

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	TEXAS
COUNTY:	Travis
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	APR 2 1973



**1. NAME**

COMMON: St. Mary's Cathedral

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: 201-207 10th Street

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #10 J. J. Pickle

STATE: TEXAS CODE: 048 COUNTY: Travis CODE: 453

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Catholic Diocese of Austin

STREET AND NUMBER: 1600 North Congress

CITY OR TOWN: Austin STATE: TEXAS CODE: 048

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Travis County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Austin STATE: TEXAS CODE: 048

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

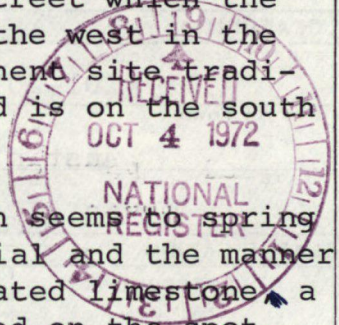


7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Saint Mary's is situated on the northwest extremity of a hillock overlooking the downtown area. The church is sited on a limestone bluff shaped into a street corner. Consequently, the land drops sharply along the west side, at the rear of the church, down to the street which is approximately twenty feet below the floor level of the church. 10th Street, the street which the church faces, also slopes sharply downward to the west in the block beyond the church. Because of the prominent site traditional orientation was waived, and the apse end is on the south instead of the usual east orientation.



Saint Mary's makes a double visual impact which seems to spring from a tension between the nature of the material and the manner of its use. The structure is a mass of rusticated limestone, a local rock which might almost have been quarried on the spot. As a construction material, particularly in rusticated form, it is of course often ponderous and inert if overly massed, but the modest scale of the building and the vigorous articulation and relationships of its forms completely counterbalance the tonnage of the component blocks. The exterior form, a Latin cross, and the architectural vocabulary of normal Gothic elements, is modified by the individuality, even eccentricity, with which readily recognized structural and ornamental elements are shaped and inter-related. Symbolic and foliated projections and passages of ornament are deeply cut, even undercut, and they are boldly scaled for the relatively modest size of the building. In all, the composition and parts are plainly Victorial Gothic, rendered in Clayton's individual and enthusiastic manner.

The thirty-four-year-old Clayton was in the initial and pioneering stage of his career when Saint Mary's was begun. His more pretentious Galveston works were of later date (See National Register Submission for "Old Red", the Ashbel Smith Building). But it is clear that he was intent on showing his full architectural ability in this church, and the church achieves an effect of monumentality in spite of the limitations under which it was built. An insistent full orchestration of Gothic Revival features, is seemingly called forth by both the architect's ingenuity, and the stylistic impetus of the times.

THE EXTERIOR

Saint Mary's rusticated surfaces and highly ornamental carving produce an animated work that is similar in effect to a large piece of sculpture.

The east tower of St. Mary's shares the compositional dominance with other major components, and because of the site is a

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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	APR 2 1973	

7. (continued)

(Continuation Sheet) #1

(Number all entries)

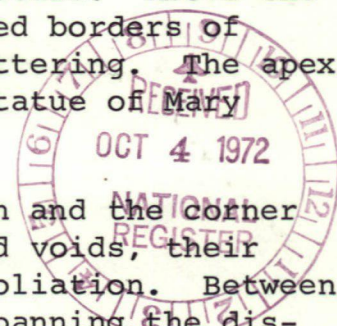
conspicuous element in the townscape of Austin.

Typical Gothic displacement of the wall is borne out in Saint Mary's principal facade which is almost entirely taken up by windows, niches, and portal. These features, expansively stated, would appear crowded were it not for the careful scaling, balanced asymmetry, and clarity of relationships among them. The dominance of the portal at the first level is modified by a clearly-stated secondary prominence of the advancing towers. At the second level a large rose window dominates the north end of the nave. This effect, however, is attenuated by the projection of the towers with their slender-arched openings and the richness of the stone surface and carved elements. The bell-tower projects a full story beyond the gabled end of the nave and clearly surpasses the altitude of its lesser-scaled companion on the west corner. The west tower, coupled with the very bold central gable and its prominent crowning cross, serves as a counterpoise to the east tower's greater height and boldly articulated mass.

The west tower does not project beyond the west side of the building and structurally is a mere thickening of the northwest corner. A string course in the form of a heavy molding binds both towers firmly into the facade at the base of the second story. The west tower has a narrow hood molded Gothic window at both its first and second levels and terminates in a short conical spire.

The portal, or Gothic porch, advances a quadruplicated Gothic arch-with-arch doorway enframing, the arches springing from engaged colonnettes of polished granite and ore topped by lively capitals of under cut foliation. Massive pier-like corners of the porch and bracket-supported colonnetts at the sides sustain a steep gable surmounting the entire porch structure. Above the arch and within the gable are delicately rendered borders of foliation enclosing iconographic symbols and lettering. The apex of the gable forms a base upon which stands a statue of Mary Immaculate, titular of the church.

In the narrow sections of wall between the porch and the corner towers are cusped Gothic niches, deeply recessed voids, their hood molds terminating in knots of deeply cut foliation. Between the first and second levels of the facade and spanning the distance between the towers is a miniature Gothic arcade composed of deeply-recessed windows and engaged colonnettes. It actually





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7. (continued) (Continuation Sheet) #2

(Number all entries)

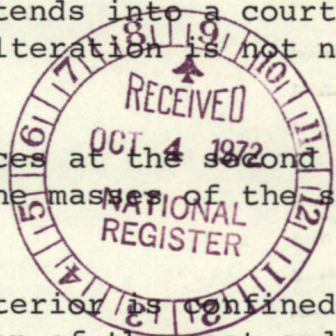
passes behind the gable section of the portal and, besides adding animation to the facade, it lends light to the choirloft which is immediately behind it and above the narthex.

The sides of the church are of massive rusticated limestone, thickened at intervals into simple salient buttresses which enframe five identical bays of paired lancet windows. At the south end these walls abut into massive, blocky sacristies of one story and of unequal size, the eastern one having been enlarged in recent years. The latter, however, extends into a courtyard formed by a nearby building so that the alteration is not noticeable from the north and the west.

The apse presents its five windowed surfaces at the second level, contrasting forcefully with the bulky stone masses of the sacristies from which it rises.

THE INTERIOR

The Latin-Cross form of the building's exterior is confined to the shape of the roof and to the protrusion of the east and west segments of the south wall as they flank the exterior form of the apse. The nave is a simple rectangle plus the pentagonal apse for the high altar. The apse projects from the center third of the south wall. Despite the absence of a transept a transverse effect is achieved by bringing the sanctuary rail forward from the apse past the first bay of windows and by flanking the apse with two side altars centered respectively against the east and west segments of the south wall. Another lateral accent is additional emphasis of the first bay of windows on both sides. The latter have a plate tracery enframing including a quatrefoil whereas the remaining windows of the nave are simple paired lancets with hood molds. The provision of a spacious and elaborated sanctuary area, considerably larger than might be expected in a parish church of this size, was to prove fortuitous many years later. When the church became a cathedral in the establishment of the diocese of Austin in 1948 there was an ample sanctuary to meet the additional requirements of more the expansive ceremony



The apse is decidedly Gothic in form. Its verticality is emphasized not only by the five pointed windows of stained glass but also by an elaborate system of ornamental groining and ribbing, the latter being sprung from four free-standing columns, paired so as to enframe each of the five windows. A trio of engaged columns at each corner of the opening into the apse forms clustered vertical supports for a reduplicated Gothic arch encompassing the

(See continuation Sheet #3)



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COUNTY Travis	
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7. (continued)

(Continuation Sheet) #3

APR 2 1971

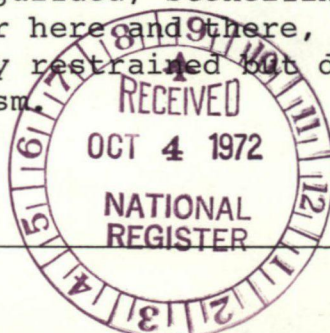
(Number all entries)

entire height and width of the apse.

The wooden structural system of the nave is based upon the round trifoliated arch. Clayton describes this type of ceiling, a specialty of his, in a passage referring to a similar example, his St. Patrick's Church, Denison. "Trefoil vaulting has the advantage of spanning the nave and aisle without the necessity of columns and clerestory walls". The central longitudinal third of the ceiling is a semi-circular tunnel vault form, from the springing of which the more widely spanned arc of the sides curves downward and rests upon the upper cornice of the nave's side walls. The central portion is of the same diameter as the rose window of the facade, and is dramatically aligned with the window. This relationship is perhaps the most daring and original feature of the building.

The ceiling's ornamental supports are an elaborate and vigorous system of wooden members, handsomely stained and carved, amounting almost to a structure within a structure. The work of Raymond Everett, they recall the elaborate interior of Clayton's Gresham House, Galveston (1887-93) where the same artisan possibly was employed. Much more than a decorative feature of the church interior, these bold and ornate wooden members define and emphasize the principal spatial features of the nave. Resting on brackets which protrude from the side walls at a height of five feet from the floor, slender engaged columns of wood define the five bays of paired windows. Rising against the narrow sections of wall between each bay, the columns sustain massive and elaborate arc-shaped brackets which fit into the curved half-sections of vault formation springing from the wall cornice to the central tunnel vault portion of the ceiling.

The general aspect of the interior is one of a strongly animated, structural system creating a richly decorated effect. This effect is produced by the lively elaboration of the overhead woodwork against the serenity and simplicity of the curved ceiling. Capitals and sprockets are painted and gilded; stenciling and other types of wall ornamentation appear here and there, the whole interior composition is a slightly restrained but decidedly animated example of Victorian romanticism.





6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century  
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   | _____  |

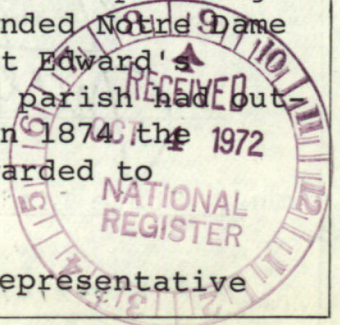
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Saint Mary's Cathedral in Austin is the product of cultural and institutional forces very different from those which had produced the Catholic mission churches in Spanish Texas. The Roman Catholic population within the newly-founded centers of Anglo-Americans, Germans, and other groups becoming established in Texas during the middle decades of the nineteenth century looked to the United States for their institutional leadership and for architectural influences on effecting their churches. Consequently changes in architectural influences accompanied the independence and subsequent statehood of Texas. The erection of Saint Mary's Church in the capital city was an early example of the new sources of inspiration which accompanied this transformation of Texas from that of a remote Spanish domain to a far western state of an expanding Anglo-Saxon republic.

The first diocese in the State of Texas, that of Galveston, was founded in 1847, and the city of Austin was well within its far-flung boundaries. Austin's first resident priest, the Reverend Michael Sheehan, began erection of his church in 1853 on the northeast corner of East Ninth and Brazos streets approximately a block from the present Saint Mary's church. Father Sheehan's church was called Saint Patrick's reflecting the Irish influence in the parish during the first two decades.

In 1866 the name of the church was changed to Saint Mary of the Immaculate Conception, and in 1874 it was placed in the hands of the French Congregation of the Holy Cross operating out of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where they had founded Notre Dame University in 1842. This order had begun Saint Edward's College, Austin, in 1872. In the meantime the parish had outgrown the former Saint Patrick's church, and in 1874 the commission for the present Saint Mary's was awarded to Nicholas J. Clayton (1848-1916).

Clayton had come to Galveston in 1872 as the representative



SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Austin, Texas. The Official Catholic Directory of St. Mary's Parish, 1943.

Barkley, Mary Starr. One Hundred Years; the Centennial of Saint Mary's Church, Austin. Austin, Texas. Besty Printing Co., 1953

Barnestone, Howard. The Galveston that Was. New York. Macmillan, 1966.

(See continuation Sheet #5)

14/621220  
3349300  
HT

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		30 ° 16 ' 15 "	97 ° 44 ' 23 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 16

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Gary L. Hume, Director, National Register Programs for Texas  
Claude L. Kennard, Research Associate

ORGANIZATION: Texas State Historical Survey Committee DATE: 9-27-72

STREET AND NUMBER: 108 West 15th Street

CITY OR TOWN: Austin STATE: TEXAS CODE: 048

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: [Signature]

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: 9-27-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 4/2/73

ATTEST:  
[Signature]  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 3/22/73



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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STATE	TEXAS
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8. (continued) (Continuation Sheet) #4

(Number all entries)

of the W. H. Baldwin firm of Memphis under whom he had studied sculpture, architecture, and structural engineering. He was the first professionally-trained architect to become established in Texas, and at the time of the St. Mary's commission, he had several buildings underway in Galveston, including Saint Patrick's church.

The site of Saint Mary's is the northeast corner of Tenth and Brazos Streets: a topographically conspicuous location. The exact date of the cornerstone is not recorded, however the church was dedicated by the bishop of Galveston in 1884. A 2000 pound bell was installed in the belfry in 1886; stained glass windows made in Munich, Germany were installed on the west side during the 1890s; the present pipe organ (recently reworked) was installed in 1893, and in 1900 the series of Munich made windows was completed on the east side. Extensive interior decoration was carried out in 1900, including fresco, stencilling, and refinishing of woodwork by Julius Schmade, Louis Rucca, and F. P. Vitellaro a group of Chicago artisans.

Saint Mary's became the cathedral church for the Austin diocese, after the diocese was established in 1948.





**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #5

STATE		TEXAS	
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FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE	
		APR 2 1973	

(Number all entries)

9. (continued)

Clayton, Nicholas J. Papers, 1869-1909. Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas, Austin

Williamson, Roxanne Kuter. Victorian Architecture in Austin. Unpublished Thesis, University of Texas. Austin, Texas, 1967.





PROPERTY St. Mary's Cathedral STATE TEX  
Working number 10.4.72.15.00  
ARCH REVIEW  
Photos 4  
Maps 1

Travis  
6/11/73  
Ref. # 73001981

REVIEW  
OK  
12-12-72

HISTORIAN  
not sufficient hist. merit - reject unless  
architecturally sign. - AML 3/7/73

ARCHAEOLOGIST  
I'm taken with the first  
paragraph of the statement  
Significance  
accept  
AJW  
3-14-73

ARCHITECT  
accept  
cab  
3-19-73

BRANCH CHIEF  
Very significant  
to Austin  
OK  
3/22/73

EDITORIAL REVIEW

KEEPER  
OK  
3/22/73

National Register write-up \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Register entry 6-5-73

Acknowledge 10/5/72  
Send-back \_\_\_\_\_  
Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_  
Register no. APR 2







NPS Number 4/2/73

Title: St. Mary's Cathedral

Loc. Travis, Texas

interior view showing roof structural

system and rose window

①

**PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE		TEXAS
COUNTY		
Travis		
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Mary's Cathedral

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

201-207 10th Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Austin

STATE:

TEXAS

CODE

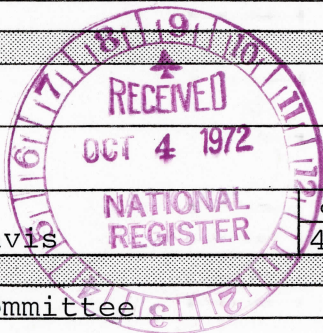
048

COUNTY:

Travis

CODE

453



3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

DATE OF PHOTO: 1970

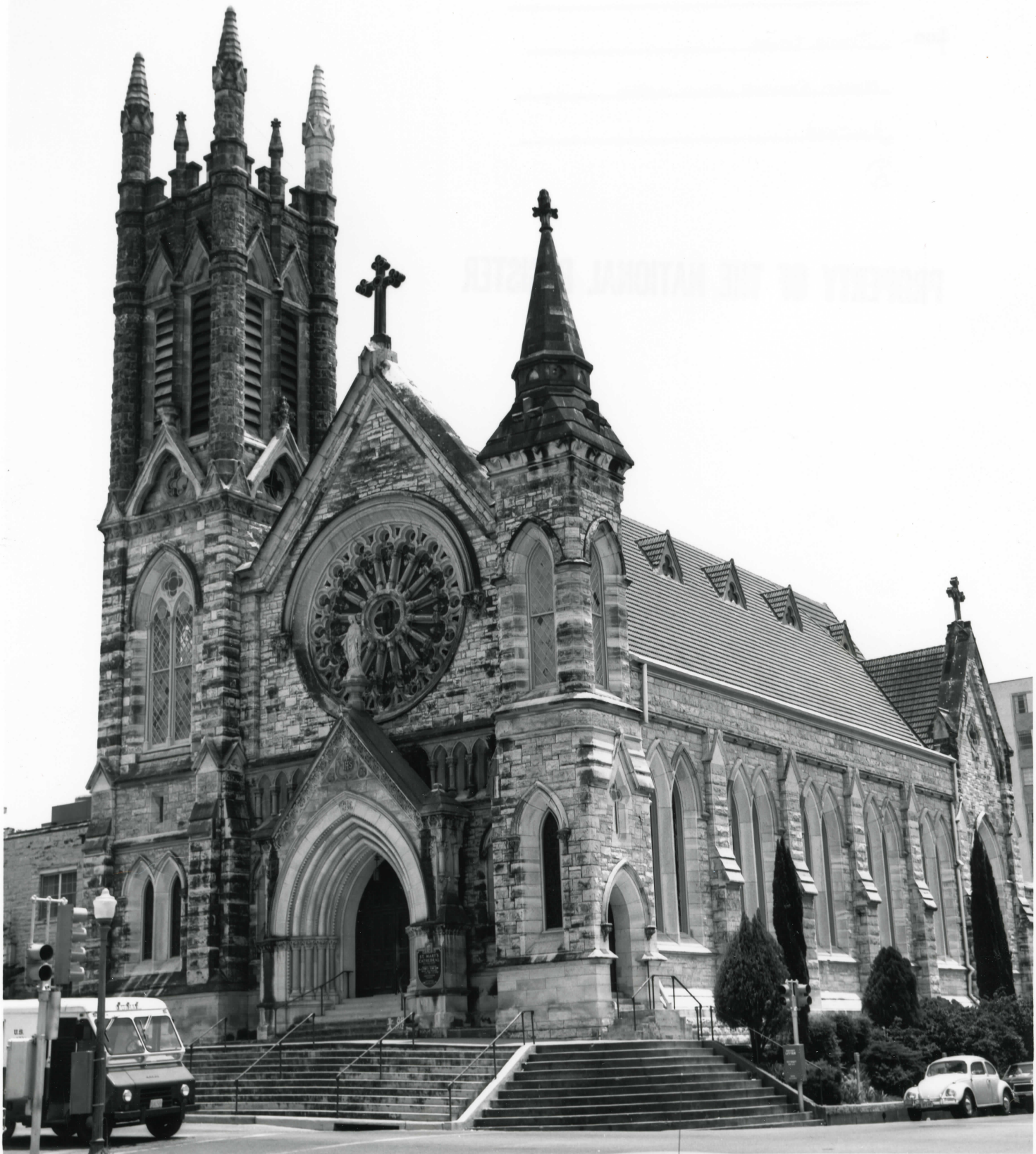
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
108 West 15th - Austin, Texas 78711

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Interior view showing roof structural system  
and rose window







NPS Number: 4/2/73

Title: St. Mary's Cathedral

Loc. Travis, Texas

north facade and west

facade

②

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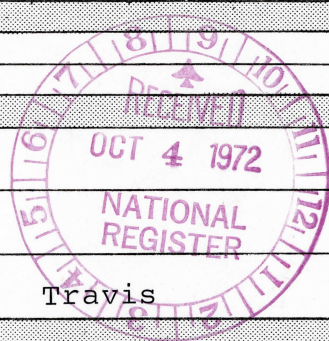
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

DATE OF PHOTO: 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

108 West 15th - Austin, Texas 78711

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

North (principal) facade and west facade of St. Mary's Cathedral.







NPS Number 4/2/73

Title: St. Mary's Cathedral

Loc. Travis, Texas

interior view of pews showing

main altar

③

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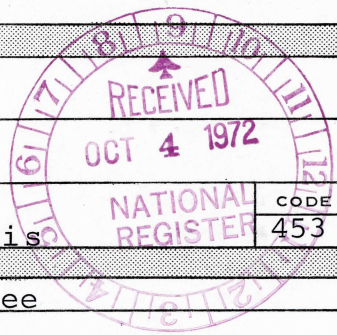
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

DATE OF PHOTO: 1970

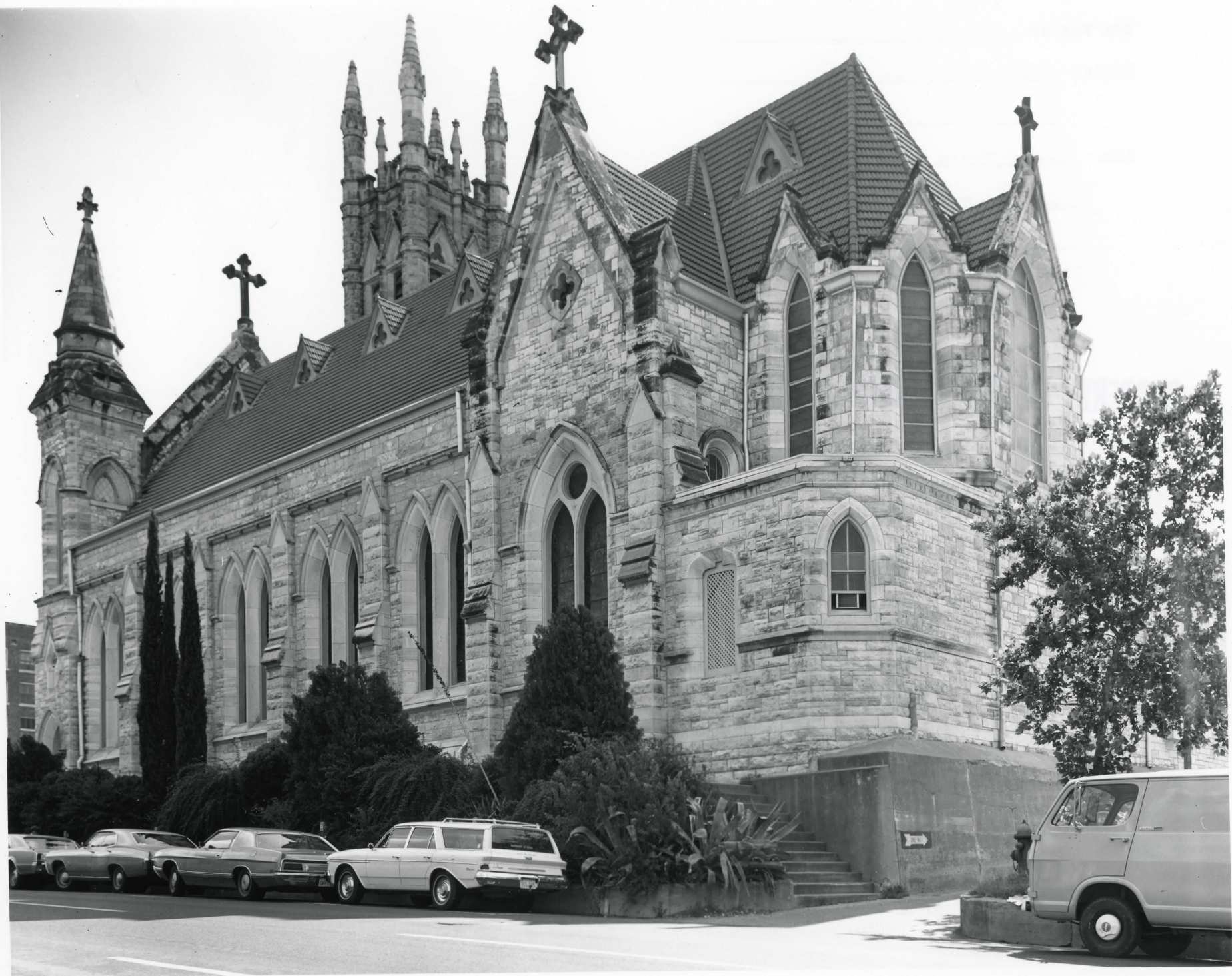
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee  
108 West 15th Street - Austin, Texas 78711

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Interior view of apse showing main altar.







NPS Number 4/2/73

Title: St Mary's Cathedral

Loc. Travis, Texas

West & rear facades

(4)

**PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

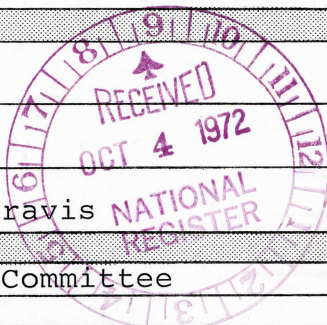
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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201-207 10th Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Austin			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
TEXAS	048	Travis	453
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Texas State Historical Survey Committee			
108 West 15th Street - Austin, Texas 78711			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
West & rear facades of St. Mary's Cathedral showing the apse.			





**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE	
TEXAS	
COUNTY	
Travis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR. 2 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

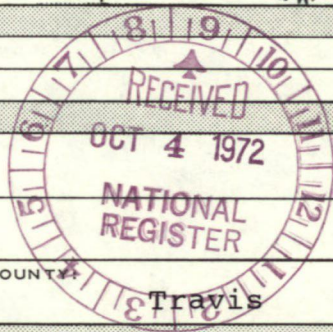
COMMON: St. Mary's Cathedral  
AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
201-207 10th Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Austin

STATE:	TEXAS	CODE	COUNTY:	Travis	CODE
		048			453



**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE: USGS - Austin East, Texas 3097-242

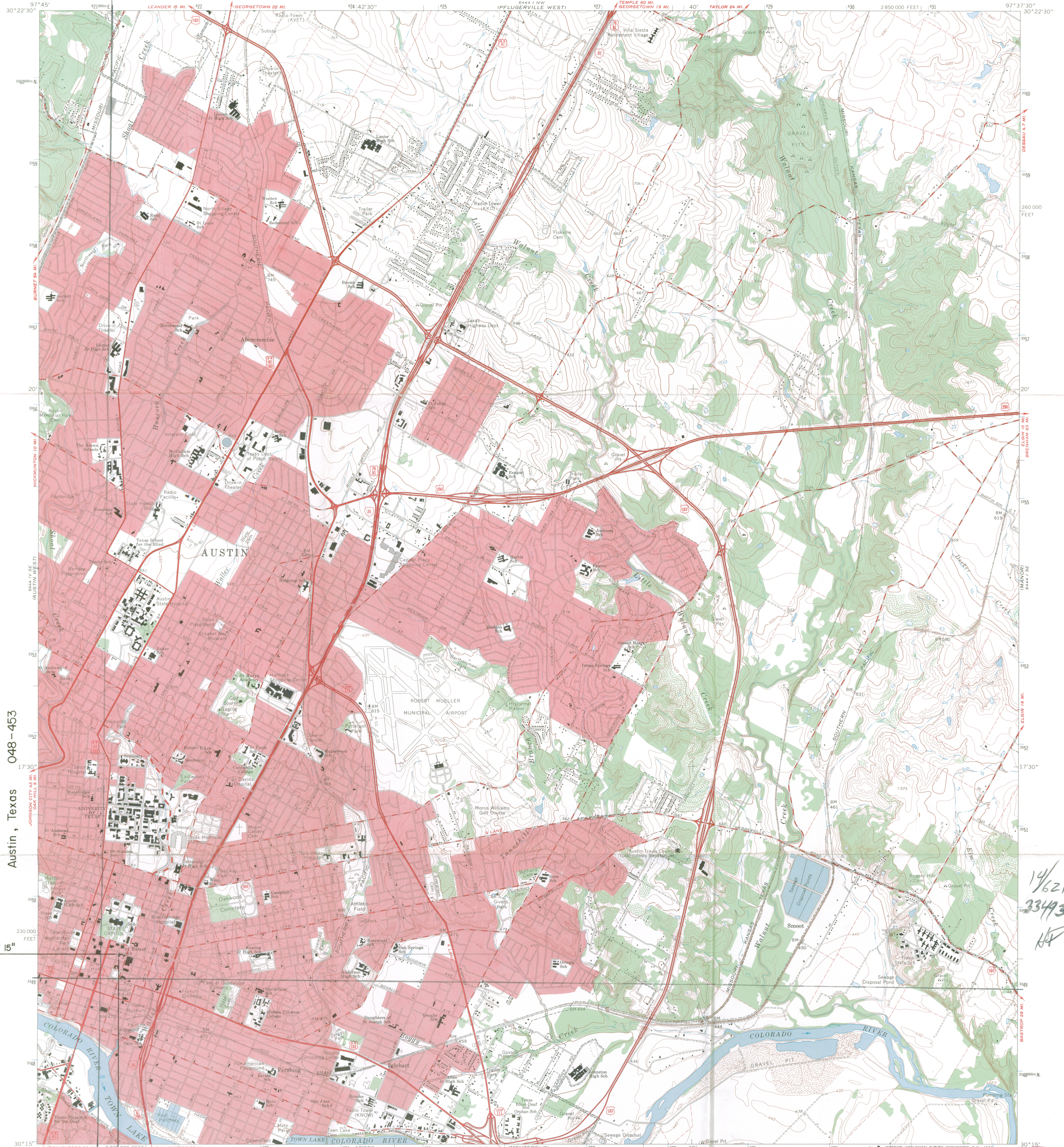
SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1966

**4. REQUIREMENTS**

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
  2. North arrow.
  3. Latitude and longitude reference.



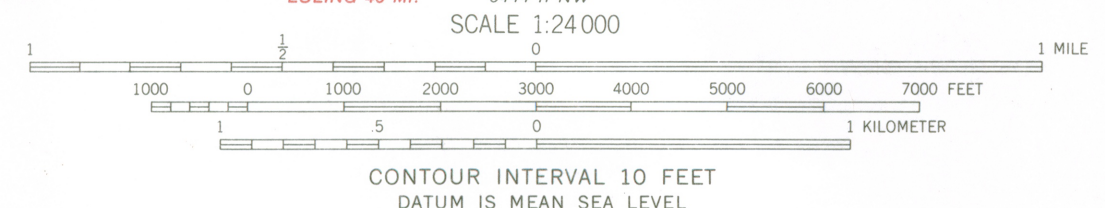
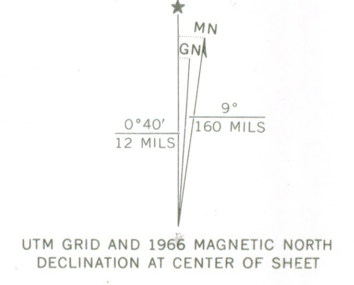


St. Mary's Cathedral  
201-207 East 10th Street  
Austin, Texas 048-453

14/621220  
3349300  
HJ

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from  
aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1966  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

97° 44' 23"



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

AUSTIN EAST, TEX.  
SW/4 AUSTIN 15 QUADRANGLE  
N3015-W9737.5/7.5

3097-242

1966  
AMS 6444 1 SW—SERIES V882





ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS  
Date Entered APR 2 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Cock House	San Marcos Hays County
St. Mary's Cathedral	Austin Travis County
Fort Stockton Historic District	Fort Stockton Pecos County
Fort Chadbourne (41 CK 129)	Bronte vicinity Coke County

Also Notified  
Hon. John G. Tower  
Hon. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.  
Hon. J.J. (Jake) Pickle  
Hon. Richard C. White  
Hon. Omar Burleson  
Director, Southwest Region

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive  
Director  
Texas State Historical Survey  
Committee  
Post Office Box 12276  
Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711

PHR

NRowland:lmp 4-12-73