** Fighting for the Future of the Springs
- 31** Video Docent, Speaker Dome & Display Cases
- 32** Rotunda Window Graphics [North]
- 33** Rotunda Window Graphics [South]
- 34** Bulkhead Projection Surface
- 35** Changing Exhibits
- 36** Floor Graphics
- 37** Salamander Aquarium
- 38** Curricula-based Display (Living Springs Group Orientation)
- 39** Men's Changing Room
- 40** Women's Changing Room
- 41** Spectators Gallery
- 42** Flood Gauge
- 43** Human History and Impact, Archeology



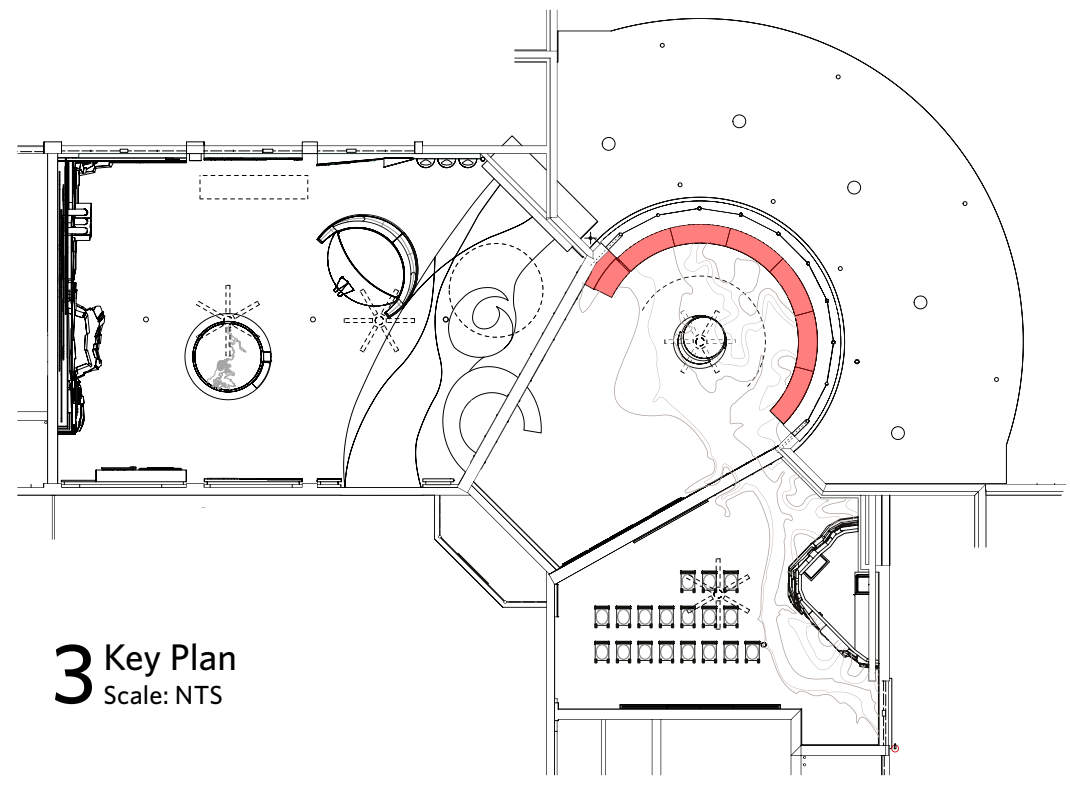
1 Top View, Exhibits # 25 - 31]
Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"



2 Front View
Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

Exhibit List

25. Introductory Kiosk with Digital Docent
- 26.1 Pre-History of Park and Local Area [Here Before the Settlers]
- 26.2 Pre-History of Park and Local Area [The Springs Early Outsiders]
27. Early Historical Figures and Development of Park [Powering a Growing Austin Economy]
28. Early Historical Figures and Development of Park [Today's Springs Take Shape]
29. Integrating the Springs
30. Fighting for the Future of Barton Springs
31. Video Docent and Display Cases
32. Rotunda Graphical Window Treatment



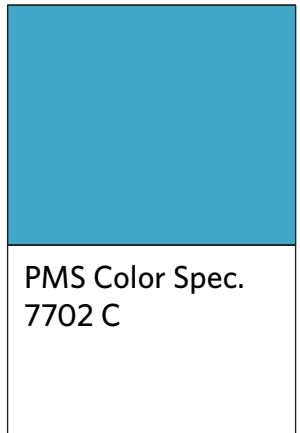
3 Key Plan
Scale: NTS



Material M2



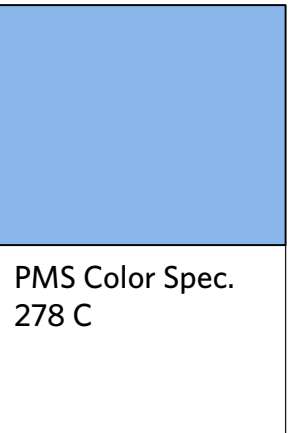
Material M6



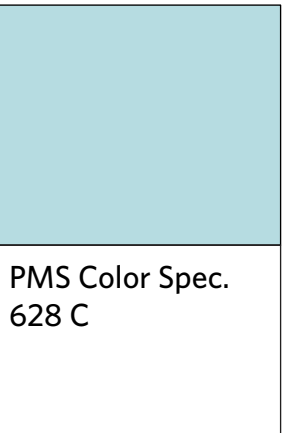
Color C4



Color C6



Color C9



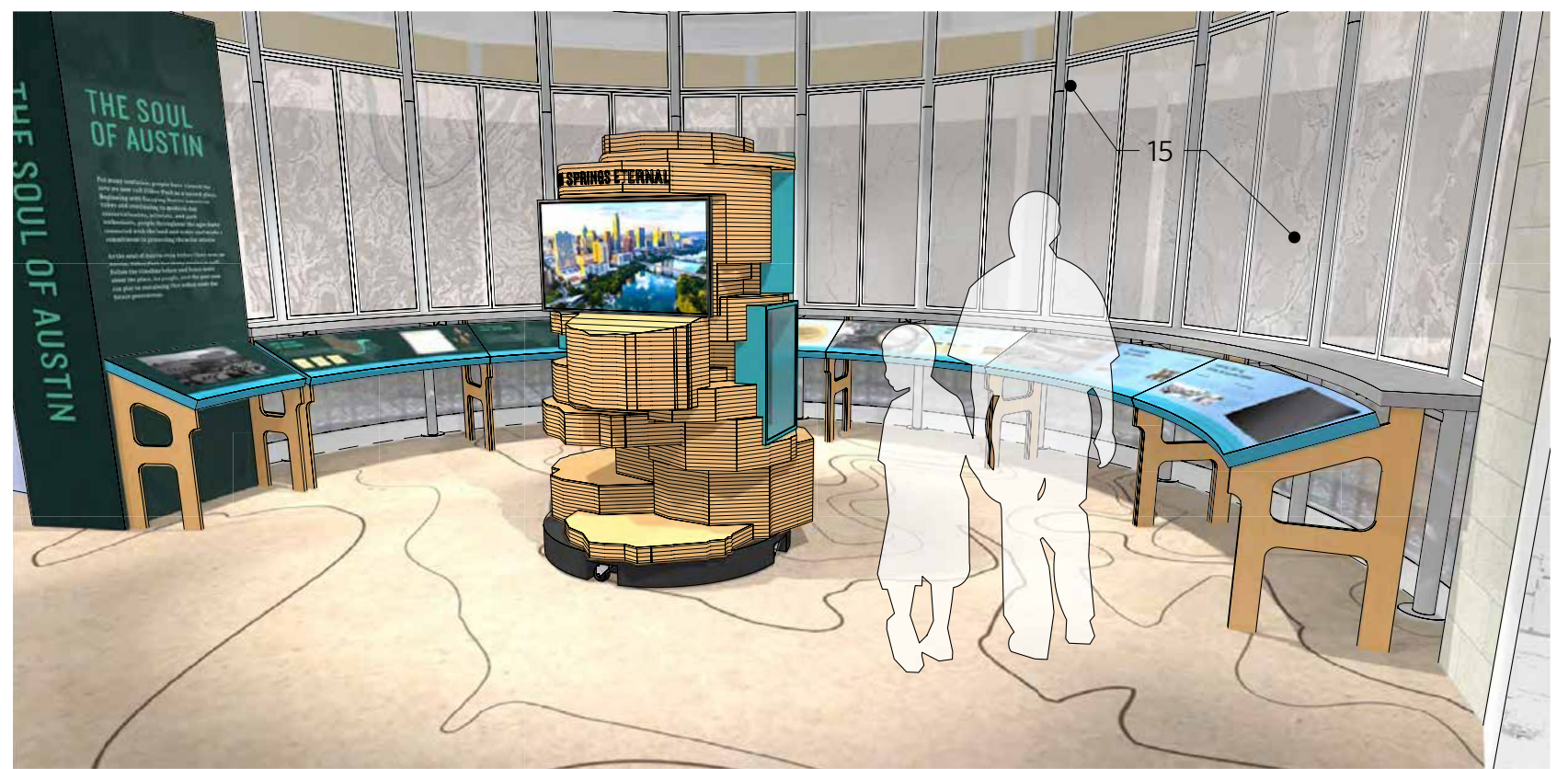
Color C14

General Notes

1. Back panel element to fit against existing walls. Verify dimensions in field.
2. Back panel construction: 3/4" paint grade plywood. Finish: custom printed high pressure laminate.
3. Console construction: 3/8" bending ply with 3/4" paint grade plywood [M2] ribs and blocking. Finish: custom printed high pressure laminate.
4. Console casing to allow for a 24" diag touch screen monitor. Spec.: TBD.
5. Facility counter top
6. Facility curtain wall
7. Facility wall
8. Legs construction: 9 ply, 3/4" Birch stain grade plywood with clear coat finish [M2].
9. Timeline beginning
10. Tactile Flip Book Element
11. Display case with artifacts. Impact resistant glass. Case has approximately 4" deep display space. Light colored interior with case light.
12. 24" Diagonal touchscreen monitor with interactive presentation.
13. Elks Amphitheater tactile element
14. Tactile arrowhead display elements
15. Translucent graphic applique of a Topological Map of the Colorado River.



4 Context View
Scale: NTS



5 Context View
Scale: NTS

fd2s

FD2S INC.
14205 N Mopac Expwy
Suite 400F
Austin Texas 78728
512.476.7733
fd2s.com

© 2021 FD2S INC.

April 26, 2023

ZILKER METRO-BARTON SPRINGS BATHHOUSE

2131 William Barton Drive
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746

100% Construction Document

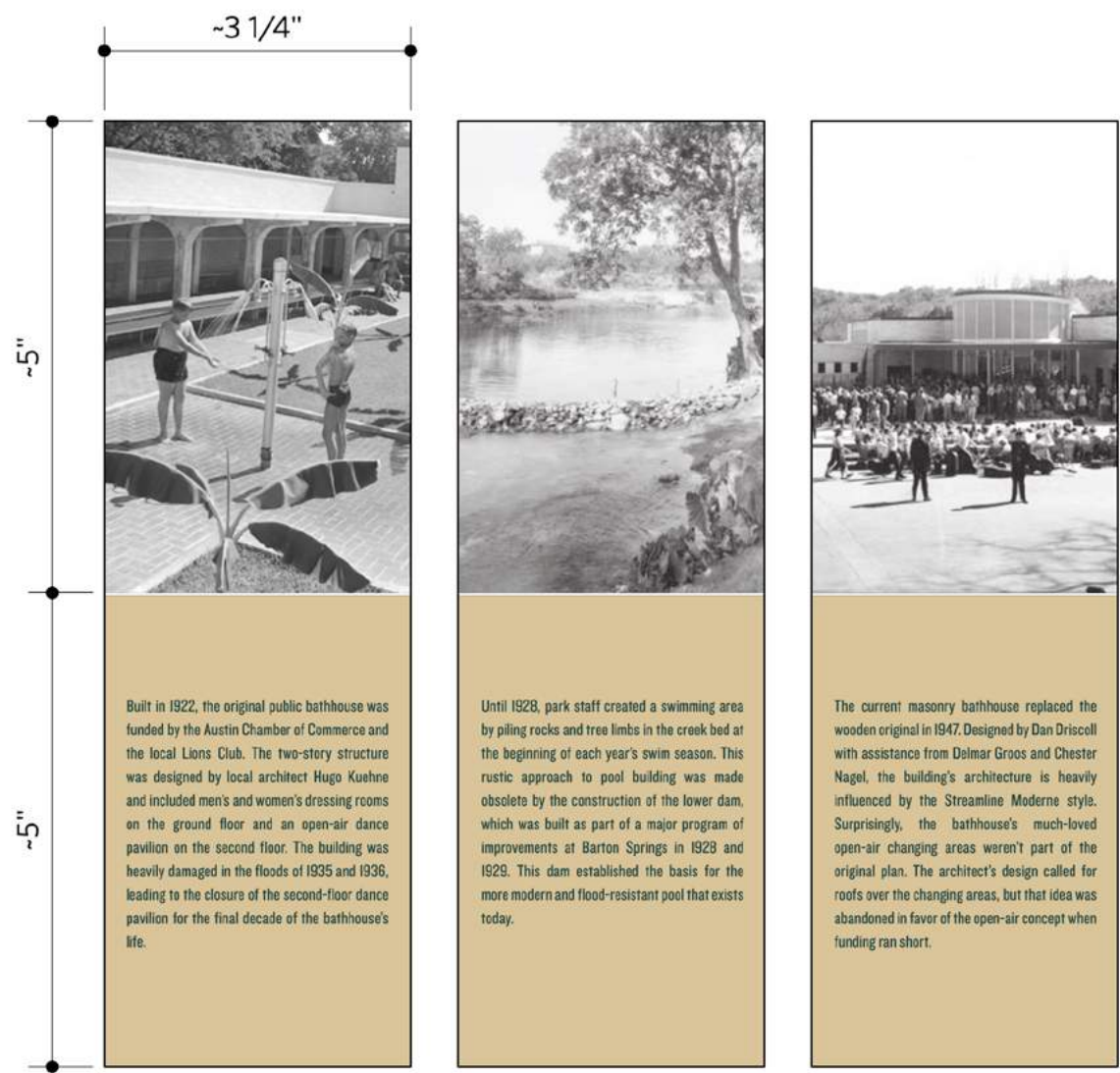
DATE: April 26, 2023

REVISIONS:

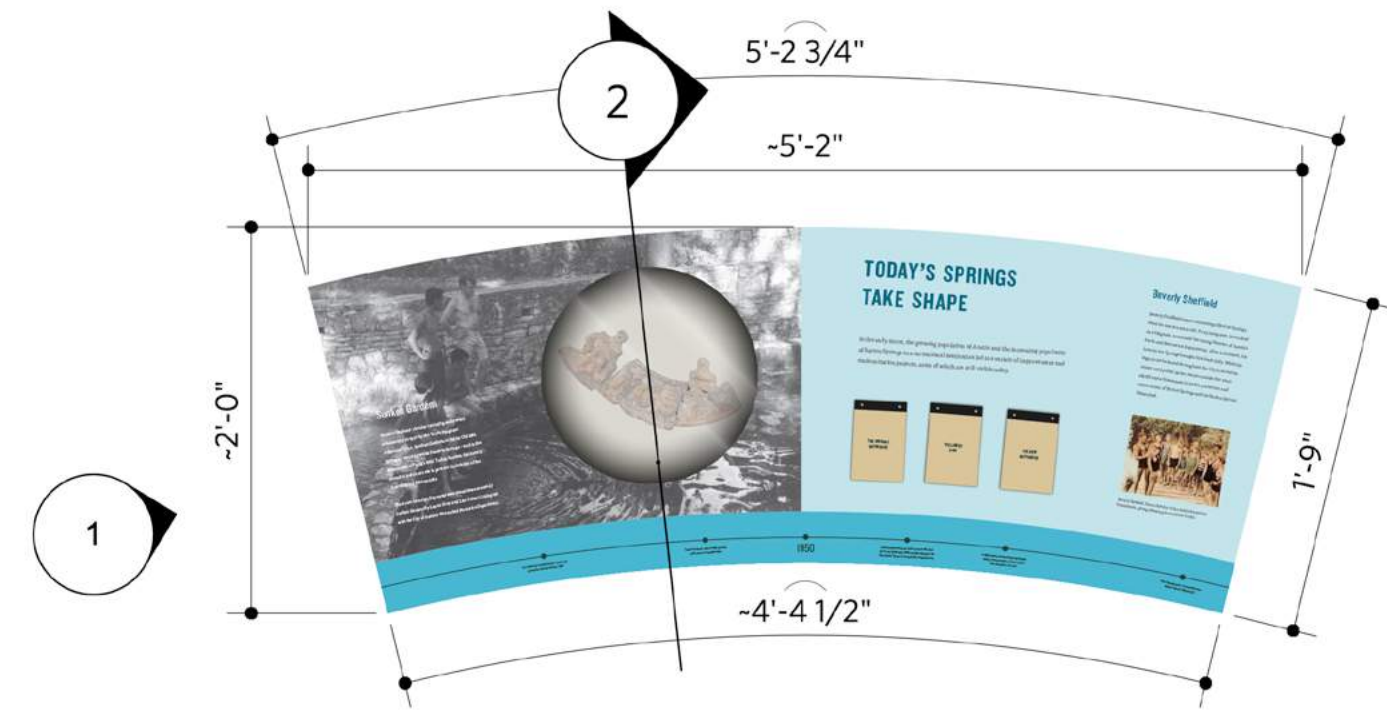
PERM. REV. RESP. 05/10/23

ROTUNDA - HISTORICAL
TIMELINE CONSOLE

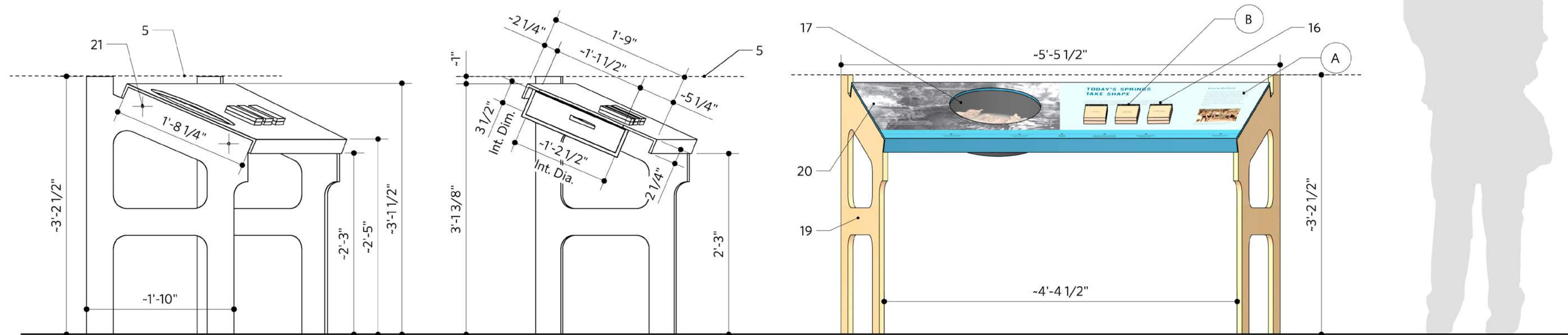
WF10.0



B Plan - Tactile Element, Open Position
Scale: Half Actual Size



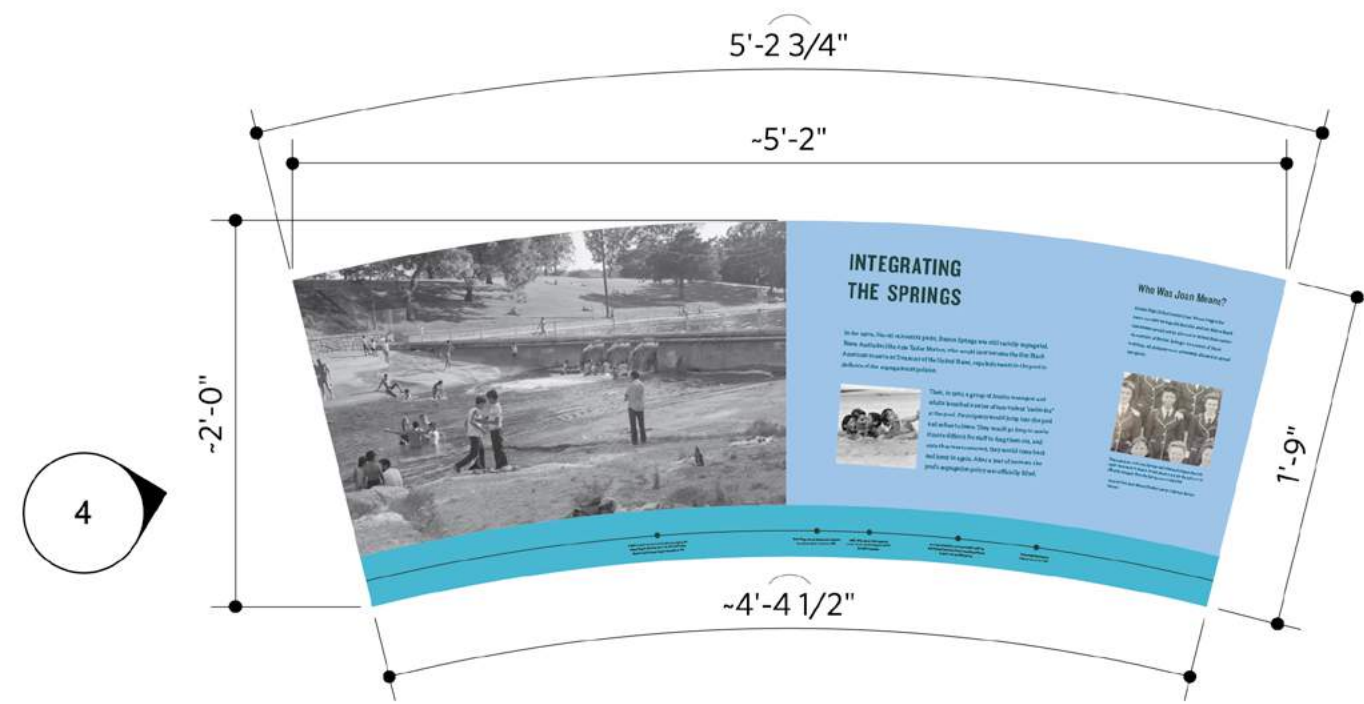
A Top View - Panel 5, Exhibit 28 [Flattened]
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



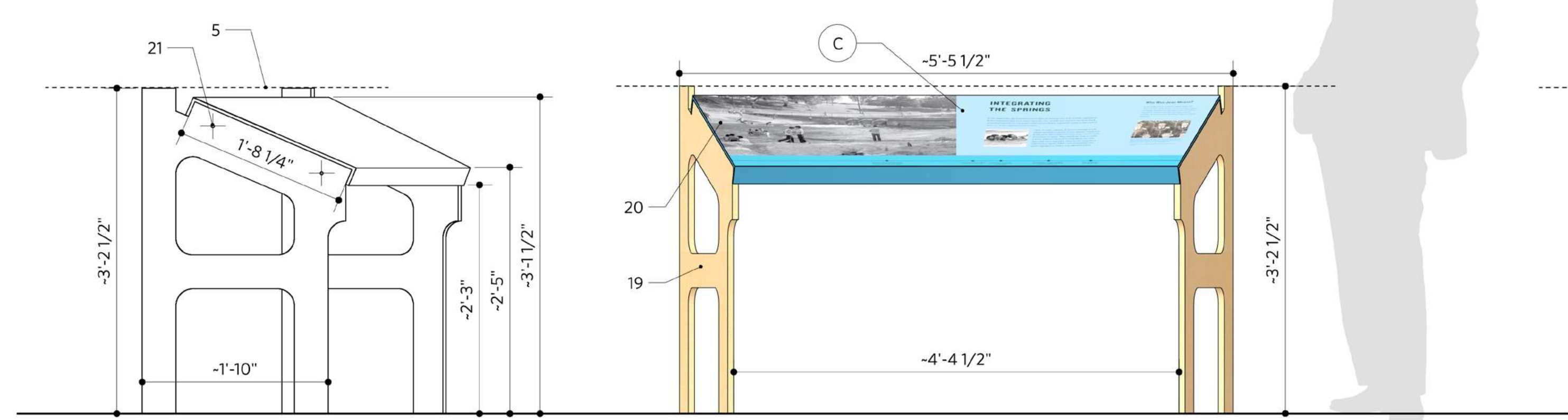
1 Left View
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

2 Section View
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

3 Front View - Panel 5, Exhibit 28
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

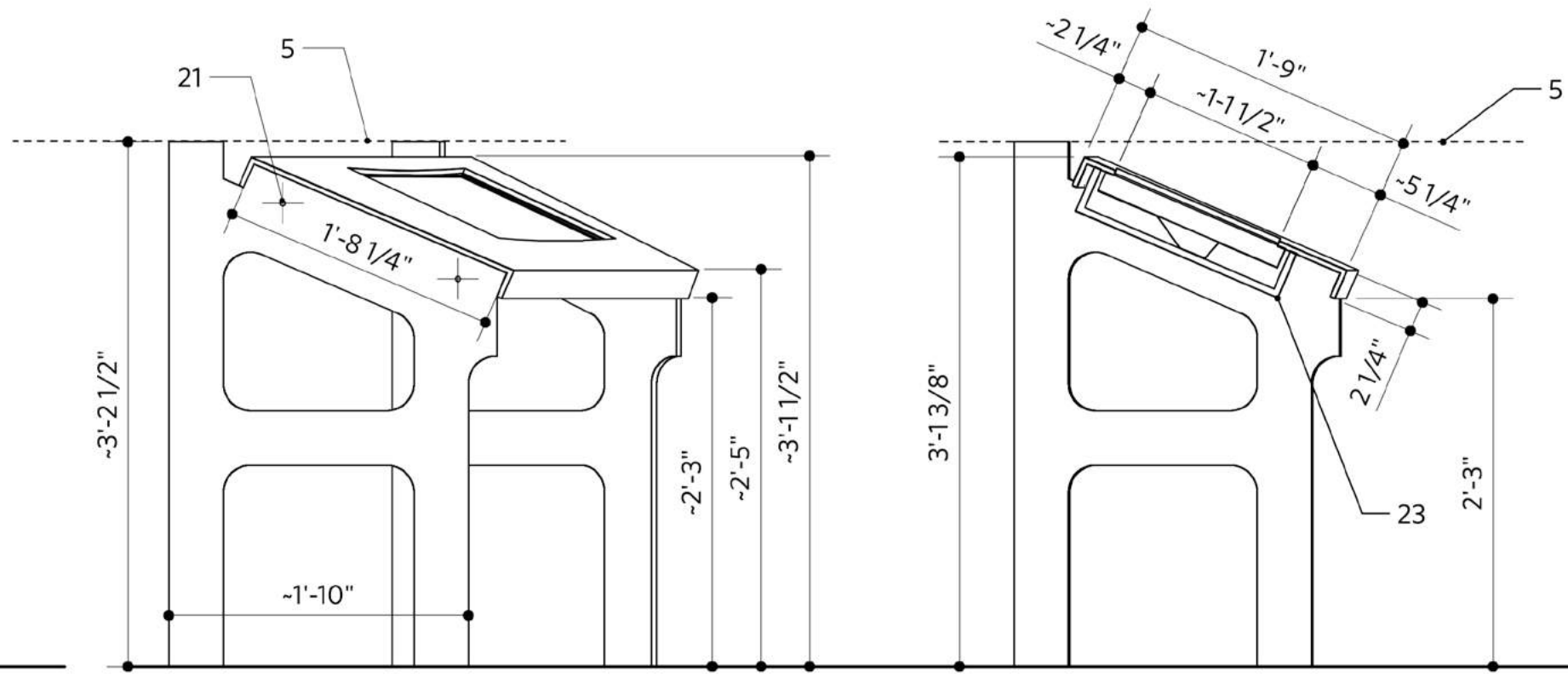


C Top View - Panel 6, Exhibit 29 [Flattened]
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



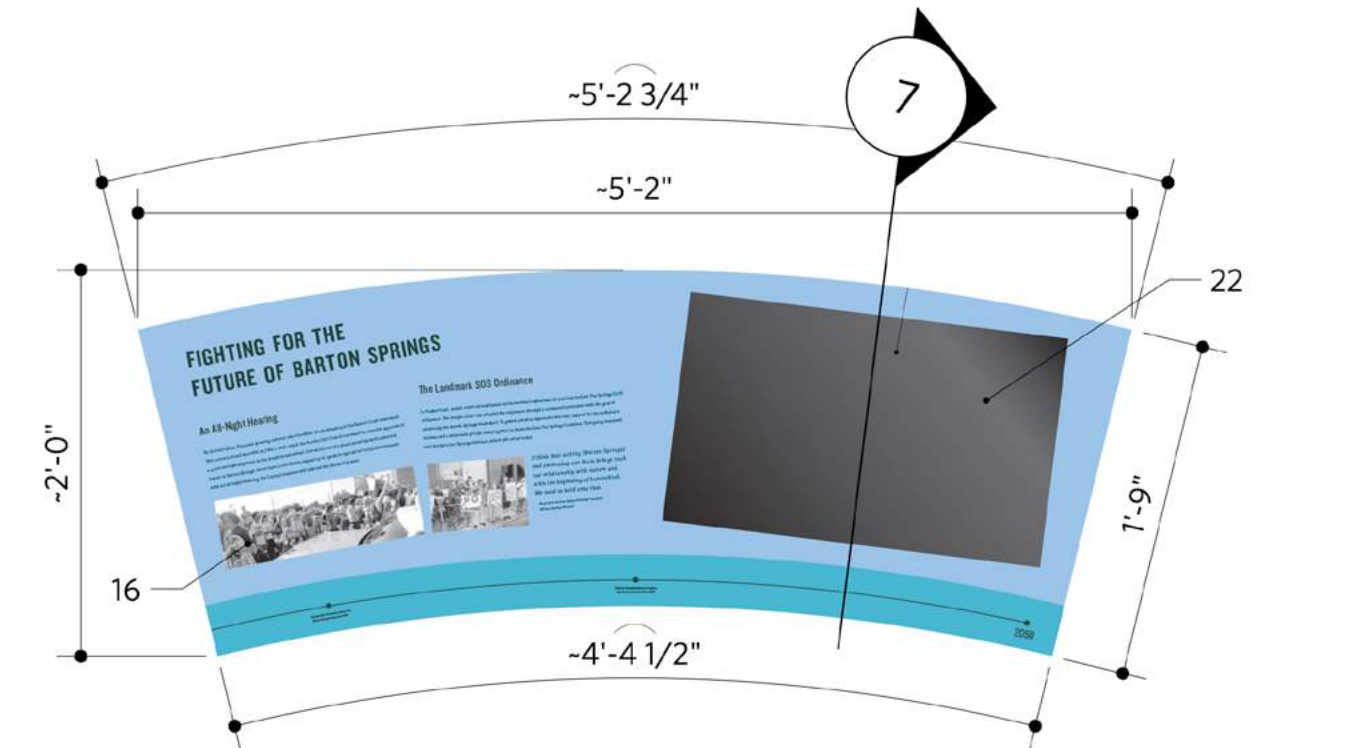
4 Left View
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

5 Front View - Panel 6, Exhibit 29
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

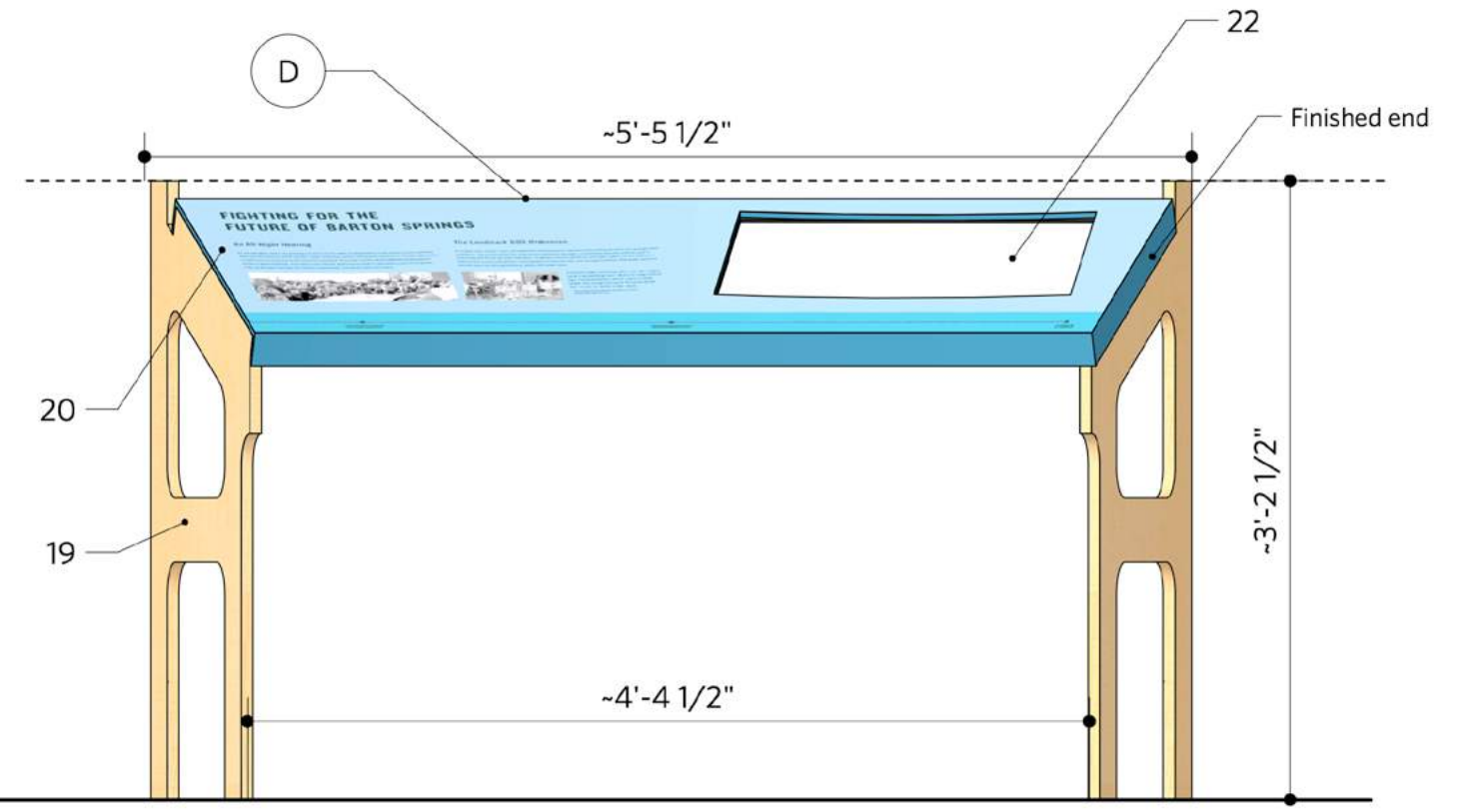


6 Left View
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

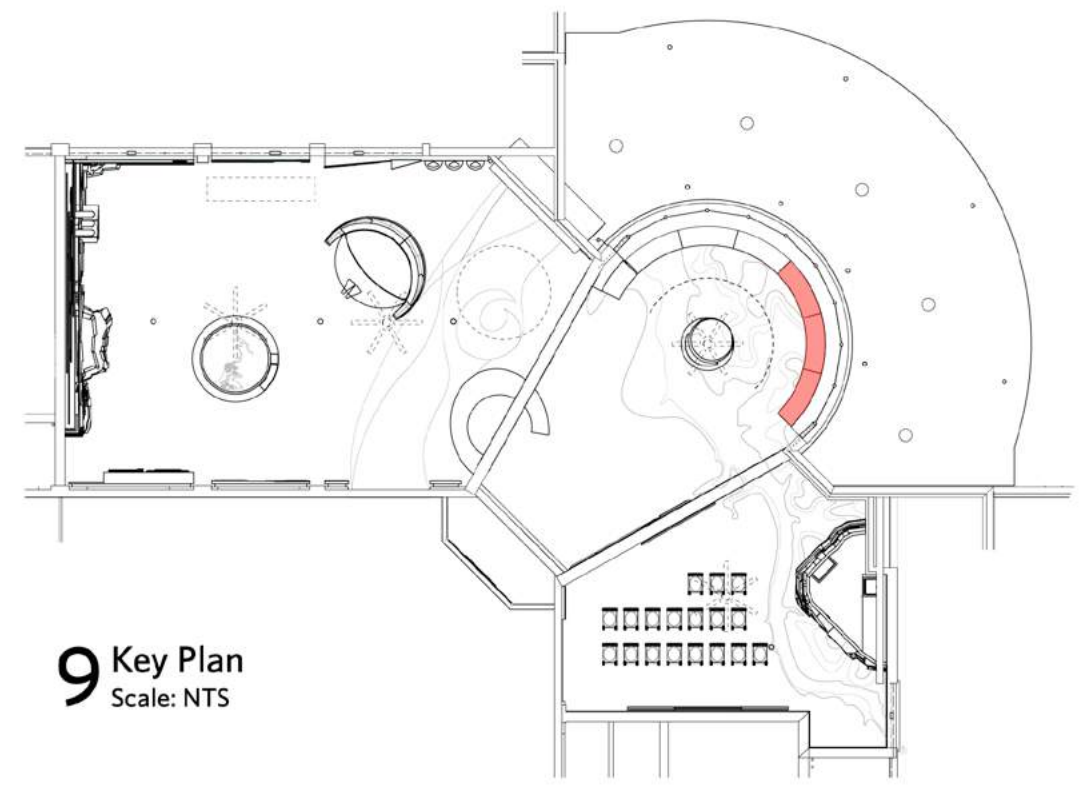
7 Section View
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"




D Top View - Panel 7, Exhibit 30 [Flattened]
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"




8 Front View - Panel 7, Exhibit 30
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"




9 Key Plan
Scale: NTS




Material Spec:
Baltic Birch, 9-Ply Stain Grade Plywood
Finish: Satin, Clear Polyurethane over UV Direct Print Graphics
Material M2




Material Spec:
Custom printed high pressure laminate with a phenolic backer on plywood or pvc foam panels
Finish: Matte
Material M6




PMS Color Spec.
7702 C
Color C4



PMS Color Spec.
5467 C
Color C6



PMS Color Spec.
278 C
Color C9



PMS Color Spec.
628 C
Color C14

- Console Notes**
- 16. Tactile Flip Book Element. Note: fastening hardware for leaves and hinging are TBD. Materials: Clear coated Plywood cards with UV direct printed text and graphics. Bottom most layer to be affixed to console.
 - 17. Cylindrical Display case with artifacts. Impact resistant glass. Case has approximately 4" deep display space. Light colored interior with case light. Impact resistant glass.
 - 18. Tactile element. Replica arrowheads secured to console.
 - 19. Legs construction: 9 ply, stain grade 3/4" Birch plywood with clear coat finish. [M2]
 - 20. Console construction: 3/8" bending ply with 3/4" paint grade plywood ribs and blocking [M2]. Finish: custom printed high pressure laminate. [M6]
 - 21. Panels to attach through legs.
 - 22. Monitor shown is for placement only.
 - 23. 24" diagonal touch screen monitor shown. Casing dimensions are TBD per monitor specifications.